

January 26, 1962

4 Baptist Conventions  
Share In Conference

SAN FRANCISCO (BP)--Southern Baptists favor spiritual Christian unity, but have declined by vote to enter into organic mergers with other Christian groups.

This was an observation of Herschel H. Hobbs, president of the Southern Baptist Convention, at a press conference here.

The SBC president, who is pastor of First Baptist Church, Oklahoma City, and two other prominent Baptist leaders expressed their views on various matters in the hour-long session.

Warner R. Cole of Detroit, Mich., president of the American Baptist Convention, praised his group's missionary endeavors in the Congo and said relations between Whites and natives there were in "a very healthy state."

Questioned by reporters, Hobbs described himself as a "gradualist" in connection with the integration movement.

D. Manning Jackson, pastor of El Bethel Baptist Church of San Francisco and a secretary of the National (Negro) Baptist Convention of America, indicated he favored integration immediately. He said he was opposed to "second class citizenship."

Jackson said he felt that "sit-ins" were justified, but he did not favor violations of the law by Negroes.

Hobbs indicated he and Jackson agreed in principle as to the goals to be obtained. They differed on the best and most effective methods, mechanics and speed with which integration could be accomplished, Hobbs added.

Hobbs, Cole, Jackson and an official of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., the largest Negro Baptist group, were on evangelism conference programs together in California.

Hobbs described the California state evangelism conferences as "marvelous examples of the spiritual unity among Baptist groups in pioneer areas."

This is the second year the presidents of the American and Southern Conventions have been together for the California conferences.

"We are not competitors in California but colaborere trying to take that state for Christ," Hobbs said. "The whole tone was the sense of unity between our various Baptist groups in California."

Hobbs said 4,500 attended the closing session at Long Beach and 2,500 the session at San Francisco. The conferences were sponsored by Southern Baptists of California.

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Faster Press Run, More  
Color For New Mexico

(1-26-62)

CLOVIS, N. M. (BP)--The State Mission Board of Baptist Convention of New Mexico has authorized a new printing press and related machinery worth \$13,000 for the state paper.

The weekly Baptist paper, Baptist New Mexican, is edited by Horace F. Burns in Albuquerque, site of the state Baptist office building. The paper has a circulation of over 17,000.

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Burns said the German-made Heidelberg letter press will mean faster mechanical production of the paper each Tuesday and Wednesday. In turn, the last-minute news deadline was moved from Friday of the previous week till Tuesday of the week of mailing and subscriber delivery.

The paper, he said, is mailed by Wednesday noon with a Thursday date listed each week.

A second result of the new equipment, expected to be installed by March 1, will be increased use of color in the newspaper.

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Doctrine, Seminars Set  
For Men At Ridgecrest

(1-26-62)

MEMPHIS (BP)--A program packed with Bible doctrine, seminars on timely issues and instruction in methods await men planning to attend the Brotherhood Leadership Conference June 21-27 at Ridgecrest (N. C.) Baptist Assembly.

Lucien E. Coleman, Memphis, conference director, said the addition of the seminars and classes in Bible doctrine is expected to make a substantial contribution to the spiritual diet of the Brotherhood and Royal Ambassador leaders.

The conference is sponsored by the Southern Baptist Convention Brotherhood Commission.

The seminars, offered for the first time this year, will give men opportunity to express themselves on issues of particular interest to Christians, Coleman explained. At the same time they will see how problems are being met by men in other churches.

Topics to be discussed at the seminars are "The Christian's Role in World Peace," "Effective Christian Witnessing," "The Church-State Principle," "The Layman as Theologian" and "Meeting World Needs."

Seminar leaders will include Albert McClellan of Nashville, program planning secretary of the Executive Committee, Southern Baptist Convention; Jack Stanton of Dallas, associate secretary of the division of evangelism, Home Mission Board; Bryan F. Archibald, pastor, Chevy Chase Baptist Church, Chevy Chase, Md.; Sydnor L. Stealey of Wake Forest, N. C., president of Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary; and Merrill D. Moore of Nashville, executive director-treasurer of the SBC Stewardship Commission.

Leading the doctrinal studies will be W. C. Boone of Jackson, Tenn., retired executive secretary of the Kentucky Baptist Convention.

A principal speaker at a joint session of the Foreign Mission and Brotherhood Leadership Conferences will be Robert S. Scales, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, Oklahoma City.

Attendance goal for the Brotherhood Leadership Conference is 500 men, Coleman said.

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Folks and Facts.....

(1-26-62)

.....Southern Baptist churches during February planned an emphasis on Christian higher education, using material published by the Convention's Education Commission in Nashville, Tenn. Executive Secretary Rabun L. Brantley said the material included a pamphlet, "Your Future and the Christian College," and similar items to help high school students select a Baptist college. (BP)

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New Orleans Members  
Match National Average

NEW ORLEANS (BP)--Church and synagogue membership in this southern Gulf port equals the national average--63.6 per cent--and is one of the highest for a metropolitan area in the nation.

The figures were released by Billy Hargrove of Atlanta, secretary of the department of survey and special studies of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Hargrove headed a force of 14,000 canvassers who blitzed this sprawling city with survey materials in less than a week. Out of a population of 845,000, they contacted 701,400 or 83 per cent, which Hargrove called "very good for this type of area."

The survey enlisted all denominational groups: Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Baptists, and both White and Negro churches.

The Times-Picayune, New Orleans daily, commenting on early survey returns said, "The New Orleans of today may not be as much of a 'Sin City' as it was around the turn of the century."

Actually, counting an additional 5 per cent of the population with church membership outside the city, New Orleans has a better than national average figure.

Hargrove compared the report with Atlanta which reported 60.6 per cent local membership, Sacramento with 24.9 per cent and Miami with 53 per cent. He has led surveys in these areas in recent years.

The New Orleans percentage means that 444,732 of those surveyed are members of local churches and synagogues. This leaves 256,468 who are not members of local churches.

Also, Hargrove pointed out, 38 per cent of those who claim church membership indicated they did not attend church with any regularity. He said 21.9 per cent of the population above nine years of age had no church affiliation.

The survey teams reported less than 1.8 per cent refusals, which Hargrove said was one of the lowest figures for large metropolitan areas.

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Observance Of Soil  
Stewardship Asked

(1-26-62)

ATLANTA (BP)--Southern Baptist churches are asked to join in a nationwide observance of Soil Stewardship Week May 26-June 3.

The request came from the Long Range Rural Church Advisory Committee meeting in Atlanta at the denomination's Home Mission Board offices.

Aim of the week will be "to urge rural and urban people alike to recognize the source and richness of the God-given soil, water and related natural resources and as good stewards to dedicate themselves to the conservation and wise use of these priceless resources."

"The theme for this year's observance is 'The Stream of Life,'" announced Lewis Newman of Atlanta, associate secretary of the associational missions department of the mission board. "Water is a miraculous gift of God, given to us for our refreshment and endless uses. But our neglect can waste it; our misuse can turn it into offensive sewers of pollution."

Newman, who directs the church development ministry for Southern Baptists, served on an advisory committee to the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, a non-governmental group, in making preparation for the week's emphasis.

The emphasis is sponsored by America's 2900 soil conservation districts and national church organizations.

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Illinois Doesn't Want  
Exchange Of Pulpits

CARBONDALE, Ill. (BP)--Southern Baptist leaders in Illinois have rejected an exchange of pulpits between pastors of Southern Baptist and American Baptist Convention and other Baptist churches in the state.

Directors of the Illinois (Southern) Baptist State Association asked that the Baptist Jubilee Advance plan for exchanging pulpits not be promoted in Illinois.

As part of a joint commemoration of 150 years of organized Baptist work in North America, seven Baptist bodies, including the SBC, have formed the Baptist Jubilee Advance. Through it they carry out many cooperative goals.

One of the plans of the Baptist Jubilee Advance is to have an exchange of pulpits between 500 churches in the seven groups. Southern Baptists would supply 250 pastors for the exchange, the other six groups (combined) 250 more.

Further discussion of the pulpit exchange is expected to be an important item at the Baptist Jubilee Advance Committee's next meeting in Boston.

Directors of the Illinois state association gave several reasons for their disapproval of the exchange in their state:

1. That it may lead to an ecumenical (church union) trend in Southern Baptist life, since the American Baptist Convention and some other bodies belong to the National Council of Churches.

2. That it could renew old wounds. They said American Baptists in Illinois sometimes openly opposed Southern Baptist church extension in the state. To subject Southern Baptist churches to exchange visits from pastors in the American Convention who have been in this opposition would not be best, they reasoned.

3. That even though the exchange involves seven Baptist bodies, it would primarily be one between only the Southern and American Baptist Conventions.

The directors also approved holding a Cooperative Program Week in late October, to promote this plan whereby churches contribute to the state association's work and to that of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Text of the resolution against the pulpit exchange reads:

"Be it resolved by the board of directors of the Illinois Baptist State Association that the board go on record as being of the opinion that this proposed exchange of pulpits is not in the best interests of the fellowship and work of Southern Baptists in Illinois.

"Be it further resolved that the executive secretary of the Illinois Baptist State Association be and he is hereby instructed respectfully to convey to those who are promoting this movement the earnest hope that no promotion of exchange of pulpits be made in the state of Illinois."

## FROM REGIONAL OFFICE

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January 26, 1962

**Japanese Baptists Urge  
Crusade Prayer Support**

DALLAS (BP)---Five Japanese Baptist leaders called for a united Japanese and American prayer effort in preparation for a vast spiritual revival in Japan in 1963.

Shuichi Matsumura, chairman of the evangelism department for the Japan Baptist Convention, said here that he hoped Baptist churches in the United States could pick "prayer partner" churches in Japan and pray earnestly that they would see great results in the five-week crusade in Japan next year.

A church in Japan and a group of churches in the United States might exchange correspondence and hold simultaneous prayer meetings for the crusade, Matsumura said.

The five Japanese Baptist leaders met here with representatives of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board, and a nine-member Japan crusade coordinating committee of the Baptist General Convention of Texas to outline plans for the vast revival.

Termed "the largest evangelistic effort ever undertaken by Baptists," the crusade will attempt to reach every person in Japan with the Gospel in a five week period.

Evangelist Billy Graham will participate in the crusade as a major speaker, but the crusade would primarily be a Japanese Baptist-led evangelistic effort.

Matsumura, serving as spokesman for the Japanese Baptist delegation, said the crusade would not only seek to win many Japanese people to Christianity, but would also seek to strengthen the effectiveness of Baptist churches there.

Citing other major objectives, Matsumura said the crusade, called "Baptist New Life Movement" in Japan, would:

1. Seek to strengthen the small churches in Japan.
2. Help larger, self-supporting churches project their ministries by establishing new missions.
3. Help meet an urgent spiritual need throughout Japan and in the World's largest city by establishing 20 new Baptist churches in Tokyo.
4. Seek to double the number of Baptist churches in Japan by 1964.

Matsumura said tentative plans call for 60 to 120 pastor-laymen teams from the United States to come to Japan to participate in the crusade.

The teams, composed of one pastor and one to three laymen, would speak in more than 120 Baptist churches in Japan during the five-week crusade if tentative plans are carried out, Matsumura said.

Other Japanese Baptists attending the special planning meeting in Dallas were Shiro Hirano, Japanese research chemist; Kiyoki Yuya, Tokyo pastor; Toshio Miyoshi, president of the Japan Baptist Convention; and Noboru Arase, secretary of the evangelism department for the Japan Baptist convention.

A seven-member prayer-support committee was named to organize prayer efforts across the United States.

Named to the committee were Mrs. T.A. Patterson of Dallas, chairman; James Morgan, Fort Worth pastor; Paul M. Stevens of the Southern Baptist Radio and Television Commission, Fort Worth; Jimmy Griggs, minister of education in Abilene, Tex.; Carl Bates, pastor at Charlotte, N. C.; and Mrs. K. Owen White of Houston.

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Baylor Professor Gets  
Highest Belgian Award

(1-26-62)

HOUSTON (BP)---The highest honor Belgium can bestow on a foreign citizen has been awarded to Dr. Michael DeBakey, professor and chairman of the department of surgery at Baylor University College of Medicine here.

The former King Leopold of Belgium, and his wife Princess Liliane, presented the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold to the Baylor Doctor during a ceremony at the Baptist medical college here.

In making the presentation, Leopold praised the Texas Medical Center, where Baylor Medical College is located, as "one of the world's leaders in heart disease research."

He lauded Dr. DeBakey and his staff as "good Samaritans who have given, and given again, their best to their fellow human beings from that small country I am proud to call mine."

Princess Liliane is president of the Princess Liliane Cardiological Foundation, which has helped finance heart surgery for more than 9,000 Belgians---about 25 of whom have undergone surgery at the Texas Medical Center.

In accepting the large gold medallion, Dr. DeBakey praised the Princess for doing the same type of work in her own country in a most effective way.

Before the ceremony, the former King and the Princess were given a guided tour of the Baptist college by Dr. DeBakey and Dean Stanley W. Olson.

The Princess also watched a complete heart operation and the last phase of another operation performed by Dr. DeBakey.

Princess Liliane began helping heart patients after her son, Alexander, successfully underwent heart surgery in Boston, Mass., more than four years ago. Alexander, 19, is now a medical student at the University of Louvain in Belgium.

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Folks and Facts.....

(1-26-62)

.....Dr. John S. Bagwell, vice-chairman of the Texas Baptist Human Welfare Commission and a Dallas medical doctor, was elected president of the medical staff of Baylor University Medical Center in Dallas. Named as president-elect was Dr. F. Leon Ware, member of the Texas Baptist Christian Education Commission and another Dallas doctor. Eighteen other doctors were named as chiefs of departments at th Baptist hospital here. (BP)

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Hardin-Simmons Names  
Coach, Athletic Director

ABILENE, Tex. (BP)---Hardin-Simmons University here has named Jack Thomas, former line coach at Texas A&M College, as the Baptist school's new head football coach and athletic director.

Shortly after Thomas was elected to the post, 12 new athletic scholarships were authorized for the coming school year.

The Hardin-Simmons board of trustees had earlier said no new athletic scholarships would be granted, and combined the jobs of athletic director and head football coach. The moves were interpreted as de-emphasizing football and athletics.

The trustees' athletics committee chairman, Leroy Jennings, said additional scholarships would be available if gifts for that purpose are received from alumni and friends.

Thomas, 36, was the unanimous choice of the Hardin-Simmons Athletic Council which was flooded with applications for the job from 30 candidates.

A Baptist deacon, Thomas attended Baylor University in Waco, Tex. and Colorado University; and holds bachelor and masters degrees from Tulsa University and Trinity University respectively.

He had previously served on the coaching staff of Seguin (Tex.) High School; Trinity University, San Antonio, Tex.; Victoria (Tex.) College; Southeastern Louisiana College; Mississippi Southern College; and Texas A&M.

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Texas Baptists Decry  
Graham Speech Denial

(1-26-62)

DALLAS (BP)---A groan of protest arose at the Texas Baptist evangelism conference when it was announced that evangelist Billy Graham had been denied permission to hold an evangelistic service in Barranquilla, Colombia.

An Associated Press report read from the pulpit during the conference stated that Graham had been denied permission to use a city baseball stadium because the Colombia constitution allows only the Roman Catholic church to "propagandize" in that nation.

"That just isn't right," said Texas Baptist evangelism director C. Wade Freeman, who pounded the pulpit with his fist when he read the story.

A special prayer asking God to intervene and open the doors so that Graham might have the freedom to preach the Gospel was led by J. Woodrow Fuller, Texas Baptist state missions secretary.

The Associated Press reported that Mayor Ricardo Gonzalez of Barranquilla withdrew permission for Graham to use the stadium because an advance group had been "proselytizing and propagandizing" for Graham's crusade in violation of the constitution.

The group had been distributing pamphlets and posting signs, the mayor said.

Graham, a Southern Baptist, later said that he would preach at Barranquilla even though he could not use the stadium. The meetings will be held instead at the Presbyterian Mission.

"This could be a demonstration of Christian tolerance in keeping with the new spirit emanating from Pope John," said Graham.

German Rocca, a layman who helped arrange Graham's crusade in Colombia said Gonzalez' action was due to "pressure of the Roman Catholic bishop of Barranquilla.

It "makes a joke of the constitutional provisions and places us before other nations as an extreme country," Rocca said in a letter of protest to Colombian President Alberto Lleras Camargo.

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R. G. Lee Sermon  
Prompts Big Response

DALLAS (BP)---It looked like an old-fashioned revival during the closing session of the annual Texas Baptist evangelism conference here.

More than a hundred persons with tears streaming down their cheeks walked down the aisles to ask God to bring revival to their lives and their churches.

There was hardly a dry eye in the First Baptist Church of Dallas where the session was being held, one pastor attending the conference said.

A fervent message by Dr. R. G. Lee of Memphis, Tenn. stirred more than 3,100 persons attending the meeting with a plea for Southern Baptists to return to sincere prayer as the most powerful force in history.

C. Wade Freeman, director of the Texas Baptist evangelism division, said he had never seen the Spirit of God move in a more effective way during a Texas evangelism conference.

"A great spontaneous revival may break out in the churches across our state because of the answer to prayers cried out to God during this meeting," Freeman said.

Dr. Lee, pastor emeritus of the Bellevue Baptist Church in Memphis, said it is a shame that prayer, the greatest power on earth, is often the least used.

"Through prayer," he said, "we can influence editorials, sit in Congress, or in the President's office."

"Although I didn't vote for our President, I pray for him every day," Dr. Lee said.

Tracing incidents of answered prayer throughout the Bible, Dr. Lee said that the way to have real revival in the United States is to unite our hearts in prayer.

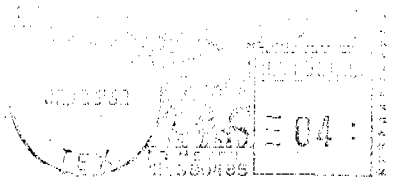
The conference also featured major addresses by Gregory Walcott, star of the NBC television show "87th Precinct;" Howard Butt Jr., grocery chain executive from Corpus Christi, Tex.; Baker James Cauthen, executive secretary of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board; and W. H. "Dub" Jackson, Southern Baptist missionary to Japan.



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STAFF REPORT

from the office of

THE BAPTIST JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1628 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

January 26, 1962

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CHURCH-STATE PROBLEMS IN COLLEGE AID BILLS

A Statement by

C. Emanuel Carlson, Executive Director

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On Wednesday, January 24, the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives voted to send certain sections of last year's proposed higher education bill (H.R. 8900) to the floor for debate. The sections so handled are the proposals for loans and grants to colleges and universities for the construction of academic facilities. Both the loans and the grants are made available to public and private institutions, regardless of the nature or degree of church-relatedness. The House bill has been placed on the calendar for Tuesday, January 30, and the Senate bill (S. 1241) is scheduled for Monday or Tuesday.

These proposals will undoubtedly be acted upon within the next week. They are important policy making suggestions which merit careful analysis and thorough and extended debate in order that the public mind may react with care. This will be difficult in the midst of other important issues.

During last year's legislative session much attention was given to the church-state principles at the elementary and secondary levels. Little discussion on this subject focused on higher education. In fact, the committee hearings were very brief and received little publicity. Few church leaders were aware of them or participated in them.

Several circumstances make it most urgent that careful thought be now brought to bear on the issues in higher education.

1. A number of influential Congressional leaders are clearly of the mind that the constitutional principle is the same regardless of the level at which the church does its education work. What is constitutional in higher education is also constitutional for secondary and elementary schools, they say. This will be true for both loans and grants. To date there is no evidence that the Supreme Court will disagree with them. There may be differences in the judgments of public policy, but the constitutional meaning of separation of church and state will no doubt be held as applicable at all levels of education in which a church is directly engaged.

2. The interest formula which is proposed is similar to that used for making dormitory loans under the Housing and Home Finance Agency. While this interest has been called the "going rate," many public leaders both in the legislature and in the administration are of the opinion that a subsidy is involved. This office is in the midst of a thorough analysis of this subject, but preliminary facts seem to validate their contention. The formula is based on average cost of government loans, long term and short term. The loans

proposed are 40-50 years, and the interest on short term loans is much lower than on long term loans. Furthermore, the interest cost includes an estimate of risk. Therefore, the weaker the institution's credit rating the larger is the subsidy when all are leveled to the government's cost, plus a small administration fee.

3. The grants and the loans proposed are for specific purposes, and not across-the-board aid. The specific purpose is the construction of academic facilities which are held to be in the public interest. It is therefore most unlikely that the Supreme Court would rule them out even if some device were found for bringing the matter into court, which is in itself most unlikely. If the government extends its performance of "public functions" through church agencies there is no clear stopping place in sight. Sound public policy for the government and for the churches, as well as the need for protecting the freedom of the taxpayer in the matter of religious participation, require that the problems be resolved with full public awareness.

A thorough debate is long overdue on all these issues. When the dormitory loans were first enacted in 1950 they came as part of a housing act. Practically no attention was given to the church-state involvements. Since then this incidental legislation has had to be tidied up by administrative rulings to exclude the building of chapels and the construction of dormitories for divinity schools. But this "housing act" has become precedent for several other actions, and is now at the point of becoming a landmark of American educational policy. Congressmen will not be averse to tidying up this whole field of church-state relations if the public wants it.

What can be done without delaying the additional educational facilities which are needed?

1. If further loans are to be made to church agencies by the government, then a clarification of proper interest rates is urgent. The church-related institutions are not well served by legislation which induces them into expansion programs by further credit when their credit standing is already weak. After the buildings are there it costs money to run the programs, besides retiring the loans. Adequacy of assets and assured income are large factors in the commercial interest rates. When a weak institution takes on privileged credit relations and over-expands, it becomes dependent upon those relationships. Sound long range credit policies are needed for both the churches and the government.

2. Colleges have varying degrees of church-relatedness. Some are vital to the objectives of the churches and some are primarily community resources for academic needs. No serious attempt has been made to differentiate those institutions which are really church agencies from those that are community agencies. Granted that this task is not easily performed, it is nonetheless needed, and becomes essential if government grants are to be distributed.

3. New ideas are being presented by a bi-partisan committee recommending the development of technical junior colleges which are equipped to relieve the need for semi-professional engineers and technicians. This is a need arising out of our technological age of industrial development and can well be met by community or city programming without eroding the independence of the churches. It offers a proper field for the use of income tax funds for educational purposes.

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January 26, 1962

SBC President  
Visits Kennedy

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Herschel H. Hobbs, president of the Southern Baptist Convention and pastor of the First Baptist Church, Oklahoma City, visited 45 minutes with President Kennedy at the White House.

The meeting was arranged by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D., Okla.), who accompanied the Baptist leader on the presidential visit.

Hobbs explained that this was an informal and personal visit with the President. He thanked the President for the strong position on separation of church and state that he has maintained.

The two men exchanged books. Hobbs gave Kennedy a copy of his latest book, "Christ in You," which is an exposition of Paul's letter to the Colossians. Kennedy gave Hobbs a copy of his book, "To Turn The Tide," a compilation of the President's addresses delivered since his election.

Before leaving the White House Hobbs prayed with the President. He said that this is a custom he always follows whenever he visits public officials. The President autographed the New Testament which Hobbs carries with him and from which he preaches when he travels.

The purpose of Hobbs' visit to Washington was to make inquiry at the State Department about conditions in several countries in South America, Africa, and Europe.

On February 1 Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs will leave for a two-month tour of mission fields on behalf of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Mrs. Hobbs' expenses are being paid by friends, he reported. They will return to the United States on April 2.

During the tour Hobbs will preach, confer with missionaries and conduct conferences with church leaders. President Kennedy requested that Hobbs convey his personal greetings to the groups to which he speaks.

Hobbs' itinerary will include Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil in South America.

In Africa they will visit Monrovia, Liberia, Ghana and Nigeria.

In Europe they will go to Rome, Zurich, Weisbaden in Germany, Paris and Orleans in France, Madrid and Lisbon.

Immediately upon returning to the United States Hobbs will go from New York to Denver to preach in the dedication of the Whatley Chapel on the campus of Colorado Woman's College, an institution affiliated with the American Baptist Convention.

One of Hobbs' relatives gave the chapel to the college. His mother and others in the family are memorialized in it.

McCormack Confers With  
4 Protestant Leaders

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The new Speaker of the House of Representatives, John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) and four Protestant leaders exchanged views on legislative problems in a two-hour conference in his office.

The group included C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Oswald C. J. Hoffman, director of public relations of The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, Dean M. Kelley, executive director of the Department of Religious Liberty, National Council of Churches, and Carl F. Henry, editor of Christianity Today.

Although the Speaker repeated his position favoring a program of long-term, low-interest loans to private schools for the construction of facilities to teach non-sectarian subject, he assured the group that he would not block education legislation for public schools that does not include such provisions.

The Speaker insisted that he has always been equally fair to all religious groups and that he would not depart now from that practice after 35 years in Congress.

The Protestant leaders explained at length their position on separation of church and state as a principle to protect both the independence of the churches and of the government. McCormack agreed with them that the freedom of the churches must be preserved.

The Protestant group had no comment on the meeting other than to declare that it was a cordial and constructive discussion of issues facing Congress, largely in the field of federal aid to education. They are confident that a better understanding of the Protestant concerns now exists in the Speaker's mind.

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Proposes Tax Credit  
For UN Contributions

(1-26-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- An Oregon Representative has proposed a tax credit for contributions to the United Nations as a means for citizens to express their support of this organization.

The bill, introduced by Rep. Edith Green, (D., Ore.), would allow a tax credit of an amount equal to the contributions or gifts to the United Nations or its specialized agencies, subject to the limitations on tax credits allowable under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

In her remarks in the Congressional Record, Mrs. Green called attention to the need of this country's support of this organization. She said her proposal would "provide an avenue for U. S. citizens to express their endorsement of the United Nations not only by words but also in a very tangible and meaningful way."

She referred to the United Nations as one of the best hopes for "a just peace," and said her measure would give Americans an opportunity to express the view that it "takes more than arms to keep the peace."

The bill was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. There is no action scheduled.

Other proposals have been introduced in both Houses of Congress to allow tax deduction for contributions to the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF). These also are pending in committees.

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New Bill Asks For  
Parochial School Aid

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Rep. James J. Delaney (D., N. Y.), who helped kill public school legislation in the Congress last year because it did not include parochial schools, has introduced a new type of school bill in the House.

Delaney would authorize for a two-year period an annual grant of \$20 per school child, whether he attends public or private school.

In the case of children attending public school the money would be paid to the local school board. In the case of parochial school children the money would be paid to the parent or legal guardian. However, the check would be honored only when endorsed by the authorized official of the school.

Delaney's vote in the House Rules Committee last year killed President Kennedy's public school bill.

The New York Congressman argues that it is discrimination not to include parochial school pupils in federal aid to education. He claims that because the parent has a right to choose the education his child receives, the government is obligated to share in the cost of his education the same as for public school pupils.

Delaney cites current education programs administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as setting precedents for aid to private schools. He includes the GI bill, the Page Boy Education Act and aids to colleges that have schools of religion in connection with them.

There is little likelihood that Delaney's bill will get very far in the Congress, because it does not have the backing of the Administration nor of the various educational groups of the country. It faces hard core opposition from those who would maintain separation of church and state.

However, it does represent a number of efforts to find some way to obtain public funds for private schools. From this standpoint it is significant in the current educational debate going on in the nation.

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Agitation Continues On  
Christian Amendment

(1-26-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The so-called Christian Amendment to the Constitution has received additional bi-partisan support in the House of Representatives in the second session of the 87th Congress.

The proposed amendment, introduced in identical resolutions by Reps. Victor Wickersham (D., Okla.) and Walter H. Moeller (D., Ohio), would provide that the nation recognize the "authority and law of Jesus Christ, Saviour and Ruler of Nations, through whom are bestowed the blessings of Almighty God."

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs has in previous action expressed strong opposition to this amendment, according to C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director.

The proposal specifies that the amendment shall not be interpreted so as to establish any particular ecclesiastical organization, or to interfere with the rights of religious freedom, freedom of speech and press, or peaceful assemblage.

It also states that Congress may provide an alternate oath for the citizens whose religious convictions would prevent their giving allegiance to the Constitution with this amendment.

Other sponsors of the amendment in the 87th Congress are Reps. Eugene Siler (R., Ky.); Katharine St. George (R., N.Y.); Clifford G. McIntire (R., Maine); J. Floyd Breeding (D., Kan.); O. C. Fisher (D., Tex.); John B. Anderson (R., Ill.); and John Dowdy (D., Tex.).

The amendment has not been introduced in the Senate. In an earlier Congress, Senate hearings were held on a resolution proposing such an amendment, but no action was taken.

It would require two-thirds of the vote of both Houses of Congress to have the amendment submitted to the states. Thirty-eight of the 50 states would have to vote ratification before it would become part of the Constitution.

-30-

Senate And House  
Debate College Aid

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Both Houses of Congress have college education bills scheduled for debate on the floor.

The Senate will begin debate January 29 or 30 on S. 1241, according to Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), Senate Majority Leader. The House Rules Committee has cleared H.R. 8900, and the House is expected to debate it the last of January or the first of February.

Although different in many respects, both bills contain aids to private as well as public colleges.

The Senate bill, known as the College Academic Facilities and Scholarship Act, provides a five-year, \$1.5 billion loan program for construction of academic facilities. No grants for such construction are in this bill.

In addition the bill provides student scholarships for a total of \$148,750,000 for five years. The maximum available to a student would be \$1,000 a year.

Under the scholarship program the student could select the college of his own choice. The school would then be paid \$350 per year per student for "cost of education."

Public community junior colleges would also benefit under the Senate bill. It provides \$50 million a year for five years for the two year schools.

The House bill provides a \$1.5 billion loan and grant program to both public and private colleges for construction of academic facilities. Junior colleges are included under this provision.

The bill as approved for House consideration excludes from its loan and grant program gymnasiums and recreation facilities, buildings used for sectarian instruction or worship, and schools of divinity.

There is no scholarship program in the House bill.

Washington observers feel that both bills have good chance of passage in their respective Houses. However, there are such differences in them that it may or may not be possible to reach a compromise in the Conference Committee composed of members of both Houses. In all probability the President will sign whatever college aid bill that can get through the Congress, even though it does not contain all he wanted.

-30-

BWA Committee  
To Meet In Oslo

(1-26-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The executive committee of the Baptist World Alliance will hold its annual meeting at Oslo, Norway, August 20-24.

Josef Nordenhaug, general secretary, said that Oslo was chosen over Barcelona, Spain, in a mail ballot of administrative committee members.

The vote followed a visit by Nordenhaug and the Alliance's associate secretary for Europe, Erik Ruden, to the Spanish capital. They recommended that "under present circumstances" the meeting should be held in Oslo.

Nordenhaug said that a Latin Conference of Baptists will meet at Barcelona, Spain, August 30-September 2. This will be an inspirational type program drawing attendance from Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal.

The Alliance executive committee is composed of 70 members from every continent. It meets annually to transact business of the Alliance between the every-five-year meetings of the Baptist World Congress.

The Oslo meetings will be held at the Baptist School at Stabekk, an Oslo suburb.

-30-

Senator Declares For  
Continued Separation

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Sen. Jennings Randolph (D., W. Va.) declares that America's educational system must be improved and that separation of church and state must be maintained.

The Senator's remarks were made as he inserted in the Congressional Record a speech that he had made earlier to the American Affairs Forum at West Virginia State College in Institute, W. Va. His subject was, "Federal Aid to Education and Separation of Church and State."

Randolph (a Seventh Day Baptist) is a staunch supporter of federal aid to education as well as a firm believer in separation of church and state.

Three arguments for federal aid to parochial schools were answered by the West Virginia Senator--national defense, discrimination and public welfare.

On the national defense argument for aid to all schools Randolph said, "To speak with all candor, the national defense is not involved here."

He explained why "national defense" was included in the title of the National Defense Education Act of 1958. He said that it was "a convenient and timely peg on which to hang federal aid to education in order to overcome opposition from the conservative elements in the Congress and in the country at large."

Randolph denied that aid to public education is discrimination against those who choose to send their children to private schools. Since the public schools are open to all, the burden of support for the private schools is on those who desire to attend them, he said.

The welfare argument for aid to parochial schools is based on the small allowances that have been made for bus transportation, books, supplies or laboratory facilities, he pointed out. He then warned about allowing minor encroachments on the First Amendment lest they be used as precedents for larger concessions.

The Senator declared that Federal aid to higher education must be considered on a different constitutional basis than aid to elementary and secondary education. However, he said that the arguments advanced for this idea "are not water-tight and foolproof."

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Asks Tax Deduction  
For Foreign Students

(-1-26-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- A measure to allow a tax deduction for educational expenses of a dependent foreign student studying in the United States is pending in the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Rep. James A. Burke (D., Mass.) introduced a bill which would allow up to \$600 deduction for the educational expenses of a dependent foreign student attending an institution of higher education.

According to the provisions of the bill, a "dependent foreign student" (1) must be one admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant student, (2) must receive over half of his support from the person claiming him as a dependent, and (3) must be a full-time student in an institution of higher education for five months during the year.

The educational expenses may include tuition, laboratory and other fees, textbooks and other required books, board and lodging, and traveling expenses from the student's country to the United States and return.

The student may attend any accredited institution of higher education, public or private.

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Warns On Church-State  
Issues in College Aid

WASHINGTON (BP)-- A Baptist leader here called for a full debate on the church-state issues in bills now before Congress providing Federal aid to public and church colleges.

C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, in a statement sent to every member of Congress said that "a number of influential Congressional leaders are of the opinion that what is constitutional in higher education is also constitutional for secondary and elementary schools."

Many of the proponents of government aid to all colleges say that federal help for higher education should not be considered in the same constitutional category as elementary and secondary education.

Carlson asserted, however, that "a number of Congressional leaders are clearly of the mind that the constitutional principle is the same regardless of the level at which the church does its education work."

"This will be true for both loans and grants," he said.

Carlson is currently making a thorough analysis of the problem of whether or not a subsidy is involved in the long-term, low-interest loans, such as are made to colleges by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Although his final conclusion has not been reached he said that preliminary facts seem to indicate that a subsidy is involved.

Referring to specific purpose grants and loans to church colleges for services rendered to the public, Carlson said that the Supreme Court probably would not rule them unconstitutional. However, he said, "If the government extends its performance of 'public functions' through church agencies there is no clear stopping place in sight."

Carlson made three suggestions to help clarify the issue "without delaying the additional facilities which are needed."

- (1) Congress should clarify proper interest rates on loans to church colleges;
- (2) A method should be found to "differentiate those institutions which are really church agencies from those that are community agencies;" and
- (3) Proposals to develop technical community junior colleges should be continued.

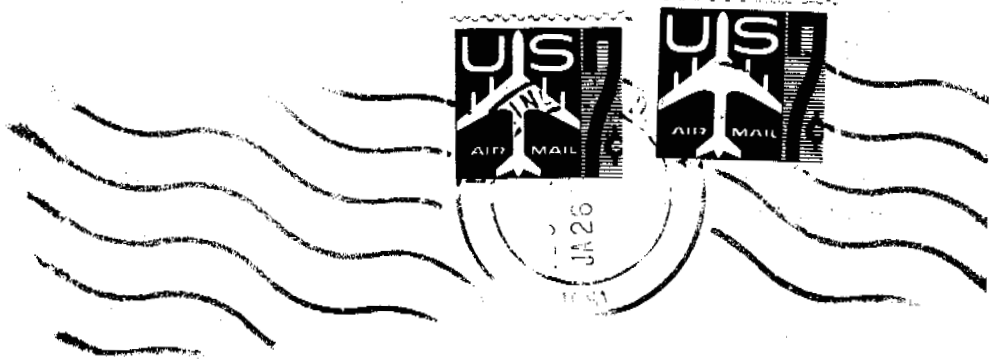
The Senate has scheduled debate on S. 1241 beginning January 29 or 30, and the House will consider H.R. 8900 beginning January 30. Although different in many details, both bills provide extensive aid to both public and church colleges.

Carlson pointed out that these bills, if enacted into law as they now stand, would establish important "public policy" that will affect much legislation in the future in the area of education in general.

Full text of Carlson's statement is included with this mailing.

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