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June 20, 1986

86-93

Postal Rate Commission
Recommends Ending Subsidy

By Kathy Palen

WASHINGTON (BP)—Following an extensive study, the U.S. Postal Rate Commission has recommended Congress eliminate its current revenue foregone appropriation to subsidize postal rates for non-profit mailers.

In a report released June 18 and summarized during a joint congressional hearing, the commission also recommended the creation of separate subclasses for mail currently qualifying for preferred rates.

Postal rates for non-profit mailers—including state Baptist newspapers and some church newsletters—have been on a steady increase since 1970. At that time, Congress initiated a 16-step plan to phase out the federal subsidy providing reduced mailing rates for non-profit publications. Although step 15 of the plan was not scheduled to take effect until this summer, decreases in congressional appropriations pushed non-profit mailers beyond step 16 in early 1986.

The Postal Rate Commission was charged by the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985 with studying possible reduction or recalculation of the revenue foregone appropriation, as well as analyzing who uses and benefits from the special rates.

During the congressional hearing, Janet Steiger, Postal Rate Commission chairman, testified the commission's report "recommends a way of eliminating the revenue foregone appropriation entirely—except for the small amount needed for free mail for the blind and free voting-rights mail."

"Doing this would not harm the eligible non-profit mailers unduly, if at the same time you amended the rate-making statute to provide separate subclasses for them. If that were done, the Postal Rate Commission would be instructed, when recommending rates, to take into account the public benefits these organizations confer."

Steiger explained the subclass option would mean preferred-rate mailers would pay some share of "institutional"—or Postal Service overhead—costs, in addition to "attributable"—or actual mailing—costs.

Adding that such a plan would result in mail users paying almost the entire cost of the Postal Service, Steiger said the division of that cost between preferred-rate mailers and regular-rate mailers would depend on the cost coverages assigned in the next general rate change, at which time the recommendation could be instituted.

Should Congress decide to continue the revenue foregone appropriation, the commission recommended a new system for determining the needed amount of appropriation. Through calculating revenue foregone by applying the same proportionate contribution to the institutional costs of the Postal Service that is made by regular-rate pieces, the appropriation would be reduced by about \$265 million a year, according to the report.

The commission's report also recommended restricting eligibility for advertising or commercialized uses of non-profit rates. Currently, a non-profit organization that qualifies for the preferred rates is eligible to send all its second- or third-class mail at the lower rates.

In summarizing its report, the commission said, "We see no reason for public subsidization of non-profit publishers' advertising, which is in competition with commercial publishers' efforts."

Thus, the commission recommended such subsidy be continued for the editorial portion of the non-profit publication only, forcing the advertising portion to pay the regular rate.

The commission developed a general principle for judging whether advertising mail should receive any subsidy. That principle is based on "whether the activity or thing advertised is substantially related, otherwise than just by raising funds, to the purpose of the non-profit organization."

The commission singled out two cases for special mention. First, it recommended requiring all promotion of travel and insurance to go at commercial postage rates. Second, it recommended judging products and services by whether they are actually made or rendered by the organization's members or beneficiary group.

Another portion of the report focused on subsidy for within-county second-class mail. The commission recommended restricting the use of such subsidy to publications with more than half of their total paid circulation in the county of publication and to not more than 20,000 copies per issue.

In preparing its report, the commission held public hearings in Washington, and seven other cities. Three Southern Baptist representatives testified before the commission. Testifying were Bobby S. Terry, Missouri Word and Way editor; Presnall H. Wood, Texas Baptist Standard editor; and Jim Newton, Atlanta bureau chief of Baptist Press.

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News Analysis

Rehnquist's Church-State
Views Known; Scalia's Not

By Stan Hasteay

Baptist Press
6/20/86

WASHINGTON (BP)--While Chief Justice-designate William Hubbs Rehnquist's views on church-state relations are well known as a result of 14 years' service on the U.S. Supreme Court, those of Antonin Scalia--to be nominated by President Reagan as Rehnquist's replacement as an associate justice--are largely unknown to the American people.

Both men personally are devoutly religious. Rehnquist and his wife are active members of Emmanuel Lutheran Church in suburban Bethesda, Md., while Scalia and his family belong to a Roman Catholic parish in McLean, Va. Both hold strong views on many of the pressing moral issues of the day, including persistent opposition to abortion.

On purely church-state issues, however, Scalia's positions are unknown because during his four years as a federal judge he has yet to rule in an important church-state case. Altogether, he has authored some 100 opinions.

Scalia, (pronounced Sku-LEE-ah), 50, is the only child of a Sicilian immigrant and the first Italian American to be nominated to the nation's high court. He and his wife, the former Maureen McCarthy, have nine children. Scalia was born March 11, 1936, in Trenton, N.J.

A summa cum laude graduate of Georgetown University and magna cum laude graduate of Harvard Law School, where he was editor of the Harvard Law Review, he is a former Justice Department official and law school professor. From 1974 to 1977 he headed the Office of Legal Counsel at the Justice Department. He taught in the law schools at the University of Chicago, Stanford University, Georgetown University and the University of Virginia.

Appointed by Reagan in 1982 to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia--considered second in importance only to the Supreme Court--Scalia's views on a wide variety of issues closely conform to those of the president and Rehnquist. He is an advocate of judicial restraint, the view that federal courts should act reticently in reviewing laws passed by Congress or state legislatures.

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Rehnquist, 61, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 1, 1924. After growing up in a Milwaukee suburb, he enrolled at Stanford University, where he earned bachelor's and master's degrees in political science and was Phi Beta Kappa. After earning a second master's degree at Harvard, he returned to Stanford's law school, where he graduated first in his class and was a classmate of Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor. He then was chosen as a law clerk at the Supreme Court by Justice Robert H. Jackson.

Rehnquist practiced law in Phoenix, Ariz., from 1953 to 1969, when he was named an assistant attorney general by Richard M. Nixon. Two years later, Nixon nominated him to the Supreme Court. He was sworn in Jan. 7, 1972.

Considered the strongest advocate of judicial restraint among present justices, Rehnquist's church-state views have been consistent. He favors public aid to parochial schools and generally takes the side of free exercise of religion when that right clashes with its First Amendment twin, the Establishment Clause. (The First Amendment reads in part, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof....")

Rehnquist spelled out his church-state philosophy most fully in his dissenting opinion last year in *Wallace v. Jaffree*, a 6-3 decision striking down Alabama's mandatory silent prayer statute. In that opinion, which Rehnquist hopes will become the blueprint for a thoroughgoing reassessment of church-state law sometime in the future, he urged his colleagues to scrap Thomas Jefferson's famous metaphor of a wall of separation between church and state.

"It is impossible to build sound constitutional doctrine upon a mistaken understanding of constitutional history," he wrote, "but unfortunately the Establishment Clause has been expressly freighted with Jefferson's misleading metaphor for nearly 40 years."

Jefferson coined the phrase in an 1801 letter to the Danbury (Conn.) Baptist Association, writing, "I contemplate with sovereign reverence that act of the whole American people which declared that their legislature should 'make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof,' thus building a wall of separation of church and state."

In his *Jaffree* dissent, Rehnquist engaged in what critics have called historical revisionism by choosing parts of the debate in the first Congress leading up to adoption of the First Amendment to demonstrate that the Establishment Clause "did not require government neutrality between religion and irreligion nor did it prohibit the federal government from providing non-discriminatory aid to religion."

He concluded, "There is simply no historical foundation for the proposition that the framers intended to build the 'wall of separation'...."

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CORRECTION: Please make the following change in (BP) story dated June 17 entitled "High Court Refuses Home Schooling Case"—

End of second paragraph should read, ...by Virginia courts refusing to exempt their two children from the state compulsory attendance law.

This replaces, ...by Virginia courts exempting their two children from the state compulsory attendance law.

Thanks,
Baptist Press

Proposed Bill Would Counter
Religious Violence, Vandalism

By Kathy Palen

Baptist Press
6/20/86

WASHINGTON (BP)—A bill recently introduced before the U.S. House of Representatives would impose criminal penalties for damage to religious property and for injury to persons in the free exercise of religious beliefs.

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Rep. Dan Glickman, D-Kan., introduced the bill on behalf of himself and 31 co-sponsors, representing a diversity of political, religious and geographic interests.

"In spite of our nation's willingness to accept and embrace various religions and forms of worship, there remains a minority within our population who see fit to vandalize and destroy religious property and, in the process, to jeopardize the freedom of others to safely practice their religious beliefs," Glickman earlier testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Justice.

The bill, H.R. 4980, would amend the U.S. Code to impose federal penalties—including fines up to \$15,000 and prison sentences up to life—on persons who "deface, damage or destroy any religious real property, because of the religious character of that property" or "obstruct, by force or threat of force, any person in the enjoyment of that person's free exercise of religious beliefs."

Glickman said such crimes endanger the ability of Americans freely and safely to practice their religions. He added while such crimes are serious in and of themselves, their infringements on the constitutional right of free exercise of religion makes them even more grievous.

"There have been many reports of acts of vandalism tied to anti-Semitism in this country, but such attacks have not been limited to the Jewish faith," he said. "In fact, a whole range of faiths—including Baptist, Catholic and Episcopal—have been the targets of such vandalism. It is, therefore, not a narrow, sectarian problem."

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Reed Joins Foreign Board
To Enlist Volunteers

Baptist Press
6/20/86

RICHMOND, Va. (BP)—Former missionary Don Reed, 46, is joining the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board staff as associate director for evangelism and project management in the volunteer enlistment department.

Reed, a native of Post, Texas, will enlist volunteers for overseas evangelism and partnership missions projects, promote volunteer opportunities and develop volunteer information and enlistment materials.

A Southern Baptist missionary to Peru from 1971 to 1975, Reed has been director of missions for the Union Baptist Association in Oklahoma for the past eight years. He also has been pastor of churches in Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas.

He is married to the former Wanda Stephens of Elizabeth, Ark. They have three grown children. He received the bachelor of arts degree from Ouachita Baptist University in Arkadelphia, Ark.; the master of divinity degree from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas; and the doctor of ministry degree from Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary in Mill Valley, Calif.

Reed succeeds Wayne Bristow, who recently resigned from the Foreign Mission Board staff to become director of evangelism for the Baptist General Convention of Oklahoma.

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(BP) photo mailed to state Baptist newspapers by Richmond bureau of Baptist Press

Baptist Philanthropist
Crowley Dies In Dallas

By Ken Camp

Baptist Press
6/20/86

DALLAS (BP)—Mary Crowley, 71, internationally-known businesswoman and Baptist philanthropist, died June 18 at Baylor University Medical Center in Dallas.

Crowley was founder of Home Interiors and Gifts, Inc. one of the largest direct-sales corporations in the nation.

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She was a member of First Baptist Church of Dallas since 1939. In the mid-1970s, she donated \$250,000 toward the building of a six-story complex to house the church's music department and daycare center. The "Mary C Building" at First Baptist Church was dedicated debt-free in 1977 and named in her honor.

In 1980, Crowley was instrumental in founding the STEP (Strategies To Elevate People) Foundation, an organization committed to fighting poverty whose programs are operated in cooperation with the City of Dallas Department of Housing and Neighborhood Services.

When Dallas Baptist University faced financial difficulties in 1982, Crowley pledged \$1 million to the Texas Baptist school over a five-year period. She also made other gifts to the university.

Crowley was the first woman to be named to the board of directors of the Billy Graham Evangelistic Association.

She is survived by her husband, Dave; her son, Don Carter; and her daughter, Ruth Shanahan.

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Adapting Student Ministries
Reaches Commuter Students

By Frank Wm. White

Baptist Press
6/20/86

PORTLAND, Ore. (BP)—Cooperation between church and campus ministers is crucial for reaching college students in an area with multiple campuses, leaders of Portland (Ore.) Baptist Student Ministries have found.

With 17 campuses in the Portland area, student ministers have found success by focusing on reaching students through the churches as well as on the campuses.

The design for a church-based ministry to students as a way to reach commuting students living in a metropolitan area was written by Sam Fort, Northwest Baptist Convention student director.

"Saying you are church-based helps focus on the church. The cooperation and planning will help diminish the friction between churches and campus organizations," explained Otey Enoch, director of Baptist Student Ministries for the Greater Portland Baptist Association.

The Portland program has been singled out as a model by national student ministries of the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board for involving churches and campuses together in student ministries.

The plan focuses on area-wide activities that can be promoted on each campus and in all area churches involving students from all campuses even though many of the campuses do not have Baptist Student Unions.

Students identify with the student ministries organization and local churches. They remain involved when they move from community colleges to larger campuses in the same area, said Lynn Bright, who has been involved in Portland student ministries while attending a community college and now at Portland State University.

A Baptist student ministries council plans activities and serves many of the functions of a traditional Baptist Student Union council, Enoch said.

The Portland plan is not unique, Enoch added. It is a church-based ministry to students not unlike what he saw as a student at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater.

Enoch works with pastors in the association as well as with students—often spending more time with pastors than with students. Meanwhile, Skip Wallace, assistant student ministries director, works with students, leading MasterLife discipleship groups and Bible studies and coordinating other activities.

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While Enoch said he would like to spend more time with students, working with pastors helps them know the objectives of student ministries: "I listen to pastors and what they want to do. Right now I'm helping pastors understand what students can do for their ministry—how they can help students and how students can help them."

Students have assisted in church planting and survey work. Leaders hope they will be involved in teaching and leading in new churches later, he said.

The student ministries council tries to develop activities to help developing churches, said council member Lisa Bateman, adding, "Opportunities to help churches get established are a challenge—it's real mission involvement."

Enoch emphasized the need for students to be involved in a local church: "BSU could fill the role of a church, but a student needs to know how to be part of a church. BSU doesn't have family, diversity and involvement with other organizations."

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(BP) photo mailed to state Baptist newspapers by BSSB bureau of Baptist Press

Hispanic Congregation Wants
To Be Scattered Superchurch

By Ken Camp

Baptist Press
6/20/86

DALLAS (BP)—Elias Benitez dreams that Hispana Baptist Church in El Paso, Texas, will be a superchurch someday, but not one where everyone meets under the same roof.

The Spanish-speaking church, which averages about 320 in Sunday school, sponsors seven new missions throughout the El Paso area plus a new English-speaking annex service at the church's central location.

"The contribution we're making is that we have work scattered all over the city where the need is," Benitez says.

Among the new works are Emanuel Baptist Mission, which meets in the community center of an inner-city federal housing project; East Glen Baptist Mission, which provides a Baptist witness in a densely-populated, predominantly Hispanic blue-collar area, and First Baptist Church, Santa Teresa, a mission located just across the New Mexico border in a country club area and drawing members from upper-income neighborhoods in El Paso.

"What's a little Hispanic church doing up there at Santa Teresa with those affluent people? There are people out there who need Jesus," Benitez explains.

In each of the new units, lay persons are supplying the leadership. These bivocational lay pastors are trained and equipped at Hispana Baptist Church.

"They are just exercising what they feel God has called them to do," Benitez notes. The pastor, who is in his 18th year at the church, began emphasizing the need for lay involvement in starting missions several years ago.

"We realized we had to get out there where the people are and start new churches," he said. "We were 'extending' before anyone was ever talking about 'extension.'"

In addition to regular missions, Hispana also has begun weeknight Bible studies in homes, schools and community centers as part of its outreach program.

"My vision is to have a superchurch, but not in one locale," Benitez explains. He says since Hispana Baptist Church has learned to "get away from the four walls of the church," God has blessed and the ministry has borne fruit.

In the future, Benitez hopes the missions Hispana Baptist Church currently sponsors will become self-supporting mission bases.

"We pray they, in turn, will catch the vision...and go out to start new work," he says.

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As far as Hispana Baptist Church is concerned, Benitez adds, "We'll keep implementing the Great Commission. I don't think we'll ever stop beginning new work."

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Former WMU Leader Takes
Natural Step To New Post

By Ken Camp

Baptist Press
6/20/86

DALLAS (BP)—After 23 years at First Baptist Church of Lake Jackson, Texas, moving into the minister of missions role there seemed a natural step for Bobbie Kidwell.

The need for a minister of missions in the Southeast Texas congregation became apparent when the church began long-range planning for the five years of Mission Texas, the Baptist emphasis on spiritual awakening, developing believers, strengthening missions and reaching people through 2,000 new churches and missions.

"The biggest concern we had was that it became clear our people are not reaching the low-income, blue-collar workers. We're not meeting their needs," Kidwell says.

First Baptist Church recognized the need to start new work among the lower socio-economic groups in the Lake Jackson area, and the church realized it needed the leadership a minister of missions could provide.

"The decision was made to call someone out of the church," she explained. "I already know the people, I know the community, and that should speed the work somewhat."

Kidwell says after being Woman's Missionary Union director on both the church and associational levels and serving on the associational missions committee, accepting the volunteer role of minister of missions seemed to be "a natural step." She is not aware of any opposition among members of the congregation to a female staff member, saying the church has been "totally supportive."

Kidwell now fills the nonpaid staff position and is helping First Baptist Church begin six indigenous satellite units among the low-income and blue-collar population in Lake Jackson.

As for the future, she hopes the church will be able to begin ethnic missions among the Japanese and Vietnamese communities as well as an Anglo, upper-middle income congregation in a new subdivision.

For now, though, the church is directing its attention to the Lake Jackson working class. Kidwell says First Baptist Church's membership originally was blue-collar for the most part. But as the church has grown to its current average attendance of about 950, the educational and income levels of church members have risen.

"Many of our old members would not feel comfortable coming back into First Baptist Church, but they could come into a small indigenous satellite unit and feel comfortable again there," she notes. "We hope through our new work we can reach the lost and bring back some of our own who have gone by the wayside."

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Pastor's Wife Sees Need
For Korean Campus Work

By Frank Wm. White

Baptist Press
6/20/86

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (BP)—Expanding the church's ministry to local campuses became a crusade for Rebekah Kim that led to the nation's first two Korean Baptist Student Unions (BSU) at the University of California-Berkeley and Stanford University.

Now, Kim is a consultant with the Southern Baptist General Convention of California working to involve Koreans in Baptist Student Union at other campuses across the state.

Kim's husband is pastor of the Berkland Baptist Church. Students from the nearby Berkeley campus are taking active roles in the Korean church.

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Although Kim led students in the church's college department in the "Survival Kit for New Christians," MasterLife discipleship course and Bible study groups, she realized an organization on campus would reach more students.

The church's college department became the nucleus of a campus organization sanctioned by the university as the Korean Baptist Student Union. Now more than 150 students are involved in the organization's Bible study groups and other activities.

It is difficult at times to distinguish the campus organization from the church college department. They often are comprised of the same students. "We don't have to emphasize churchmanship because the BSU grew out of the church," Kim explained.

Even before the Berkeley organization was officially recognized, the students began work to start a Bible study at Stanford University across San Francisco Bay. Now 30 students are in the Korean Baptist Student Union at Stanford and attending Bible study on campus there and are involved in the Palo Alto mission of Berkland Baptist Church.

The students are bold in their efforts to evangelize other students. Each Saturday, Berkeley Korean Baptist Student Union members meet on campus to hand out tracts and witness to other students.

While the Berkeley group has a goal of reaching the 8,000 Korean students on campus, they don't limit their interest to Koreans, said Kwan Sup Park, president of the Berkeley group. Students on the campus known for radical ideas in past decades are receptive to the Korean students' witness. Several students have made professions of faith in Christ during the Saturday mission efforts, said to Damion Kim, missions committee chairman.

During a campus Christian festival sponsored by the Berkeley group last spring, six students made professions of faith.

The students have not limited their involvement to the two campuses. Last year, they sent mission offerings for hunger relief in Ethiopia and collected more than 3,000 clothing items for victims of the Mexico City earthquake.

Kim participated in an ethnic student work consultation at the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board last spring with national student ministries consultants and other ethnic church and campus workers.

The consultation was part of an effort by the board's national student ministries program to develop a national ethnic ministries strategy in conjunction with other Southern Baptist agencies, state conventions and campus ministers.

Increasing ethnic involvement in Baptist Student Unions is one of the Bold Mission Thrust goals for national student ministries, said Bill Henry, program section supervisor.