

December 30, 1962

**Seminary Expects 1,500  
For Mission Conference**

FORT WORTH (BP)--More than 1,500 students from 50 colleges in a dozen states are expected to attend the 14th annual Student Missions Conference slated March 8-10 at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary here.

"Sharing Christ with the Whole World" will be the theme for the three-day emphasis on missions, said L. Jack Gray, professor of missions and conference cochairman.

Principal speaker for the meeting will be Baker James Cauthen, Richmond, executive secretary of the Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board.

Others participating on the program will be Chester Swor, youth counselor and lecturer from Jackson, Miss.; Glendon McCullough of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board in Atlanta; Ancil B. Scull, Southern Baptist foreign missionary to Indonesia, and about 40 other Baptist foreign and home missionaries.

Miss Joe Ann Shelton, professor in the Southwestern school of church music, will direct the congregational singing.

The conference is being planned by eight faculty-student cochairmen and nearly 100 other seminary students.

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**Negro Baptist Leader  
Gets Peace Corps Post**

(12-30-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)--A Negro Baptist leader has been named the new associate director for the Peace Corps volunteers.

He is one of five associate directors in charge of various phases of the Peace Corps activities.

Samuel Proctor, prominent Negro Baptist educator, will administer all Peace Corps selection, training, field support and overseas administration.

Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver here said, "Dr. Proctor's promotion places him in one of the most important positions within the field of U. S. foreign affairs occupied by a Negro."

At the time of his appointment the new associate director was in charge of the Peace Corps program for Nigeria, one of the largest Peace Corps programs in the world.

Proctor is former president of Virginia Union University, a Negro Baptist school in Richmond, Va. Before going with the Peace Corps he was president of North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, a state institution at Greensboro.

At the Peace Corps, Proctor replaces Lawrence Dennis, who has become the executive associate director of the American Council on Education.

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Baptists May Lag  
Despite Numbers

ATLANTA (BP)--A survey of Rome, Ga., showed "high concentrations of Baptists do not necessarily bring with them greater evangelistic efforts."

So reported Leonard G. Irwin of Atlanta, secretary of the department of survey and special studies of the Southern Baptist Convention Home Mission Board.

The interdenominational survey, covering 91 per cent of the white population of Rome, showed that while 72 per cent of the church members were Southern Baptists, the percentage of members of all churches barely edged over the national average for all cities.

The national figures show that 62 per cent of the national population are church members. Rome's average was 62.8 per cent.

The survey also showed that 48 per cent of all the locally unaffiliated persons in Rome were Baptists. Of children under nine, 28 per cent were not enrolled in Sunday schools, tallies showed.

Around 43,000 persons were covered by the survey, directed by William A. Powell Sr., associate secretary, department of survey and special studies. Combining their efforts were 969 workers from various churches in the area. J. E. Dake, pastor of the DeSoto Park Baptist Church of Rome, was local survey coordinator.

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Parochial Aid Group  
Plans Political Action

(12-30-62)

WASHINGTON (BP)--Heavy political action plans to obtain public aid for parochial schools are being laid by Citizens for Educational Freedom, a comparative newcomer in the educational field.

The group attracted national attention in the 1962 Congressional campaigns and plans a still more active role in the 1964 elections, according to Congressional Quarterly, an authoritative publication on Congress and politics.

On the state level, Citizens for Educational Freedom plans to concentrate on five state legislatures--Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Kentucky and Wisconsin. The immediate objective will be to seek school bus laws covering private school children. Attempts for larger public aids for parochial schools will follow.

On the national level, the private school group opposes any school aid program that does not include parochial school pupils. The group favors a system of federal education grants to parents of every school child, to be given over to the school which the child attends.

According to political observers, Citizens for Educational Freedom was significantly active in the 1962 elections in eight states. Lacking funds to enter every campaign, the group concentrated on areas where the school issue was significant. Questionnaires to learn the positions of candidates on the parochial question were circulated in many areas.

In Connecticut, the parochial group "worked very hard" for Abraham A. Ribicoff's election to the U. S. Senate. Ribicoff favors "federal tax credits" for parents whose children attend parochial schools.

In Kentucky, the group supported Sen. Thruston B. Morton because he "at least wasn't 100 per cent in favor of the Kennedy administration's program."

In Indiana, the group opposed Rep. John Brademas in his successful campaign for reelection. In Michigan, the group succeeded in winning public commitments from both gubernatorial candidates, John B. Swainson (D) and George W. Romney (R). Each promised to work for a state law requiring school bus transportation for private school children.

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Citizens for Educational Freedom was active in several New York races. It backed Reps. Hugh L. Carey, James J. Delaney and Seymour Halpern. Carey is a member of the group's board of trustees. Also supported in New York because of their positions on aid to private schools were Rep. Paul A. Fino, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and James B. Donovan.

Missouri's Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R.) was backed by the group. He favors tax credits for private school children. Candidates supported by Citizens for Educational Freedom were successful in Ohio and Rhode Island. They are Rep. William H. Ayers (R., O.) and Rep. James E. Fogarty (D., R. I.).

The concensus of observers is that activity by the parochial group was a noticeable factor in these election campaigns, although not decisive. Their major effect will apparently be felt in future campaigns.

Commenting on the position of the Kennedy administration on federal aid to parochial schools, David LaDriere, Citizens for Educational Freedom executive secretary, says:

"Mr. (Anthony J.) Celebrezze, the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, doesn't know what he's talking about when he says aid to parochial schools is unconstitutional. I think the President is committed to his campaign position and I admire him for sticking to it. He's just all wrong, that's all."

Citizens for Educational Freedom was started in May, 1959 at St. Louis. It now claims 25,000 members in 150 chapters in 26 states. Although it is not officially sponsored by a religious group it estimates that 90 to 95 per cent of its members are Roman Catholic.

At present the group has a full-time executive secretary, a full-time secretary and two staff clerks. Other work is done by volunteers. Work on new chapters is now underway in Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Arizona.