

October 27, 1963

House Group Clears Way For Education Bills

WASHINGTON (BP)--The House Rules Committee has agreed to let the higher education and vocational education bills go to a conference committee to iron out differences in the Senate and House versions.

The Senate higher education bill would limit federal grants and loans to construction of science or engineering facilities or for libraries. The House would allow for general construction of academic facilities. Both bills make the funds available to public and private institutions of higher education.

The Senate bill also contains a provision for a possible court test on the constitutionality of federal funds for church-related colleges.

The vocational education bill passed by the House was expanded in the Senate to include extension of the National Defense Education Act and aid to public schools in federally impacted areas.

Conferees from the House and Senate will seek to achieve a compromise on these two measures.

In the vote of 60-19, the Senate passed its bill authorizing \$1,895,000,000 in federal grants and loans to public and private institutions of higher education. The bill contains a provision for testing in the courts whether such funds can be used by church-related colleges.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.) and Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) offered the judicial review amendment. Ervin said, "It is imperative that Congress establish legal procedures to determine whether grants or loans to support the activities of religious institutions conflict with the first amendment."

The Senate rejected another Ervin-Cooper amendment which would have excluded from the provisions of the bill all institutions controlled or operated by religious denominations.

Judicial review is a major difference in the Senate and House versions of the higher education bill. The House rejected such an amendment earlier in a heated debate on the church-state issue. Opponents said such a provision would endanger the entire college aid program.

Another difference in the two versions lies in how the funds should be used. The House bill provides \$1,195,000,000 for general construction of academic facilities. The Senate bill limits the funds to construction of facilities for use in science or engineering or for libraries.

A similar House bill was defeated last year over controversy on 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.

The Southern Baptist Convention, meeting in Kansas City in 1963, 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."

Rep. Paul Findley (R., Ill.) objected to sending the two versions to conference. A single objection automatically sends a bill to the House Rules Committee to decide whether it can go to conference.

Maryland, Ohio Groups
Appeal For Race Accord

By the Baptist Press

Two district associations of Southern Baptist churches, one in Maryland and Delaware and the other in Ohio, have passed resolutions appealing for better race relations.

Cambridge, Md., seat of racial strife, is located in the Eastern Baptist Association, which includes churches on Maryland's eastern shore and in neighboring Delaware.

This association encouraged "member churches to open their services of worship and instruction to men of all races, treating them without discrimination because of color in regard to fellowship."

In Toledo, Ohio, the Maumee Valley Baptist Association opposed "discrimination because of racial or national difference" and said it favored "every legitimate effort to create a spirit of brotherhood among all men."

The Toledo area churches also favored "a plan that would bring leaders of Baptist groups in our area together for discussion and planning."

This was, the Ohio association said, in keeping with the Baptist Jubilee Year of 1964, which will bring together seven Baptist groups in North America for a joint 150th anniversary celebration in Atlantic City, N. J.

The Maryland and Delaware association noted "that a Christlike attitude toward our brothers of other races is essential to the success of our worldwide program of evangelism."

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W. R. Cullom, 96,
Carolinian, Dead

(10-27-63)

WAKE FOREST, N. C. (BP)--Dr. W. R. Cullom, 96, professor of Bible at Wake Forest College (Baptist) for 42 years, died Oct. 20.

Funeral services were held next day at Wake Forest Baptist Church, of which he had been a member 77 years.

The famed Baptist educator and minister rose from a helper in a cotton gin in 1882 to become the founder of the school of religion at Wake Forest College in 1896. (He was among the first to teach the Bible as a regular part of the curriculum of a standard college.)

For 14 years, Dr. Cullom was chairman of the board of ministerial education for the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina.

In 1918, Dr. Cullom directed the million-dollar campaign for the state's Baptist colleges, which later was merged into the 75 Million Campaign in the Southern Baptist Convention. For several years he served as chairman of the Education Commission of the SBC.

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William Jewell Confers
3 Honorary Degrees

(10-27-63)

LIBERTY, Mo. (BP)--Three persons were selected to receive honorary doctorates during "achievement day" at William Jewell College (Baptist) here.

They are Minetry L. Jones, administrative vice-president of the college; Frank Tripp, retired executive secretary and superintendent of Southern Baptist Hospitals, New Orleans, and Wernher Von Braun, famous space scientist and missile developer from Huntsville, Ala.

All were to receive doctors of law degrees.

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Senate Bill Aids
Parochial Teachers

WASHINGTON (BP)--The loan forgiveness feature of the National Defense Education Act was extended to teachers in private, nonprofit schools in an amendment passed by the United States Senate. The House of Representatives has not acted on the bill.

Under the present National Defense Education Act law, up to 50 per cent of a student loan can be canceled if the borrower becomes a full-time teacher in a public elementary or secondary school. The Senate amendment would extend this to those who teach in private, nonprofit elementary and secondary schools or in institutions of higher education.

Another part of the amendment would make teachers in private schools eligible for stipends at federally-supported institutes in counseling, guidance and language instruction. The present act limits the stipends to teachers in public schools.

Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R., Vt.), sponsor of the proposal, said the bill "is designed to eliminate certain inequities in the National Defense Education Act which adversely affect education."

According to the committee report on the bill, the measure is directly related to the shortage of teachers in the private, nonprofit schools of the country. This would "encourage college students to consider careers in teaching in all types of schools and at all levels," the report stated.

Earlier this year C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs here, expressed concern over any proposal to extend the loan forgiveness feature to teachers in private schools.

In testimony before the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Carlson pointed out that in the act provision such loan forgiveness was based on "rendering of public service in a public school." To extend this to private schools would change that basis, he said.

Unless such cancellation of loans can be tied to public interest and be under public administration "the Baptist reaction is very doubtful," Carlson said.

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Oregon-Washington Sets
Convert, Member Goals

(10-27-63)

VANCOUVER, B. C. (BP)--Southern Baptists in the Pacific Northwest set 1964 goals to baptize 3000 converts, show a net gain of 3600 in Sunday school enrolment and to have a net gain of 1111 in Training Union members.

In their first meeting in Canada, where some churches affiliated with the Baptist General Convention of Oregon-Washington are located, the convention reelected its president.

He is Buren L. Higdon, pastor, Trinity Baptist Church, Springfield, Ore.

They selected Madras, Ore., for their 1964 convention in late October. But starting in 1965, the convention will meet in November instead for its annual sessions.

Oregon-Washington adopted a Cooperative Program goal of \$197,400 for the coming year. Eighteen per cent of receipts will be forwarded to support Southern Baptist Convention Cooperative Program budget activities.

This compares with 17 per cent being sent in 1963 on a goal of \$183,500.

The convention suggested that district associations end their statistical years on Sept. 30 to coincide with the ending of organizational year in the churches. Associational years have been closing Aug. 31.

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The Southern Baptist Convention will be invited to come to the Northwest in 1969, its next open year. Convention sites have been picked through 1968.

Oregon-Washington Baptists said they'll present the credentials for both Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., and ask the SBC to pick either.

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Educator's Wife,
Effie May Head, Dies

(10-27-63)

FORT WORTH (BP)--Funeral services for Mrs. Effie May (McDaniel) Head, wife of E. D. Head who was president of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary here, were held here Oct. 24.

Mrs. Head died at the age of 75 in a hospital two days before after a long illness.

She was survived by her husband, president of the seminary from 1942 to 1953; a son, E. D. Head Jr.; two brothers, Bob McDaniel of Little Rock, Ark., and Meredith McDaniel of Tucson, Ariz.; and a sister, Mrs. Laura Compton of Albuquerque, N. M.

Memorial services were held also for Mrs. Head at Comfort, Tex., where the Heads lived after his retirement as seminary president.

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