

FROM WASHINGTON OFFICE  
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May 25, 1962

Morse Fights 'Bottling'  
His Liquor Resolution

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) is still campaigning to toss liquor parties out of the United States Capitol.

Some time ago the Senator attacked the use of the Senate Office Buildings and the Capitol for liquor parties. Then he introduced a resolution to prohibit such, calling for the Senators to vote "yea or nay" and then face their voters at home.

In recent remarks before the Senate, Morse expressed disappointment that the Rules Committee has not reported his resolution to the Senate.

Making a play on words, Morse said he is aware his proposal is "strong stuff" but that he does not think it fair to "bottle up" the resolution.

"I would like to have my colleagues join me in drinking from it," he said. "That is the kind of stimulation I would give my colleagues."

The Senator said again he would demand a vote on the matter. He said he would not hesitate to use "whatever rights I have under the rules to try to persuade, through parliamentary procedure, a consideration of my resolution."

When Morse introduced the resolution he stated that he would have some comment on it each week. He emphasized that he is a teetotaler but not a prohibitionist. Senators should rent hotel reception rooms if they wish to stage liquor parties, he said, and not use the public rooms of the Capitol and the Senate Office Buildings.

"I am satisfied that, on a rollcall, the Senate will overwhelmingly strike a blow in support of the high principles of morality contained in that resolution," he concluded.

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Senate Bills Would  
Aid Church Schools

(5-25-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Continued efforts are being made in the Senate to revise the National Defense Education Act to aid parochial schools.

Senators Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) and Winston L. Prouty (R., Vt.) recently co-sponsored two bills which would extend certain benefits of the National Defense Education Act to private nonprofit schools as well as public schools.

The current provisions of title II of the NDEA allow up to 50 per cent forgiveness of loans for borrowers who teach in public elementary and secondary schools. The bill sponsored by Senators Keating and Prouty would extend this to those who teach in private nonprofit schools, and in institutions of higher education.

Under titles V and VI, public school teachers are eligible to receive stipends for attending summer institutes for counseling and guidance, and language institutes. The bill sponsored by the Senators would make such stipends also available to teachers in private nonprofit schools.

Similar bills were introduced in the first session of the 87th Congress by Senators Wallace F. Bennett (R., Utah) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.). These were incorporated in a general bill to "extend and improve" the National Defense Education Act which is now on the Senate calendar.

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Says National Lottery  
'Dead As Dodo Bird'

WASHINGTON (BP)-- A national lottery is as "dead as a dodo bird," according to a United States Congressman.

Rep. Alfred E. Santangelo (D., N.Y.), in remarks to the House of Representatives, called attention to the status of the national lottery bill to "raise revenue and reduce taxes."

No hearings are scheduled on the bill, he said, because the sponsors of lottery legislation have not requested them. Hearings cannot be held on a bill until a sponsor makes such a request, he pointed out, and no action can be taken until hearings are held.

National lottery bills have been introduced in the 87th Congress by Rep. Paul A. Fino (R., N.Y.) and Rep. John Lesinski (D., Mich.). Congressman Fino has been a vocal supporter of a national lottery for 10 years and has repeatedly introduced lottery bills in each Congress.

Pointing out that lottery bills have been introduced in Congress since 1934, Rep. Santangelo included a list of Congressmen who have introduced such measures since that time. He said hearings were held on a bill introduced in 1934, under a subcommittee headed by John McCormack, (D., Mass.), now Speaker of the House. The hearings lasted two years and the committee did not recommend passage of the bill, he said.

From the record of the hearings Santangelo listed reasons for approving a lottery: (1) money or other valuable consideration which may be won, (2) agreeable excitement of making the wagers, (3) the pleasure of anticipated success, (4) the thrill of winning, (5) the benefit of using the winnings, and (6) revenue derived for the Treasury of the United States.

Eleven reasons were given for opposing a national lottery. These include: money bet, distraction from vocation, mental and spiritual depression of losing money whose loss could not be afforded, lessening appreciation of things earned and increasing appetite for things won, gradual weakening of the bettor's character.

Santangelo pointed out that all 50 states have laws making lottery illegal. He asked, "Shall we in Congress foist or impose upon the residents of Massachusetts or Ohio or California a lottery which they may think is immoral?"

"I personally would vote for a lottery," he said, "if it were conducted by a State or local government or a local political subdivision, if it could be practical, and if safeguards against corruption and immorality were provided." he said he would not force such upon those states who may have "religious scruples, or objections against it."

The Congressman said that gambling per se is not immoral, but that it can be immoral when money used for gambling deprives a family of food, clothing, housing and other necessities of life.

"The legislative wheel of fortune is turning around and the arrow cannot stop at the lottery post because no hearings have been requested," he concluded.

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Fino Blasts Attack  
On Lottery Proposal

(5-25-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Rep. Paul A. Fino (R., N.Y.) blasted what he called "wild, reckless and irresponsible claims, charges and accusations" by another Congressman regarding the national lottery bill.

Fino, a vocal supporter of a national lottery and sponsor of a lottery bill in Congress, said he could not allow to go unchallenged such "charges, which did reflect on my integrity, character and standing in this House."

Earlier, in remarks before the House of Representatives, Rep. Alfred E. Santangelo (D., N.Y.) said the national lottery bill is as "dead as a dodo bird" because the sponsor had not requested hearings on it. He supported his statement with a letter from the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee to which the bill was referred.

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Fino said the chairman of the committee was in error in saying no hearing had been requested. He referred to correspondence which would show that he did "request hearings and considerations" of the bill on "not one, but three, occasions."

Stating that he did not claim to be the originator of the lottery idea, Congressman Fino said almost everyone "knows that the history of lotteries goes back to Biblical days," and "every schoolchild knows that lotteries are as old as history itself."

He challenged his colleague on remarks about hearings on a lottery bill in 1934. Santangelo, in his earlier remarks, said that hearings on this bill lasted two years. Fino said the record indicated two days of hearings on two bills--one in 1934 and one in 1935.

Congressman Fino made it clear that he has long been a supporter of a lottery and that while serving with Santangelo in the New York State Senate he had introduced bills to establish a state lottery.

Though Santangelo now says he would favor a lottery conducted by a state or local government, Fino said he did not support the fight for a state lottery in New York.

In debate on the House floor, Santangelo said he had not in his earlier remarks called Rep. Fino by name but had referred to "sponsors" of lottery legislation. He said the lottery bill now before Congress would be useless if passed, because all 50 states declare lottery illegal.

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Baptist School Gets  
Government Loan

(5-25-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- A Baptist college was one of 28 public and private institutions receiving a total of \$29,867,000 in college housing loans in April, according to the Community Facilities Administration.

Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., an American Baptist school, received a loan of \$360,000 for construction of a college union building.

Six other church-related institutions received loans for housing and dining facilities. These include Presbyterian, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Reformed, Brethren, and African Methodist Episcopal.

The Community Facilities Administration also announced that applications for college housing loans were received from 24 institutions during April. These applications have not been processed and there is no assurance they will be approved, the announcement said.

Of the 24 making applications for loans, 14 are church-related schools. One of these is Baptist, Ouachita Baptist College, Arkadelphia, Ark.

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President Proclaims  
United Nations Day

(5-25-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- President John F. Kennedy has called upon the nation to observe a special United Nations Day.

The President issued a proclamation designating October 24, 1962 as United Nations Day. That date is the anniversary of the United Nations Charter and was designated by the United Nations as a time to make known the purposes, principles and accomplishments of that world body.

In the proclamation President Kennedy recognized the United Nations as "the principal forum for open discussion of world affairs," an effective instrument against hunger, disease and illiteracy, and as providing "a key to world disarmament."

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He urged the nation to use community programs to demonstrate faith in the United Nations and contribute to a better understanding of its aims, problems and accomplishments.

He also called upon federal and state governments and local officials "to encourage citizen groups and agencies of the press, radio, television and motion pictures to engage in appropriate observance of United Nations Day."

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Private Schools Profit  
By School Lunch Funds

(5-25-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Over five million dollars will be spent on school lunches in private and parochial schools under the reapportionment of the National School Lunch Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962.

In the reapportionment announced by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture, a total of \$98,760,000 is available for food assistance to the 50 states and the territories of the United States. Of that amount, the sum of \$93,056,537 is for public schools, to be administered by the state agencies.

Funds totaling \$5,703,463 are withheld from the states to be administered directly to private and parochial schools by the Agricultural Marketing Service. This is done to bypass state laws which prohibit the use of public funds for private schools.

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President Names  
Council on Aging

(5-25-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- President John F. Kennedy, in executive order, has established the President's Council on Aging.

The purpose of the Council is to maintain a continuing study of the government's responsibilities with respect to the problems of the aging and to make recommendations concerning policies and programs to meet these responsibilities.

The Council will coordinate action when two or more agencies are required, and will promote sharing its studies and recommendations with state, local or private agencies in the field of the aging.

Membership of the Council will include the heads of the following government agencies: Health, Education and Welfare (to serve as chairman), Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Treasury, Civil Service Commission, Housing and Home Finance, and Veterans' Affairs.

The new President's Council on Aging replaces the Federal Council on Aging established in 1959.

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**WATCH FOR THE (BP) CREDIT LINE**

**Cutline, Baptist Press**

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**WICHITA CHURCH--Immanuel Baptist Church, Wichita, Kans., presents this interesting appearance. The recently dedicated building has an exterior of Arkansas ledge stone. The sun-shaped auditorium seats about 1600. The new building, together with work done on an old building, is valued at over \$1 million. (BP) Photo**