

September 2, 1960

Brazilians 'Pound' Man
Whose Wallet Purloined

MILL VALLEY, Calif.--(BP)--L. A. Brown, professor of missions and comparative religion at Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary here, reported an incident of Pan-American friendship which involved him during his visit to the Baptist World Alliance Congress in Brazil.

While riding a packed trolley through the streets of Rio de Janeiro, the professor lost his wallet containing \$300 and valuable personal papers to a pickpocket.

As soon as the other riders on the trolley saw the pickpocket leap off and disappear into the traffic, he said, they crowded around and begged him not to have a bad opinion of Brazilians.

"Although I pleaded with them not to, they insisted on stuffing bills into my pockets, emptying their purses in a dramatic gesture, and literally forcing their cruzeiros (Brazilian currency) on me. They continued until they felt sure I had recovered the greater part of my loss. It was impossible to stop them."

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Hawaiian Academy
Secures Principal

(9-2-60)

HONOLULU--(BP)--Harrold C. Diggs of Anaheim, Calif., has been selected as principal of Hawaiian Baptist Academy here.

Diggs is a graduate of Baylor University, Waco, Tex., and Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth. He has served on the faculty at Wayland College (Baptist), Plainview, Tex., and comes from the public school system at Anaheim.

He had 10 years of military service as chaplain with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He engaged in mission work with the Bowery St. Mission in New York City and in pioneer areas of California. Military service included duty in China, Burma, India, and Africa.

Mrs. Diggs is the former Margaret Harris of Louisiana. They have three children.

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Missouri Thinks About
Windermere's Growth

(9-2-60)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.--(BP)--Missouri Baptists will double the facilities of their new Windermere Baptist Assembly, if the recommendation of the executive board of the Missouri Baptist Convention is adopted by the convention in its annual meeting this October.

The recommendation was the principal action of the Missouri board in its quarterly meeting here.

Windermere Assembly, opened in 1959 for its first full schedule, has already outgrown its facilities which were enlarged last year--at a cost of a half million dollars--to accommodate 300 more persons. The assembly this year has been able to accommodate only about half of the people who wanted to attend the major conferences. The proposed expansion would bring the assembly's capacity to about 1000.

The assembly now has 1,063 acres of land, much of it fronting on Missouri's Lake of the Ozarks. Facilities now include 100 housing units, a large new dining hall, a new auditorium, and housing for the staff--all completely modern for year-round use.

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Baptists 'Waking Up'
On Separation Issue

RIDGECREST, N. C.--(BP)--This year is one of decision on church-state separation and Baptists show awakened interest in this principle, according to speakers at a Christian Life Conference here.

"1960 may well be a year of decision for church-state separation. If we vote to maintain it we advance the dream of our forefathers; if we vote to change or weaken it we betray our heritage."

Addressing the Christian Life Conference at Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly, Glenn L. Archer, Washington, executive director of Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State (POAU), continued:

"In the coming election we must keep our sights high. Protestants need a new appreciation of the advantages of the church-state separation. They need a new appreciation of their heritage."

In another case, a speaker said, "It is most encouraging that the age of apathy on the part of Baptists, in the matter of separation of church and state, may be drawing to a close. There are signs of awakened interest on every hand. The very fact that our conscience is becoming sensitive enough to become troubled is encouraging. We are talking about the subject with real interest whereas once it was ignored."

Jimmy Allen, director of the Christian Life Commission, Baptist General Convention of Texas, Dallas, was the speaker. He added:

"The principle of separation of church and state is grounded in the nature of man. He is created in the image of God. As such he is a creature of free will, given by God the opportunity to choose for himself. Religious liberty therefore goes back to the very purpose of God in creation."

"What would be the result if we elected a Roman Catholic President?" Archer asked. "I think that nearly every Catholic you might elect might at first run all over the field at the 50-yard line. But when it gets down to the goal line and a push is needed for a Catholic score, it has been my experience after 30 years in public legislative life that such men who have been taught from infancy to use their position to advance the interest of their Church will try for that score."

Concluding his message on the topic "Should a Catholic be Elected to Public Office," Archer urged delegates to "remember that evil will never triumph so long as there are the faithful, courageous, brave few. This is the company who through the ages of time have held back the tides of evil and tyranny with courage and conviction. With new strength then, let us share in America's finest hour, an hour devoted to preserving America's unique contribution to the art of government in the world--religious liberty."

Allen stated further, "Much of the biblical message centers on religious liberty. Practical experience reveals that separation of the church from the state is the best guarantee of religious liberty. History verifies the fact that wherever the church can use the state for its purpose, the spiritual quality of the church deteriorates."

Concluding his message on the topic "Our Troubled Baptist Conscience," he noted, "The Baptist dilemma on separation of church and state comes from the fact that our principles are higher than our practices. The answer is not to bring our principles down to match our practice, but to bring our deeds into line with our creeds."

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R. T. Hallum, Jr., New
Courier Staff Member

(9-2-60)

GREENVILLE, S. C.--(BP)--Richard T. Hallum, Jr., postmaster at Pickens, S. C., for about 20 years, has been elected business and circulation manager of the Baptist Courier here. It is the weekly paper of South Carolina Baptist Convention.

Editor S. H. Jones of Greenville announced his appointment. Hallum succeeds W. E. Tisdale who resigned to join the staff of Anderson College, a South Carolina Baptist school.

-30-

Dallas

A BAPTIST NEWS SERVICE

for Southern Baptists' Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and Radio-Television Commission, Fort Worth; Relief and Annuity Board, Home Mission Board Division of Evangelism and Baptist General Convention of Texas, Dallas.

BAPTIST PRESS

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Religion-Politics Tops
August Baptist News

By The Baptist Press

Two of the most critical issues to face America in decades--religious liberty and racial integration--were brought into sharp focus in a series of rapid-fire August events.

While U. S. presidential candidates sought to sidestep the religious issue in politics as a stigma that hinted of "bigotry", Southern Baptists were concerned with what they called "the real religious issues involved."

The racial question arose on two consecutive August Sundays when Negro students staged "kneel-in" demonstrations in Atlanta, Ga., in what was believed to be the first organized effort to integrate churches.

Negroes were seated without disturbance at First Baptist and Ponce de Leon Baptist Church one Sunday, but refused to accept a balcony pew cleared by ushers at Druid Hills Baptist Church the previous week.

Other major August Baptist events included a court suit filed against a Kansas Baptist Church which withdrew from the American Baptist Convention, increased effort to obtain federal aid for private schools, and recognition of the first church and mission started in the 30,000 Movement.

Some Southern Baptist pastors, speaking and writing on the possibility of electing a Roman Catholic as president, feared that religious liberty would be endangered.

A few were caught red-faced and embarrassed when their concern about the issue exceeded their research for facts, quoting bogus oaths and pulling quotations out of context.

C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint committee on Public Affairs, warned against "fake" and propaganda-inspired anti-Catholic documents, including a spurious Knights of Columbus Oath.

Carlson also reported that Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy, a Roman Catholic, had agreed that "a frank renunciation by all churches of political power as a means to religious ends" is needed. Kennedy and the Baptist leader held a 30-minute conference on church-state separation.

Other incidents reported during August on the religious-issue in politics included such items as:

An association Brotherhood organization in Texas said that Sen. Kennedy had ignored a telegram asking if his primary allegiance is to the U. S. or to the Roman Catholic church.

The telegram stated that the senders would be forced to vote the Republican ticket unless Kennedy gave assurance that he would break with the Catholic Church if the hierarchy seeks to intimidate him.

Baptist missionaries in South America fear that the election of a Roman Catholic as U. S. President would increase religious persecution in their areas, said Texas Baptist executive secretary Forrest Feezor after a Latin American mission tour.

A report from the nation's capital indicated that an intense letter-writing campaign was staged in August to influence Congress to pass an education bill including federal aid to private schools.

A Catholic member of the House Rules committee where two proposed bills are tied up estimated that he has received 15,000 letters urging aid for Catholic schools and added that two other Catholics on the key committee have received similar mail.

Meanwhile, in Wichita, Kan., an American Baptist group filed suit in district court against the First Baptist Church which recently withdrew from the American Baptist Convention. Plaintiffs seek to retain church property and restrain the defendants from interfering in church affairs.

The Texas Supreme Court upheld two previous court decisions that plaintiffs had not sought administrative remedy before filing a court case charging the Bremond School District with operating an "unconstitutional Catholic parochial school with tax funds."

The state Board of the Baptist Convention of New Mexico called upon Baptist voters to weigh carefully church-state relationships in national elections.

A resolution passed by the board recommended that "we examine the record of the influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in every country where they are now or have been in power...and determine before we vote whether or not we are ready for the same things to happen in America."

Both Arkansas and New Mexico boards approved record budgets for submission to state conventions later this year.

Northtown Baptist Church of Spokane, Washington, was recognized as the first church established in the Southern Baptist 30,000 Movement which began June 1, 1956. The North Conway Baptist Church of Conway, S. C., was the first mission built in the movement. Both were started on June 3, 1956.

Since the Baptist effort to establish 30,000 missions and churches before 1964 was started, a total of 10,552 new congregations have begun.

Dr. Fred F. Brown, Southern Baptist Convention president in 1933 who "did as much as any other one man" to save Southern Baptist agencies during the depression years, died in Knoxville, Tenn., at the age of 78.

Also during August, 47 new missionaries were appointed by the Home Mission Board, bringing the total to 2,107.

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Folks & facts

(9-2-60)

. Tarrant Baptist Association, whose member churches enter their 74th year of co-operation on Oct. 14, will dedicate its first headquarters building Sept. 11, in Fort Worth. Paul M. Stevens, director of Southern Baptist Radio-Television Commission will give the principal address.

. Robert E. Loving, 86, former president of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, died Aug. 28 in Charlottesville, Va.

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Texas Executive Board
To Name New State Head

DALLAS--(BP)--A new Texas Baptist executive secretary will be named Sept. 13 to succeed Forrest C. Feezor, who will retire from the post Jan. 1, 1961, after eight years of service.

The election will come during the quarterly meeting of the executive board of the Baptist General Convention of Texas.

Chairman of the 191-member board, James Landes of Wichita Falls, Tex., said that the election would be one of the most tangible examples of Texas Baptists' "total dependance on the leadership of God."

Unlike most elections, no straw ballot polls will be taken. No caucuses will be held. No nominating speeches will be delivered. No nominations will be made from the floor. No campaigning whatsoever will be evident.

Instead, members of the board will meet for prayer, and each member will write the name of the man he feels is God's choice on a slip of paper.

Several ballots may follow, said Landes, until a unanimous decision naming "God's man for the position" is made.

Feezor, who is noted for his handshake that somewhat resembles a handball swing, will retire at the age of 68, but has given no indication of definite plans after retirement.

The executive board will also consider the 1961 Texas Baptist budget and recommend the budget's adoption to messengers to the annual state Baptist convention in Lubbock, Tex., Oct. 31-Nov. 2.

In other action, the board is expected to name at least two new employees to fill vacancies in the state missions program.

A resolution requesting an increase in Bible requirements at Baptist colleges proposed by pastor W. A. Criswell of the First Baptist Church, Dallas, may get executive board action.

The resolution, if passed, would request that Baptist colleges in Texas require at least 12 semester hours of religion and Bible for graduation.

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Folks & facts

(9-2-60)

. Mrs. Clara Crosier, secretary in the direct missions department of the Baptist General Convention of Texas for the past year, has been named Dean of Women for San Marcos Baptist Academy, San Marcos, Tex. One of eight Texas Baptist-owned educational institutions, the Academy is the only Baptist school in the state offering high school and elementary curriculum. (BP)

. Two short wave radio enthusiasts--one each in Avesta, Sweden, and Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, have written to the Southern Baptist Radio and Television Commission stating that they have listened to the "Baptist Hour" program over Fort Worth's 50,000 watt radio outlet, WBAP. The radio station's manager, Roy Bacus, who is also the Radio-TV Commission's production committee chairman, said that "the power of large stations to reach people of all walks of life can hardly be over estimated." (BP)

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Russia, Britain May Hear
Baptist Radio Programs

FORT WORTH--(BP)--Southern Baptists may soon have direct radio representation in Great Britain and Russia if the central committee of the denomination's Radio and Television Commission approves at its meeting here Sept. 5-6.

The Commission is producing 15-minute weekly programs for each country. An abbreviated version of "Master Control" is being produced as the most likely program for the Great Britain audience. If approved, it would be broadcast from 10 to 10:15 p. m. Wednesdays by Trans-World Radio from Monte Carlo.

A preaching program similar to "The Baptist Hour" without music would be offered in Russian from 8 to 8:15 p. m. Moscow time over the same station on a day to be determined.

Statistics indicate 38 million radio sets in the U.S.S.R. which makes the country a great radio mission field, said Paul M. Stevens, director of the Radio-TV Commission.

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Special Radio Program
Slated for Illiterates

(9-2-60)

FORT WORTH--(BP)--Southern Baptists may soon have direct radio representation in Great Britain and Russia if the central committee of the denomination's Radio and Television Commission approves at its meeting here Sept. 5-6.

The Baylor Literacy Center, headed by Richard W. Cortwright, will provide basic scripts to teach listening individuals to read, said Paul M. Stevens, director of the Radio-TV Commission.

Cortwright, who teaches at Baylor University, Waco, Tex., is chairman of the Texas Literacy Council, which has work in 24 cities across the state.

The program would be offered to stations in areas where illiteracy is high and where literacy councils are active. A 15-minute daily program would be produced for a three-month period to test the project.

Before the program begins, an illiterate listener would be sent a booklet entitled "Reading the Easy Radio Way." The listener would follow the booklet during the program.

As participants progress in the daily radio course, emphasis will be placed on scripture reading and ultimately on the plan of salvation.

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Folks & facts

(9-2-60)

. Huber L. Drumwright, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Ada, Okla., has been elected professor of New Testament at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary school of theology in Fort Worth. He previously pastored the First Baptist Church, Allen, Tex., the Wilshire Baptist Church, Dallas, and the Oak Grove Baptist Church, Fort Worth. (BP)

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Liquor Election Called
In Dallas' Oak Cliff

DALLAS--(BP)--Dallas Baptist pastors are spearheading a battle against the legalized sale of intoxicating beverages in the city's Oak Cliff precinct, which has been bone dry for the past four years.

The pastor of the Clarendon Drive Baptist Church, H. Jeff Pritchard, was elected chairman of a revitalized Oak Cliff Civic and Moral League, reorganized to fight a group of 130 "wets" who called for a local liquor option vote during the November general election.

The wets claim that Oak Cliff is losing \$200,000 monthly in liquor sales to residents who trek across the Trinity River to shop in downtown Dallas.

Oak Cliff went dry in 1956 when the major protestant faiths staged an all-out effort to dry up the precinct. Wets called for another election in 1957 to authorize the sale of beer only, but the drys carried the precinct by 7,338 votes.

The Oak Cliff Civic and Moral League, which directed the drys' campaign in both previous elections, will lead the fight to keep the area dry if the November election materializes.

Elected co-chairmen of the campaign were Harold B. Warnick, pastor of the East Temple Baptist Church, and Lewis Stuckey, retired pastor of Tyler Street Methodist Church.

Heading the wets' drive is restaurant operator Chris Semos, who is chairman of a committee to raise between \$20,000 and \$30,000 needed to put over the campaign.

More than 9,500 signatures on petitions circulated by the wets are needed to call the election.

During the first six months of 1960, elections were called by the wets in 14 Texas precincts. Ten of the 14 stayed dry, three went wet, and one went from "damp" (beer only) to wet.

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Bremond School Board
Sets Public Hearing

(9-2-60)

BREMOND, Tex.--(BP)--The Board of Trustees for the Bremond Independent School District has set a public hearing Oct. 5 to answer charges that they are operating a "Catholic parochial school with public tax funds."

A protestant-taxpayer group has filed a complaint with the school board in an effort to obtain "administrative remedy" for their grievance.

The Texas Supreme Court recently upheld previous district and appellate court decisions that plaintiffs in the case should first have gone to the school board before taking the case to court.

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Folks & facts.

(9-2-60)

. W. J. Wimpee, assistant to the president and chaplain at Baylor University, Waco, Tex., has been named adviser to the administration at Hong Kong Baptist College. On a one-year exchange program, James K. Mau, director of religious activities at Hong Kong College, will come to Baylor to teach courses in Chinese philosophy and literature. (BP)

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Other Financial Leaders
Named To Loan Group

ATLANTA, Ga.--(BP)--Oilman D. K. Wadley of Texarkana, Tex., and president Carl McCraw of the First Union National Bank in Charlotte, N. C., have accepted positions on the new church loans advisory committee of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board.

This raises to six the number of outstanding financial leaders who have agreed to serve. All are ordained Baptist deacons.

Others previously announced were banker Wallace O. DuVall of Atlanta, Ga., banker Ben H. Wooten of Dallas, Tex., insurance man Frank P. Samford of Birmingham, Ala., and industrialist Owen Cooper of Yazoo City, Miss.

This committee is a key group in a stepped-up program of providing the millions needed by the thousands of new churches of the denomination.

The Convention recently authorized the establishment of a reserve fund "to create a market for church loans and bonds and to encourage other lending institutions to make loans to Southern Baptist churches," according to G. Frank Garrison of Atlanta, Ga., director of the division of church loans of the Home Mission Board.

Plans are expected to be drafted by the committee that can multiply by ten money placed in the reserve fund.

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Education Workers Cite
Ministry to New Members

(9-2-60)

FORT WORTH--(BP)--Less than ten per cent of the education workers attending the Southwestern Baptist Religious Education Association meeting here Aug. 30-Sept. 1, said their churches conducted study courses for new members.

More than 370 ministers of education, church business administrators, youth and student directors, and kindergarten workers registered at the three-day meeting on the campus of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Consensus was that courses should be given each new member, that a minister of education should have one day off from his work each week and that personal visitation schedules should be a part of his weekly program.

A former Southern Baptist executive committee staffer, now a St. Louis pastor, Robert Capra, told the group that Baptists are giving more to the Co-operative Program than ever before, but "compared to church income it makes us hang our heads in shame."

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Testing Program Gets Association Approval

RIDGECREST, N. C.--(BP)--A testing program for incoming ministerial students at Southern Baptist seminaries has been worked out.

The plan, it is believed, will draw Baptist colleges and seminaries closer together in their course work in Biblical studies. It will also aid the student in his post-graduate Bible studies at a seminary, the professors at the colleges and seminaries believe.

"I consider this testing program a historic step by the colleges and seminaries in correlating their programs of study for ministerial students," H. J. Flanders of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., the outgoing president of the Association of Baptist Professors of Religion, said.

The tests--one to survey the student's knowledge of Old Testament, and the other his knowledge of New Testament--were prepared by a committee of the association. Both college and seminary professors helped to prepare them.

The tests were approved by the association in its annual meeting at Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly here, and will be offered to the seminaries Jan. 1. The seminaries will not be required to administer them, but observers think they will come into use within two years' time.

Since the tests will not be available before Jan. 1, it is very unlikely they can be given to students registering for the full 1960-61 academic year. Association spokesmen are more hopeful of use in 1961 and 1962.

Representatives of at least four of the six Southern Baptist Convention seminaries are in the association. Adoption of the tests culminates a three-year study by the association and its committee. The 1960 meeting here, which adopted them, included 28 seminary professors and 30 professors from Baptist colleges.

Students scoring high on the survey tests would be able to bypass introductory courses in Old Testament and New Testament at the seminary. The high score would indicate their college-acquired knowledge was satisfactory and that they could probably benefit more by using their required hours of course study in more advance Biblical studies.

The new testing program would have two other potential benefits. It could provide more direct preparation of the ministerial student at college level. It also could help colleges to work out a better-defined course of study for the ministerial student who plans to continue his education at the seminary, thus reducing overlapping with seminary courses.

Flanders appointed a committee to study the correlation between courses of religious education taught at Baptist colleges and those taught by seminaries.

While no prediction could be made at this time, such a study may result in survey tests for seminary students planning to educate themselves in this field.

The association's resolution to inform the seminary faculties and administration of their tests states:

"We commend to our seminaries that these tests should be used for such purposes as (A) determining advance standing, (B) counseling students concerning deficiencies, (C) dividing classes into sections, (D) helping to determine possible changes in curriculum, and (E) conferring with colleges for best Bible teaching.

"That there be appointed a course correlation committee of this association for the purpose of making tests available and to receive the evaluation and results of these joint efforts and report to the annual meeting of this association.

(more)

"That this committee seek efforts to copyright the test."

William C. Strickland, professor of New Testament at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest, N. C., heads the course correlation committee, which has members from both the Baptist colleges and seminaries.

The association, which has more members from schools east of the Mississippi River than from west of it, voted to meet jointly with the Southwestern Baptist Bible Teachers Association. The Southwestern Association includes teachers from Oklahoma and Texas, according to Flanders.

They will meet jointly in August, 1961, at Mississippi College (Baptist), Clinton, Miss.

The Association of Baptist Professors of Religion elected O. William Rhodenhiser, associate professor of Bible at the University of Richmond (Baptist), Richmond, Va., president. Vice-president is John E. Steely, Wake Forest, associate professor of historical theology at Southeastern Seminary, and secretary is Charles Tucker of the religion faculty at Wingate College (Baptist), Wingate, N. C.

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Folks and facts.

(9-2-60)

. R. M. McKee, Houston and Austin banker, received the Honorary Doctor of Business Administration Degree from Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Tex., during summer commencement exercises. McKee, a Howard Payne trustee, delivered the commencement address. Eighty-six students received degrees during the ceremonies. (BP)

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September 2, 1960

Fence-Mending And Religious Liberty

By C. Emanuel Carlson*

WASHINGTON ---(BP)--- An ominous silence has come to Capitol Hill here in Washington. After several weeks of boisterous campaigning from this national turret the two teams have disbanded and headed for the open fields to attend to the "fences" at home.

During the next two months speeches and conferences will spread as a rain all over the land. Baptists, like all other citizens, will be discussing many topics with many men who aspire to a larger or smaller measure of political power and influence.

Some Baptists will be concerned that business and industry shall be free to take advantage of the abundance of would be laborers in their area. In other areas Baptists will be concerned that the laborers shall be paid an adequate wage. Personal and community interests and viewpoints will be expressed by men of many faiths. Out of this welter of discussion will come a more or less clear formulation of the total national interest. This is the democratic process at work.

It is to be hoped, however, that Baptists in all personal and community situations will be interested in religious liberty. This is the time to find out whether the future legislators and administrators understand the importance of free souls under God. Do they realize how important is the freedom to worship or not to worship, to choose one's own faith and join the church of his choice, to exercise voluntary stewardship unto God and not to be taxed for the support of religious institutions? Do they recognize that these things cannot be unless the churches remain free and independent? Are they aware of the historic tendencies for governments to use churches and their channels for political and national purposes? Are they acquainted with the age-old temptation of churches to ask for the support of political authorities?

Now is the time to talk these things over. They are really more important to our country and to the world than are wages, the location of industries, or the level of taxation. Fidelity to our Christian insights and to our love and concern for all men ought to produce thousands of candid conversations, and some important commitments, during the political campaign. This is proper stewardship of our influence---and all political ears are open at election time.

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*Dr. Carlson is executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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September 2, 1960

Baptist Minister Admits Jefferson Story Error

WASHINGTON ---(BP)--- A Southern Baptist minister has acknowledged an error in an article he had written about Thomas Jefferson's attitude toward the Roman Catholic clergy. But in doing so he expressed concern about similar errors made by others in seeking to correct him.

In a hard-hitting article in the New York Times, columnist James Reston used the Baptist minister's mistake as an example of "both the cunning and the weakness of the anti-Catholic campaign against Senator Kennedy."

Explaining the incident, Jess C. Moody, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Owensboro, Ky., said, "Recently I wrote a series of articles under the title, 'Thomas Jefferson, the Bigot,' in which I quoted Jefferson more than a dozen times."

"In one of the articles," Moody continued, "I inadvertently credited the founder of the Democratic party with condemning the Catholic church for its desire to become a national church. I later discovered a complete copy of Mr. Jefferson's letter which revealed that he was not referring to Catholics only, but to all who aspire to become a national church."

The quotation from Jefferson had specific reference to the Episcopalian and Congregational clergy of 1800.

Arguing against the establishment of a national church Jefferson said, "They believe that any portion of power confided to me will be exerted in opposition to their schemes. And they believe rightly: for I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

In a telephone conversation from Owensboro with the Baptist Press Moody said that he accepted the correction by Mr. Reston "in all good grace," but that he could not understand the great difference that journalists make about their mistakes in comparison to that of a Baptist minister. An error about Moody had crept into the Reston story.

In his column about Moody, Reston stated that Moody was in Washington "to discuss some ideas he sent to Mr. Nixon on the subject of religion." Moody denied the charge and Reston made correction in his column the next day. He said that in the transmission of his article the word "not" had been dropped from his text, thus changing the meaning of his sentence.

Commenting on Reston's correction Moody said, "I consider it a manifestation of good sportsmanship and ethical journalism. Yet, I cannot help but feel a little strange. When I make a mistake the northern newspapers call it a smear campaign. When Mr. Reston makes a mistake it is merely called a typical journalistic error."

Another error was corrected by Moody. In a Washington Post story on the visit of Moody to Washington it was stated that he had come to confer with Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton about a registration scheme that would help the Nixon-Lodge ticket.

"This is totally untrue," Moody said. "I came to Washington in order to give my party some suggestions as to government function, which could be put to effective use after the election."

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Specifically the proposals had to do with the storage of surplus grain throughout the country, a method of registering an accurate expression of public opinion, and a program of public relations with countries receiving aid from the United States.

Deploring the perversion of his intentions by the press, Moody said, "What America needs in this desperate hour is vital creativity, but if every American who has a contribution to make to his country is to be misrepresented and caricatured by the press, surely all vital creativity in this country will cease. We do not need to pull in our creative horns when the hard pioneers of rugged Communism are laboring every hour of day and night to defeat us."

In his expression of regret about his erroneous quotation from Thomas Jefferson, Moody asked, "Did you ever slip on a banana peeling with 180 million people looking on?"

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Senator Cites Articles
Against Parochial Aid

(9-2-60)

By W. Barry Garrett*

WASHINGTON ---(BP)--- Federal aid to parochial schools is unconstitutional, according to information placed in the Congressional Record by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.).

Recognizing the need for improving and expanding the educational system of America, and stating that there are strong feelings on including parochial schools in Federal aid programs, Wiley included four documents in his remarks. His purpose was to clarify the traditional relationship between church and state.

The items cited by Wiley were a statement by Senator Kennedy, a study by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, an article by columnist Ralph McGill, and an article from the Milwaukee Journal.

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives passed education bills during the 86th Congress, but action was killed by refusal of the House Rules Committee to agree to a conference committee with the Senate to iron out the differences.

In both Houses strong efforts were made to include an amendment to provide Federal loans to parochial schools, in addition to the aid to be granted to public schools. The measure was defeated by a narrow margin in the Senate, and in the House it was sidetracked by a parliamentary ruling that it was out of order as not germane to the main question.

During the short session of Congress following the national party Conventions a Roman Catholic letter-writing campaign insisted upon defeat of any aid-to-education measure that did not include parochial schools.

The statement from Senator Kennedy inserted in the Congressional Record by Wiley was made in an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Referring to Federal assistance to parochial schools, Kennedy said, "I am opposed to it. I believe it is clearly unconstitutional. I voted against it on the Senate floor this year."

The study by the Legislative Reference Service reviewed the historical record and the relevant Supreme Court decisions, and it concluded that these "provide more than adequate support for the thesis that Amendment I renders unconstitutional Federal aid to sectarian educational institutions."

The study further pointed out that those who are arguing for Federal aid to parents who have pupils in parochial schools are ignoring the position that their own doctrine puts them in. The pertinent paragraph is:

"What proponents of such aid persist in ignoring, when they attempt to justify Federal expenditures as benefiting primarily students in quest of a secular educa-

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tion, is that many of the groups operating sectarian schools are doctrinally obligated not to recognize any distinction between secular and religious teaching. To the latter 'no teaching can be neutral,' but on the contrary must 'be permeated with Christian piety.'

"To the extent that such groups must yield to this doctrinal compulsion they would appear to undermine irreparably the constitutional merit of their contention that disbursement of Federal aid on a nondiscriminatory basis entails no more than just compensation to religious institutions for offering students electing to attend the same quality of instruction as is made available in publicly maintained schools. Indeed the burdens imposed by such doctrinal considerations would seem destined unavoidably to render such expenditures indistinguishable from the disbursement of tax revenues in aid of religion itself."

The McGill article related the current debate on the religious issue in the political campaign to the demand of Roman Catholics for public support of their schools.

McGill said, "The honest parents who send a child to private school must admit that they do so because they want something extra...There is a desire for something not found in public education. A choice is made. There is no reason then why the parent who makes such a choice should not pay the bill. He should not call on the Federal Government to assist him to buy something extra for his children."

The Milwaukee Journal article pointed out that Federal school aid legislation "is imperiled by a deluge of letters from Catholics who oppose it." It cited the large amount of mail received by Congressmen and quoted extensively from some of the communications.

One of the chief objections by the Catholics to the school aid bills was that in estimating the number of school children, the parochial children were to be included along with those in public schools, but only the public schools were to receive help. They are not opposed to public schools, they asserted, but they object to having to pay for two systems of schools.

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