

Carter-pope meeting: a church-state watershed

by Stan Haste

Just 20 years ago the scene would have been politically unthinkable—the president of the United States welcoming the head of the Roman Catholic Church to the White House.

In 1960, when he was running for president, Roman Catholic candidate John F. Kennedy found strong resistance to his candidacy on account of his religion, particularly among Baptists in the South. He felt compelled to defuse the church-state issue at the 11th hour by pledging to Baptist ministers in Houston that if elected he would bend over backwards to avoid even the appearance of impropriety in relationship with his church.

The most often voiced of those fears was that somehow a Catholic president would inevitably pay obeisance to the pope in Rome.

To his credit John Kennedy kept his promises in the church-state field and presumably destroyed forever the myth that a Catholic president couldn't be his own person.

Jimmy Carter, who had to deal with the issue of his Southern Baptist beliefs in his campaign, invited Pope John Paul II for a dramatic meeting at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

On the north lawn, the president, with nearly 1500 dignitaries which included members of the cabinet

Program personalities focus students' attention on 'Here is My Life'

by James H. Cox

Jerel Treas, pastor of Crescent Spring Baptist Church, Northern Kentucky Association, didn't know he was going to address 400 collegians at the state BSU convention last week 24 hours before he spoke.

Because a homecoming parade blocked off Florence Baptist Church at the hour the convention was to open, everything was delayed and it was 10 p.m. before Treas—substituting for a speaker who canceled—appeared at the podium. But the lateness of the hour, and his lack of time to prepare, didn't thwart him.

Addressing the theme of the convention, 'Here is my life,' Treas declared, 'It's time on our college campuses when we stand up for Jesus Christ.'

He inferred turning one's life over to Christ means surrendering completely. He suggested students learn to control their tongues, glorify God in their appearances and not be ashamed of Jesus. 'Let's get so turned on that if a mosquito bit us he'd fly away singing 'there's power in the blood!''

Treas said he did not think God planned ERA, which stands for 'Extremely Ridiculous Activity.' 'You and I cannot improve on what God wants us to be. Be what he made you,' he cried.

In conclusion, he surmised, 'Until you are willing to lay down everything in your life and give it to God, you'll not experience the joy God has for you.'

Forty Kentucky Baptist students were presented certificates of appreciation for serving in summer missions this year. Don Blaylock, director of the state Student Department, announced that Kentucky provided the second highest number of student summer missionaries of all states in 1979.

In another session, John Wood, director of program development, Christian Life Commission, Nashville, said, 'In the area of race, we are in deep trouble.'

'Economically, minorities are already in depression. Unemployment is at an all time high among minorities,' he revealed. 'Minorities have tended to withdraw from and distrust any system in which there is white supremacy.'

He urged students to break down barriers and help in race relations wherever they could.

Calvin Miller, author and pastor of Omaha, Nebraska's Westside Baptist Church, led Bible study periods during several of the weekend sessions. The Southern Seminary brass quintet and college student groups provided music at various sessions.

and congress and justices of the Supreme Court, greeted the pope in Polish: 'May God be praised!'

'You have moved us as a champion of dignity and decency for every human being,' the president declared, 'and as a pilgrim for peace among nations.'

In his response the pope quickly made what was obviously for him and the president a key point. 'It is indeed a great honor for me to meet with the president of the United States,' he said in his precise, grammatically perfect English, 'during a visit of which the aims are spiritual and religious in nature.'

In a second ceremony, this one on the south lawn after a 45-minute meeting of the two men in the oval office, the spiritual nature of the pontiff's visit was dramatically underscored, first by a rendition of 'The Lord's Prayer' by the Metropolitan Opera's Leontyne Price.

Carter comments on papal visit

President Carter expressed surprise during his nationally broadcast news conference Oct. 9 at the extent of Pope John Paul's popularity with Americans.

'I expected the welcome to be warm and friendly,' he said, 'but I had no idea it would be that enthusiastic and involve that large a number of people—and neither did he.'

The president said he is convinced 'there's an innate hunger in our country for moral and ethical and religious principles—things that do not change during a time of rapid change brought on by a technological revolution throughout the world.'

The ski's really the limit!



Ski Bible conferences offer opportunities to ski on New Mexico and North Carolina slopes during the day and attend Bible studies at Glorieta and Ridgecrest Baptist conference centers at night. Conferences are provided from Nov. 23, 1979 to Apr. 6, 1980 at Glorieta and Jan. 2-Mar. 14 at Ridgecrest. For information, write Ski Bible Conference at Glorieta, NM 87535 or Ridgecrest, NC 28770.

As he had done in his earlier remarks Carter alluded to America's implementation of the principle of separation of church and state. Yet, he declared, 'Our nation was founded to deny human beings a life of the spirit but to welcome the spiritual into our lives—and I join all Americans in welcoming Pope John Paul with open hearts into the lives of a free nation. You are welcome with us, your holiness.'

The president went on, 'Our America was founded to give a home to all who sought religious freedom. For us today, freedom of religion is not just a valued relic of a bygone age, or of national pride, it is a practical necessity for our nation's forward course.'

He spoke of the pope's mission in America as primarily 'pastoral.' As if to underscore the point, he turned to John Paul to ask if he agreed. The pontiff, who championed religious freedom as a bishop in communist-controlled Poland, replied simply, 'You are right.'

For his part the pope chose to address most of his remarks to the issues of disarmament and human rights. By urging the consummation of arms control agreements among nations he all but endorsed the SALT II treaty now threatened with death in the U. S. Senate.

Brotherhood convention: a potpourri of testimony, gospel quartets, praying

by James H. Cox

'If Bold Mission Thrust is to accomplish anything at all it is the laity that is going to make it happen,' men attending the Kentucky Baptist Brotherhood Convention were told.

'Bold missions begins with bold praying,' James H. Smith, newly elected executive director-treasurer of the SBC Brotherhood Commission, Memphis, continued.

'I'm praying God will raise up a mighty force of praying men. There's not any one thing we can do that will yield more dividends than the time we spend praying,' he admonished.

Smith informed the group attending the convention at Bowling Green's First Baptist Church that if the Holy Spirit were removed completely from the average American church today, things would go right on just as they had been 'without any visible difference.'

The Brotherhood sessions were a potpourri of gospel quartets, lay mission testimonies and bold praying.

Statewide officers, elected during a business session, include: Lynn Henderson, Albany banker, president; W. R. Mann, Campbellsville physician, first vice president; Brian Rodgers, Grant County High School senior, second vice president; and J. T. Raiser, Louisville salesman, recording secretary.

Danville First Church was selected as site of the 1981 Brotherhood Convention. The group had previously selected Mill Creek Church, Radcliff, for its Oct. 3-4, 1980 meeting place.

Earlier in the convention the men heard a foreign missionary to Zambia caution pastors who were present.

LeRoy Albright, a native of Pineville and currently on furlough in Lexington, declared, 'The field is the world, and if your ministry is not worldwide, you don't have a ministry.'

He went on to praise his employer, the Foreign Mission Board as 'the best operated mission enterprise in the world. Eighty-seven percent of what you give it goes to the mission field,' he said. 'It's the most efficient of all similar boards.'

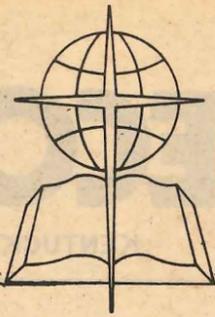
Albright said he 'got excited when I heard about Bold Mission Thrust, but I was disappointed when I returned (from Zambia) and found it hadn't been taken seriously by the grass roots.'

'My prayer,' he continued, 'is that God will lead us as a denomination to win this world for Christ. If we fail, he won't fail, but we will fail to have the blessing he wants us to have.'

Earnestly contend for the faith which was once for all delivered to the saints. —Jude 3

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C. R. Daley Jr., Editor
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Paul Whitler Jr., Business Manager



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C. R. Daley

Daley Observations

SALT II should be of vital concern

The gravest threat to mankind of our times is receiving next to no attention from Southern Baptists. This is perplexing since we profess love for all humanity and we respond at least somewhat redemptively to such enemies of mankind as starvation, disease and natural calamities. As serious as these are they are dwarfed into insignificance by the dark cloud of potential total destruction of man and the rest of creation by nuclear holocaust.

A new word that could have been coined only in this generation has become the most frightening word in any language of any age. This word is "omnicide" which means total destruction of every person and everything connected with the planet earth. No other time in human history has seen man with this potential.

And yet there are few signs among us that we know the possibility of omnicide or that we care if we know. Almost everything under the sun that concerns man is treated in some of the numerous Southern Baptist publications but one looks in vain for much expression of this concern. How many readers of these words have heard a sermon from a Baptist pulpit on peace-making and nuclear disarmament? We have an occasional reference maybe but seldom a thoughtful treatment.

Panic is never in order but neither is apathy which best describes the attitude of Southern Baptists toward this threat. Along with apathy is widespread cynicism. We feel there is nothing we can do about nuclear disarmament and we don't believe those in high places can be counted on to do anything that offers much hope. We resign to the possibility of universal destruction and only remind one another to be ready for the end.

This is not enough. Jesus pronounced as much approval upon peacemakers as upon missionaries and evangelists. I realize the ultimate peace Christ came to bring is not negotiated around conference tables with non-Christians but he surely advocated peace among fellow humans as well as peace between men and God.

Peacemaking in our generation is surely related to nuclear disarmament and the most notable effort for disarmament is a series of treaties between the United States and Russia limiting intercontinental weapons. The first of these treaties has given some stability and balance in weapons during the past several years and the next treaty is signed but awaits approval by the United States Senate.

SALT II is partial and imperfect so far as nuclear disarmament is concerned but it is

pointed in the right direction and any other alternative offers less hope.

Opponents of SALT II try to make it appear its supporters are left wing liberals who are soft on Communism. This is not so. As one supporter of SALT II I take comfort in some fellow Baptist supporters. Among these are W. A. Criswell and Billy Graham who have to be rated near the top of any list of conservatives.

I challenge fair minded readers to consider the facts that are included in a paper written by professor Glen Stassen which appears in this issue (page 6). Those who conclude SALT II should be ratified should say so to senators Wendell Ford and Walter Huddleston. Both can be addressed: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515.

The court decision on church schools

The unanimous Kentucky Supreme Court decision that the state has no control whatsoever over the curriculum, textbooks, teacher certification and other policies of church related primary and secondary schools is truly significant. It disappoints many who feel at least minimum standards should be required of all schools for the sake of quality educational opportunities for all pupils. It delights those who want no control or interference from the state in any project of a church.

The decision may not be a victory for education but it is a victory for the church-state separation principle. If a court decision errs in either direction it is better to do so in the direction of too much instead of too little freedom.

Not many private or church schools will be affected by the decision. Roman Catholic parochial schools generally meet or exceed the minimum requirements for state schools. So do most of the relatively few Baptist elementary and high schools in Kentucky. A few fundamentalist-type church schools have ignored basic standards and thus offer inferior educational opportunities.

Unfortunately the court decision opens the door for imposters and charlatans to begin what they call a school but which has few, if any, characteristics of a true school. And there are always some parents who fall for such a fraud and thus deprive their children of a respectable education.

Will the favorable court decision for church sponsored schools cause primary and secondary schools to mushroom among Baptists? Not likely. Baptists have been strong champions of public school education from its beginnings. Though some public schools have fallen into difficult times in recent years and confidence and support of them by many parents have suffered, most of us are not ready to give up on public education. Rather we are determined to rescue public schools from sagging moral and educational standards in order to insure the incalculable contribution they have made to American society.

Now that churches clearly have the right not only to start schools but to set their own standards, the question which remains is whether it is right to do so. Is it good to keep our children in a protective environment with only their kind with whom to associate and relate? Should we participate in a plan that excludes those too poor to pay tuition or don't belong to our set? Should we leave the poor, the blacks and other ethnic groups for the state to educate? Such exclusivism has always been alien to Baptist idealism.

The claim is made that church sponsored schools do not exclude these. Maybe not, theoretically, but I will believe such schools are rendering redemptive ministry when I see overt efforts made to recruit and train the poor, the blacks and the less desirable.

Before beginning a parochial school, a Baptist church had better make sure it will be as missionary and redemptive in its school as it is in the rest of its outreach. Otherwise, we will be preaching one gospel and practicing another and no court decision gives a church the right to do this.

Baptist Forum

SALT II: beating bombs into plow shears

SALT II is more than the political football it has become in the recent rhetoric of certain U. S. senators. SALT II is a moral issue and a matter of grave Christian concern. It was supported in a resolution by the Southern Baptist Convention in Houston, and it has recently received the public support of Billy Graham. SALT II could well be the most significant moral decision our nation will make in this decade, not because of what the treaty accomplishes in itself, but because of the direction in which it points us. No journey is complete without the first step. If we can set limits on the production of nuclear weapons, some day we may be able to beat our bombs into plowshares. We have often prayed for world peace. Now we have an opportunity to prove the sincerity of our prayers. A man who prays for God to save his burning house should at least be willing to use the bucket of water in his hand.

We have access to our Kentucky U. S. senators. We have a voice in the policies and decisions of our government, and I believe we are responsible before God for the influence which we have on the formation of national policy, especially on such far-reaching matters as human survival. If we sit in silence and indifference while our nation refuses to enter into a treaty limiting the production of death, I believe we will be held accountable for our poor stewardship.

We worship the God who made the world, who created every person in the divine image, who made us stewards of his creation, who acted in love for the world in sending his Son, who sent his Son to save rather than to condemn. Shall we now sit in resignation while the world continues to sow the seeds of its own destruction? We are sending missionaries to proclaim the gospel of God's love for the world. I suspect that the integrity of their message will be judged by the integrity of our concern for the world.

Larry K. Dipboye, Louisville

Mountains to the Mississippi

Congregations

Westport Road marks 17

Westport Road Baptist Church, Louisville, climaxed a week of revival Oct. 7 celebrating the church's 17th anniversary. James B. Lewis, pastor, recounted a brief history of the church, recognizing charter members. A multimedia presentation followed produced by Alan Jolly. Five persons—Martha Fritz, Terry Ashbrook, Peg and Chuck Eler and Susan Adler—gave testimonies on "what this church means to me."

Lewis concluded the service by referring to Westport Road as "a repository of love." He urged members to "let this place be a lighthouse where people might continue to see the Lord Jesus Christ."

Visible results of the four-day revival included four rededications and six transfers of membership into the Westport Road fellowship.

Fred E. Halbros Jr., director of the Sunday School Department of the Kentucky Baptist Convention, was evangelist. George Cavanah, minister of music at Highview Baptist Church, Louisville, was musician.

Treyton Oak Tower is born

Walnut Street Baptist Church has incorporated an independent board of directors to guide the development of an 18-story, 250-unit full service retirement center. The center, to be known as Treyton Oak Tower, will be located adjacent to the Louisville church at the corner of Third and Oak Street.

Residency will be based on a "lifetime lease" arrangement which offers the resident an apartment as long as he can maintain independent living. A health care section contained in the building will guard against one having to leave due to lingering illness.

Other services include transportation for shopping, central restaurant type dining, hobby rooms, library, lounges, chapel, maid service, laundry service, recreational activities and community betterment programs.

The board of directors is in early stages of planning, gaining regulatory approvals and receiving preliminary designs for the facility.

Sulphur Fork Baptists speak

Sulphur Fork Baptists in their annual association meeting adopted a resolution expressing concern for a clean environment. The resolution specifically referred to the ill effects from the Three Mile Island nuclear accident in Pennsylvania and the alleged safety violations in construction of the Marble Hill nuclear plant in Indiana. This facility on the Ohio River is adjacent to Oldham and Trimble Counties in which churches of Sulphur Fork association are located.

The resolution called for no further construction at Marble Hill until alleged safety violations are corrected and suggested research for "alternative energy sources which are in harmony with our task of stewardship." The resolution committee was comprised of Glenn Nowell, chairman; Douglas Dortch and Shuford Jones Jr.

Personnel

Moyes on furlough in Louisville

Dr. and Mrs. Jerry Moye are on furlough until Dec. 15, 1979. Moye is a visiting professor at Southern Seminary teaching Old Testament and Hebrew. The Moyes are missionaries to Hong Kong. They may be reached at 2825 Lexington Rd., Box 1968, Louisville, KY 40206, (502) 897-4171.

Hamlin resigns Hensley Bethel

Grant Hamlin has resigned as pastor of Hensley Bethel Baptist Church, Upper Cumberland Association.

Bray accepts Missouri church

Tom Bray, pastor of Second Baptist Church, Madisonville, Little Bethel Association, has resigned to accept the pastorate of a church in Missouri.

Williams begins at Bowling Green

Ron Williams has begun as minister of youth at First Baptist Church, Bowling Green, Warren Association.

Williams is a 1972 graduate of Western Kentucky University and a 1977 graduate of Southern Seminary.

Previous pastorates include Calvary Baptist Church, Madison, Ind.; McHenry Baptist Church, Ohio County; Grace Baptist Church, Pikeville; and Sligo Baptist Church, Henry County.

A native of Central City, Williams is married to Elaine Hatter of Franklin.



Leigh



Purdy

They have three children: Ronald, 6, Jameson, 4 and Matthew, 10 months.

Rollin Burhans is pastor at First Baptist, Bowling Green.

Leigh Immanuel pastor

Odell Leigh has begun as pastor of Immanuel Baptist Church, Danville, while continuing as director of development at Campbellsville College.

Leigh is a graduate of Georgetown College and Southern Seminary.

Leigh is married to Virginia Lee Chitwood, a native of Eubank. They have four children: Norman, 28, Iris, 27, Dana, 22 and Kenwyn, 17.

Purdy announces retirement

Harold J. Purdy, pastor of First Baptist Church, Madisonville, Little Bethel Association, has announced his retirement effective Jan. 1, 1980.

Freeman resigns Park Avenue

Marvin Freeman, pastor of Park Avenue Baptist Church, Little Bethel Association, has resigned to accept a church in Henderson.

Winders resigns Bellview

Mac Winders, pastor of Bellview Baptist Church, Logan Association, has resigned to accept the pastorate of a church near Erin, Tenn.

Christian Education

Golden Gate adds faculty members

Golden Gate Seminary has added nine persons to the faculty for the fall semester and announced establishment of a continuing education program in Anchorage, Ak.

Joining the instructional staff as visiting professors are: J. P. Allen, retired director of audience response for the Southern Baptist Radio and Television Commission and former pastor of Broadway Baptist Church, Ft. Worth, Tex., professor of preaching; Bob D. Compton, missionary to Costa Rica, professor of church history and H. Cornell Goerner, retired secretary to West Africa as professor of missions.

In October the seminary will send Allen to Anchorage to teach the gospel of John and preaching in a contemporary setting to pastors, church staff workers and lay leaders.

Joining the church music division faculty as instructors on the seminary's Mill Valley campus are: Carol Caywood, choral and instrumental instructor; Marion Evans, vocalist and graduate of Golden Gate; Boyd Jarrell, operatic baritone and featured soloist with Grace Cathedral Choir in San Francisco; and Mike McKnight, pianist and graduate of University of Tennessee.

Teaching English will be Martha Saul, who recently had her first book published, and Joanne Stubblefield, who has taught English and French on the secondary level for a number of years.

J. Alfred Smith, pastor of Allen Temple Baptist Church, Oakland, Calif., will be resource person for the doctor of ministry seminar on "Worship and Proclamation."

SBC officials 'fear' new Education Dept.

Southern Baptist education officials expressed "cautious optimism about the creation of a new cabinet level Department of Education.

Arthur L. Walker Jr., executive director-treasurer of the SBC Education Commission, said many SBC educators have opposed the legislation saying "more centralized power in the area of education will result in the continued build-up of regulation interfering with church-related schools."

The bill, which has gained final congressional approval, is at the White House for President Carter's signature.

Former Kentuckian appointed dean

Bill Creech, former businessman from Cumberland, has been appointed dean of admissions at Hannibal-LaGrange College, Hannibal, Mo.

Creech attended the University of Kentucky and Eastern University.

He is a former member of Kentucky Baptist Convention executive board.

He and his wife, Geneva, have four children: Susan, 23, John, 21, Jeff, 20, and Jamey, 16.

"Houseparents, Henry? You and me as child-care workers, a brand new career?"

"Well, why not, Margaret, we're still young, we love children and we've talked a lot about a vocation helping others that the two of us can do together. Besides, our friends have said we are mature and that we have done a pretty good job with our children."

"I hear they are looking for couples to serve at the Spring Meadows Children's Home near Louisville. This type of ministry has held an interest for us."

"I know, Henry, let's write the man at the Spring Meadows Home and ask for a conference. It sure won't hurt to find out what's involved—and whether it's a place where we can be of service. I saw his name in *Contact* a while back. . . here it is: Bro. Jesse Hatfield, Spring Meadows Children's Home, 10901 Shelbyville Road, Middletown, Kentucky 40243."

P.S. You can use this address for more information, too, or call (502) 245-2161.

A WORD ABOUT

HOUSEPARENTING AT

SPRING MEADOWS CHILDREN'S HOME

Spring Meadows Children's Home is operated by The Kentucky Baptist Board of Child Care.



Education: necessity for Christian growth

by Jimmy Hester, Staff Writer

Minister of education—who needs one? This question is raised in churches throughout the Southern Baptist Convention. Often the answer is “we don’t” because the minister of education has been stereotyped as the extra staffer who spends his day drinking coffee around the mimeograph machine. Let’s visit a full time minister of education and see what his job is about.

Terry Hamrick is in his fourth year as minister of education at First Baptist Church, Somerset. He came to the church after graduating in 1976 from Southern Seminary in Louisville.

When Hamrick began his work he found himself dealing primarily with administrative tasks. “It is easy for a new minister of education to begin with administrative duties,” Hamrick suggested. “These are easy to identify. It’s not as easy to get a handle on educational needs. This takes time. Often a minister of education finds he has accepted too many administrative responsibilities. By the time educational needs are identified he does not have time to work with them.”

“I got around this by learning to manage my time more effectively and delegating responsibilities to others,” Hamrick stated.

Hamrick has many responsibilities as minister of education. He gains high visibility as a staff member in giving direction to the major organizations of the church. First Baptist, with a resident membership of over 1200, has an average Sunday school attendance of 575. Church Training provides guidance to approximately 100 on a given Sunday night. Included with these two organizations are mission groups for all ages. First Baptist takes pride in its mission endeavors, leading the state in giving to all causes.

Along with providing direction to the major organizations, Hamrick has responsibilities with food services, office management, church properties, finances, committees and the church program in general.

Add to this responsibilities in counseling and ministering to individuals, public relations and work with community agencies and you have a busy schedule.

But Hamrick does not allow his activities at the church to interfere with his responsibilities at home. He and his wife Judy have two sons: John, two, and Steven, eight weeks. With a newborn baby some nights don’t allow for much sleep. Steven has been known to keep his parents up most of the night. “That’s part of being a father,” the minister reasoned after spending a sleepless night entertaining Steven.



Hamrick and Edna Barger, educational secretary at First Baptist Church, Somerset, discuss one of many programs Hamrick is responsible for at the church.

Being a part of the team

An important part of being on a church staff is the relationship of one staff member to another. “Team spirit on a staff relates directly to personal relationships. Caring comes first,” Hamrick explained. “At Somerset we are first Christian friends and then professional staff persons. We can and do sit and talk about anything and everything.” This is evidenced when the staff meets early each Monday morning at a local restaurant for breakfast. The conversation ranges from family experiences to community affairs. After breakfast, they travel to the church for their weekly staff meeting.

First Baptist has four full time ministers: Eldred Taylor, pastor; Hamrick, minister of education; Jim Cordell, minister of music; and Bob Farmer, minister of activities.

In his role Hamrick sees his ministry complementing that of the pastor. “I see my ministry assisting the pastor in two ways,” Hamrick explained. “I can take some of the administrative responsibilities off him. This allows him to concentrate more on pastoral and pulpit ministries. Also, anytime I can build the educational ministry, that enhances his shepherding.

“My work and his are geared toward the same goals,” Hamrick continued. “We complement each other because we are working toward the same goals—the goals of the church.”

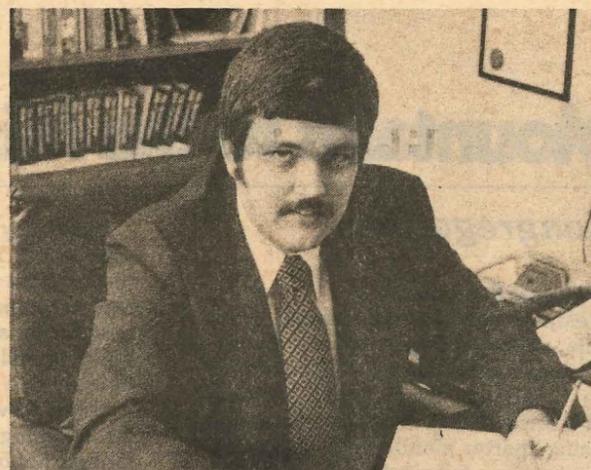
Goals of the educational ministry

The educational ministry is vital to attaining the goals of the church. Hamrick explained his task is “to attempt to heighten the level of the educational process. This fits in with the total ministry of the church: to make Christian disciples out of church members and to reach out to the lost of the community.

“I am a promoter and pusher for a reason,” Hamrick continued, “and that is to assist the members of this church to become the Christians Christ meant them to be in this community.

“Being a Christian involves a lifestyle,” the minister explained. “The educational program promotes this lifestyle by getting people to open the Bible and study and see.”

This is exemplified by Hamrick’s work with the Sunday school. In this organization Hamrick continually strives for improvement. He considers his role in



Terry Hamrick, minister of education at First Baptist Church, Somerset, plays a vital part in the total ministry of the church.

two areas. “I must lead the church to train and improve the leadership. Also, we work to develop additional leadership for the future needs of the church.

“I tell our teachers to consider three questions as they prepare each week,” the minister continued. “First, did what you say on Sunday morning challenge your members? Second, was it worth them getting out of bed to come? And third, is it worth asking them to come back next week? This makes the teachers aware of their responsibility as spiritual leaders in the church.”

Everything is not always easy

The job of the minister of education is not without its frustrations. Hamrick shared some of these.

“I am frustrated when people who have been in the church for years do not see the need for growth, either quantitatively or qualitatively,” Hamrick stated.

“Also, I am frustrated when members don’t see the need to live a lifestyle of the Christian,” Hamrick continued. “The impression they project is not that they don’t know, it is that they do not want to see what it means to be a New Testament Christian.”

Another frustration is in the area of too many responsibilities. “Because the minister of education is involved in so many areas he feels frustrated because he can’t do everything that needs to be done,” Hamrick suggested. “A joy that goes with this, though, is that you are in on the total ministry of the church.

“Finally, I get frustrated because I want to move now but the church doesn’t want to follow my timetable,” the minister stated. “They don’t see the urgency that I do and that frustrates me.”

The future of the minister of education

There are areas Hamrick sees the educational ministry concentrating on in the future. “I can see more emphasis being placed on adults,” he stated. “The abundance of youth we have seen in the past are growing up to be adults. The church must provide meaningful ministries if we are to reach them. Along with this, adults will require more continuing education in our highly technical society. I believe the educational ministry can meet some of these needs.

“Because of more leisure time being created by the shorter work week, the church will be able to minister in new and creative ways,” Hamrick suggested. “The educational ministry will be involved at this point in an important way.”

Minister of education—who needs one? Hamrick suggested “as long as the church is a part of society, seeking to become the church of Jesus Christ, there is a need for a minister of education.”

Church libraries: neglected opportunity

Presently three-fourths of churches in Kentucky are neglecting one of the most effective outreach tools available to them.

Vernon Cole, director, KBC Church Training Department, reported about 500 churches in Kentucky have libraries. Last year only five churches asked for assistance in starting a library program. This is a slight increase over previous years, according to Cole.

Libraries can enhance the church visitation program. Cole suggested, "Books can help to explain certain things and keep defense mechanisms down. This way people can read at their own leisure. I believe the Holy Spirit can convict through books as well as dialog witnessing."

Books are an excellent crisis ministry tool.

They can sometimes convey the words you cannot always say, helping the person to deal with experiences in their own situations.

Many church libraries are outlets for tract ministries, coordinated by the KBC Stewardship Department. Jesse Stricker, director, confirmed the Stewardship Department mails out over one million pieces of material to Kentucky churches every year.

Four times a year every church receives sample copies of available tracts. Also available to churches are maps, filmstrips and films. All printed materials are provided free of charge. Filmstrips are given to associations for use and films may be used on a free rental basis.

There has been an increase in the use of tracts during the last few years because more churches are using tracts in evangelistic programs. Bold Mission Thrust has helped move the tract ministry outside the church foyer.

Each March the Church Training Department sponsors a state retreat for library staff, pastors and interested persons. The purpose is to promote training workers in the local church, but they are also a good time for renewal, shared insights and problems and inspiration.

As an incentive to churches achievement awards are given those meeting varied levels of success during the year. Churches are awarded a book and certificate of recognition.

Attendance at these retreats has jumped from 35 in 1975 to 88 last year.

Associational officers' briefings are also held twice a year. The briefings, which include associational library directors and state library director, are an information update on available resources and activities. These meetings are held in October at Cedar-moore and in November at Jonathan Creek.

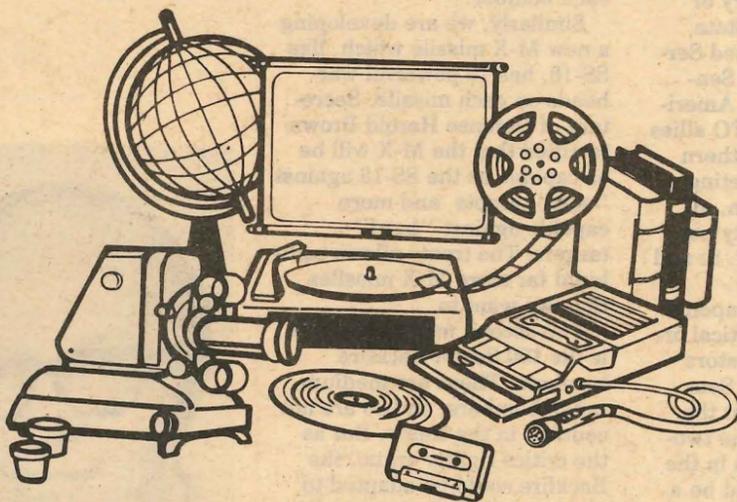
Cole noted people need to become committed to a library concept before starting a library program. There is no expense involved in obtaining information regarding libraries. Cole invites all interested churches to contact the Church Training Department for information. If necessary, the department will send an experienced church library staff worker to churches to help them set up a library program. Traveling expenses and honorariums are paid by the Church Training Department. Individual churches will be responsible for additional expenses.

In addition to this service, Cole will forward names of interested churches to the Sunday School Board's Church Library Department for assistance. The Sunday School Board will provide any church meeting specified requirements appropriate materials for starting a library. Requirements are spelled out in the pamphlet "How to Start a Church Media Center on a Shoestring." This pamphlet is available upon request from the KBC Church Training Department.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Within the last decade church libraries have been evolving into church media centers. The concept for media centers began when public educators defined both printed and audio-visual resources as learning.

These features are focused upon the library half of the media center.



Lyndon Baptist Church library: an effective ministry at work

by Gail Rothwell, Staff Writer

In 1961 Mrs. Margie Bowling became the librarian at Louisville's Lyndon Baptist Church. She took the position as a lay person interested in library work.

"After I started the job I realized I needed to know more so I enrolled at Jefferson Community College and received an Associate in Library Science," she explained.

But that wasn't enough for Mrs. Bowling. She started attending KBC sponsored retreats for library workers.

"I discovered a wealth of information I had been missing," she confessed. "Now I take advantage of every learning opportunity available."

Last year Mrs. Bowling led five of her staff and four library staff workers from Melbourne Heights Baptist Church, Louisville, in a library training course. They used three "how to" series books from the Sunday School Board, taking a month between books to digest all the material.

In July 1980 her first freelance article, "Effective Enlistment," will appear in Media magazine.

Until 1977 the Lyndon library was located on the main floor of the church building. That year a new minister of education was added to the staff and space changes were made to accommodate the new position. As a result the library was moved to the third floor. Mrs. Bowling recalls she was reluctant at first but during the move became more excited about the opportunities the third floor afforded the library.

The Lyndon library is divided into age-graded sections, preschool through senior adults.

There are separate sections for references, arts and crafts and a variety of topical books.

During her 18 years as librarian she has managed to accumulate a collection of National Geographics dating into the early 1960's.

A new addition to the library this year will be a college and careers corner. She believes youth need a special section so they can know exactly where to find materials applying to them.

Hours for the library are before and after regular services and churchwide activities, during VBS and revivals.

As an aid to Sunday school teachers, day care workers, kindergarten staffers and others the library features a picture file.

As an interesting sidelight they began collecting stamps for the hunger relief program last year. This was first implemented as an incentive to get people into the library. They have since collected over 125,000 stamps.

A unique feature of the library is its accessibility. Travel by elevator transports one directly into the

middle of the third floor center. The convenience of the facilities has prompted senior adults to use the library for a change of atmosphere from their regular classrooms.

One of the purposes of the library is to provide all church organizations resources to enrich and develop their spiritual journey. The Lyndon library uses 75% of its budget to supplement the church's program organizations with materials and resources.

Mrs. Bowling reported one way Lyndon increases its library resources is through memorial gifts. In addition to this a book is added and dedicated to each baby born within the church community.

Beginning a library program

Mrs. Bowling shared the following ideas for churches interested in starting a library:

- Involve the entire church by requiring the church to vote to start a library.
- The library director should be a member of the church council. This allows the director to keep in touch with all church programs.
- The library should have the support of the pastor and other staff members.
- Proper enlistment procedures should be determined and followed.
- Guided training should be provided for the staff.
- Budget expenses should be allowed for attending clinics and retreats.
- Enough should be allowed in the budget to promote library materials.

Promotion follows implementation

After beginning a library promoting its materials and services becomes important. Lyndon accomplishes this task through a variety of methods:

- Each year an orientation is held to acquaint the entire church with the center's materials and how they may be used.
- Each quarter a mediagraphy of books on hand and suggested books is distributed.
- Age-graded library tours are conducted on designated Sunday mornings.
- Church fairs are held and each organization sponsors a booth.
- A newsletter giving information, features and new book reviews is published regularly.
- Each month the bookcart is taken to a different department. This provides easier access to books for some who would never venture into the library.
- A book basket ministry is taken to the sick and shut in.
- The staff willingly helps and supports the church.

SALT II in Christian perspective

Major Objections against SALT II

The President, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, Joint Chiefs of the Armed Services, a majority of the Senators, a majority of the American people, all our NATO allies in Europe, and the Southern Baptist Convention meeting this summer in Houston, all favor SALT II, the treaty putting mutual limits on U. S. and Russian strategic (or long-range) nuclear weapons. Yet some powerful political organizations and 17 Senators oppose it. And enough Senators are undecided that the treaty may fail to get the two-thirds majority it needs in the Senate. The result could be a dangerously uncontrolled nuclear arms race and major international instability.

Why? What are the major objections against SALT II?

The first major objection concerns the Russian heavy SS-18 missile, and the critics are right that we should worry about it. The Russians are replacing their 308 heavy SS-9 missiles with 308 new SS-18s. Each SS-18 carries 10 powerful warheads.

The issue boils down to one simple question: Do we want the SS-18 limited or unlimited, controlled by a treaty and monitored by our satellites, or uncontrolled and hidden from monitoring?

Here is what military experts have pointed out in the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee hearings: The heavy Soviet missiles were already there before SALT II; SALT II didn't create them. What SALT does is to put limits on them. SALT stops the Russians from: (1) building any more SS-18s—without SALT they could easily build more; (2) putting any more than the present 10 warheads on each one—without SALT they could put 30 on each; (3) increasing the throw-weight more than five percent on any missile; (4) putting more than four warheads on their SS-17s or six on their SS-19s; (5) covering or hiding any of their missiles or missile tests to keep our satellites from monitoring them.

Land-based missiles like the SS-18 are where Russia has a lead; when critics argue that Russia is ahead in nuclear weapons or that SALT allows them too much, they usually focus on the SS-18 and pay little attention to bombers, cruise missiles and sub-launched missiles where SALT puts its tightest restrictions. On the other parts of the nuclear balance where the U. S. is ahead, the treaty's limits are much looser, allowing us to build as we wish.

What worries the Russians most is our cruise missile. This unbelievably accurate missile can be carried on bombers up to a foe's borders and then launched to fly below the radar, at tree-top level, for 2000 or more miles to the target. SALT places no limit on the numbers of bombers carrying cruise missiles and allows not 10 but 30 cruise missiles on

each bomber.

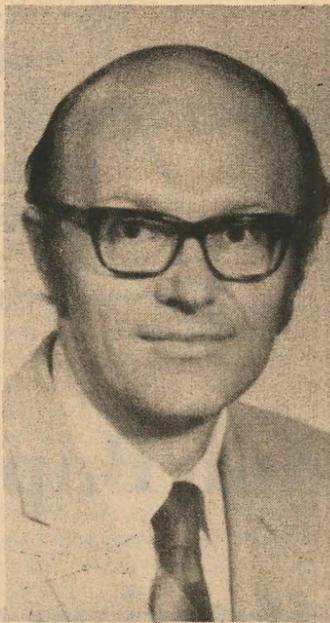
Similarly, we are developing a new M-X missile which, like SS-18, has 10 powerful warheads on each missile. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown testified that the M-X will be as capable as the SS-18 against "soft" targets and more capable against "hard" targets. The treaty allows us to build far more M-X missiles than we want to.

The second major objection is the 150 Soviet Backfire bombers. These are medium-range bombers, and so are not counted in the treaty. But as the critics rightly argue, the Backfire could be adapted to reach the U. S. and they wish Backfires were counted as long-range weapons in the treaty.

The reason they aren't is that we fought hard and long to keep medium-range bombers out of the treaty, and the Russians finally agreed. Our medium-range bombers (F-111s and FB-111s) each carry about twice the bomb-load Backfires carry. Many of ours are based in England, near Russia; theirs are based in Russia, far from us. The U. S. has 416 such bombers, Russia has only 150. The U. S. bombers are not limited by the treaty, but Soviet President Leonard Brezhnev agreed Russia would build no more than 30 Backfires per year, or a maximum of 150 more by 1985.

The third major issue is verification. U. S. scientific ability to detect Russian missile-building, rather than "trusting the Russians." Never the main objection in the critics' arsenal, this appears to be resolving itself. Former CIA head William Colby testified a new missile takes a huge construction program and dozens of test flights over several years. Our satellites can detect a watch on a man's wrist, numbers on a car's license and they can certainly detect missiles. We also have infrared, radar, microwave and radio-interception. If there were no SALT treaty, we would still need to monitor Russian missile programs without SALT, and the treaty's provisions make monitoring considerably easier.

In sum, it turns out that we allowed the Russians their SS-18 so they would allow our cruise missile and M-X; we allowed their Backfire so they would allow our F-111s and FB-111s. This is what our Armed Service Chiefs wanted, and this is what we got. This is why the Joint Chiefs unanimously favor the limits we got on Russian weapons, why they testified that the corresponding "limits on the U. S. are quite minimal" and will allow building all the weapons we need, all the weapons on Pentagon drawing boards, and why they unanimously urged the Senators to support the treaty.



by Glen Stassen, associate professor of Christian ethics at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

The urgency of SALT II

Recently, Southern Baptist leaders have spoken of the urgency of the biblical call to peacemaking and of the threat of nuclear holocaust. A resolution passed overwhelmingly at the Southern Baptist Convention in Houston said in part: "Whereas the current Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) appears to be a responsible step in the direction of checking nuclear arms proliferation without which an arms race of unparalleled dimensions would seem certain to occur, thus bringing our world closer to the brink of nuclear holocaust . . ."

We do not like to think about it, but the prophets repeatedly warned people to face the reality of coming destruction if they did not act. Jesus admonished us to count the cost and to act accordingly. In that spirit, we need to ask: What is the reality of this "arms race of unparalleled dimensions: which is certain to occur if SALT does not check it?"

The nuclear arms race is not a fixed thing, but a monster whose size is swelling with remarkable speed. Back when the Cuban missile crisis caused Americans and Russians to fear the danger of nuclear disaster, Russia had 75 intercontinental nuclear missiles. (The United States had 294.) Now Russia has 4500 nuclear bombs and warheads on long-range delivery systems. (The United States has 11,000.) If Russia continues to build at present rates without arms control limits, by 1988 it will have added another 25,000 nuclear bombs and warheads to its arsenal.

In recent years, Russia has averaged building 130 new land-based missiles per year. If SALT fails Senate ratification, the Soviets will probably continue building at this rate, at least. Furthermore, their 308 heavy missiles could readily be developed to carry 30 warheads apiece. Thus, based on known capabilities and recent production rates, their land-based missile force probably will add approximately 12,200 warheads and 3000 megatons by 1988, if SALT does not stop them. (A megaton equals one million tons of TNT in explosive power.)

Russia also has been building six new nuclear submarines per year, each carrying 22 missiles, with three warheads on each missile, and 1.5 megatons per warhead. By 1988, without SALT, this will add 3564 warheads and 5346 megatons to their awful destructive capacity.

Russia is now deciding whether to build a new, long-range bomber. In the acrimony after a SALT defeat, and with the U. S. speeding its own buildup, the Russian decision is not hard to guess. They probably will also build bombers capable of carrying cruise missiles and they will extend the range of their sea-launched cruise missiles, turning our Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf moats into a ring of ships

capable of instant attack.

None of this assumes an extraordinary effort or cost, only a continuation of present production rates. And the consequences are that instead of the 11,000 warheads and 8000 megatons that are within SALT treaty limits, Russia will have a total of 30,000 warheads and 20,000 megatons if SALT fails. And the destructive force will still be growing.

What difference will this make? A recent study by the Office of Technology Assessment estimates very conservatively that in a nuclear attack aimed at our missiles and Strategic Air Command bases, about 14 million Americans would be killed. This does not include millions of lingering deaths from radiation fallout here and around the world, nor interaction effects between radiation sickness, injuries, burns, disease and lack of food, medical care, electricity or fuel, nor long-range effects of ecological damage. It assumes an attack about the size of two-thirds of the present Russian force. If the Soviet force is allowed to multiply sixfold by 1988 without SALT limits, an attack with two-thirds of their force will look more like what the study calls a "major attack," killing between 110 million and 145 million persons promptly and many other millions from fallout and interaction effects here and around the world. It does make a difference.

The United States, similarly unrestrained by SALT, will increase its strategic nuclear force almost as much, at an added cost of \$90 to \$100 billion. But none of this U. S. force can stop any part of a Soviet attack; it is designed only to retaliate afterwards.

A Senate rejection of SALT will cause not only this huge increase in nuclear weapons aimed at us, but an increase in the likelihood they will be used. The greatly increased number and complexity of the missiles will make accidental firings more likely. The increased number of multiple warheads will threaten both superpowers' mobile land-based missiles, pushing them toward a policy of launching their missiles on warning, rather than waiting to be sure the warning is real. The apparent inability of the superpowers to control their nuclear buildups will stimulate the buildup of nuclear weapons in other nations. The increased international instability in the wake of a SALT failure, especially in the Middle East and Europe, will make war more likely.

Nuclear war is not rational, but few wars have been. A realistic biblical assessment of human nature and sin does not suggest nations always act rationally. Thirty days of irrationality and one day of irrationality by one decision-maker is all it takes.

INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Christ gives cause to rejoice

Philippians 4:4-13 Written to enforce the Christian duty of rejoicing in the Lord, this epistle teaches Christians to rejoice under all circumstances. While we cannot rejoice always in ourselves, in other people, or in circumstances, we can and should "rejoice in the Lord always"—in whom he is, in what he is, in what he has done and in what he is doing.

Verses six and seven recognize the tendency of people to worry. This disquieting solicitude about the temporal and material things of life is a prevalent and pernicious sin, which is divinely forbidden. Worry divides our attention, subtracts from our strength, adds to our burdens and multiplies our difficulties. It displays a lack of faith in God. To overcome worry concentrate on the present, have faith in God, talk to him about everything and commit the future to him.

In verse eight Paul exhorts and challenges all Christians to cultivate elevating thoughts. He urges us to meditate on the things which are worthy of praise—things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report.

Paul expressed to the Philippian Christians his genuine appreciation of their wonderful record in ministering to his temporal needs by supporting him through their voluntary and generous contributions while he was ministering to others. Paul had learned to adjust himself to whatever life brought, whether abundance or poverty, fullness or hunger.

Having found Christ equal to every emergency, Paul triumphantly remarked: "I can do all things through Christ who strengtheneth me." Just as long as Christ kept on pouring power into Paul he had adequate strength for whatever he might be called upon to endure. Christ is the source of all power for victorious living and acceptable service. When the duties of Christians are extraordinary, they can always rely upon Christ for extraordinary supplies of grace and strength.

LIFE AND WORK SERIES

The place of beginning

Creation of heaven and earth—Gen. 1:1-2 The word "create" means to bring into existence that which had no previous existence, or "to make something out of nothing." God created a perfect heaven and a perfect earth, for Deut. 32:4 tells us, "His work is perfect." During the period of time which elapsed between verses one and two the earth became "without form and void," or unlike its original condition. What caused it we cannot say.

Creation of Man—Gen. 1:27-27, 2:15 The creation of man was the result of God's sovereign decision (verse 26) and by God's direct and immediate act (verse 27).

When God created man, he made him in his own image. This image was not material nor physical, but rather a likeness of personality. Just as God knows, feels and wills, so does man.

So man might have the privilege and joy of fellowship with God, the Creator placed him in a beautiful garden and assigned him the task of keeping it.

Man sinned against God—Gen. 3:1-7, 9-10 Of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil man was forbidden to eat, on pain of death. Satan indwelt the body of the serpent. To Eve Satan insinuated that if God had really loved them, he would not have restricted them. Eve began to question the love of God, Satan denied the word of God. Satan appealed to Eve's pride by telling her if she would eat of the forbidden fruit her eyes would be opened and she would be as a god. She decided to disobey God and partake of the forbidden fruit. She influenced Adam to do likewise.

They tried to cover themselves with fig leaves, but sin and shame cannot be covered with the works of men. When God approached Adam and asked, "Where art thou?", Adam replied: "I was afraid, because I was naked." That was a lie, for previously he had been naked and unafraid. His fear was due to his sin in disobeying God.

Two toy pistols

Frank Owen

He is the one remaining World War II buddy with whom I have never lost touch. His friendship greatly strengthened and encouraged this army chaplain. His wife and daughter called me from a Panama City, Fla. intensive care unit and asked my prayers for his recovery from a stroke. He has been on my mind since.

Troy Barker was a Rose Bowl football player and a grand specimen of a man who attracted attention and admiration in a crowd. Once when he stepped out of our train compartment as we rode from Wimborne, England to London, other occupants pressed me with questions about him. "Fine looking fellow! Is he part Indian? How tall is he? Great sense of humor."

Barker was utterly faithful to his wife and home and family (a trait I came to admire greatly overseas where there was much unfaithfulness). We lived in a close relationship as chaplain and executive officer of a combat unit that moved often in darkness when there was less danger to the convoy, throwing our scrambled gear about in German dwellings, barns, sheds or tents.

An officer was allowed whatever he could carry in a footlocker. Space was precious but we stuffed them as full as we could, hanging on to sentimental items and teasing each other about such.

One day I noticed in his footlocker two children's toy pistols. "Barker," I said, "why in the world are you wagging those two toy pistols through combat? You need that space for other things."

Well, you should have heard his answer. It seems his good wife at Christmas time allowed his children to buy their daddy whatever they wanted to give him for Christmas. His little son, Alton, knowing his father was in war, had sent him a pistol on each of the two Christmases we had been overseas.

Col. Barker carried those pistols through combat all the way across Europe. Shortly before he left me in Marseilles, France for his trip home in 1945, I saw them still in his footlocker. He would report to little "Al" when he got home that the pistols had been duly received and had done their bit in the war effort.

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Baptist News in Brief

Iowa may be No. 35

The Iowa Southern Baptist Fellowship, in annual meeting at First Baptist Church, Bettendorf, adopted the largest budget in its history, received reports of consistent growth and set a target date for achieving full status as a state Baptist convention.

The fellowship adopted a budget of some \$400,000, including anticipated receipts from Iowa churches of \$146,673, of which 17.25 percent will go to the national Southern Baptist Cooperative Program in 1980. The 1980 budget anticipates a 30 percent increase in state Cooperative Program receipts from churches over the 1979 budget.

With 64 churches and chapels and some 8679 members, the Iowa Fellowship hopes to organize in October 1982 to begin operations as a state convention Jan. 1, 1983. Currently, 34 state Baptist conventions cover work of Southern Baptists in all 50 states.

Trentham set for outster?

Charles A. Trentham, pastor of First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., vigorously denied wrongdoing in his relationship with a young woman in the church.

Trentham, in an exclusive interview with Baptist Press, also denied reports that the relationship began after the 26-year-old woman came to him for counseling. The woman "never sought and never received counseling from the pastor," he declared.

The church's deacons voted 27-11 Oct. 3 to recommend to the congregation that Trentham's contract as senior minister not be renewed when it expires next February.

The vote followed a recommendation by the deacons' pastoral staff committee that the 60-year-old pastor of President Jimmy Carter be terminated in part because of his two divorces and what the committee called his "poor judgment by becoming involved with a young woman of the congregation who is also divorced."

Trentham noted that when he was called as pastor of the church in January 1974 the church had full knowledge of his first divorce, which occurred during his tenure as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tenn.

Even after his second divorce, Trentham said, he received approval of his deacons to remain as pastor.

"I must look forward to the time when beyond this turmoil there can be healing," he went on. "Consequently, I am not challenging statements made by my adversaries." Trentham said further, "There have been far more times than most people could imagine that I have chosen to forgive rather than to reply to accusations."

HMB volunteer plan set

A program to help small churches prepare for volunteer groups who come to construct their buildings has been initiated by the Home Mission Board.

Increasing numbers of projects, as well as the need for better planning on the part of churches wanting to build, have necessitated the program, said Bill Wilson of the board's special mission ministries department.

"Last summer, we assigned about 85

construction groups to churches all across the country, and we'll probably have between 100 and 125 groups in 1980," Wilson said.

The program will make consultants available free to churches in "new work" areas that plan to build. The consultants will be "mature Christians who have construction backgrounds and who have led at least two volunteer construction groups." Eight have been secured and more are being added.

The program goes into effect Dec. 1 after which churches which request volunteer groups assigned by the Home Mission Board will need to request a visit by a consultant. Consultants also will be available to assist small churches which need guidance but don't need builders.

Koreans meet the Baptists

Southern Baptists' first attempt to share the gospel with Los Angeles' large Korean community, via television, got underway recently with the airing of the first in a series of weekly programs.

The program, called The Baptist Hour, features interviews, music and a biblical message presented in the Korean language. It's broadcast over the Korean language television station for the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

Featured speaker for The Baptist Hour is Don Kim, pastor of Berendo Street Baptist Church. "We're hoping this program will not only reach non-Christians but will make the presence of Southern Baptists known among the Korean people," Kim said.

Funding for the television series was provided by the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board through its Key Cities project, a concentrated effort for evangelizing America's major metropolitan communities. The SBC Radio and Television Commission provided technical assistance.

SS goal surpassed

A Southern Baptist Convention goal of starting 3000 new Sunday schools in three years was surpassed Sept. 30, more than tripling the 909 started in the previous three years.

The final total for the 1976-79 emphasis was 3013—the vast majority started by churches as mission efforts pointed toward development of new churches.

Texas led all state Baptist conventions with 465 new starts. The next 10 in order are Ohio, 193; Florida, 159; California, 142; Georgia, 123; Northwest, 111; Northern Plains, 111; Michigan, 108; Missouri, 104; Arizona, 103; Illinois, 101.

Church-state issues up

The U. S. Supreme Court returned to the bench Oct. 1 to dispose of nearly 1000 cases, including several dealing with church-state issues.

The justices unanimously declined to review a ruling by the California Supreme Court which refused to dissolve the state's receivership of Herbert W. Armstrong's Worldwide Church of God.

The justices likewise declined to schedule for oral argument a challenge to Ohio's refusal to recover instructional materials and equipment from parochial schools in the state in

the aftermath of a Supreme Court decision outlawing such aid.

In another action dealing with private schools in Ohio, the justices unanimously refused to review a lower court ruling that the state may not control student disciplinary procedures in non-public schools.

In yet another action, the justices also refused a challenge to the social security system by a minister who claimed he should be exempted from paying self-employment taxes for his conscientious, or religious objection to the system.

FMB budget sets record

The Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board has voted a record \$76,760,167 budget for 1980 but even this amount falls short of meeting some capital needs overseas, board members were warned.

Executive director Baker J. Cauthen expressed hope that strong giving in the 1979 Lottie Moon Christmas Offering for foreign missions may make it possible to finance many of these capital projects.

The new budget represents an increase of 7.84 percent over the current budget but the rate of increase is below the 12.24 percent increase reflected in the 1979 budget and the 14.59 percent hike voted for 1978.

The board designated \$5 million for capital needs, compared with \$8 million in this year's budget. Capital funds cover such items as purchase of missionary homes, grants and loans for construction of new churches and building needs of various mission sponsored institutions overseas.

One of the major pressures in the new budget, in addition to meeting higher operating costs brought on by inflation and an increased number of missionaries, is an estimated \$1 million required to help missionaries pay U. S. income taxes.

Until this year missionaries and other Americans living overseas have been exempt from paying this tax unless their income exceeded \$20,000 a year. Missionaries are subject to taxes imposed by the countries where they serve.

Bills have been introduced in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives to restore the exemption to religious and charitable workers overseas and the board authorized two of its members to go to Washington, D. C. to confer with key congressmen on the legislation.

Joe N. McKeever of Mississippi, chairman of a special subcommittee which has been studying the income tax situation, and John G. Alley of Louisiana were designated to make the trip.

The board, meeting Oct. 8-10 amid reports of growing U. S. economic problems, heard a strong statement from Cauthen that Southern Baptists will not allow such current problems as inflation, economic woes or energy crises to keep them from "entering whatever doors the Lord may open in overseas missions."

Cauthen, responding to the tribute of more than 400 persons who gathered in Richmond to honor his 26-year leadership of the Foreign Mission Board, said the denomination's Bold Mission Thrust momentum will continue because it is "commanded by our sovereign Lord, energized by the Holy



Grubbs



Cauthen

Spirit, and rests upon the intercessory prayers and united efforts of our people."

Cauthen honored

When Baker J. Cauthen retires Dec. 31 after 26 years as top executive at the Southern Baptist Convention's Foreign Mission Board he won't sit on the sidelines.

That message came through clearly at a luncheon in Richmond where more than 400 top Southern Baptist leaders and co-workers honored Cauthen and his wife for some 40 years of service to foreign missions which began in 1939 when they went to China as missionaries.

Cauthen said he and Mrs. Cauthen were going to change their pace a little but added, "I'm still going to preach every chance I get."

In August, he will begin a year of teaching at Golden Gate Seminary, Mill Valley, Calif. Then the Cauthens will move back to Richmond and "be at the call of our Lord." He said they will still be available for anything God and Southern Baptists want them to do because that is something "that has filled our hearts through the way."

At the luncheon, the board presented Cauthen a book of letters from people throughout Southern Baptist life, a monetary love gift and the keys to a new Ford LTD. The car and love gift were financed through individual contributions from board members and others. They gave Mrs. Cauthen a gold medallion of the Foreign Mission Board emblem.

Relief is on the way

Victims of devastating Hurricane David and the Vietnamese Boat People received the largest shares of relief funds during the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board in Richmond.

The board appropriated \$133,500 in hunger and general relief funds and re-allocated an additional \$50,000 during its October meeting. October appropriations brought the 1979 total to just over \$2,251,000.

The \$50,000 reallocation was the largest single sum voted on by the board for relief. It was earmarked for use among the Boat People being processed through the Philippines.

The money will be used for vocational and educational programs among the Tung An refugees so they can become employed. The Tung An and its 2000 refugees had been anchored in Manila Bay for eight months until August when the displaced persons were allowed to move to Tara Island, about 150 miles southwest of Manila.

The second largest block of funds, \$45,000 for work in Haiti and Dominica, was designated for victims of Hurricane David. Of that amount \$5000 was used to replant crops destroyed by the storm. The balance was divided equally between rebuilding and feeding programs in Boetica, a village for which Southern Baptists have assumed responsibility. Fifteen members of Wilshire Baptist Church in Dallas, Tex., have participated in some of the rebuilding effort. The feeding program will provide food to supplement the diets of 300 families for 16 weeks.