



# BAPTIST PRESS

News Service of the Southern Baptist Convention

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September 20, 1985

85-115

Crowder Grievance  
Denied By Committee

By Dan Martin

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (BP)—A legal complaint by a Birmingham, Ala., layman and his wife that their rights were violated during the 1985 annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention has been denied by the SBC's Executive Committee.

During its September meeting, the committee voted in executive session to "affirm" the actions of the 1985 annual meeting, thus denying the claim of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Crowder, members of Southside Baptist Church in Birmingham, and messengers to the annual meeting.

Following the action, the Crowders said they and "other Southern Baptists with whom they are acting" will "have nothing to say until we see what they (the Executive Committee) have said. Until we talk with the lawyer and the others, we will have nothing further to say about our future course of action."

Jane Vehko, an attorney with the law firm of Bondurant, Mixson and Elmore of Atlanta, which represents the Crowders, told Baptist Press they have not seen "official papers" and added: "Any comment would be premature at this point."

Crowder told Baptist Press: "I am heartbroken that the Executive Committee failed to face up to their duty and responsibility. It was their duty and their responsibility to cope with this matter. I am heartbroken with the way they coped with it."

The retired Birmingham layman previously said he was prepared "to do whatever is necessary to seek redress," even going to civil courts through the filing of a class action lawsuit against the Southern Baptist Convention and its officers.

Crowder claims the current Committee on Boards, Commissions and Standing Committees of the SBC was illegally elected. Crowder asked the Executive Committee to "take prompt and effective action...to remedy the violations...and to assure similar violations of the bylaws are not repeated in the future."

Their specific complaint revolves around a ruling by SBC President Charles F. Stanley of Atlanta, who ruled out-of-order an effort to amend the report of the 1985 Committee on Committees which nominated the Committee on Boards.

During the Executive Committee meeting, the Crowders' attorney, Emmet J. Bondurant, made a 10-minute presentation concerning the grievance. After the presentation, the Executive Committee met for an hour and a half in a closed door meeting with SBC attorney, James P. Guenther of Nashville. It was the first time in more than 30 years the Executive Committee has conducted an executive session.

The following afternoon, Chairman David Maddox of Fullerton, Calif., read without amplification a four paragraph statement concerning the results of the closed meeting. The statement said that "whatever mistakes might have occurred in Dallas in reference to interpretation of bylaws is history. To seek to re-do or un-do an action of the Southern Baptist Convention will accomplish no positive good."

The short statement added: "The Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention instructs its legal counsel...that the Executive Committee affirms these actions of the Southern Baptist Convention."

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After the report, Dotson Nelson, a retired pastor from Birmingham, Ala., stood to comment he wanted the minutes to reflect the "action was not unanimous" to adopt the "affirmation."

Several persons told Baptist Press "about 15 or 20" members voted against the adoption.

In his presentation, Bondurant recounted the events of the disputed election, and said the bylaws of the SBC "specifically provide" that the Committee on Committees "has the power to nominate but not to dictate the membership of the Committee on Boards...." He added the bylaws "provide clearly that the messengers to the convention have the power to amend the body, the conclusions or the text of any report and that was the power which the messengers were attempting to exercise in Dallas and were thwarted in their effort to do so."

Bondurant claims the provisions of the SBC bylaws were "run rough shod over" during the convention and referred to the "arbitrary and...fundamentally illegal and unfair rulings" of the chair--Stanley--during the dispute.

He referred to the SBC Peace Committee, appointed to study the causes of controversy in the convention, and said: "One cannot expect to join together to heal wounds or to create peace when one does not have basic respect for the integrity of the procedural rules of your own organization. Your organization is one of the most fundamentally representative organizations in any denomination anywhere in this country. It is a representative form of government. It depends upon the integrity of the procedures guaranteeing the right to vote of the duly elected messengers. That opportunity was denied the messengers of the Dallas convention."

He said consequences of the ruling are "clear and indisputable", and added: "The election is invalid. It is a clear violation of your bylaws. Those purportedly elected (as members of the 1985-86 Committee on Boards) are not validly serving."

He said the Executive Committee "is instructed" under the bylaws to act, and asked it to "exercise not merely its opportunity, but what we view as its fundamental responsibilities."

Bondurant said: "The alternative is to seek the aid of the civil court to enforce the bylaws of the convention if the Executive Committee is not prepared to confront this responsibility itself. This is not a fun thing to do but no one views litigation with enthusiasm either, but it is in the interest of the organization that it exercise its responsibilities...."

Bondurant said the court is a last resort. "No one here is seeking condemnation or retribution. Merely remediation and correction and, most importantly, adherence to the letter and the spirit of the bylaws...."

In addition to "affirming" the actions of the SBC, Maddox said the Executive Committee was "taking under advisement" Bondurant's comments "particularly regarding the bylaws of the Southern Baptist Convention and the interpretation of same," and referring the matter to the Bylaws Workgroup for further consideration."

The workgroup, chaired by John Sullivan of Shreveport, La., later presented an "initial" list of 15 "findings and recommendations." Sullivan explained they were being presented "in the event of litigation...we want to give him (Guenther) all of the support we can."

Several members--including Nelson and Alvin O. West of Washington--objected to several of the "findings." In particular Nelson objected to one which said: "It is the opinion of the Executive Committee that if the nominees offered from the floor had been voted upon by the convention, the Committee on Committees' nominees would have been elected to constitute the Committee on Boards...This opinion is based upon a review of the events and actions of the 1985 convention and the personal observations of the members of the Executive Committee."

"I can't vote for that," Nelson said. "That is not based on my personal observation." Nelson added he would "rather be honest than legal," and said the "action (of the convention) was just plain wrong. I don't want to paste any pictures on it."

West said he has "great reservations" about several of the "findings," and added: "The action taken last night (to affirm the convention action) was a mistake."

The committee voted 38-15 to adopt the "findings."

Committee Reports 'Findings'  
In Crowder Bylaws Grievance

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (BP)—A list of 15 "findings" concerning the 1985 annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention was adopted 38-15 by the SBC Executive Committee during its September meeting.

The "findings and recommendations" were presented by the Bylaws Workgroup, chaired by John Sullivan of Shreveport, La., after "the matter of bylaw interpretation" was referred to the workgroup during a closed session.

The action came during a discussion of grievances concerning alleged bylaw violations presented by Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Crowder of Birmingham, Ala., and their attorney, Emmet J. Bondurant of Atlanta.

Sullivan said the 15 "findings of fact" were presented because "in the event of litigation," the group wanted to give convention attorney James P. Guenther "support." He added they were presented as an "initial response" to the referral.

The "findings" were adopted 38-15 after several members, including Dotson Nelson of Birmingham, Ala., and Alvin O. West of Washington, objected to several parts of the list.

Nelson objected to a "finding" which says: "It is the opinion of the Executive Committee that if the nominees offered from the floor had been voted upon by the convention, the Committee on Committees' nominees would have been elected to constitute the Committee on Boards...This opinion is based upon a review of the events and actions of the 1985 convention and the personal observations of the members of the Executive Committee."

"I can't vote for that," Nelson said. "That is not based on my personal observation."

West said he has "great reservations" about several of the "findings" and said the action taken to affirm the convention action "was a mistake."

Other members expressed reservations about the findings, particularly one which notes the "polity of the...convention allows the Executive Committee to affirm the election of the Committee on Boards, Commissions and Standing Committees. The decision by the Executive Committee to affirm that the election which occurred in the 1985 Southern Baptist Convention makes all procedural defects moot, if any occurred, in that election."

Several expressed the opinion the Executive Committee does not have the authority to "affirm or disaffirm" any action taken by messengers in annual session.

Others questioned a "finding" which says: "While the Convention significantly relies on the trustees of its institutions in the conduct of the ministries of these institutions, the Convention itself ultimately controls the destiny of those institutions."

The findings adopted by the committee:

ONE: Messengers clearly must control the Southern Baptist Convention within the Convention's own procedures.

TWO: The messengers at the 1985 Convention elected the nominees offered by the Committee on Committees to the Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Standing Committee.

THREE: It is the opinion of the Executive Committee that if the nominees offered from the floor had been voted upon by the Convention, the Committee on Committees' nominees would have been elected to constitute the Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Standing Committees.

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This opinion is based upon a review of the events and actions of the 1985 Convention and the personal observations of the members of the Executive Committee.

FOUR: The messengers to the Southern Baptist Convention in 1986 may choose to accept or reject the nominations of the Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Standing Committees. These nominations to be reported to the Convention represent the total work of the Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Standing Committees.

FIVE: Messengers to the Southern Baptist Convention in 1986 will have the opportunity to make nominations from the floor for all positions on which the Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Standing Committee makes nominations; thus, the ultimate selection of the members of the boards, institutions, commissions, standing committees and the Executive Committee rests with the messengers.

SIX: The polity of the Southern Baptist Convention allows the Executive Committee to affirm the election of the Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Standing Committees. The decision by the Executive Committee to affirm that election which occurred in the 1985 Southern Baptist Convention makes all procedural defects moot, if any occurred, in that election.

SEVEN: The action by the Executive Committee on the election of the Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Standing Committees reflects the Executive Committee's ad interim judgement that, in so doing, the Executive Committee has acted in the total best interest of the Convention.

EIGHT: In the governance of the boards, commissions, institutions, and standing committees, the Convention's procedures provide for a gradual transition in the composition of trustees. This minimizes the impact of any year's Convention's selection of trustee replacements on any board of directors and prevents any radical shift in the constituency of a board or committee as the result of any one Convention.

NINE: While the Convention significantly relies on the trustees of its institutions in the conduct of the ministries of those institutions, the Convention itself ultimately controls the destiny of those institutions.

TEN: The Bylaws of the Southern Baptist Convention are being reviewed by the Executive Committee for clarity and consistency with the democratic process which is uniquely Southern Baptist.

ELEVEN: The role of the parliamentarian will be reviewed by the Southern Baptist Convention Peace Committee.

TWELVE: The polity and ecclesiology of the Southern Baptist Convention is the outgrowth of unique Southern Baptist understanding of theology.

THIRTEEN: Judicial interference in the internal governance of the religious ministries of the Southern Baptist Convention is unacceptable and would constitute an intolerable entanglement between church and state.

FOURTEEN: The Southern Baptist Convention is in the midst of complex and sincere efforts to rediscover its basis for consensus. The Executive Committee is of the opinion that its action affirming the election of the Committee on Boards, Commissions, and Standing Committees in the 1985 Convention is consistent with the Convention's efforts.

FIFTEEN: The Executive Committee hopes Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Crowder will confine the advancement of their position solely within the confines of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Southern Deans Affirm  
Women In Ministry

By Susan Shaw

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (BP)—"As long as God calls women and their churches endorse them, Southern seminary is committed to train them," according to G. Willis Bennett, dean of the school of theology at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

Bennett joined the deans of the three other schools of the seminary in addressing a recent meeting of the school's Women in Ministry organization.

Bennett told the group there is nothing new about women in ministry. He recalled, "If it had not been exposed to any type of ministry, lay women though they were, I would not have been exposed to any type of ministry other than the pastorate until I went to college. Until then all of my Sunday school, church training and Vacation Bible School teachers were women."

The problem, Bennett pointed out, centers on the professional role of women in ministry. He noted optimistically the increased number of women graduates being called by congregations to church-related service.

Southern seminary admits only students who have been endorsed in writing as a candidate for ministry by their home church following a vote of the congregation.

Likewise, Anne Davis, dean of the Carver School of Church Social Work, expressed optimism about placement of women in church social work positions. She noted that over the past five years social work graduates have been placed in ministries with 50 different job descriptions.

Milburn Price, dean of the School of Church Music, also stressed hope about opportunities for women in church music. Out of the eight women graduates in church music during 1984-85 who were looking for full-time positions, all eight have now been called by churches, he reported. Seven of those are either ministers of music or ministers of music and youth. One became an assistant minister of music.

William Rogers, dean of the School of Christian Education, highlighted the encouragement offered to women by Southern seminary.

During a period of open dialogue, the deans agreed the best way for women to fulfill their ministry is to assess their gifts and then to pursue a position in which they could utilize those gifts most responsibly.

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(Shaw is news writer in the Office of Communications at Southern seminary.)

Constitutional Changes  
Declined By Committee

By Dan Martin

Baptist Press  
9/20/85

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (BP)—Seventeen proposed changes to the Constitution and bylaws of the Southern Baptist Convention were turned down by members of the SBC Executive Committee during their September meeting.

The changes, which ranged from the age of messengers to the SBC annual meeting, to the basis for representation to procedural changes in nominating trustees to denominational agencies, were referred to the Executive Committee during the 1985 annual meeting.

In presenting the recommendation to take no action, Francis Wilson of Alamogordo, N.M., vice-chairman of the bylaws workgroup, explained the six member workgroup was concerned with implications of the changes in the volatized atmosphere of the SBC.

"We felt we should not make any change," he said. "We want to let the Peace Committee do its work and perhaps there will be a more appropriate time in a better (political) climate in which to consider these changes.

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"We were sensitive to the need for change, but we also were concerned that we have come to a very sensitive time in SBC life. We considered the impact (of any change) and decided it is in the best interests of the convention at this time not to address changes," he added.

Wilson commented the action does not permanently end any proposed changes. "The time now is not good but the climate will change and will be better at a later date."

Wilson presented the recommendations for chairman John Sullivan of Shreveport, La., who had to leave the meeting before it adjourned. Other members include Frank Lady of Jonesboro, Ark.; Paul Pressler of Houston; John T. Bunn of Sylva, N.C., and James F. Yates of Yazoo City, Miss. Also serving with the workgroup as ex-officio representatives are Darrell Robinson of Mobile, Ala., chairman of the Administration and Convention Arrangements Subcommittee, and David Maddox of Fullerton, Calif., Executive Committee chairman.

Several of the actions drew discussion, including a proposal to change the requirement for representation, which says churches shall be entitled to additional messengers—up to a total of 10—by contribution of \$250 "to the work of the convention" during the calendar year preceding the annual meeting.

James Baucom of Martinsville, Va., noting he "feels strongly" about the need for change, pointed out the \$250 "was set back in 1888 and \$250 won't go as far now as it did then." He added he hopes the matter "will be addressed at a more propitious time."

Another proposal which drew comment was a recommendation home and foreign missionaries be allowed to vote by mail. The proposal, Wilson noted, probably will not be considered later.

He commented many of the foreign missionaries are "members of national churches who are not qualified to send messengers. If we allowed this action, we would give the missionaries a privilege we do not even grant messengers of the convention."

Lee Porter, SBC registration secretary, said he opposes the proposal "for a much more practical reason. The motion assumes that we will know beforehand what the issues are and who the candidates will be. Ideally, messengers should not know beforehand who they will vote for for president.

"A person must be present to hear the deliberations and make the decisions," he said.

In addition to consideration of voting and representation, referrals related to the number of trustees any church could have on any board of any SBC agency; election of officers, inclusion of Cooperative Program giving percentages along with the names of those appointed or nominated to convention committees; changing the nature of the Committee on Committees or the way in which it is appointed, and discontinuation of resolutions at the annual meetings.

In another action on a referral from the convention, the Executive Committee noted "it is not practical" to mail a copy of the annual Book of Reports to each church a month before the annual meeting, but did establish a new procedure for distribution of the material.

It noted copies of the Book of Reports may be ordered through the Business and Finance Office in advance of the annual meeting, and the person placing the order will receive a receipt which can be exchanged for a copy of the book at the registration desk at the convention site.

In other actions, the Executive Committee:

—Changed the titles of executive staff members of the Executive Committee: Harold C. Bennett will become president; Reginald M. McDonough will become executive vice-president; Tim A. Hedquist will become vice-president for business and finance, and Wilmer C. Fields will become vice-president for public relations.

Committee members were told the changes were necessitated by changes in the laws of Tennessee, where the Executive Committee is incorporated.

--Continued a study of proposed guidelines for Baptist Press, the denomination's news service. The Public Relations Workgroup studied the document, requested after two controversial stories appeared last year, but deferred action until the February meeting.

--Voted to continue a study of the matter of investments by SBC agencies in businesses which do business in South Africa. The matter had been referred to the Executive Committee during the 1985 annual meeting, and a study was requested which would have required divestiture of investments.

The action notes SBC agencies will be requested to supply pertinent information concerning investments in South Africa.

--Adopted a 1986-87 Cooperative Program budget goal of \$136 million, to include a basic operating budget of \$126,630,000; capital needs budget of \$5,870,000, and a phase two budget of \$3,500,000.

--Heard an address by SBC President Charles F. Stanley, pastor of First Baptist Church of Atlanta, who said Baptists "need to be quiet" about controversies and let the Peace Committee do its work.

"It is time for us to be quiet about what we do not agree about and to get on with what we do agree about," Stanley said, repeating his concern about the effect controversy is having on SBC plan for simultaneous revivals in 1986, called "Good News America-God Loves You."

He challenged Executive Committee members to lead the SBC in creating an atmosphere in which people lay aside the things that divide them. He closed his message by leading committee members and observers in an extended time of prayer.

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Initial Mexico Reports Say  
Southern Baptists Uninjured

Baptist Press  
9/20/85

MEXICO CITY (BP)--Southern Baptist representative Mack Jones has reported all Southern Baptist personnel in Mexico were uninjured following the major earthquake that jolted southern Mexico Sept. 19.

Jones reached Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board officials via HAM radio from Mexico City, where much of the death and destruction occurred. He said all of the approximately 90 Southern Baptist representatives currently in Mexico had been contacted and confirmed safe, with the exception of Milton and Mary Jane Allred in Morelia, a city in Michoacan state.

Foreign Mission Board staffers contacted the Allreds by telephone during the afternoon, however. Mrs. Allred said they felt the earthquake in Morelia but had seen no damage, despite the fact that the earthquake's epicenter struck the southern tip of Michoacan.

In Mexico City, two Southern Baptist volunteers and Jose Missena, the Foreign Mission Board's evangelism consultant for Latin America, were evacuated from downtown hotels. All three were reported uninjured.

The two volunteers are Minerva Serna, 49, of Alice, Texas, and Kent Lucas, 32, of Trinity, Texas. Serna, a volunteer secretary in the Mexican Baptist office in Mexico City, was living in a hotel. Lucas was in the city to consult with Baptists about development of a Baptist encampment.

The suburb of Mexico City where most of the Southern Baptist representatives in the area live reportedly escaped major damage. The Mexican Baptist Theological Seminary also is located in that area. Injuries and deaths among Mexican Baptists and damage to Baptist churches in other areas was not known. Both First Baptist Church and the Baptist denominational office in Mexico City are located near areas where heavy damage has been reported. Reports indicated many people were being evacuated to relatively undamaged areas of the city.

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Hundreds of deaths were confirmed in Mexico City with many more expected as rescue workers struggled to reach people trapped in damaged buildings. In several cities hundreds of buildings collapsed or sustained heavy damage, including churches, according to radio and television reports.

Southern Baptist representatives in Mexico requested \$25,000 in immediate emergency relief funds from the Foreign Mission Board. They didn't say how the money would be used. Needs are still being evaluated.

Texas Baptists, California Baptists and others contacted Foreign Mission Board officials offering relief personnel and materials. A team of board officials is evaluating needs and awaiting further contact from Mexico. An emergency relief team may be sent in the next few days if Mexico personnel request it.

The quake heavily damaged the four southwestern states of Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan and Guerrero. Some 20 Southern Baptist representatives live in Guadalajara, Jalisco, where a Spanish-language school is located. Another five live in Michoacan, including the Allreds. But comprehensive damage reports from those states weren't immediately available.

Southern Baptist representative Lee Baggett in Guadalajara reached the Foreign Mission Board by telephone Sept. 20. He reported that official announcements in Mexico declared no major relief responses were needed beyond government efforts. Baggett, however, confirmed major damage on the west coast from the southern resort city of Acapulco north through Jalisco state. Some 400 buildings were leveled in one town, he said.

He also confirmed the heavy damage reported in Ciudad Guzman, where the dead included 25 Catholic worshipers killed when their church collapsed during mass. A Baptist chapel is located only a block or two from that church, Baggett said.

Baggett, Southern Baptist relief coordinator for the area, said he planned to take a survey trip through the region as soon as possible to evaluate the most urgent needs. "We'll start working on this side of the country and let (Southern Baptist representatives in) Mexico City handle that side," he said.

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(A list of Southern Baptist representatives will be mailed to state Baptist newspaper editors by Richmond bureau of Baptist Press.)

Former Carter Aide Powell  
Laments Loss Of Separation

By Stan Haste

Baptist Press  
9/20/85

WASHINGTON (BP)—Former President Jimmy Carter's press secretary told participants at a religious liberty conference the Reagan administration and electronic preachers are largely responsible for the decline of separation of church state in America.

Jody Powell, now a syndicated columnist and commentator for ABC News, also criticized a recent Baptist Sunday School Board action forcing the resignation of an editor over what he said was publication of a controversial article advocating separation of church and state.

Recalling he learned about religious liberty and separation of church and state in Baptist training union in First Baptist Church, Vienna, Ga., Powell said he "could not believe" news of the dismissal of W. Howard Bramlette, editor of The Student magazine for the last 10 years.

Powell also attributed Bramlette's firing to negative reaction to an earlier issue of The Student featuring articles about and by ordained women. That issue, Powell said, might have been "the final straw" for Bramlette, described as "this poor, benighted heretic."

But most of Powell's artillery was reserved for Reagan and his aides, along with radio and television preachers. "Any casual reading of the newspapers these days tells us that from the president of the United States to the secretary of education to the attorney general to hundreds of radio and television preachers, that doctrine (separation of church and state) has come in for a real thrashing," he declared.

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Speaking at the annual awards banquet of Americans United for Separation of Church and State, the Georgia native said he learned growing up "to be just a mite suspicious of politicians who quoted more Scripture than they had read." And in a thinly veiled reference to President Reagan's church attendance habits, he added: "I've lately learned to become a tad suspicious of politicians who spend more time speaking to preachers at their conventions than listening to them in the church."

Powell saved some of his strongest remarks for Secretary of Education William J. Bennett, reminding his audience the cabinet member recently referred to Thomas Jefferson's metaphor of a wall of separation between church and state as "a pile of rocks here and a pile of rocks there."

"Well, it may not be now," Powell declared, "but I guarantee you that's what it will be if we're not careful by the time these folks get through with it."

He also took to task unnamed White House aides for saying the Soviet constitution, not that of the U.S., calls for separation. "I guess what that implies," he added, "is that that BTU quarterly back in the 50s must have been some sort of piece of subversive communist propaganda."

Powell, who served as press secretary throughout Carter's term, attacked television preacher Pat Robertson's description of church-state separation as a "totalitarian idea," saying Robertson "needs to study his history."

Powell also criticized Robertson's call for a constitutional amendment "over and above the First Amendment," designed to protect Christians from the "unelected tyrants of the Supreme Court who are trying to bring the United States into line with the constitution of the Soviet Union." On the contrary, Powell argued, "it is the combination of church and state that has produced the great and cruel totalitarian regimes of history."

Although he acknowledged the country "has gone through incredible changes and some tough times" over the past three decades, Powell decried radio and television preachers who are "masters at providing simple answers to complex problems."

At the same time, he had criticism as well for liberal organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union. "Sometimes the ACLU in its laudable determination to maintain individual rights played into the hands of the Right by getting a bit carried away, especially on church-state matters," Powell said. He cited a recent ACLU protest of the University of Colorado's head football coach's practice of conducting team prayer meetings. Saying he doesn't know what effect the objections may have on the school or the team, he added: "I guarantee you, Jerry Falwell will raise a million dollars off of it."

Despite "the pounding and pummeling and thrashing" separation of church and state has taken in recent years, its importance has "not diminished by one degree," he declared.

He added: "The American religious community is easily the strongest in the Western world precisely because the government has not tried to be religious, because previous national administrations, liberal and conservative, Democratic and Republican, have recognized the value of religion but have generally avoided blatant attempts to use the church for their own political purposes."

Honored at the banquet were a pair of organizations and three individuals.

The Missouri Baptist Convention was cited for its longstanding advocacy of church-state separation and for its encouragement of local Americans United chapters in the state.

Among the individuals honored was G. Hugh Wamble, professor of church history at Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Mo.



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