

August 18, 1963

Senate Approves
Service Corps

WASHINGTON (BP)--President Kennedy's proposed National Service Corps passed the Senate by a narrow margin of 47 to 44.

The program, also called the "Domestic Peace Corps," would send volunteers to help meet the needs of the handicapped and deprived in the nation.

C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs here, in a staff report to Baptist leaders, commended the national concern for the needs of people but pointed out the need for further work on the church-state relationships.

The staff report, "The Church-State Relations Issues in the National Service Corps Bill," pointed out several strengths in the proposal. Carlson said the purposes to illuminate needs, to stimulate more "local effort," to encourage growth in the service professions, and to focus national attention on the problems of America's poor and deprived are to be commended.

However, Carlson said there are weaknesses in the bill as it affects church-state relations. In the report he said the National Service Corps has the same loopholes for public aid to church agencies as found in the national school lunch program, the Hill-Burton Act and the testing programs of the National Defense Education Act.

In states forbidding the use of public funds for church agencies the federal government does not work through state programs but gives the aid directly to the organization through a federal agency.

He suggested five essential guidelines for the new agency:

1. Corps projects should not be undertaken for sectarian purposes. Participating agencies should be required to go on record declaring themselves to be nonsectarian.
2. No religious test or purpose should be involved in any project accepted.
3. No religious test should be required of any corpsman on enrolment or at any other point in his service.
4. No restraints on free religious practice and witness for off-duty hours should be imposed on volunteers who accept service in the corps.
5. The exchange or loan of church-agency personnel with the National Service Corps should be made subject to the strictest review to insure public awareness of lines of responsibility and identity of both agencies.

The Baptist staff report was submitted to the Senate committee during hearings on the bill. It is included in the record of the Senate hearings. However, none of the proposed changes are included in the bill passed by the Senate.

Before final passage of the bill the Senate placed a two-year limit on the program. It authorized \$5 million for the first year and \$10 million the second year. Proponents of the restrictions said they want Congress to take another look at the program after two years of operation.

The House committee has been working on its own bill which could turn out somewhat different. The House bill is still in the formative stages.

'Slight' Heart Attack
Hits Courts Redford

ATLANTA (BP)--Courts Redford of Atlanta, executive secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, has had what his doctor called a "slight heart attack."

The announcement was made by G. Frank Garrison, assistant executive secretary of the mission agency, who said, "His condition is not thought to be serious."

"Dr. Redford experienced some physical discomfort during his recent stay at Glorieta," Garrison said. "A cardiogram in Atlanta revealed the heart attack."

His physician has ordered complete rest, and he has forbidden him any company. He is at the Georgia Baptist Hospital in Atlanta.

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J. W. Wing Dies

(8-18-63)

John W. Wing, 78, former office secretary of the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board died Aug. 12 in an Atlanta hospital.

When he retired in 1953, Wing had served as a member of the Home Mission Board staff for more than 30 years. Survivors include a daughter and two sons. Funeral services were held Aug. 14. (BP)

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Contingent Gift To College

(8-18-63)

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wallace of Corona del Mar, Calif., have given California Baptist College, Riverside, \$112,000 contingent on the college's matching the donation. Previously the couple gave the same school \$100,000 outright. The total of \$324,000 will be used to build the first unit of a \$1 million building to be known as the "Book of Life Building" for its visual emphasis throughout on the Bible. (BP)

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Atlantic City Group
Chairmen Reported

(8-18-63)

BALTIMORE (BP)--G. W. Bullard, pastor of Gregory Memorial Baptist Church here, has been appointed general chairman of arrangements for the Southern Baptist Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., next May.

Bullard is the immediate past president of the Baptist Convention of Maryland.

Robert F. Woodward, Frederick, Md., released the full list of arrangements committee chairmen appointed by the executive committee of the Maryland Baptist State Mission Board. He is chairman of the executive committee. The Baptist Convention of Maryland will be host to the SBC.

The committee chairmen are: C. C. Anderson, Silver Spring, Md., information; Ralph Neighbours, Edison, N. J., ushers; John Saunders, Baltimore, pages; George Bagwell, Absecon, N. J., first aid.

Also Robert F. Woodward, decorations; Richard Brackin, Levittown, Pa., nursery; Cline L. Vice, Glen Burnie, Md., registration; Gainer E. Bryan Jr., Baltimore, publicity; and Elmer F. Ruark, Salisbury, post office.

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Church-State Issue
Exists In House Bill

WASHINGTON (BP)--Separation of church and state was a strong issue in the Higher Education Bill passed by the U. S. House of Representatives.

The bill, providing for \$1,195,000,000 for construction of academic facilities, passed the House in 287-113 vote. It would make funds available to both public and private colleges and universities, including church-related institutions.

The church-state issue centered around two amendments offered to the bill.

Rep. John B. Anderson (R., Ill.) proposed an amendment calling for the Supreme Court to decide if federal aid to church-operated institutions violated the Constitution. The original version of the bill provided for "judicial review." This provision was deleted before the bill was reported out of the Education and Labor Committee.

(Judicial review is the practice of testing in Federal Courts the constitutionality of acts of Congress or of the executive branch of the government. The problem in the college aid bill is whether the provisions for grants to church colleges violate separation of church and state as set forth in the First Amendment.

Opponents of the amendment feared the entire college aid proposal would be tied up until the Supreme Court ruled on the constitutionality of aid to private institutions. The House defeated the amendment by a voice vote.

Another proposal would have withheld all federal funds from private colleges and universities. Rep. D. R. Matthews (D., Fla.) offered an amendment to limit the college aid to public schools. He said the Supreme Court, in view of recent decisions on prayer in public schools, would look with "disfavor" on federal aid to church-related schools.

The House defeated the amendment 136 to 62.

("Private" institutions include church schools as well as other privately owned schools. No attempt has been to separate the two in legislation.)

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, pointed out 41 different pieces of legislation passed by the House had "given grants and loans to private institutions of higher education."

"Private institutions are the backbone" of higher education, he said. "If we have been correct in the past we must continue now because the need is so great and the time is so short."

Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R., N. Y.) said the House had never had a bill so "carefully written" to be sure the aid provided would not go to "sectarian education."

In arguing for the measure, Rep. Edith Green (D., Ore.), floor leader for the bill, pointed out college enrolment in 1965 would be 45 per cent more than in 1960. By 1970, she said, enrolment is expected to increase 90 per cent.

"Over two-thirds of the colleges and universities are private," Mrs. Green said. The needs cannot be met, she continued, "unless private colleges can benefit from this bill."

"This legislation has the support of every single major higher education organization in the country," she stated.

The bill authorizes (1) \$690 million in grants for construction of classrooms, laboratories, libraries and related facilities for both senior and junior colleges, public and private, (2) \$145 million for existing and new graduate schools and for the development of "cooperative graduate centers," and (3) \$360 million for 50-year low-interest loans for college academic facilities.

The program would be reviewed after three years to determine appropriations for the remainder of the five-year program.

Excluded from the bill are facilities where admission to the general public is charged, gymnasium and recreation facilities, buildings used for sectarian instruction and for religious worship, divinity schools, and schools of medicine, dentistry and other health institutions.

The bill now goes to the Senate where education legislation is pending.

A similar measure passed the House last year. It was later defeated by controversy over scholarships and tax support to church schools. The Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention opposed that measure in a resolution which was sent to members of Congress.

Meeting in Kansas City, the 1963 Southern Baptist Convention passed a resolution opposing "all legislation, federal and state, which would provide public grants to church colleges and universities for the construction of academic facilities."

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Honduras Brothers Made
Longest Congress Trip

(8-18-63)

By Mildred Dunn

WASHINGTON (BP)--If awards were distributed for boys who traveled the greatest distance to the Third National Royal Ambassador Congress in Washington, they would have to go to two brothers from Honduras.

The youths, Atilio Vallades, 15, and his 17-year-old brother, Oswaldo, won an expense-paid trip to the Congress for passing the rank of Ambassador in their church Royal Ambassador chapter.

"This is a dream come true, something that happens to one boy in 100,000 in my country," said Oswaldo.

The benefactor was Owen Whitehurst, a Plant City, Fla., businessman.

The boys came to the Congress with Missionary and Mrs. Harold Hurst and their 12-year-old son, Daniel. He's also an Ambassador and shared in the award.

Missionary Hurst appeared on the program during the three-day congress for Baptist boys. It attracted more than 4,000 boys from throughout the United States and two foreign countries.

The three Honduras boys are the first in that country to gain this high Royal Ambassador rank. Their chapter, the Bill Wallace Chapter in Tegucigalpa, is one of three in their country. They are three of about 50 RA's.

Although missionary Hurst had known of the reward for almost three years, the boys were not told until six months ago after they passed the required rank. Since then everything they have done has been directed toward coming to Washington to the Congress.

Saving money has been a major project. Although their major expenses were paid, they needed clothes and a little spending money. Their family is poor, and even though their mother worked hard to help them get money, it was hard to save.

Carefully they guarded every penny, not even allowing themselves the luxury of a soft drink. When asked if it had been worth it, Oswaldo answered with a smile, "Yes, indeed."

Of course, he didn't say it in those words, for he and his brother speak only Spanish.

The inability to speak English is the only thing that has marred the otherwise perfect trip. They could not understand the Congress messages, but they could see the pictures and understand much of the pageants and most important of all, feel the warm fellowship and love expressed to them by fellow Ambassadors.

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The boys flew from Honduras to Tampa, Fla., where they met their missionary friends, the Hursts, who had just returned to the United States on furlough.

In a station wagon, pulling a luggage trailer, they started for Washington. Most of the time they camped along the way to save money, but because the boys had never seen a big American-type motel or swimming pool, they stopped two nights at a motel. The swimming pools were great successes. The boys were in them from early morning until they were closed at night.

There were many other wonderful sights along the way. These boys from the mountains of Honduras had never seen the beach or a church with rugs and an organ. The shopping centers and big shipbuilding yards were fascinating.

The boys spent hours trying on trousers to decide just which pair to select. They had never had such nice clothes before.

But the thing that impressed them most about America was the people. In Honduras, Communists are telling the young people that Americans are cruel and to be feared. This is not true, the boys have decided. They think American people are friendly, understanding, and kind.

Next to the American people they like the food, all except olives.

When asked if they preferred to eat at a cafe, cafeteria or hotel, the boys answered "in a home."

En route to the Congress they were entertained in the homes of some Baptists, even invited to a basket dinner. This was especially great because they could choose what they wanted to eat. The food they liked best was Southern fried chicken!

What do the boys do in Honduras? Go to school, mostly.

Oswaldo, who takes 14 subjects, starts to school at 7 A.M. and goes home at 6 P.M. He does have a three-hour siesta at noon, but uses most of it to study. He had to study unusually hard to get far enough ahead in his school work to be away for two weeks in the United States.

Atilio, in his third year in high school, wants to study medicine. A muscular youth, he recently won the title of "Mr. Cat Boy" in a weight lifting contest. He and the other boys enjoy soccer and are active in their church.

Oswaldo wants to be a commercial auditor. He and his brother are both volunteer firemen. Oswaldo is a sergeant. He is also Junior counselor for the Royal Ambassadors at his church.

Will Atilio and Oswaldo ever return to the United States? Indeed they will if they have their way.

Even if they have to enlist in the U. S. Army!

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Boys Go Home Happy
As Royal Ambassadors

(8-18-63)

By Roy Jennings

WASHINGTON (BP)--A three-day missions-threaded program featuring missionaries, athletes, military men and an FBI agent, all stressing the importance of Christian character in their lives, sent more than 4,000 boys home from the Third National Royal Ambassador Congress here happy that they're Royal Ambassadors.

Between the first song at the Sheraton Park Hotel and the last prayer at sectional meetings, the boys also laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; dedicated a monument to Luther Rice, early Baptist leader, and swarmed missionaries for signatures at an autograph party.

The compliments from Washingtonians were many and the complaints few. At the wreath-laying ceremony, the tough sergeant of the guard called the boys the "most reverent we've ever had here at the tomb." It was the 275th ceremony conducted there.

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The youths stood out from other people in the Washington throngs, their yellow circular emblems reflecting the bright summer sun.

However, the boys brought with them rain which cooled a parched Washington, dry from two weeks of steady sun. First night's program, planned outdoors under the stars at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds, was moved indoors when the rain arrived.

Edward Hurt, Memphis, Congress director, estimated registration at "more than 4,000 boys from throughout the United States and two foreign countries." The second Congress five years ago at Fort Worth, Tex., drew 8,000 boys and the first one at Atlanta in 1953 attracted 5,000.

The Congress "started" two days early for Johnny Mostiler of Griffin, Ga., and 13 other state winners competing in the Royal Ambassador Washington Address Contest.

The 16-year-old Georgia lad, speaking on "My Responsibilities to Christ," won by a narrow margin over Joe Pryor of Oklahoma City and John Walsh of Kennett, Mo.

For the next four days he was feted at luncheons, at his senator's office and other Congress events. He climaxed his victory at the opening night of the Congress by delivering his prize-winning address to the 4,000 Royal Ambassadors. He also received a \$100 United States Savings Bond.

At the opening night session the boys also heard with interest former Los Angeles Dodger pitching star Carl Erskine describe how good sportsmanship fits into the Christian concept of the full and vigorous life.

They were told by Fern C. Stukenbroeker of the Federal Bureau of Investigation there was deep meaning in the fact that among the 160 million sets of FBI fingerprints of 77 million individuals, no two had been found alike.

The evening program concluded with a colorful pageant depicting the role of Baptists in the fight for religious liberty in Colonial America. Participants were members of the Hardin-Simmons University Theatrical Group, Abilene, Tex., and Gregory Walcott of Canoga Park, Calif., television actor and Baptist layman.

"Each person in God's world has his own distinctive individuality," the FBI supervisor declared. "He is not like any other person. This places a heavy personal responsibility on each of us. We each have a unique role to play in life. If we fail to do our share, the world is that much poorer."

At the monument dedication on the lawn of Luther Rice Memorial Baptist Church at Silver Spring, Md., four speakers paid tribute to Rice as a journalist, organizer, missionary, and educator who lived from 1783 to 1836.

These attributes are memorialized on the four plaques. Rice the missionary was eulogized by Dr. Franklin Fowler of the Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, as one "who sparked the beginnings of the Baptist missionary effort in 1814."

Robert F. MacMillan, associate pastor of First Baptist Church of Washington, D. C., speaking on Rice the educator, informed his listeners Rice had helped establish the old Columbian College in Washington in 1820. It is now George Washington University.

Rice the organizer was described by L. O. Griffith of the SBC Home Mission Board, Atlanta, as one whose persuasive efforts won Baptists of his day to the cause of missions.

John A. Holt, pastor of Luther Rice Baptist Church, pointed out Rice was the originator of the first Baptist missionary publication, the Latter Day Luminary, in 1781 and later published the Columbian Star.

The monument, which is located near the front entrance to the church, was officially unveiled by Noble Hembree, Royal Ambassador leader for the District of Columbia Baptist Convention.

George W. Schroeder, executive secretary of the Brotherhood Commission at Memphis, officially presented the memorial to the church. The Commission, an arm of the Southern Baptist Convention, sponsored the Congress and the dedication ceremony.

Fowler and Griffith, along with Shelby Wilson of Fort Worth, 1960 Olympic wrestling champion, and Maj. Gen. Robert P. Taylor, Air Force chief of chaplains, delivered inspirational talks to the boys at other sessions of the Congress.

Dr. Fowler told the huge audience of two incidents in which medical services opened the door to missionary efforts. Then he appealed to the boys:

"My generation has not done too well. With all the poverty, hunger, suffering, bitterness and despair with which we are surrounded, my generation has sent only one missionary for every 5,500 members (Southern Baptists), far, far from even one-tenth of a tithe of our membership. I hope you do better."

Griffith called upon the boys to help build a Christian America because, he said, "If it is a Christian land with a culture shot through and through with the spirit and teachings of Christ, your task will be a joyful one, but if it tends to deprecate the Bible and the church your task of conducting a business or following a profession on ethical and moral principles will be much more difficult. It will also be more difficult to have a successful and happy home life."

Griffith added Christ can be shared in this country with thousands of people of other races, with the underprivileged, the downtrodden and the unreached. "Each of you has a part in this mission task."

Griffith replaced Courts Redford, executive secretary of the Home Mission Board, on the program when Redford became ill. The other casualty was John Robert Beaty, son of Robert Beaty, missionary to Southern Rhodesia, who had his appendix removed.

Wilson told the boys it didn't make any difference if a person were an athlete, a businessman or what--"His first relationship should be to Christ. He should be third on the totem pole. That means the Lord first, fellowman second and yourself last."

Chaplain Taylor, speaking on "Youth's Preparation for Military Service," asked the boys to remember that most of them would serve in the military.

This period would provide great opportunities as Ambassadors for Christ by standing up for him among others in the barracks, by sharing their knowledge of the Bible and their faith in God with their fellow soldiers, and by showing in their own lives what their faith means to them. He outlined the many opportunities for Christian witness in the military, including service to foreign missions when stationed abroad and by working in local churches in this country.

At sectional meetings, Eugene Trawick, a home missionary in Portsmouth, N. H., described the origin and growth of the first church under Southern Baptist auspices in New England. It was sponsored by a Roswell, N. M., church, and founded by military personnel from Pease Air Force Base.

Dr. Donald McDowell, a medical missionary to Paraguay, told of medical work being done among natives in the capital city of Asuncion. He called Paraguay the most backward of the South American countries, "in a state of turmoil and unrest, looking for something."

The first Southern Baptist missionary went there in 1945. There are now nine churches, 10 other mission points and other services. The mission hospital in 1962 treated 2,000 patients in the hospital and 11,000 out-patients.

An unusual challenge to the boys to live dedicated Christian lives was brought by Barry Morris, a young ventriloquist from St. Louis, and a senior at William Jewell College (Baptist), Liberty, Mo.

Thomas Hathcote, home missionary of Arlington, Mass., told how one Northboro, Mass., couple, converted on a visit to a Baptist church in Orlando, Fla., returned to Northboro and helped found the Rice Memorial Baptist Church there. Northboro was the birthplace of Luther Rice.

Dr. David Dorr, a medical missionary, gave the boys a firsthand account of life conditions in the Gaza strip bordering the Holy Land. He said despite United Nations efforts to help these people, conditions were pitiful with four or five people living in rooms about 10 feet square.

August 18, 1963

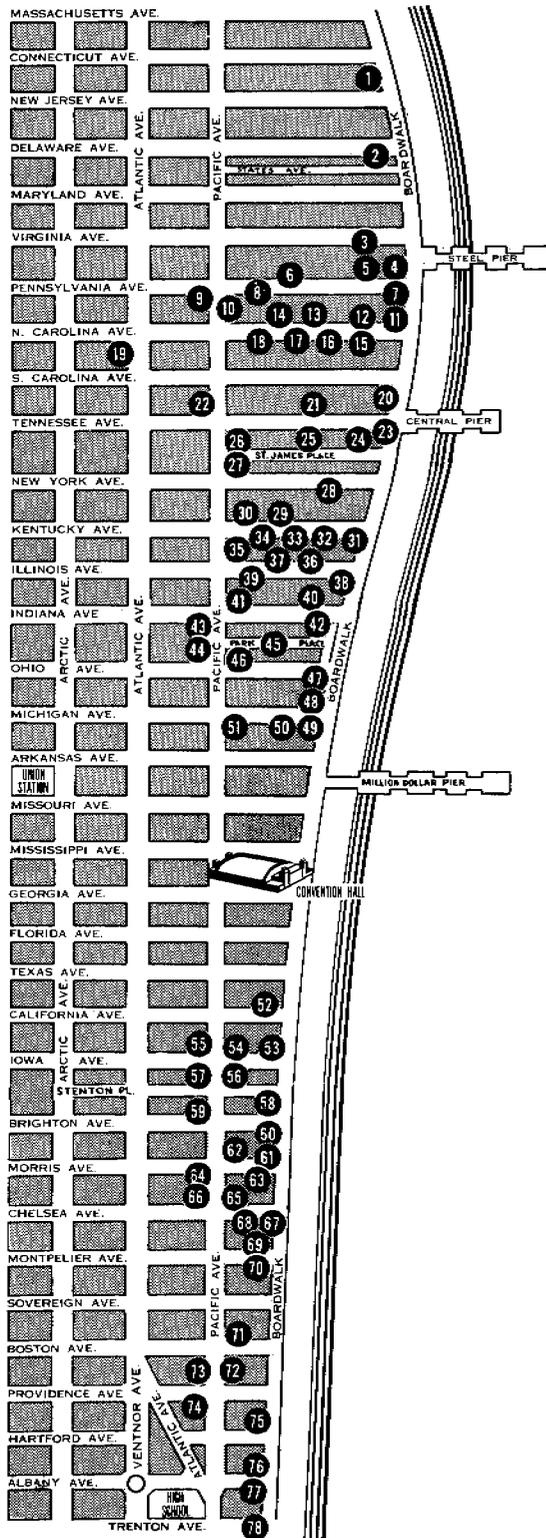
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Baptist Press

D. A. Morgan, pastor of First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., described the work of his church, which serves an international congregation with natives of 20 countries, many of whom are foreign students.

The sectional meetings were held in the Sheraton Park Hotel for boys 12-14 and the Statler Hilton Hotel and New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for boys 15-17.

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Map No.	BOARDWALK HOTELS	Map No.	MOTEL-TYPE ACCOMMODATIONS
7	ABBEY	30	*ACAPULCO
58	AMBASSADOR	62	ALGIERS
1	BREAKERS (Strict Dietary Laws)	69	*ALOHA
11	CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL	54	*ASCOT
42	CLARIDGE	39	BALA
60	DEAUVILLE	13	*BARCLAY
48	DENNIS	64	BARONET
67	LA CONCHA	73	*BLAIR
47	MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM	18	BURGUNDY
23	MAYFLOWER	52	CALIFORNIAN
20	NEW BELMONT	68	CARIBE
76	PRESIDENT	17	CAROLINA CREST
53	RITZ-CARLTON	15	CATALINA
4	SEASIDE	40	*COLONY
38	TRAYMORE	36	CONTINENTAL
		12	CORONET
		10	*CROWN
		61	*DEAUVILLE AND DEAUVILLE WEST
		56	*DIPLOMAT
		59	DUNES
		43	*EASTBOURNE
		55	ELDORADO
		27	ENVOY
		22	*FIESTA
		57	GALAXIE
		14	*LAFAYETTE
		78	*LINCOLN BEACH 2-Room Suites (2-4 Pers.)
		31	LOMBARDY
		70	MALIBU
		63	MARDI GRAS
		66	MATTINIQUE
		24	MAYFLOWER
		41	MIDTOWN
		75	MONTE CARLO BEACH
		9	MONTEREY
		46	MT. ROYAL
		74	*NAUTILUS
		2	OCEAN VIEW
		77	PRESIDENT
		51	SAXONY
		5	SEASIDE
		35	SORRENTO
		72	STRAND OF ATLANTIC CITY
		65	TEPLITZKY'S
		21	TRINIDAD
		71	*TROPICANA

Map No.	OFF-BOARDWALK HOTELS
16	CAROLINA CREST
8	COLTON MANOR
26	COLUMBUS
44	EASTBOURNE
25	FLANDERS
6	HOLMHURST
33	JEFFERSON
34	KENTUCKY
37	MADISON
3	MORTON
19	PENN-ATLANTIC
29	RICHFIELD BOSCOBEL
45	RUNNYMEDE
32	STERLING

MAY 19-22, 1964

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

**SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
HOTEL OR MOTEL RESERVATIONS**

*** SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS**

Southern Baptist Convention	May 19-22
Woman's Missionary Union	May 18-19
Pastors' Conference	May 18-19
Baptist Jubilee Celebration	May 22-24

Accepting reservations now at:

**SBC Housing Bureau
16 Central Pier
Atlantic City, New Jersey**

**ALL RESERVATIONS MUST BE
CLEARED THROUGH SBC
HOUSING BUREAU.**

Each request must give definite date and approximate hour of arrival, and include names and addresses of all persons who will occupy the rooms requested. If it should become necessary to cancel a reservation, please notify the SBC Housing Bureau promptly. At least six choices of hotels or motels are desirable.

Reservations will be filled and confirmed in order of date of request.

All reservations will be processed according to the date of receipt by the Housing Bureau. Hotels and motels will attempt to confirm the reservations within the rates indicated but this will be governed by early requests.

If accommodations at the hotel/motel of my choice are not available, I understand the Housing Bureau will make as good a reservation as possible elsewhere and that I will receive confirmation direct from the hotel/motel.

Some hotels and motels may require a deposit on the reservation equal to the first day's lodging. It is recommended that, when required, deposit be made in accordance the instructions given by the hotel or motel.

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE
DATES ARE ESSENTIAL**

**Don't forget the Baptist Jubilee
Celebration immediately following
the Convention!**