

FROM REGIONAL OFFICE

103 Baptist Building, Dallas 1, Texas  
Telephone: Office — RIVERSIDE 1-1996

April 13, 1962

Children's Home Chapel  
Includes Fall-out Shelter

BEEVILLE, Tex. (BP)--A specially constructed chapel basement that could double as a fall-out shelter in case of nuclear attack has been completed by South Texas Children's Home near here.

The second Texas Baptist child-care institution to provide fall-out facilities for children and staff members, South Texas Children's Home lies about 90 miles southeast of San Antonio, Tex., home of several strategic military bases.

The shelter is a 40 x 80-foot basement with walls and ceiling of five-inch-thick concrete beneath the newly-completed main chapel.

Administrator J. M. Lunsford said the shelter would house and protect the more than 150 children and staff members from radioactive fall-out for a two-week period. He said two government officials labeled it the best fall-out shelter they had seen in six states.

Food reserves and bottled water will be kept on hand in the basement, and arrangements made for sleeping facilities. Meanwhile, the potential fall-out shelter will serve as a recreational area for children of the home.

The chapel was built through memorial gifts from hundreds of people, given in lieu of flowers for deceased friends and loved ones. Names of the honored dead will be inscribed in the chapel's foyer of memories.

First among Texas Baptist children's homes to provide a fall-out shelter was Buckner Baptist Children's Home, Dallas, which has stored food and sleeping facilities in a deep, mile-long network of tunnels carrying steam pipes beneath the campus. The six-foot-square concrete caverns were built more than 30 years ago.

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Baylor Doctor Says Virus  
Causes Cancer in Animals

(4-13-62)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (BP)--A professor at Baylor University College of Medicine in Houston told delegates to the American Association for Cancer Research meeting here he had discovered that a virus widespread among humans often causes cancer in animals.

Dr. John Trentin, professor and head of the division of experimental biology at the Baptist medical school, said the experiments do not prove that human cancer is caused by a virus, but they do prove that a virus that causes acute respiratory infections in humans can cause cancer when injected into newborn animals.

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These experiments, said Dr. Trentin, appear to open up a whole new field of investigation which may prove fruitful in the effort to identify at least one of the causes of cancer and to develop an appropriate preventive vaccine.

Viruses have long been known to cause many kinds of cancer in animals and have therefore been suspected as a cause of some forms of human cancer. However, all attempts to isolate cancer-producing viruses in humans have failed.

Dr. Trentin and his associates injected adenoviruses, which cause respiratory infections in humans, into newborn Syrian hamsters. Almost all of the animals tested developed cancer within one to three months.

He suggested that other cancer researchers try such experiments as injecting newborn monkeys or other primates with this and other human viruses, trying to isolate adenoviruses from cancer tissue of patients, and studying use of antibodies against this and other adenoviruses.

Collaborating on the experiments at the Baptist medical school were Dr. Yoshiro Yabe, on leave from Okayama Medical School, and Dr. Grant Taylor, chief of pediatrics at M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute.

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Texas Convention Awards  
Fellowships to 17 Teachers

(4-13-62)

DALLAS (BP)--Seventeen faculty members at six Texas Baptist colleges and universities have been selected to receive faculty fellowships from the Baptist General Convention of Texas as part of a long-range faculty improvement program at Texas Baptist schools.

The fellowships will provide monthly stipends ranging from \$175 to \$345 to help Baptist faculty members with masters degrees earn their doctorates.

The Baptist General Convention of Texas is the first state Baptist convention in the nation to set up such an improvement plan for its colleges and universities.

Under terms of the plan, a faculty member must teach in a Texas Baptist school for twice the time he takes to complete his doctorate. If he resigns before the agreement has been fulfilled, he must reimburse the state convention with a proportionate amount.

Five faculty members from Baylor University, Waco, Tex., and Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Tex., were named to receive the fellowships, and four were selected from Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Tex. One teacher each from East Texas Baptist College, Marshall, Tex., Mary Hardin-Baylor College, Belton, Tex., and Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Tex., were selected by the special faculty fellowship committee of the Texas Baptist Christian Education Commission.

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College Choir To Visit,  
Witness During Revival

ATHENS, Tex. (BP)--A unique departure from the average choir tour by a Baptist college choral group will be featured when the Baylor Religious Hour Choir sings here April 27-29.

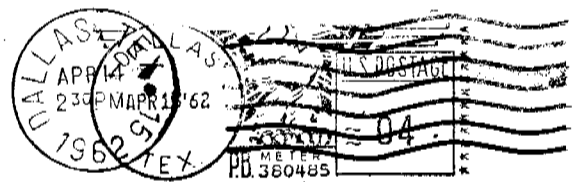
The choir from Baylor University in Waco, Tex., will sing during the climaxing weekend services of a week-long youth revival at the First Baptist Church of Athens.

Rather than making whistle-stop concert engagements at about a dozen Baptist churches as the accepted pattern of choir tours, the Baylor Religious Hour Choir will not only sing, but will also assist the church members in visitation and personal soul-winning efforts during the revival.

A Baylor University ministerial student, Billy Weber, will preach during the city-wide youth revival here April 22-29. The Baylor choir is directed by John R. Wyatt, a Baylor music student.

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A CO-OPERATIVE TEXAS AND SOUTHERN BAPTIST NEWS SERVICE  
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April 13, 1962

Senator Wants Capitol  
Liquor Parties Stopped

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) has introduced a resolution in the Senate that would prohibit the serving of liquor in the Capitol and the Senate Office buildings.

The resolution states that "the serving of alcoholic beverages shall not be permitted within any portion of the Senate Wing of the Capitol, or any portion of any office building set aside for the use of the Senate" other than the private office of a Senator.

On three occasions recently Morse has addressed the Senate on this matter, warning that the practice will present many problems to the Senators unless it is stopped.

The practice will result in a public reaction, he said, that would "do great damage to the prestige of the Senate." The American people have a right to object to "drinking parties" that occur in the buildings paid for and maintained by the taxpayers of the United States, he continued.

Morse said those Senators wishing to give drinking parties could rent reception rooms at hotels but that he did not think these public buildings should be "desecrated by the serving of hard liquor at so-called official or semiofficial Senate affairs."

The Senator pointed out that to continue this practice would make it difficult to draw the line in giving or denying consent for the use of the facilities. He said the time would come when industrial or commercial groups would put pressure on Senators from their states in order to use these facilities and then use these social affairs in attempts to advance their own interests in the government.

On another occasion in addressing the Senate on this subject Morse said there is an obligation to set an example for the youth of the country. "I think it is important that as public officials we not flaunt before the public the consumption of hard liquor," he said.

In private social affairs Morse said the hosts or hostesses could conduct things to their pleasure, but that as a teetotaler he had the right to limit himself to tomato juice or soft drinks. However, in matters involving the public facilities he said "I think that is wrong."

Earlier Morse called for the Senate to establish some policy on the matter, giving the Senators opportunity to stand up and be counted and then answer to the people at home for their actions. In introducing the resolution he said he wished to provide this opportunity.

Thirteen Conventioneers  
Aid Publicity Council

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Thirteen Southern Baptists had a part in sessions here of the National Religious Publicity Council. Several were on the program.

C. Emanuel Carlson, Washington, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, was one of three talking about controversial news.

Carlson specifically covered the controversy over federal aid to education.

Brooks Hays, special assistant to President Kennedy, spoke of the "lines of demarcation between religious and political authority." A former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, layman Hays said the political community "to be well ordered, must have the harmony and righteousness that religion alone can supply."

O. K. Armstrong of Springfield, Mo., and Gomer Lesch and Theo Sommerkamp of Nashville, helped lead discussion groups on themes of professional concern to the denominational public relations workers.

Armstrong, free lance writer and magazine contributor, listed ways to write and publish feature articles. Lesch, denominational relations assistant to the executive secretary of the Sunday School Board of the Convention, told "How To Think a New Thought." Sommerkamp, assistant director of Baptist Press, SBC news service, outlined a study made recently of attitudes newspaper men and Baptist pastors have of one another.

Carl M. Halvarson, assistant to the president of Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Mill Valley, Calif., was introduced as president of the regional chapter of the national council in the San Francisco area.

W. C. Fields, Nashville, public relations secretary for the SBC executive committee, was elected to the Board of Governors of the national organization.

James O. Duncan, editor of Capital Baptist here, C. E. Bryant, Washington, editor of the Baptist World, and W. Barry Garrett, associate director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, were on the arrangements committee for the local meeting.

Others attending the 1962 meeting included Miss Carol Hunt, Richmond, news writer for the SBC Foreign Mission Board, and Mrs. Agnes Ford and W. Alvis Strickland, who have press relations assignments for the Sunday School Board in Nashville.

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Brotherhood Shown  
By Baptist Church

(4-13-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The fact that the gospel is for all people in the world was vividly demonstrated by a Baptist church here.

National Baptist Memorial Church, Lee Shane, pastor, sponsored International Night, which was attended by representatives from 29 countries, including five from the Russian Embassy in Washington.

The purpose of the occasion was to communicate the Christian concept of world brotherhood and to indicate in a positive way that the churches want to be friendly to these foreign peoples, according to A. Moncrief Jordan, assistant pastor.

"Such an occasion," Jordan said, "should impress upon the church and visitors alike the responsibility of world citizenship."

Speaking to the group was Erle Cocks, Jr., alternate U. S. executive director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in which 74 countries participate.

Cocks, a layman and Sunday school teacher in Briggs Memorial Baptist Church, Washington, received decorations from the United States and seven other countries for going "beyond the call of duty" during World War II. He experienced world brotherhood in action when his life was saved by German villagers after he was shot down and left for dead in a German firing line.

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A Korean congregation and a Latvian congregation use the building facilities of National church for their regular services. A Spanish Bible class is sponsored by the church. Following the service these groups presented songs, costumes and food from their countries.

National church, built by both the American and Southern Baptist Conventions as a memorial to religious liberty in the Nation's Capital, has an estimated 30 countries represented within its membership.

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Baptists 'Disinterested'  
In Protestant Merger

(4-13-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Baptist groups "have not indicated any interest so far" in the merger talks by four major Protestant denominations, according to Eugene Carson Blake, Stated Clerk of the United Presbyterian Church.

Recently 40 leaders of the Methodist Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and the United Church of Christ held a two-day conference here to discuss possible merger plans for their denominations.

The meeting stemmed from a sermon by Blake in December, 1960, at San Francisco. He proposed at the time that these four denominations form a plan for a merger. Immediate national attention was focused on the idea. The groups have a combined membership of about 20 million.

Specific actions taken by the 40 leaders were:

(1) Extended an invitation to three more church bodies to participate in further consultations. These are the Disciples of Christ, the Evangelical United Brethren, and the Polish National Catholic Church.

(2) Agreed to call themselves "The Consultation on Church Union."

(3) Elected James I. McCord, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, as chairman, and Charles C. Parlin, Methodist layman and one of six presidents of the World Council of Churches, as secretary.

(4) Set March 19-21, 1963 as the date for the next meeting.

The Southern Baptist Convention has declined invitations to join ecumenical movements such as the National Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. However, the Convention has indicated its desire and willingness to cooperate with other denominational groups in a number of areas.

In the 1961 convention at St. Louis the Southern Baptists pointed out that they are cooperating with their fellow Baptists in the United States in joint enterprises. They also said that "a great amount of cooperation with other Christian bodies is already in effect in local churches, in pastors' associations, in temperance endeavors, religious surveys, in campaigns against vice and social evils, and the like."

Further, the Southern Baptist Convention resolved "that we encourage our Baptist people as individuals to think and pray about additional ways and means of brotherly cooperation with other Christian bodies in matters of mutual concern wherein the sacrifice of cherished principles is not involved."

Although the American Baptist Convention has in the past discussed merger with the Disciples of Christ, there is no indication at present that American Baptists are open to union movements.

Recently Edwin H. Tuller of Valley Forge, Pa., general secretary of the American Baptist Convention, told the Boston Baptist Social Union that he favored cooperative Christianity through councils of churches rather than organic church union.

"American Baptists would be more attracted to unity within diversity than to diversity within unity," Tuller said. "Too many people quickly jump to the conclusion that all Protestants should quickly form one great Protestant church since there is little difference between churches anyway."

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Tuller preferred inter-denominational cooperation through councils rather than a "super-church." He said that in the church merger movements "the tendency grows to make such ordinances as baptism and the Lord's Supper into means of grace, necessary to salvation, rather than as sacred symbols of spiritual significance for the Christian."

In a statement issued at the end of the conference, the leaders said that areas needing further study included the historical basis for the Christian ministry, the creeds and confessional statements, the theology of liturgy and the relation of word and sacraments.

Although the 40 Protestant leaders are working seriously toward a merger of their denominations, they recognize numerous difficulties in the way. No target date has been set, and news observers who reported the meeting were not too optimistic about a union soon.

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President Asks Nation  
To Study Constitution

(4-13-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- President John F. Kennedy has signed a proclamation calling for the observance of Citizenship Day and Constitution Week in the fall of 1962.

The proclamation sets Citizenship Day on Sept. 17, in commemoration of the signing of the Constitution on Sept. 17, 1787. Sept. 17-23 was designated as Constitution Week.

The 1962 observance of Citizenship Day and Constitution Week will be of particular significance since it marks the 175th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States. The President called for each citizen to "renew his pledge to serve his country and to stand ever ready to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution" during this anniversary year.

He called for appropriate ceremonies by government officials as well as religious and other organizations to inspire citizens to rededicate themselves to the ideals on which this nation was built.

Schools and churches are urged to provide ceremonies that will bring about "a better understanding of the Constitution and of the privileges and obligations of United States citizenship."

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President Calls For  
National Loyalty

(4-13-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- A special Loyalty Day to express "unceasing devotion and loyalty to this nation" has been set for May 1 in a proclamation signed by the President of the United States.

Stating that the "strength and vigor of the nation is clearly attributable to the steadfast devotion and loyalty of its people," President Kennedy called for repudiation and rejection of all totalitarian concepts.

He called upon patriotic, civic, and educational organizations to observe Loyalty Day "with appropriate ceremonies in which all of our people may join in the reaffirmation of their loyalty to the United States of America." He also urged that the flag of the United States be displayed on all government buildings on that day.

The President issued the proclamation in keeping with Congressional action of 1958 designating May 1 of each year as Loyalty Day.

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