

FROM WASHINGTON OFFICE  
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April 20, 1962

Attacks Constitutional  
Argument On School Aid

WASHINGTON (BP)-- A Roman Catholic Congressman charges that opponents of federal aid to parochial schools misinterpret the Constitution and indulge in the use of "myths" and "slogans" to discriminate against church-related schools.

Rep. Alfred E. Santangelo (D., N.Y.) spoke to the House of Representatives and denounced the use of the first amendment to prohibit federal aid to parochial schools as "distortion."

He said, "I wish to state unequivocally that it is my sincere belief that not only is aid to parochial schools constitutional--but to deny such aid is contrary to the basic principles of our country."

"If federal aid to education is limited to public schools only," he continued, "the principle of equality will be violated and the principle of religious freedom will be trammled."

In support of his position Santangelo cited over 50 current educational programs that give assistance to both public and private schools. Included in his argument were two lengthy documents to prove the constitutionality of federal aid to parochial schools.

One was a letter from Arthur E. Sutherland, "distinguished constitutional lawyer," to Congressman John W. McCormack, the Speaker of the House. The letter was published in the U. S. News and World Report of April 3, 1961.

The other document used by Santangelo was a synopsis of the report of the Legal Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference released in December, 1961. This study likewise attempted to prove that federal aid to parochial schools is constitutional.

These continuing efforts to prove constitutionality for aid to church-related schools fly in the face of positions taken by the Kennedy Administration that has declared such aids unconstitutional. They also ignore the constitutional provisions of most of the 50 states.

Santangelo charged that those who oppose federal aid to parochial schools have raised the question of constitutionality "as the pivotal argument." He ignored the discussion in many parts of the nation that such aid would not be in the national interest and would not be good public policy.

In his attack on the opponents of federal aid to parochial schools Santangelo said:

"To oppose federal aid to private schools because of a notion that such aid violates constitutional provisions ignores history, misreads court decisions, and disregards existing church-related federal programs."

The Congressman praised the first amendment for its guarantee of religious liberty in the United States, but he attacked the use of "every slogan such as 'separation of church and state' that is used to further delay educational progress."

"We must stop this bickering over an issue that has no basis," Santangelo concluded as he plugged for his bill that would provide federal aid to each school child, whether in public or parochial school.

Says Missionaries  
Stabilize Africa

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The work of Christian missionaries in Africa has received high praise from a member of the United States Senate.

Speaking to the Senate, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D., R.I.), an Episcopalian, paid "public tribute to the debt that is owed by the Western world to our Christian missionaries and the education they have offered in Africa."

Pell stated that there is opportunity for high caliber education and for the more simple and elementary. "No matter what may be the particular level of missionary education in Africa," he said, "without it, that continent would be undergoing far greater turmoil and internal strife than is now the case."

He said that there are 23 thousand missionaries of all nationalities in tropical Africa. Of that number approximately 6,400 are Catholic and 15,970 are Protestant.

Turning specifically to Tanganyika, the Senator said there are 400 American Christian missionaries in that country. This number, he pointed out, is twenty times the number of American government personnel there.

The Senator referred to a report prepared at his request by the Library of Congress. The report dealt with the heads of state and prime ministers for 23 African countries, and with leaders of seven not yet independent countries.

With one exception, Sen. Pell pointed out, all those listed for the 23 countries, other than the Moslems, were educated to some degree in Christian missionary schools, either Catholic or Protestant. For the seven non-independent countries only one man received no Christian missionary education.

The Senator attributed his high regard for the Christian missionary education undertaking to a recent trip to Africa. Before that time, he said, he had thought of missionaries as being "disliked by the people of the emerging nations and regarded by them with great suspicion."

The educational and medical contribution made by missionaries in Africa deeply impressed him, he said.

"Without our missionaries, the nations of Africa would have been much more poorly equipped to join the family of nations and conditions would be far less stable in Africa than they are," the Senator concluded.

Baptist groups in America and Europe have mission work in a number of countries in Africa.

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House Leaders Agree  
On College Bill Move

(4-20-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- An agreement between sponsors of the college aid bill in the House of Representatives and the House Rules Committee may result in sending it to a conference committee with the Senate.

Rep. Edith Green (D., Ore.), sponsor and floor manager of the House bill, and Rep. Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), chairman of the House Rules Committee, are reported to have reached an agreement that would assure the House opportunity to vote on scholarships before House and Senate conferees agreed to include any in the bill.

Both the Senate and the House passed college aid bills early in the session. Objection in the House to a conference committee to work out the differences in the two proposals sent the House bill to the Rules Committee.

The bill has been blocked in the Rules Committee since early February because of strong opposition to the scholarship provisions in the Senate version. It is also known that some of the Senate leaders are opposed to the grants to church colleges in the House bill.

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The House bill calls for \$1.5 billion in both loans and grants for the construction of classrooms, libraries, science laboratories and dormitories in public, private and church-controlled colleges.

The Senate version provides \$1.5 billion in loans only to four-year colleges, plus \$250 million in matching grants for junior colleges.

The Senate bill calls for 212,500 scholarships that would cost nearly \$600 million during the five-year period. This provision is bitterly opposed by the House.

Both measures contain provisions that would prohibit loans for academic facilities that are used for activities for which admission is charged to the general public, for sectarian instruction, or as a place of worship, and any facility that is used primarily in connection with a school or department of divinity.

With these limitations that are supposed to "take care" of the religious issue in aid to higher education, there are still some problems. Opposition to federal aid to church colleges has come from the administrative heads of some of those schools. Presidents of 29 church-operated colleges expressed their "absolute opposition" to federal aid to private and church-owned colleges and universities.

The agreement now reached between the Rules Committee and the House bill sponsors may get the two versions before a conference committee when Congress returns from the Easter recess.

Should the Senate conferees agree to omit the scholarship provisions, the measure could win final House and Senate approval.

Should the conference deadlock, the House conferees could take the House bill back to the floor for a separate vote on the scholarship issue.

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Russian Anti-Semitism  
Exposed By Senator

(4-20-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) has again protested the Russian government's persecution of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union.

In remarks on the Senate floor, Sen. Javits called attention to a New York Herald Tribune report of executions and sentences of execution of Jews in the Soviet Union for alleged economic offenses. The article identified by name 24 of these sentenced to execution. Of those listed, 16 are known to be Jews.

According to the article, they were punished under a law passed after their "crimes" were committed. The Russian government has a clear ban against making laws of punishment or increase in punishment retroactive, the New York paper pointed out.

The principles of criminal legislation of the U.S.S.R., it continued, states that crime and punishment are to be determined by the law operating at the time the crime was committed, that laws to eliminate or reduce punishment are retroactive, but that laws that establish or increase punishment are not retroactive.

Soviet experts, the article stated, attribute this latest Russian action to two main reasons: (1) singling out the Jews to exploit the Russian anti-Semitism as an educative device to fight widespread practices among the masses, and (2) creating an atmosphere of isolation and terror for Russia's 3 million Jews and intensifying Russia's campaign to reduce its Jewish community.

Sen. Javits said the Soviets pride themselves, at least in their propaganda, "on a society which does not permit or tolerate anti-Semitism." The world is entitled to an explanation, he said, and the protest cannot be downed or muted until an explanation is made.

On an earlier occasion Javits was joined by Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D., N.Y.) in protesting Russia's denial of religious freedom. They attacked the Soviet government's action of refusing to permit the selling of the unleavened bread used in observance of the Passover.

Such action the Congressmen said was not directed just at the Jewish religion, but against all religion, and that persecution of a religious minority anywhere in the world is a blow to freedom for all people.

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JFK Refuses Comment  
On Church Decisions

WASHINGTON (BP)-- President John F. Kennedy used separation of church and state and public policy as reasons for his refusal to comment on recent actions of his church in New Orleans.

At his press conference he was asked to comment on the recent action of Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel in excommunicating three segregation leaders in New Orleans who were members of the Roman Catholic Church.

President Kennedy, a Roman Catholic who took strong stands for separation of church and state during the 1960 presidential campaign, refused to comment on the activities of his church in New Orleans by saying:

"The action of the Archbishop is a matter related to private actions of private individuals and did not involve public actions or public policies. Since it did not apply to the carrying out of public policies and due to the policy of separation of church and state it would be inappropriate for me to comment."

Archbishop Rummel for several years has been on record as saying that segregation is contrary to the laws of the Roman Catholic Church. More recently he is reported to have said that when the public schools in New Orleans desegregate the Catholic parochial schools would do likewise. However, on March 27 of this year the archbishop ordered the parochial schools to desegregate with the opening of school next fall.

The three Catholic segregation leaders are reported to have defied the orders of their church and this resulted in their excommunication.

(Note: Excommunication is the most serious penalty the Roman Catholic church can impose on its members. It cuts off the Catholic from his church, and deprives him of his right to receive the sacraments, which are the channels of divine grace to his soul. He further loses his rights to the mass and other liturgical services including the loss of a right to ecclesiastical burial according to Catholic religious rites.)

The three who were excommunicated are Leander H. Perez, Sr., president of the Plaquemines Parish (County) Council; Jackson G. Richau, executive director of the South Louisiana Citizens Councils, and Mrs. B. J. Gaillot, Jr., head of the segregationist organization Save Our Nation, Inc.

President Kennedy's refusal to comment on the New Orleans development is a dramatic illustration of the head of the government of the United States exercising restraint in matters that are strictly church affairs, even though the incident involves his own denomination.

Separation of church and state requires non-interference on the part of the state in church affairs and non-interference on the part of the church in governmental affairs.

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WATCH FOR THE (BP) CREDIT LINE

Cutlines

April 20, 1962

**CONVENTION STICKERS--Miss Kay Heard, teletypist for Baptist Press at Nashville, places bumper sticker on a car. The sticker, in orange and black, advertises the 1962 Southern Baptist Convention in San Francisco June 5-8. A limited quantity of them are available by writing Public Relations Office, SBC Executive Committee, 127 Ninth Ave. No. in Nashville, (BP) Photo**

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April 20, 1962

### Texas Baptists Fight Horse Race Betting

DALLAS (BP)--A special issue of the Baptist Standard, publication of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, came out strongly against a forthcoming referendum vote in Texas on legalized pari-mutuel betting on horse races.

Texas voters will vote on whether the state legislature should be authorized to consider a constitutional amendment which would legalize pari-mutuel wagering on horse races on a local county option basis.

The referendum was put on the ballots of the May 5 state primary elections when state Representative V. E. "Red" Berry of San Antonio, who calls himself a retired gambler, obtained 155,000 signatures on petitions calling for the election. The state Democratic executive committee placed the issue on the ballot and immediately announced its opposition to legalized race-track gambling.

The special issue of the Baptist Standard opposing legalized horse race betting was published simultaneously with special issues of the Texas Methodist, state Methodist paper, and the Christian Crusader, publication of Texas Alcohol Narcotic Education, Inc.

It was the second time in a four-week period that the Standard had editorially opposed the issue.

Earlier Editor E. S. James had predicted that a "gambling crowd" would use the results of the public opinion poll as a club over the heads of the legislators to legalize gambling on a local option basis if any one precinct votes in favor of the measure.

In the second editorial Editor James urged the people of Texas to use "horse sense when they cast their votes on legalized pari-mutuel horse race gambling."

"Quite a group of otherwise fine citizens see no great harm in placing a little bet on the horse's nose," the editor said, "but they refuse to look at the long line of bookies, hoodlums, narcotics, cheats, and social parasites that ride in free on the horse's tail."

An article by Arthur A. Smith, vice president and economist for the First National Bank of Dallas, said there is no economic justification for any kind of legalized gambling--slot machines, roulette, betting on horse racing, or any other kind.

Gambling, said Smith, tends to lower the people's level of living because it attracts in disproportionate numbers people in low income brackets. "The dollars they lose," he said, "are precious dollars indeed. These people are often the very ones who make widespread use of credit for living purposes."

A 68-member Texans Against Race Track Gambling committee headed by Dallas businessman E. B. Germany and W. R. White of Waco, Tex., chancellor of Baylor University (Baptist), also called upon the people of Texas in the special issue to unite and defeat the proposition.

Hardin-Simmons Board Asks  
Study of Bible Requirements

ABILENE, Tex. (BP)--A thorough study of Bible curriculum requirements at Hardin-Simmons University has been requested by the Baptist school's board of trustees.

Acting on a recommendation from the board's instructional committee headed by Elwin Skiles, an Abilene Baptist pastor, the university's trustees asked Dean H. B. Smith to name a faculty committee to make the study.

The faculty group will consider whether an additional three semester hours of Bible should be required for graduation.

Hardin-Simmons, like most of the eight Texas Baptist colleges, has a present requirement of six semester hours in religion, including survey courses of the Old and New Testaments.

If an additional course is established, it probably should be concerned with the philosophy of Christianity, Skiles told the board.

The executive board of the Baptist General Convention of Texas had requested in 1959 that the eight Baptist colleges in the state increase their Bible requirements to 12 semester hours, but later approved a recommendation from the convention's Christian Education Commission dropping the idea because the curriculums of the schools were already too crowded.

The Hardin-Simmons trustees also adopted a \$2,651,805 budget for the fiscal year starting June 1, an increase of \$480,000 due to a larger plant, anticipated enrollment increase, and faculty expansion.

In other action, the trustees authorized a complete revamping of the system of campus drives and parking facilities to provide space for an additional 450 cars.

A special trustee committee which has been considering the qualifications of persons recommended as Hardin-Simmons president to succeed the late Evan Allard Reiff reported that the group has been working diligently, but is not yet ready to make any recommendations.

Wayne Evans, chairman of the committee and business manager of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth, said "we appreciate the many fine suggestions from our friends and the numerous prayers in behalf of our quest."

The trustees voted to name a proposed new library building in honor of Reiff, who served as president for nearly nine years prior to his death March 11. The \$800,000 "Reiff Memorial Library" is one of the projects of the \$28 million Crusade for Christian Education to raise funds for the nine Texas Baptist schools.

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Folks and facts.....

(4-20-62)

.....A. Jase Jones, former director of Jewish evangelism for the Dallas Baptist Association in Texas, has been named to a new position as director of Jewish evangelism in Kansas City, Mo. The new work is a cooperative enterprise between the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, the Missouri Baptist Convention, and the Kansas City Baptist Association. (BP)

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Baylor To Grant Degrees  
To Church Worker, Doctor

DALLAS (BP)--Trustees of Baylor University voted here during their annual spring meeting to grant honorary doctor of law degrees to a Baptist minister of education and to a 92-year-old doctor and Baptist deacon.

The degrees will go to J. Earl Mead, retiring educational director at Cliff Temple Baptist Church in Dallas for the past 36 years, and to Dr. William P. Ball of Cleburne, Baptist deacon for 50 years who recently gave Baylor \$54,530 for a medical student loan fund.

Mead will also deliver the baccalaureate address at Baylor's graduation exercises this year.

The trustees, meeting at the Baylor University Medical Center and College of Dentistry here, also heard a report from the school's president, Abner McCall who said the Baptist school is developing a series of tests to get more complete information about student religious beliefs.

Purpose of the survey is to help shape programs aimed at developing Christian maturity and denominational principles. "We need to know the kind of raw material we have before we can shape a useful program," said McCall.

Financial vice president Roy McKnight told the board that the institution's net worth increased nearly \$1 million since the board's last meeting, and that the three branches of the school are now in the midst of a \$13 million building program.

Assets of the main Baylor branch in Waco, Tex., total \$40 million, and amount to \$21 million at the hospital and nursing-dentistry branch in Dallas. Assets of the College of Medicine in Houston total \$11 million.

Dean Harry B. McCarthy of the College of Dentistry told the board that his school is now operating at capacity and is being forced to turn away hundreds of prospective students because of space limitations.

Trustees re-elected Hilton E. Howell of Waco as chairman of the board and named Ben Wooten of Dallas and Earl Hankamer of Houston as vice chairmen. Grady Yates of Waco was re-elected secretary.

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Inventor Wills \$300,000  
To Baylor University

(4-20-62)

WACO, Tex. (BP)--The inventor of the famous Phillips screw and pneumatic drill, John Harry Phillips, has bequeathed \$300,000 to Baylor University here as a scholarship fund.

The scholarships will be available for aid "to needy, deserving and worthy boys and girls who have shown proficiency in their studies and who deserve a university education at Baylor University."

Phillips, who died March 23 at the age of 89 in Waxahachie, Tex., where he was born and reared, said in his will that qualified and eligible students from Ellis County shall be given priority and paramount right.

The scholarships can also be used for graduate work up to a doctor of philosophy degree in any university for the benefit of a student who has shown "exceptional proficiency and brilliance in his studies in science or research."

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In the early part of the century, Phillips and his brother, Leslie, established the Phillips Drill Co. in Oklahoma City. He remained active until 1954 when he sold his interests for \$7 million and retired in Waxahachie.

Besides leaving a large sum to several relatives, Phillips left \$120,000 to nine Waxahachie churches, including about \$35,000 to four Baptist churches there.

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ABC-TV To Show Southern  
Baptist Presentation

FORT WORTH (BP)--A Southern Baptist presentation entitled "Guns of Peace" will be telecast April 29, Sunday, on the American Broadcasting Company's religion program, "Directions '62."

The program demonstrates brotherly love in action as practiced by a group of doctors who went to the West African Republic of Liberia this year on a medical mission to improve health conditions there.

The program will combine a discussion by three of the doctors who made the two-month trip and a film produced by the Southern Baptist Radio-Television Commission here.

Dr. Robert A. Hingson of Cleveland, Ohio, head of the Western Reserve University Hospital's department of anesthesia, organized and led the team of nine doctors, three medical students, and a dozen technicians on the project.

Goals of the venture were to improve the health and food supply of the people of Liberia through 200 tons of medicine and food supplement brought from America, and through technical skills of the medical team.

A quarter of a million smallpox shots were given with the jet inoculators developed by Dr. Hingson. The program takes its paradoxical title, "Guns of Peace" from the jet inoculation guns.

Participating on the program with Dr. Hingson, will be Dr. Jack Cole, associate professor of surgery, Western Reserve University School of Medicine; and Dr. Ernest Hopkins, Washington, D. C., surgeon, Friedman Hospital and Howard University School of Medicine.

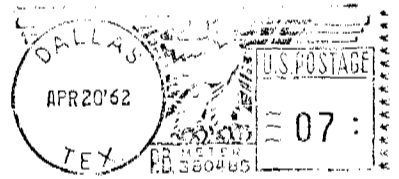
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NOTE TO BAPTIST EDITORS: If this story is used in an issue dated after April 29, please change verb tense to past tense throughout the story. Thanks.

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