



News Service of the Southern Baptist Convention

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'Roller Coaster' Year Underscores  
Urgency of Ministry in Lebanon

By Frances Fuller

BEIRUT, Lebanon (BP)--A year after Israel invaded Lebanon the sound of heavy guns still reverberates through the hills southeast of Beirut.

Southern Baptist missionaries, along with Lebanese Baptists, feel they have spent the year on a roller coaster, traveling at high speed from the heights of hope and joy into sudden pits of disappointment and fear.

Casualty figures, like lost opportunities, are hard on the consciences of missionaries. One missionary says, "I don't have enough tears. The blood of those who died without Christ cries out in judgment against any apathy we had in the past."

Last year when the Lebanese army took west Beirut, supported by troops from the United States, France and Italy, a kind of euphoria broke out. People felt after seven years of bloodshed, the war finally was over.

Disillusionment came early. In Tripoli, to the north, fighting broke out between pro- and anti-Syrian forces. Phalangist militiamen moved behind the Israeli army into the Shouf Mountains, a Druse area with many "Christian" villages, and fighting ensued.

In Beirut, car bombs shattered the calm. The international forces were attacked.

When a powerful explosion destroyed a large part of the American embassy, almost everyone, it seemed, lost a relative or a friend or at least a measure of faith that anyone was safe. Sandbags reappeared on the sidewalks.

Then agreement was announced between Israel and Lebanon. Within the hour, war exploded again in the mountains.

Meanwhile, a kind of social chaos has prevailed. Because of official efforts to eject destructive illegal aliens, thousands of people loyal to Lebanon who have been living in the country for years--some all their lives--without citizenship suddenly needed proper papers.

The polarization of religious communities that took place during the long years of war has produced apparently insoluble problems for many evangelical converts. One couple, though both are now Christians, come from Palestinian and Druse backgrounds and seem to be in the wrong place wherever they go. Equally alienated are Palestinians who did not fight. They have no community and no rights in Lebanon.

Personnel of the Baptist mission have seen doors to ministry open, but generally have been unable to claim the opportunities.

Lebanese from the south began returning to their homes and farms, long in a battle zone. They need building material and spiritual help, but the mission has heavy long-term responsibilities and is not geared for emergencies.

Pet Dunn, missionary director of radio ministries, says even now 1,000 witnesses are needed to spend the next three to six months in Lebanese villages. But where are the thousand, he asks.

Years ago plans were made to send a couple to live in Sidon. Then the war came, and the time and circumstances were all wrong. Suddenly, last fall, it was time to move into Sidon, but there was no personnel.

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Once, few people in the world dared walk into a Palestinian refugee camp. But last year, after the fighters were expelled, after thousands had died under the planes and more had been slaughtered in the alleys, Christian Lebanese--Baptists among them--walked into the camps to try to say, "We care."

At first they just listened to people cry and offered to pray for them. The wonder of it was that no one refused to let a Christian pray for him. Before long people were turning to Christ and Bible studies were established.

The mission has helped with literature, prayer, clothes and a few visits to heartbroken, frightened people. But because of personnel shortages, there is no one to commit to ministry in the camps.

While these opportunities opened, the whole Shouf Mountain area closed. The Baptist mission in Bhamdoun has become inaccessible and is without leadership. Our mission in Riyaq is isolated from other Baptists. Baptist pastors in both Riyaq and Ain Dara, in the mountains, have been kidnapped and held overnight in separate incidents.

For most of the year travel to Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, has been unwise for missionary Mabel Summers, who assists the Baptist church there. The pastor was injured by an explosion near his home.

Even the agreement between Lebanon and Israel could close doors, unless other Arab countries approve. Half the personnel of the Baptist mission in Lebanon are engaged in international ministries--radio, publishing, seminary training, evangelism. Lebanon's relationships with other Arabic-speaking countries is crucial to these ministries. The country's isolation from the Arabs or a long Israeli occupation could cripple the ministries.

Even the nonviolent, nonpolitical stance of the evangelical community is resented by some. Baptists may be under more pressure to take sides. But taking sides also can close doors.

"I have wasted a lot of opportunities in Lebanon," one missionary says. "I used to think the doors would always be open there. My basic feeling now is one of concern that, given even a crack in the door, we must be sure we can use it."

Missionary Bill Trimble, dean of the Arab Baptist Theological Seminary, says the way to do this is to "have a positive program, looking toward growth. Entrenching is a losing strategy."

Yet, it is hard to keep planning while the world crumbles. Sometimes it feels like packing a picnic in the face of a tornado warning.

On a recent Sunday morning members of Monsouriyeh Baptist Church worshiped while two big guns fired a few hundred yards away. During a revival the following week, there was no shooting, the church was full and 12 people accepted Christ.

Even a lull in the battle is a "crack in the door."

The tragedy of violence, tension and danger affects missionaries deeply. When Jim Ragland, director of Beirut Baptist School, was asked what he had learned from living in Lebanon, his first response was, "I have learned sorrow." It is hard to care for so many people and not be crushed by caring.

Danger is always present. Not long ago a missionary woman went to Kafr Shima, just south of the airport. While walking from her car to an apartment, bullets began spattering around her. She had mistakenly walked on the wrong side of the street, the side exposed to snipers.

Right now it is hard to work in Lebanon. But missionaries want to be reconcilers, to help people forgive and be free of bitterness.

The center of the situation is not the difficulty but the opportunity, because of needs today and uncertainty about tomorrow. And a feeling of urgency.

Elder Cites Priorities  
For Work, Ministry

By Linda Lawson

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (BP)--Lloyd Elder laughingly describes his childhood as the 14th of 15 children as "very busy because we always had something going on," but an added dimension of the large family was that each member began early helping to earn the family living.

Today the president-elect of the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board lists family and work as his second and third priorities, ranking only below his Christian faith.

Elected in February to succeed Grady Cothen, Elder began a 10-month orientation process April 1 and will assume the presidency of the church programs and publishing agency following Cothen's retirement in February 1984.

"The Elder family was a proud, poor, God-fearing Baptist family and always on the move," he recalled. "By the time I was eight years old, our family had moved through 24 states, working and living in every way possible.

"I learned to read from the Burma Shave signs along the highway," he quipped.

At 18, during a summer of construction work in Fairbanks, Alaska, Elder made his profession of faith. One year later he determined God was calling him to preach, a call he accepted on the grounds that "if God wants me to be a preacher, I'll do it."

A year later while attending Decatur Junior College (now Dallas Baptist College), Elder met Sue Bristow, who later became his wife. Describing his 30-year marriage as one of "mutual love, dependency and growth," he noted, "We were never single adults. My mother had to sign for me to get married."

Mrs. Elder, who describes herself as a "behind-the-lights type," emphasized she had felt God's call to be a minister's wife before she met Elder and even before her future husband had become a Christian or known of his own call.

"I can't say I've never had any struggles (as a pastor's wife)," she reflected, "but I've never felt we made a mistake in the call."

"She is the strongest, gentlest Christian I know," Elder said of his wife. "Our relationship has been tested, but the results have been good. We see we need each other desperately."

Perhaps the severest test came in 1970 when their 11-year-old daughter Janet was killed in an automobile accident. Son Phillip, then 4, daughter Donna, 12, and Mrs. Elder also were injured.

Elder, then pastor of Gambrell Street Baptist Church in Fort Worth, Texas, described the period after the accident as "survival, day-by-day making it.

"The local church was absolutely crucial in our lives," he said. "The people of Gambrell Street reached out to us and nurtured us, pastored us and cared for us.

"We found great comfort in others who had gone through similar experiences before us, families who had had wounds and lived through them," he said, adding that he has since had opportunities to provide a similar ministry of presence to others.

Noting "there is nothing magic about the passage of time," he said, "The joy came back, primarily through Donna and Phil, but the loss of Janet is an experience that lives with us and we live with it continuously."

A treasured memento which Elder keeps on his desk is a poem which Jan wrote describing her own relationship with Jesus Christ. It was found after her death among her personal things.

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After 22 years as a pastor, Elder became an administrator in 1975, accepting the position of assistant to the executive director of the Baptist General Convention of Texas. Three years later, he became executive vice president to Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, where he stayed until moving to the Sunday School Board.

"A pastor preaches week after week to his own people. They know and trust you," said Elder. "But some denominational relationships are more like being a pastor of nonresident members. You have to earn trust constantly."

In moving from the pastorate, he found he missed "working with everyone, including the little children, the ones who come up and hug you around the knees."

As an administrator, Elder finds fulfillment in "caring about people and getting the job done--not one or the other, but both."

"I enjoy my work very much and I expect that those around me also like what they do and are called to it, with the gifts to do it well. I ask of myself and others our best."

When not working, Elder enjoys reading, walks with his wife, golf ("at least what I call it") as well as participating in sports with Phil, who will be a senior in high school next year. Donna, now 25, is married to Rick Maas, a second-year student at Southwestern Seminary.

"Quite often our leisure time is spent at meals with family and friends," he said.

Elder regularly jogs two miles, "not because I enjoy it, but because of the results," he noted.

Of his "challenging, enjoyable and hectic" introduction to the Sunday School Board, Elder has first concentrated on getting acquainted with the work of the board and its 1,500 employees. He also plans to conduct listening sessions with leaders in other SBC agencies and state conventions.

"I'm trying to learn from people as well as documents," he said. "I have found the people here to be open, helpful, knowledgeable and committed to their work. Dr. Cothen has been most gracious and encouraging."

He characterized the experience of being elected president of the board as one in which he was "surprised by Providence." However, he noted, "Now that I'm here, I take it as a stewardship to do the very best I can with what I have. I will depend greatly on the good will and prayer support of our Baptist people."

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(BP photos mailed to state Baptist newspapers by Sunday School bureau of Baptist Press)

Texas Youth Evangelism  
Meet Gets 650 Decisions

By Larry Brumley

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SAN ANTONIO, Texas (BP)--More than 650 decisions for Christ were registered from a crowd of about 13,000 young people at the annual Youth Evangelism Conference.

Although attendance at the event, sandwiched between five-day Super Summer Evangelism Schools, was down from last year, there were about 200 more decisions this year.

During the two-day conference, the youths were exhorted to "soar like eagles and not waddle like turkeys."

Luis Palau, international evangelist from Portland, Ore., urged the youths to "come to the source of soaring--Jesus Christ," and told them those who belong to Jesus can, through the power of the Holy Spirit, fly in the power of God.

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Palau said he was astonished at the response during the decision service. "I felt I had almost failed the Lord with the message, but I was thrilled to see the crowd that made that commitment to Christ."

William M. Pinson Jr., executive director of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, told the young people that soaring comes through dedication and commitment.

"No one learns by any other process than disciplined learning. You don't get it sitting on a pew or in a Sunday School class." Pinson urged the youths to absorb themselves in prayer, Bible study and witnessing.

Palau, in a later message, told the teenagers almost every revival in history has started with teenagers. He then asked the youths, "Are you just going to go back from this conference and perch or are you going to go back and soar?"

The Youth Evangelism Conference, which in years past has ended at noon on Saturday, joined with San Antonio Christian radio station KSLR and the San Antonio Baptist Association, which annually arranges a youth rally called "Hey! S.A.!", to produce "Saturday Night at Super Summer South."

Crystal Bernard, who plays K.C. Cunningham on the television comedy "Happy Days," gave her testimony at the Saturday night event, telling the audience that Christians must glorify God whether it's by being a secretary or by being an entertainer. Bernard, a member of First Baptist Church, Van Nuys, Calif., said she struggled with her desire to become an entertainer, but through prayer she discovered that becoming an entertainer was God's will for her life.

About 1,900 young people spent the Super Summer Evangelism School learning to share their faith effectively. A similar number of youth participated in the first week of Super Summer evangelism training earlier in June, according to Gil Stricklin of the Texas Baptist Evangelism Division, which sponsors the evangelism schools and conference.

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Education, Public Policy  
Linked, Leaders Are Told

By Karen Benson

Baptist Press  
6/29/83

DALLAS (BP)--Southern Baptist educators must become more vocal in matters of public policy if their institutions are going to survive, a leading educator from Washington, D.C., says.

Some 150 top officials from Southern Baptist colleges and schools talked of public policy, survival and their institutions during a legal affairs workshop held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association of Southern Baptist Colleges and Schools.

Landrum R. Bolling of the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy at Georgetown University said: "We can and we do have something to say about social and moral and political issues. We need to think more on the long term relationships between Christian higher education institutions and government."

Bolling said religious entities have a right to speak out on public policy issues. "Churches and church leaders cannot divorce ourselves from the great public policy issues of today," he said. "America is the country in which individual citizens and groups can come to the fore to deal with the public policy questions. America will thrive and will be able to face moral challenges if we keep strong independent private sector institutions."

Among the public policy and legal issues he said educators will face soon, if not already, are challenges to the tax exempt status of non-governmental, private institutions and churches; tax exempt protections on charitable contributions to church related institutions; preferential postal rates for publications and other institutional material; the continuance of legal mail solicitation of funds by private church related entities; public financial support for private institutions and issues of separation of church and state.

"There are no quick, easy answers," Bolling said. "There are some very important areas of public policy that we need to deal with."

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Bolling urged the educators to fight to preserve the traditional role of private institutions in the American society. Practically all schools in this country were started by churches," he said. "The idea that there should be no support for private institutions is relatively new."

He cautioned the leaders about recent legislation and Supreme Court rulings which are beginning to take some of these traditional rights. "We have gone terribly far afield in trying to keep religious activities, meetings and organizations off our public institution campuses," he said.

The most effective means of lobbying against such legislation is through "one on one" contacts with individual legislators, he said. He encouraged officials to take the time to visit with state and federal legislators, as well as media representatives.

While individual contact may be the ideal situation, the educators also can be effective in influencing legislators through such organizations as the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, said Bruce Whitaker, president of Chowan College, Murfreesboro, N.C. Such organizations "represent our interests on the federal level," he said, particularly on such issues as financial aid for students in the private sector.

Darold Morgan, president of the Annuity Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, also alerted the top administrators about employee benefit issues they may including face-the increasing role of federal government in the pension and insurance areas, the impact of the unisex annuity tables under consideration in Congress, controlling costs of medical benefit plans and the "inexorable impact" of Social Security.

In the recent Supreme Court ruling on Bob Jones University which denied the school its tax exempt status, Justice William N. Rehnquist said in his opinion "both tax exemption and tax deductibility are a form of subsidy that is administered through the tax system," Morgan said. "Keep your eye on this philosophy as the battle lines are being drawn by Internal Revenue Service!"

Despite this and other legislation which could have major impacts on private higher education, there are "grounds for encouragement," Morgan said. "We have used the system-and it works. It is slow, costly, aggravating, but when the cause is right, I believe that together, we can get some things done. We can have a collective impact on Congress. You educators have a most influential voice in Congress."

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(Benson is staff writer at Baylor University, Waco, Texas.)

Room Reservation  
System For SBC Set

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NASHVILLE, Tenn. (BP)--The system which will be used to reserve rooms for the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention has been outlined by Tim A. Hedquist, convention manager.

The new system was made necessary by new site and housing guidelines adopted by messengers to the 1983 annual meeting in Pittsburgh. The last modification of the housing guidelines was made during the 1976 Norfolk SBC.

"In the past, the convention took approximately 6,500 rooms, all of which were handled through the convention bureau in the city in which we were meeting," Hedquist said. "Of those 6,500 rooms, block reservations could be made for a maximum of 50 rooms, but only 40 percent of the rooms in any hotel could be used for block reservations."

The biggest change in the 1983 guidelines, he added, is the elimination of block room reservations.

Under the new system, Hedquist said the convention will retain 4,000 rooms, of which 3,000 must be within two miles of the convention center.

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"Those rooms will be reserved for individuals and reservations for them must be made on reservation forms available from state convention offices in September. They must be submitted to the housing bureau, and cannot be postmarked earlier than Oct. 1," he said.

He added the assignment of rooms will be made on the basis of the postmark. If there are more requests than housing, he added, a drawing will be held to determine priority.

"This year (in Pittsburgh) we had 3,500 letters the first day, and 2,000 the next day. For 1984, I anticipate we will fill all of the available rooms on the first day. We might even run out of rooms," he said.

Blocks of rooms will be available, he explained, but only on the initiative and effort of persons wishing to arrange them.

On July 15, the list of hotels the convention will be using for its block of 4,000 rooms will be available to the public, he said, and will be published in Baptist Press, the convention's news service.

"Individuals not wishing to go through the housing bureau or groups then can contact any hotel in Kansas City directly which is not participating in the convention group of rooms. Under the new guidelines, there is absolutely no limit on the number of rooms a group can obtain from any hotel," he said.

The convention probably will use 25 to 30 hotels in downtown Kansas City for the 1984 meeting. The headquarters hotel will be the Radisson Muehlebach and the Woman's Missionary Union headquarters will be the Holiday Inn City Center.

H dquist said only 3,000 rooms are within the two-mile limit in Kansas City, so the convention block probably will include all within the 12-block radius. However, he added, there are about 13,000 hotel rooms in the greater Kansas City area, giving an ample number of rooms for individuals or groups wishing to make block reservations.

He added, "about 15 other groups" have talked with hotel management in Kansas City, but no blocks of rooms have yet been reserved "to my knowledge."

"We have not yet decided which hotels are to be included in the convention's 4,000 rooms, so no one could yet have made block reservations," he said, adding he will meet with Kansas City convention bureau officials July 11-13 to make a final decision on which hotels the SBC will reserve.

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Supreme Court Upholds  
Tuition Tax Deductions

By Stan Haste

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WASHINGTON (BP)--In a decision of historic proportions, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled June 29 that states may provide aid in the form of tuition tax deductions to parents who send their children to parochial schools.

The broadly-worded decision, which split the high court 5-4, leaves open the possibility that tuition tax credits at both state and federal levels may likewise be upheld in the future.

Justice William H. Rehnquist, who has voted to uphold every parochial aid plan to come before the high court since his appointment 12 years ago, wrote the opinion for the majority. He declared that the Minnesota plan, providing income tax deductions of \$500 per child enrolled in an elementary school and \$700 for each secondary school pupil, has a secular purpose, does not advance religion and does not excessively entangle the state with religion.

But Justice Thurgood Marshall, speaking for the four dissenters, declared: "For the first time, the Court has upheld financial support for religious schools without any reason at all to assume that the support will be restricted to the secular functions of those schools and will not be used to support religious instruction."

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The Minnesota law, enacted in 1978, primarily benefits parents of the state's 91,000 parochial school children despite the fact that the law permits parents of public school children to claim the deduction as well. Fewer than 100 of the more than 900,000 public schools pupils attend schools that charge a general tuition.

Reactions from Baptist church-state specialists were immediate and critical.

Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs Executive Director James M. Dunn labeled the decision an "aberration" in the Supreme Court's "longstanding effort to hold the line on church-state separation."

He added: "The practical effect of the decision is to approve and foster de facto discrimination against all students in public schools and their parents. It clearly favors students in private and parochial schools."

John W. Baker, general counsel of the Washington, D.C.-based organization, said Rehnquist's opinion for the majority "may be the most poorly reasoned and written" decision the court has ever rendered in a church-state case. "It reminds me of a doctoral student who writes the conclusion to his dissertation first and then makes his research fit his conclusions."

While the decision "does not mean that all types of aid to parochial schools are constitutionally permissible," Baker said, its "overriding implication . . . is that the form which a law takes is more important than the principle involved when the court interprets the religion clauses of the First Amendment."

In his decision, Rehnquist said the Minnesota program met all three requirements of a three-pronged test the court has used since 1971 in similar cases. Those requirements state that the law in question "must have a secular legislative purpose," that "its principal or primary effect must be one that neither advances nor inhibits religion," and that it "must not foster 'an excessive entanglement with religion.'"

The Minnesota law met the secular purpose test, Rehnquist held, because parochial schools "relieve public schools of a . . . great burden--to the benefit of all taxpayers."

In concluding that the law meets the "primary effect" test, he said it is "only one among many" deductions provided for in other Minnesota laws, including deductions for charitable contributions and medical expenses.

He also pointed to the deduction's availability to parents of public--as well as private--school children, despite the fact that Minnesota, like all other states, provides free public education and charges tuition for special cases only.

Another redeeming feature of the Minnesota plan, Rehnquist said, is that the aid flows to parochial schools, not directly, but through parents.

A fourth reason the law satisfies the "primary effect" test, he added, rests with the "special contributions" made by parochial schools to their communities. The tuition tax deduction scheme "can fairly be regarded as a rough return for the benefits . . . provided to the state and all taxpayers by parents sending their children to parochial schools."

As for the third of the tests, that the law must not "excessively entangle" the state in religion, Rehnquist concluded that nothing in the Minnesota law poses such a danger.

But Marshall, writing for justices William J. Brennan Jr., Harry A. Blackmun and John Paul Stevens, countered Rehnquist's analysis of the "primary effect" test by declaring that the Minnesota law "has a direct and immediate effect of advancing religion."

Citing a 1973 New York case in which the court struck down direct grants to parochial schools and tuition tax credits, Marshall said that "direct government subsidization of parochial school tuition is impermissible because 'the effect of the aid is unmistakably to provide desired financial support for nonpublic, sectarian institutions.'"

An indirect plan of assistance in the form of tuition tax deductions "is similarly impermissible," Marshall continued, "because it is not 'subject to ... restrictions' which 'guarantee the separation between secular and religious educational functions and ... ensure that state financial aid supports only the former.'"

He concluded that the Minnesota plan "is little more than a subsidy of tuition masquerading as a subsidy of general educational expenses."

A major disappointment for advocates of separation of church and state came with Justice Sandra Day O'Connor's vote with the majority. The case marked the first chance President Reagan's only appointment to the high court thus far has had to position herself on the question of aid to parochial schools.

Besides Rehnquist and O'Connor, others in the majority were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and justices Byron R. White and Lewis F. Powell Jr.

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Hatch Abortion Amendment  
Suffers Senate Defeat

By Larry Chesser

Baptist Press  
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WASHINGTON (BP)--The U.S. Senate has soundly defeated a proposed constitutional amendment designed to overturn the Supreme Court's 10-year-old ruling that the Constitution protects a woman's right to privacy in abortion decisions.

By a 49-50 vote--18 votes shy of the two-thirds majority necessary for passage of a constitutional amendment--the Senate rejected a one-sentence amendment pushed by Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, R-Utah, which declares: "The right to abortion is not secured by this Constitution."

One of the Senate's strongest foes of abortion, Jesse Helms, R-N.C., voted present. Helms, troubled by what he considered a weakness in the Hatch measure that would allow states to pass liberal abortion laws, plans to push his own proposal later in this Congress.

Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who led opposition to the Hatch amendment, said the vote against the measure was bigger than he expected and declared the "battle over the constitutional amendment is over for this Congress."

Afterwards, Hatch expressed disappointment in the vote and told reporters that for this Congress, he is "going on to other issues."

The Utah Republican said the vote demonstrated Packwood and other pro-choice senators have the strength to filibuster any other abortion measures coming to the floor.

"This debate had to take place," Hatch said of the two-day floor discussion on the first constitutional amendment to be considered on the Senate floor since the Supreme Court's controversial 1973 abortion ruling.

Hatch commended Packwood for not filibustering the amendment and allowing an up-or-down vote on the measure.

The Hatch amendment almost died in the Judiciary Committee where a tie vote on the measure would have doomed it, but for a subsequent decision by the panel to send it to the floor "without recommendation."

During the two-day debate, Hatch and Packwood disagreed over the impact of the proposed amendment and the Supreme Court's ruling. Hatch contended his amendment would simply restore the law to where it had been prior to the 1973 high court decision and give states the authority to regulate abortions. Packwood disagreed, saying state courts, under the Hatch amendment, could not consider whether a right to abortion is secured by the Constitution as they could prior to 1973.

Hatch also charged the 1973 ruling "inaugurated our nationwide policy of abortion on demand," while Packwood insisted the high court decision allowed states to restrict abortions in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy.

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