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Pensacola shooting raises fears  
of growing anti-abortion violence

By Greg Warner

PENSACOLA, Fla. (ABP) -- The shooting death of an abortion-clinic doctor in Pensacola, Fla., by an anti-abortion protester March 10 raised new fears that the pro-life movement has become too violent.

The death of gynecologist David Gunn during a protest at a Pensacola abortion clinic "is a very dangerous warning signal," said Robert Parham, executive director of the Baptist Center for Ethics in Nashville, Tenn.

Parham said Gunn's death is "the inevitable outcome of the American anti-abortion war." Whereas the pro-life movement at first relied on moral education to advance its cause, he said, in recent years it has turned to ever-more-violent tactics -- first non-violent civil disobedience, then property damage and now physical harm.

Richard Land, executive director of the Southern Baptist Christian Life Commission, also denounced the Pensacola shooting but warned against reading too much into it.

While the Gunn shooting represents the first protest-related death, Land said, "I certainly wouldn't want to interpolate a trend from one isolated act of violence."

Kate Michelman, president of the National Abortion Rights Action League, disagreed, saying the shooting was not an isolated event but evidence of a "growing extremism" within the anti-abortion movement.

"For too long, too many of us have stood silent as the bombings, arson, chemical attacks, blockades and stalking incidents have escalated," Michelman said in a prepared statement.

"In the name of life, a man has been gunned down," she said in an interview on ABC's "Good Morning America" March 11.

Michael Griffin, 31, of Pensacola was arrested quietly and charged with murder after shooting Gunn several times in the chest outside the Pensacola Women's Medical Services clinic Gunn operated.

Gunn was one of about a dozen people participating in a protest at the clinic. Many were members of the anti-abortion group Rescue America, which is raising money to support the gunman's family. No Baptists are known to have been involved in the protest.

The previous Sunday, Griffin offered a prayer for the doctor during services at Whitfield Assembly of God Church in Pensacola. He prayed that Gunn would "give his life to Jesus," reported John Burt, a lay preacher at the church who organized the March 10 protest.

While the shooting was tragic, Burt told reporters, "the real violence goes on in the clinic ... not outside."

Gunn had been the target of death threats, protests and harassment by anti-abortionists for several years. Last summer an old-fashioned "Wanted" poster of the doctor was distributed at a rally for Operation Rescue, another anti-abortion group. The poster included Gunn's home phone number and other personal information, according to the Associated Press.

Parham of the Baptist Center for Ethics said the escalation of violence he sees in the anti-abortion movement is attributable to the movement's sense of certainty about its opinions and intolerance of other views.

"Any group that claims to know the absolute will of God is only a short step away from believing that their objective justifies any and every means for change, including violence," he said.

"If you believe abortion is murder, and you know who the murderer is, then you have to stop the murderer by murdering the murderer," he explained.

"To shoot and kill a human being in the name of saving human life is grotesque," said Land of the CLC.

While acknowledging abortion is "an issue which engenders strong emotions on both sides," Land said the CLC opposes the use of violence to protest abortion. He said the distinction between non-violent protest and violent protest is "absolutely critical."

"The Christian Life Commission will continue to oppose and deplore acts of fatal violence against all human beings, born and unborn," Land added.

But Parham said even anti-abortionists who denounce violence can't totally distance themselves from the escalating brutality of extremists.

"This growth (of extremist violence) is fed by other segments of the anti-abortion movement which disavow violence but really encourage extremism and violence with their high-voltage rhetoric about abortion (being) the murder of unborn babies," Parham said.

He noted the CLC promoted its January anti-abortion emphasis under the biblical theme of Ezekiel 16:21 -- "Thou hast slain my children."

Extremism within the anti-abortion movement actually is hurting the cause, Parham said.

"Unless the anti-abortion movement gains a new ethic which encourages self-critical awareness about its ideology and methodology and tones down its rhetoric," Parham said, "violence will beget more violence in the 1990s and constructive social change related to the means of birth control will not be forthcoming."

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Religious-freedom bill reintroduced  
with high hopes for quick passage

By Pam Parry

WASHINGTON (ABP) -- Buoyed by unprecedented support from religious groups and a strong White House endorsement, congressional sponsors of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act predicted quick passage when they

reintroduced the bill March 11.

RFRA, which has failed to win approval in two previous Congresses, would restore the high level of protection for religious practice that the U.S. Supreme Court virtually abandoned in its 1990 Oregon vs. Smith decision.

Prior to Smith, government could restrict religious practice only if it had a "compelling" interest, such as public safety, and if it used the least restrictive means of achieving that interest.

RFRA should move expeditiously through the 103rd Congress and become law, congressional sponsors said at a press conference.

Sens. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, and Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who are lead Senate co-sponsors of RFRA, pointed to President Bill Clinton's endorsement of the legislation as critical to its anticipated success in the 103rd Congress.

Kennedy read from an endorsement letter the president sent to him.

In the letter, Clinton wrote: "The right to practice one's faith free from governmental interference is among the most fundamental liberties protected by our Constitution. ... RFRA is urgently needed to restore full legal protection for the exercise of religion.

"I look forward to working with the Congress to secure speedy enactment of this important legislation."

The senators also pointed to the Coalition for the Free Exercise of Religion -- a broad-based group of 58 religious and civil-liberties organizations that back the bill -- as vital to its success.

Steven McFarland, director for the Christian Legal Society's Center for Law and Religious Freedom, praised the remarkable nature of the coalition. "Never have so many diverse ideologies come together to support a piece of human-rights legislation."

Chaired by Baptist Joint Committee General Counsel Oliver Thomas, the coalition brings together frequent adversaries such as the American Civil Liberties Union and Concerned Women for America. Both the Baptist Joint Committee and the Southern Baptist Christian Life Commission are on the coalition.

Hatch and Kennedy credited the coalition's efforts with securing the U.S. Catholic Conference's endorsement. In the past, the Catholic Conference was the only major U.S. religious body opposing the bill.

While acknowledging concern over the Supreme Court's ruling in Smith, the Catholic Conference opposed RFRA because it said the bill could advance abortion rights, be used to deny religious organizations' tax-exempt status and prohibit religious organizations from participating in government programs.

The coalition has maintained those concerns are unfounded.

"I am especially pleased that in this year's bill, we have been able to clarify its provisions to meet concerns expressed by the United States Catholic Conference ...," Kennedy said.

The Catholic endorsement is "pivotal," Hatch added.

Brent Walker, associate general counsel of the Baptist Joint Committee, said the agreement with the Catholic Conference did not alter the bill, but rather language was added to address more explicitly what the drafters' intended in the first place. The legal effect of RFRA would be the same as the previous bill, he added.

Thomas, who helped write the bill, described the new language as a "clarification."

Rep. Charles Schumer, D-N.Y., who along with Rep. Christopher Cox, R-Calif., introduced the measure in the House, said "this is an important bill" for the Jews in his congressional district, for Mormons in Utah and for Southern Baptists in Mississippi and Alabama.

"We have just started over," said James Dunn, BJC executive director. "It is imperative that the Religious Freedom Restoration Act be passed by this Congress. ... Almost like baseball, it may be a matter of three strikes and you're out. Now is the time."

Richard Land, CLC executive director, said: "We are confident that the restoration of true religious freedom is now within our grasp. We commend Sens. Kennedy and Hatch and Reps. Schumer and Cox for their tireless efforts on behalf of this critical legislation.

"We urge Congress to adopt speedily" the bill, he added.

Every Baptist in America should be concerned about this bill, Thomas said. "Without RFRA, as one judge recently put it, churches have no more constitutional rights than adult movie theaters."

The bill has 32 bipartisan co-sponsors in the Senate and 137 in the House of Representatives.

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Young hints FMB president  
to be recommended soon

By Toby Druin

FORT WORTH, Texas (ABP) -- Ed Young, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, hinted March 10 that he has some insight into who the next president of the Foreign Mission Board will be. "I think everyone will say, 'Amen,'" Young added.

Young, questioned about the FMB selection process during a forum with trustees of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, Texas, didn't mention any names, but said he understands the search committee is "fairly close" to making a recommendation.

Joel Gregory, chairman of the FMB search committee, could not be reached for comment. Trustee chairman John Jackson, a member of the presidential search committee, told Associated Baptist Press, "I can't comment on that."

Young, pastor of Second Baptist Church in Houston, commented on a variety of subjects, including his upcoming appointments to key SBC committees, his opinion of Woman's Missionary Union, and the upcoming convention in Houston June 15-17.

He has not given any consideration, he said, to whether he will permit his nomination for a second term as SBC president.

Regarding the suggestion by Herschel Hobbs that leaders from both sides in the SBC controversy agree to share power, Young said he would be for it had he not been on the Peace Committee. But his experience there tells him "that day is past."

He hopes to deal with the problem in his appointments to four convention committees -- Committees, Resolutions, Tellers, Credentials -- which will not come from the "right ditch or the left ditch," he said.

"I am looking for people who haven't served before" who have a commitment to "The Baptist Faith and Message" statement, the Peace Committee report and the Chicago Statement on Biblical Inerrancy.

He said he would do his best to appoint "thorough Southern Baptists who can make a difference."

Once his appointments are made, they are out of his hands, he said, noting his Committee on Committees then nominates the Committee on Nominations, which is not bound by his intentions. "But I hope to follow it up," he said.

"Woman's Missionary Union is an autonomous auxiliary," Young said,

referring to WMU's recent decision to work with other groups in providing missions materials and non-financial support. "Evidently their leadership feels they need to be ecumenical. ..."

"I think we (the SBC) need an auxiliary that is exclusively ours," he said.

Young said his nine task forces that will report next month were not intended to supplant the work of boards of trustees of SBC agencies, "only to help us learn to dream the dream again."

Asked about encouraging increased giving to the Cooperative Program, Young urged a "personalizing" of missions giving and said a church should be given a particular item to give toward, such as an operating table for a specific hospital.

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Southwestern Seminary trustees  
adopt budget, evaluate Dilday

By Toby Druin

FORT WORTH, Texas (ABP) -- Trustees of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary approved a \$22.8 million budget for 1993-94 and lauded President Russell Dilday for 15 years of "able leadership and administration" of the institution at their semi-annual meeting on the school's campus in Fort Worth, Texas, March 8-10.

In recognition of Dilday, the trustees approved a recommendation that \$5,000 in non-Cooperative Program funds be provided to the president and his wife for them to visit the Southern Baptist mission field of their choosing. Dilday later declined the gift, asking trustees to use the money for the seminary instead.

But in addition to the commendation of Dilday, the trustees, in their annual appraisal of his performance challenged him to lead the seminary to be on "the cutting edge" in a time of change and to be more diverse in seeking new faculty members.

Trustee chairman Damon Shook, pastor of Champion Forest Baptist Church in Houston, said that recent faculty members who had been employed by the seminary have been conservative biblically but not politically. He said there is a need for more balance.

Shook later told the Baptist Standard that Southwestern should follow the example of Southern Seminary in employing fundamental-conservative faculty members.

Dilday also was told in the review that there was a need to listen to trustees and act accordingly. He will send the trustees a monthly fact sheet on the seminary to update them on items of interest at the institution.

The trustees approved the 1993-94 budget, an increase of \$1.5 million over the 1992-93 figure, in spite of declining Cooperative Program revenues.

The Cooperative Program, the denomination's primary funding channel for its agencies, is projected to provide \$8,089,092 of the budget, compared with \$8,130,996 in 1992-93 and \$8,282,656 in 1991-92. It was noted that in 1989-90 the Cooperative Program provided 51 percent of the education and general portions of the budget, but will bring in only 43 percent in 1993-94.

The seminary is in the second year of a "Vision for Excellence" fund-raising campaign aimed at raising \$36 million -- \$11 million in cash and \$25 million in pledges -- which will help offset other losses in revenue.

The trustees elected Ralph Pulley, a Dallas attorney and trustee, to

head an ad hoc committee to seek trustee participation in the "Vision for Excellence" effort. The goal is \$100,000 from the 45-member board over the next four years. Last year trustees gave \$3,950 to the seminary.

No salary increases for seminary faculty and staff are included in the new budget, but they will receive a one-time salary supplement of \$1,300 in August. Non-career staff members will be given \$655.

However, at the recommendation of trustee Bartis Harper of Mississippi, the trustees moved that salary increases be given priority consideration in the future. Harper noted that, since 1987, raises had totaled 12 percent and that he had heard reports of difficulty in faculty recruitment because of limited salaries offered.

The trustees approved three recommendations regarding students. One reaffirmed a policy that requires students to be active members of local churches by the end of their first semester.

The second expanded the church endorsement form to include questions pertaining to the prospective student's history of emotional, physical and psychological state as well as any history of drug and/or alcohol abuse, including time spent in recovery.

The legality of asking such information will be checked with the seminary's attorney, and any information gathered will be treated as confidential, it was explained.

The third recommendation paves the way for creation of a pro-life organization at the seminary. It encourages the administration and faculty "to create an atmosphere that would embrace a pro-life organization if a current student felt led to begin such an organization on campus whose purpose statement follows the guidelines established for a club/organization."

Guidelines for student organizations include the provision that "organizations perceived as relating to denominational or secular political activity, or that would tend to create a polarization of the student body, will not be allowed."

Trustee Paul Balducci, chairman of the student affairs committee who presented the recommendation, was asked what would happen if a pro-choice organization wanted a club and followed the guidelines.

Balducci noted there is disagreement on the abortion question among evangelicals, and said at first that if such a group followed the guidelines "before we dismiss them, fine."

He added, however, that a pro-choice group probably would not be permitted because it would be divisive.

In other action, the trustees approved a second doctoral degree program in the School of Music. The doctor of philosophy degree, designed to prepare teachers of music, will be offered in addition to the doctor of musical arts degree.

Two new faculty members were approved for the School of Music, effective Aug. 1. Jill Trudgeon Sprenger, who has been staff accompanist, will be assistant professor of church music; and Lyndel Vaught, minister of music at First Church, San Angelo, will join the faculty as associate professor.

President Dilday also announced in his report that Richard Jackson, recently retired pastor of North Phoenix Baptist Church in Phoenix, Ariz., will join the faculty next fall as an adjunct professor in evangelism and church growth.

Denominational 'hijacking' resulted from poor stewardship, Dunn says

STILLWATER, Okla. (ABP) -- The Southern Baptist Convention was "hijacked" because too many of its members practiced poor stewardship of their ideals, according to James Dunn.

Dunn, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee, addressed the issue of stewardship during the third annual Oklahoma Baptist Heritage Conference in Stillwater, Okla.

The March 5-6 conference, which attracted about 500 people, was co-sponsored by two Stillwater congregations -- First Baptist Church and Stillwater Heights Baptist Church.

During the takeover of the SBC denominational structure by fundamental-conservatives, too many Southern Baptists gave away their power and authority, Dunn said.

"Maybe laziness and naivete, not keeping up, trusting the wrong people - there's a long list of reasons for failure of our sound stewardship of the Baptist distinctive," Dunn said. "There is no virtue in denial of our collective failure to keep Baptists Baptist."

Dunn said Baptists' stewardship of their distinct contribution to society "calls for rededication to soul freedom and its necessary safeguard, the separation of church and state.

He challenged participants to reclaim their stewardship. "What we are stewards of is nothing less than the unhindered gospel and our soul freedom to respond."

At the same time that other mainline denominations are becoming more democratic and autonomous, Southern Baptists are robbing themselves of those distinctives by not doing their homework.

"We have permitted pastors and other messengers to conventions to get by without telling churches what is really happening. And if truth were told, the name of the biggest non-Catholic denomination would be the SFC, the Southern Fundamentalist Church."

Another speaker, retired Oklahoma Baptist executive Joe Ingram, also registered his displeasure with recent changes in the Southern Baptist Convention.

"I obviously do not agree with those who are running the SBC and who are controlling who serves on SBC boards and agencies," said Ingram, retired executive director of the Baptist General Convention of Oklahoma. "I do not subscribe to the winner-takes-all philosophy."

"I do not believe the convention was going to you-know-where in a handbasket before the so-called takeover began," Ingram said, adding, "While I do not agree with many of the SBC leaders, I do believe they are saved, dedicated, honorable people who believe that what they are doing is saving the SBC."

Echoing comments he made at a meeting of the Cooperative Baptist Fellowship of Oklahoma last October, Ingram said, "I believe I can be a good Southern Baptist and support CBF financially and participate in any or all of its activities, as I feel led by the Spirit of God."

While not sponsored by the Oklahoma CBF, the Heritage Conference attracted many CBF supporters, organizers said.

Ingram, who described himself as "an old-fashioned Southern Baptist," said "the time has come" for the Fellowship. He said the organization, founded by SBC moderate-conservatives, should function as "a movement within the Southern Baptist denomination" that allows churches and individuals to support both SBC missions and non-SBC causes.

"It's time to quit fighting and start supporting," Ingram said.

Former SBC Foreign Mission Board president Keith Parks, who also spoke at the conference, said Southern Baptists have misused their confessional statement, "The Baptist Faith and Message."

"I don't object to anything in it, except its being used as a creed," Parks said. "Our heritage has been twisted in recent years as we have tended to take a certain interpretation to say that unless you accept my definition of certain key words, you're not really a Southern Baptist."

He said the SBC's governing documents include no doctrinal admonitions. Instead, he said, the SBC was organized for the purpose of advancing the gospel.

But, Parks said, theological differences did play a part in his decision to leave the Foreign Mission Board last October. "I could not in good conscience stay with my name attached when decisions were being made that were contrary to my beliefs."

In February Parks became missions coordinator for the Cooperative Baptist Fellowship.

"I have not repudiated the missionaries," he said of his move to the Fellowship, "but as things began to change, the FMB has turned a different direction I cannot follow. ... I had reached the point where I could not carry out the kind of missions task that had been instituted. That was the crucial point."

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-- By Pam Parry and Greg Warner

#### Annual Gallup index shows 'religiousness' on rebound

PRINCETON, N.J. (ABP) -- "Religiousness" in America appears to have ended a long-term decline and could be on the rebound, according to an annual index compiled by The Gallup Poll.

"The Princeton Religion Research Center Index" is a composite average of eight measurements of religious behavior and opinion that have been studied by Gallup over the past 50 years. The index is based on about 40,000 interviews with a representative nationwide sample of American adults.

The most recent findings are reported in the 1992-93 edition of "Religion in America," published by George Gallup's Princeton Religion Research Center.

The latest figures available -- for 1991 -- place the index at 656 on a scale of 1,000. A rating of 1,000, the report notes, is "an obviously unattainable goal that could be reached only when every single person in the country made a total commitment to God and church."

However, the latest rating of 656 is the highest since 1987 and reflects a small increase over the all-time low of 650 recorded in 1988.

Americans' claims about their religious beliefs and practice as recorded by the index set an all-time high of 746 in 1957. Gallup cites social upheavals of the 1960s and '70s and televangelist scandals of the '80s as contributing to a decline in the index.

Here's a summary of the eight categories that make up the index and how Americans rated them in the latest polls:

-- Belief in God. Throughout the five decades the index has been measured, belief in God or a universal spirit has remained high, ranging from

94 percent to 99 percent.

-- Religious preference. Nearly nine in 10 Americans say there is a religious denomination or faith they prefer, a measurement virtually unchanged since 1947.

-- Religion's relevance. The latest polls show 60 percent of Americans believe religion can answer today's problems, a slight decline from the previous year. Affirmation of religion's relevance has ranged from a high of 81 percent in 1957 to a low of 56 percent in 1984.

-- Church membership. The measure of Americans who say they currently are members of a church or synagogue rose slightly in the latest polls to reach 68 percent. Previous measurements in this category range from a high of 76 percent in 1947 to a low of 65 percent in 1988 and 1990.

-- Confidence in "organized religion." Americans' confidence in organized religion or the church has been on the rebound since hitting a low of 52 percent in 1985. Although the latest measurement of 57 percent confidence does not match the high of 66 percent in the early 1980s, it shows a continuing upward trend.

-- Opinion of clergy. Confidence in the honesty and ethics of clergy remains low -- 57 percent -- following a drop-off that began about 1985.

-- Importance of religion. The latest index shows 58 percent of American adults claim religion is "very important" in their lives, the highest level since 1972. The all-time high in the history of the index was recorded in the early 1950s, when 75 percent of Americans affirmed the importance of religion in their lives.

-- Church attendance. The 42 percent of the population who regularly attend worship has held steady over the past decade, but still is a lower level than earlier decades.

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-- By Mark Wingfield

BCE looks for associate,  
adds members to board

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ABP) -- Expansion was the order of business during a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Baptist Center for Ethics.

Center directors voted to begin a search for a second full-time employee for the 18-month-old ethics organization.

The associate director is to have responsibilities in the areas of resource development, promotion and sales; constituency development; conference leadership; organizational representation; and coordination of special projects, including volunteer enlistment and training.

The board of directors also approved the addition of two directors to the board. Michael Boyd, a businessman and member of First Baptist Church of Tulsa, Okla., and Duke McCall Jr., an attorney and member of First Baptist Church of Greenville, S.C.

In other business, the board discussed plans for the center's May 12-13 conference on "The Church's Challenge on Health" at Southside Baptist Church in Birmingham, Ala. The conference coincides with the expected release of the Clinton administration's health-care reform plan in early May.

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Standoff at cult compound causes  
housing crunch for Texas Acteens

By Ken Camp

WACO, Texas (ABP) -- Unexpected housing shortages presented a challenge, but Texas Acteens refused to allow the unrelated acts of a gun-toting polygamist "prophet" ten miles away to hold hostage their annual meeting at Baylor University in Waco, Texas.

Although below the 2,200 capacity crowd that typically attends the Baylor session of Acteens, about 1,800 teenage girls attended the March 5-7 meeting. Many who cancelled are expected to attend a similar conference March 19-21 at Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene.

The Feb. 28 shootout between agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and followers of self-proclaimed "Messiah" David Koresh at the cult's McLennan County compound resulted in a standoff that continued through the three-day Acteens meeting at Baylor.

While the university campus was far removed from the siege at Mt. Carmel, hundreds of law enforcement personnel and news media from as far away as Australia filled Waco-area hotels.

When leaders of Texas Woman's Missionary Union and Acteens sponsors around the state called hotels on March 2 and 3 to check the status of their reservations, most were told that inn managers were working on the problem but could make no promises that there would be any rooms available.

Consequently, the theme for the Acteens meeting -- "Dare To Be Different" -- was put into practice before the conference started. Representatives of Texas WMU, Baylor University and Waco Baptist Association looked for different ways to house the teenagers and their leaders.

Many of the Acteens leaders called the Texas WMU office in Dallas with questions about safety, as well as concerns about lodging arrangements.

Joy Fenner, executive director-treasurer of Texas WMU, said she and her staff sought to alleviate unfounded fears about safety, but they stressed that the ultimate decision rested with the local groups.

"We didn't try to talk anyone into coming if they were apprehensive about it, even though we felt safe and secure," Fenner said.

A more pressing concern was emergency housing for the Acteen groups who chose to attend.

"We prioritized our options and decided my main target should be to secure all available Christian camps in the area," said Paul Byrom of Waco, who was named chairman of a hastily formed housing bureau.

In addition to working with Latham Springs Baptist Encampment in nearby Aquilla, Byrom also negotiated contracts with an independent Christian encampment and a Jewish-owned conference center. Private homes of Waco Baptists also were used.

"We managed to make sure everybody got a bed and a shower," Byrom said.

And as the Mt. Carmel standoff continued to drag on, hotel managers worked with guests to meet the commitments they had made to Acteens groups. As a result, a number of rooms became available at the last minute.

"We heard about one hotel where ATF agents doubled up so the hotel could honor its reservations with the Acteen groups," Fenner said.

"One Acteens leader laughed and told me, 'I've never felt so safe as I did in the motel this year with all of the federal agents around.'"

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