

August 25, 1961

**Sellers Home Dedicates
Its \$257,000 Building**

NEW ORLEANS, La. (BP)--The new \$257,000 building of Sellers Baptist Home and Adoption Center, New Orleans, will be dedicated Sept. 10.

Arthur B. Rutledge of Atlanta, director of the division of missions, Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, will dedicate the building.

The institution is the only home for unwed mothers operated by the mission board. The new facilities will include living quarters for 36 mothers and staff members, office space, a chapel and an office for Chaplain Harold Rutledge.

A \$150,000 building for the adoption center was constructed in 1955.

Sellers Home was started in 1933 and was directed by Clovis Brantley for many years. Mrs. Allegra La Prairie has been director since 1948. Since its beginning the home has cared for more than 2000 mothers. More than 1000 babies have been placed in homes.

Others to participate in the dedication will include, from the Home Mission Board: Courts Redford, Atlanta, executive secretary-treasurer; Fred Moseley, Atlanta, department of city missions secretary; and Brantley, superintendent of mission centers.

From the Woman's Missionary Union will come Miss Alma Hunt of Birmingham, executive secretary, and Mrs. R. L. Mathis of Waco, Tex., president.

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**New Mexico Elects
Storm, Rutherford**

(8-25-61)

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (BP)--The Baptist Convention of New Mexico board here elected two new department secretaries--one for stewardship and promotion, the other for Sunday school.

It also adopted a 1962 budget which provides a greater share of Cooperative Program funds for the Southern Baptist Convention.

Jeff Rutherford, former staff member here, returns to the state by Oct. 1 succeeding Joe B. Underwood as secretary of stewardship and promotion. Underwood accepted a call to the promotion office of the SBC Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Va.

Rutherford has been pastor of First Southern Baptist Church, Glendale, Ariz., for the past three years.

W. J. (Bill) Lites, a staff member here since 1945, retired as secretary of Sunday school work in the state, effective Dec. 31. His understudy, associate Edward E. Storm Jr., has been elected his successor.

Miss Eva R. Inlow, for 25 years secretary of Woman's Missionary Union work in New Mexico, also is retiring Nov. 30. No successor was named but a nominating committee is at work.

The new budget, subject to adoption by the annual convention at Farmington, N. M., this fall, will be essentially the same as the 1961 budget--\$545,000. However, the Southern Baptist Convention share of Cooperative Program receipts will be hiked from 25 to 27 per cent.

The total budget, including funds for work jointly supported by the state convention and the SBC, exceeds \$1.1 million.

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Counselors Plan
Annual Conference

NASHVILLE (BP)--Counseling the aged, juvenile delinquents, parents and other persons will be discussed in a conference to meet in Nashville Sept. 25-27.

The Southern Baptist Conference on Counseling and Guidance will draw about 100 persons from Southern Baptist Convention agencies, from hospitals, from churches, and other groups engaged in this ministry.

D. Swan Haworth, Louisville, president of the conference, announced theme of the 1961 meeting as "The New Testament Concept of Ministries." J. Lyn Elder, professor of pastoral care at Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Mill Valley, Calif., will be a featured speaker.

Another will be Edward Thornton, Houston, professor of pastoral care at Institute of Religion, Texas Medical Center. Thornton is a Baptist.

The conference splits up into sections to view counseling and guidance in special fields. The social work section will take up Southern Baptist work with the aged, in the inner city and among delinquents.

Parenthood and Christian family life will be dealt with by a section on marriage and the family. There will also be a section for pastors on pastoral care.

Myron C. Madden of New Orleans, chaplain at Southern Baptist Hospital, is president-elect of the conference. As such, he is expected to succeed Haworth.

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Folks and Facts.....

(8-25-61)

.....Hendon M. Harris, 75, for more than 35 years a Southern Baptist missionary to China, died in Clinton, Miss., Aug. 21. He suffered a heart attack. He and Mrs. Harris, the former Florence Powell, were appointed to China in 1910. Harris retired in 1951. (BP)

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Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of feature articles Baptist Press will offer on the work of Southern Baptist Convention agencies and other related groups.

Ladies Boost Baptist
World Mission Cause

By Dot Weeks
for Baptist Press

Recently a doctor in Birmingham, Ala., asked his patient where she worked.

When she told him Woman's Missionary Union, the doctor answered, "So you work for WMU!" He went on to say he was reared a Baptist, but "I joined another church with my wife."

"I was a Sunbeam," he declared, and with that he sang out the words of the familiar song, "Jesus Wants Me for a Sunbeam," the song which children in Sunbeam Bands have learned by heart.

No matter where she travelled--to conferences in all parts of the country, or to the doctor's office at home--this staff member of Woman's Missionary Union knew she would meet former members of youth organizations sponsored by Woman's Missionary Union.

These members would still be thankful for their early missionary impressions and experiences. Home and foreign missionaries serving Southern Baptists have felt their first call from God while members of Sunbeam Band, Girls' Auxiliary or Young Woman's Auxiliary.

The parent organization and its youth groups have won a permanent place in the ranks of Southern Baptists. But when the organization was launched in 1888, the going was rough.

Even as the ladies gathered in one church in Richmond, Va., the menfolk were assembled in another several blocks away. The men were wondering what would happen if the ladies organized.

Would they take control of the money? Then they might want to be deacons...even preachers. Pretty soon they would run the whole Convention, according to some brethren.

Only a humorous story on the dangers of wildly supposing too much helped still the brethren's objections.

Meantime, the 32 women voted to organize. "We want to be a helper to the denomination," the delegates said as they searched for the right words to describe their relationship to the Convention.

In 1890, they officially adopted the name, "Woman's Missionary Union, auxiliary to Southern Baptist Convention."

The purpose drafted at the organizational meeting reads: "to distribute missionary information...stimulate efforts...encourage systematic co-operation of women and children in collecting and raising money for missions."

Seventy-three years later the name and purpose remain unchanged.

Four organizations make up the "union." They are Woman's Missionary Society for women over 25 years of age, Young Woman's Auxiliary (ages 16-24), Girls' Auxiliary (ages 9-15) and Sunbeam Band for children (boys and girls) birth through eight.

The women conduct missionary programs, mission study, community missions activities and weeks of prayer. They promote the Lottie Moon Christmas Offering for Foreign

Missions, Annie Armstrong Offering for Home Missions and other stewardship emphases.

Through these, women and children are lead to pray, give and witness.

Program material and promotional aids appear in the four magazines published by Convention-wide Woman's Missionary Union.

Royal Service is for Woman's Missionary Society members, The Window for Young Woman's Auxiliary members and Tell for Girls' Auxiliary. These are monthly periodicals.

Sunbeam Activities is published quarterly for leaders of Sunbeam Band.

Realizing the Cooperative Program is the vital lifeline of the denomination's mission endeavor, Woman's Missionary Union has written into its basic organizational plan, direct and specific promotion of the Cooperative Program.

Yet Woman's Missionary Union receives no direct financial assistance from Cooperative Program receipts. Ninety-two per cent of its million-dollar plus budget comes from magazine subscriptions and the sale of manuals, year-books and other supplies which it sells.

The remaining 8 per cent is given by the Foreign and Home Mission Boards of the SBC.

Directing the work of Woman's Missionary Union is Miss Alma Hunt, executive secretary. Over 100 employees work with her in the headquarters at Birmingham, Ala.

Some of these people travel to conferences and conventions, edit publications and take care of its administration.

Others package and ship thousands of pounds of free and priced materials as they fill orders for magazine subscriptions and supplies.

Modern office machines speed the mailing out of over six million magazines per year. Still other employees spend their time answering 20,000 letters a year. Here is a typical one:

"I have been elected president of a WMU that is as dead as a door nail. Now I don't know how to be a president, but if you will send me literature that will be helpful I'll sure try to bring it to life." The helpful literature went in the next mail.

One man sent his picture with a letter saying he was looking for a wife. Though most employees (98 out of 106) are women, there were no formal applications for the job!

Today it would be hard to picture Baptist life without the Woman's Missionary Union. Certainly Baptist response to the Great Commission would not be what it is now without the women who kept attention focused on worldwide missionary needs and opportunities.

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Cutline for Feature

WORLDWIDE--Global concern for winning men and women to Christ is the spirit of Woman's Missionary Union. Many missionaries received their first impressions of world need for Christ through its organizations. (BP) Photo

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August 25, 1961

New Education Bill Omits Church Schools

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Parochial schools will be left out of compromise school aid bills agreed upon by Congressional and Administration leaders. But a full scale review of the parochial school issue looms on the horizon for next year when the National Defense Education Act comes up for renewal.

House Democratic leaders have agreed to seek passage of a school aid bill this year. Previously it was bogged down over the religious issue. The new bill will include only the public schools.

The present agreement takes portions out of all the previous education bills and divides them into two separate bills--one for elementary and secondary public schools, and the other for schools of higher education.

The higher education bill, however, contains a possible "religious sleeper" and may meet opposition on the House floor.

The new education bill is not an across-the-board Federal aid to education bill. It contains three major provisions as follows:

- (1) A one year extension of a program of Federal grants to public schools in "impacted areas." These are areas with heavy concentrations of Federal employees and military personnel. The bill would provide \$200 million for this purpose.
- (2) Federal grants of \$325 million for a new one-year program of construction of classroom buildings in public school districts that are overcrowded and unable to provide adequate facilities. The Federal Government would provide 40 per cent of the cost for meeting these needs.
- (3) A one-year extension of the student loan provisions of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, plus authorization for \$90 million in new loans. This is the only part of the NDEA that will be considered this year.

The agreed-upon higher education bill will authorize \$1½ billion over a period of five years for construction of academic facilities in the Nation's colleges and universities. No distinction is made between church colleges and public colleges, but buildings used for sectarian instruction, religious worship or as part of a program of a school of divinity are excluded.

Both loans and grants will be available through the higher education bill.

The fact that grants to church-related colleges are being proposed in the higher education bill has caused many at the Capitol to fear the possibility of another "religious" battle.

President Kennedy makes a distinction between higher education and elementary and secondary education. It is his position that grants to parochial schools on the lower level are unconstitutional, but that grants to church-related schools of higher education would pass the constitutional test.

With a few exceptions the religious groups in the Nation have been virtually silent on the subject of Federal aid to church-related higher education. They have been adamant, however, in their opposition to Federal aid to parochial schools on the elementary and secondary levels. Neither church nor Congressional leaders have given much study to the church-state issues in Federal aid to higher education during the current Congressional session.

Since the House Rules Committee has voted to table the previous education bills, the new strategy will be to take the public school education bill directly to the floor of the House on a Calendar Wednesday. This is a procedure whereby House committees can bypass the Rules Committee, which normally regulates the flow of bills to the House.

The higher education bill will go through the regular channels and will be handled by the Rules Committee.

Morse Clashes With
Cardinal Spellman

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The dispute between Francis Cardinal Spellman, New York, and Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) erupted into the United States Senate.

"I do not propose to let His Eminence put words in my mouth," the Senator declared. "And I do not propose to let His Eminence escape consideration of what I said at Philadelphia."

Referring to the responsibility for the impasse in Washington on aid to education legislation, Morse said, "I don't intend to let His Eminence shift it to my back."

He continued, "We are dealing now with a temporal subject. I say, most respectfully, as I would if I were disagreeing with a Protestant clergyman, that when a wearer of the cloth enters the field of temporal issues he should be treated on the same footing with all others."

It took 34 pages and 60,000 words in the Congressional Record to print the Senator's speech and the supporting documents before the Senate in reply to a press release issued by the Cardinal.

Spellman denied that Roman Catholic leaders are opposed to the public schools. Likewise he charged that aid to education that omitted the parochial schools "is actually if not intentionally discriminatory, unwittingly anti-Catholic, and indirectly subversive of all private education."

Morse made a speech before the annual convention of The American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, at Philadelphia on August 14. He laid the responsibility for the bog-down in public school aid at the feet of the American Roman Catholic bishops. He specifically named Cardinal Spellman.

In his Philadelphia speech Morse called on the Catholic clergy to drop their opposition to public school legislation unless it included the parochial schools. The Senator is in favor of "nonsubsidized loans" to parochial schools, but he says that "grants" to the church schools are unconstitutional.

The Cardinal said, "It is disappointing that now an old friend has turned against us."

Morse retorted, "I haven't left the Cardinal. He has left me."

The Senator said that the Cardinal's press release was "honeycombed" with illogical conclusions, that he made an emotional appeal for aid to parochial schools that was unrelated to the issue at hand, and that he ignored many facts and factors relating to the problem.

Morse denied that refusal to make public grants to parochial schools is an encroachment upon the religious liberty of Roman Catholics to send their children to the schools of their choice. He said that their right to maintain private schools did not impose the obligation of support for those schools upon the taxpayers.

The Cardinal bemoaned the pressures on the Roman Catholic leaders to change their position. He cited the Senator's Philadelphia speech as "one of the most unfair pressures." He said that Morse's speech was an "ill-conceived and ill-timed warning that continued opposition would cause a flare-up in bigotry."

In Morse's speech before the Senate he said that the exact opposite is true. He cited specific instances in which Catholic spokesmen put the pressure on Congress. He said that the bishops' "all or nothing" policy was the contributing factor in the religious controversy.

Morse took his stand on the first amendment as interpreted by the Supreme Court. He said, "The Cardinal cannot repeal the first amendment by seeming to ignore it. It is there; and until the Supreme Court of the United States hands down a decision on all fours, as we lawyers say, it will remain."