

January 31, 1964

ANNUAL MEETING

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY UNION, SBC

May 18-19, 1964

Atlantic City, New Jersey

Convention Hall

Mrs. Robert C. Fling, Cleburne, Tex., president
Miss Alma Hunt, Birmingham, executive secretary
Claude H. Rhea, Jr., Houston, Tex., music director

Theme: For Liberty and Light

Scripture: The light shines in the darkness and the darkness has not overcome it. John 1:5

Monday Morning, 9:30 O'clock

Meditation: The Baptist Story

Three Hundred Years Ago

Hymns of Praise and Thanksgiving

A Hymn of Long Ago - Claude H. Rhea, Jr.

Organization

Recognition of Hostess Committee

And Thus It Was Written

Out of the Past - Eliza Moring Yates, China, 1846

Into the Present - Mrs. Frank Baugh, East Pakistan

Solo: Shirley Yang, Hong Kong

Keynote Address: The Shining Light, Porter Routh, Nashville

Closing Meditation: For Liberty and Light

Monday Afternoon, 2:00 O'clock

Meditation: The Baptist Story

Two Hundred Fifty Years Ago

Hymns of Praise and Thanksgiving

A Hymn of Long Ago - Claude H. Rhea, Jr.

And Thus It was Written

Out of the Past - J. O. Westrup, Mexico, 1880

Into the Present - Sistie Givens, Brazil

Solo: Shirley Yang

2...Woman's Missionary Union, SBC

"The light shines in the darkness and the darkness has not overcome it." John 1:5

The Dick Mefford Family, Mississippi

The Joe Mefford Family, Spain

Closing Meditation: For Liberty and Light

Monday Night, 7:30 O'clock

Meditation: The Baptist Story

Two Hundred Years Ago

Hymns of Praise and Thanksgiving

A Hymn of Long Ago - Claude H. Rhea, Jr.

And Thus It Was Written

Out of the Past - Mrs. J. Wash Watts, Palestine, 1922

Into the Present - John D. W. Watts, Switzerland

Solo: Shirley Yang

Appreciation of Courts Redford, Executive Secretary, Home Mission Board, Atlanta

"The light shineth in the darkness and the darkness has not overcome it."

Special Music, Russian and Polish Baptist Band

Elias L. Golonka, Home Mission Board

Baker James Cauthen, Executive Secretary, Foreign Mission Board,
Richmond, Va.

"The Lord's Prayer", Malotte, Audience

Tuesday Morning, 9:00 O'clock

Meditation: The Baptist Story

One Hundred Fifty Years Ago

Hymns of Praise and Thanksgiving

A Hymn of Long Ago - Claude H. Rhea, Jr.

And Thus It Was Written

Out of the Past - Nannie Bland David, Africa, 1880

Into the Present - Marjorie Stephens, Nigeria

The WMU Story

The Treasured Years - Alma Hunt

Solo: Shirley Yang

"The light shines in the darkness and the darkness has not overcome it." John 1:5

James D. Belote, Hong Kong

Dan Kong, Honolulu, Hawaii

Closing Meditation: For Liberty and Light

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Tuesday Afternoon, 1:45 O'clock

Meditation: The Baptist Story

One Hundred Years Ago

Hymns of Praise and Thanksgiving

A Hymn of Long Ago - Claude H. Rhea, Jr.

And Thus It Was Written

Out of the Past - J. W. D. Creath, Texas, 1846

Into the Present - Nathan Porter, Home Mission Board, Atlanta

Business

Election of Officers

Presentation of Honor Guests - Mrs. R. L. Mathis, Treasurer
Women's Department, Baptist World Alliance

Representatives of the North American Baptist Women's Union,
Richmond, Va.

Solo: Shirley Yang

"The light shines in the darkness and the darkness has not overcome it." John 1:5

Mrs. William McMurry, President,
North American Baptist Women's Union

Closing Meditation: For Liberty and Light

FROM WASHINGTON OFFICE
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January 31, 1964

Will President Ask For
Aid To Church Schools?

By W. Barry Garrett

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Rumblings that President Johnson will recommend to Congress some form of federal aid to parochial schools continue to be heard around the Nation's Capital.

However, a White House aide told Baptist Press that newspaper stories to that effect "are full of hot air" because "we have not yet decided what we are going to recommend to Congress." He did say, however, that the discussions are now underway and that the Administration hopes to deliver its education-poverty message to Congress sometime in February.

The Washington Post reported that meetings "held without fanfare" have included the National Catholic Educational Association, the National Education Association and the U. S. Office of Education. The White House aide said that "nothing is known around the White House about any such meetings."

This does not mean, however, that discussions did not take place between persons within each of these groups and that an informal meeting of minds may not have been achieved.

In the absence of formal proposals by President Johnson it cannot be reported precisely at the time of this writing whether or not and in what ways parochial schools may be considered in education-poverty programs. On the other hand, many of the signs of the times can be discerned, the political facts of life can be considered, and efforts can be made to put the jig-saw puzzle together.

President Johnson's Budget Message to Congress contained a section on "Education" and another on "Health, Labor and Welfare." These two sections contain many areas of overlapping and frequently "education" is found under the category of "welfare" to persons. It has been comparatively easy to pass welfare legislation and difficult to pass education aid. Consequently the provision for medical and dental schools passed last year was considered a public health measure. Mental health and mental retardation programs will be similarly considered, rather than as education.

Now, President Johnson has come up with a massive attack on "poverty." It is to be expected that measures to provide certain types of educational benefits for poverty and disaster areas will be included in whatever programs are recommended. It is almost certain that such programs will seek to aid state, local and private educational agencies of various sorts.

An illustration of the way this might work is a remedial reading program paid for by the federal government. Contracts could be worked out with either public or private agencies for such classes and they could be publicly administered even though the facilities of a private school were used.

Another political fact of life is that the church-state picture in the nation changed overnight with the death of President Kennedy. C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, has spelled out this factor. He says, "The untimely death of the Roman Catholic President, yielding the post of Chief Executive to a Protestant, has probably hastened the day of national debate" on the ways and means of aiding the church-related elementary and secondary schools.

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In brief, the reason for such an observation is that the Roman Catholic candidate needed strong Protestant support to win the election. Hence, it would be normal for a rigid stand to be taken on policies affecting separation of church and state. On the other hand, the Protestant seeking election needs strong Catholic support. It is normal for him to try to convince Roman Catholics that he is concerned for their schools and other interests.

Back to the President's Budget Message: he will seek to implement many existing programs enacted by previous administrations as well as to initiate new ones. Considerable expansion in some areas will be undertaken. Many of these programs contain a wide variety of provisions for participation by private schools or by persons connected with private schools. Although the President may favor these programs he cannot be charged with initiating them, unless he did it while he was a Senator.

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House Committee May
Hear Prayer Argument

(1-31-64)

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Hearings on proposed constitutional amendments on public school prayers and Bible readings may be held this year by the House Judiciary Committee. Rep. Emanuel Celler (R., N.Y.) is chairman of the committee.

Many religious leaders and denominational groups agreed with the Supreme Court's decisions against required religious exercises in public schools. However, Members of Congress continue to receive a flood of mail asking for something to be done to overturn the decision of the Court.

As a result of this pressure 110 Members of Congress (96 in the House, 14 in the Senate) have introduced 132 measures proposing constitutional amendments on religion in the public schools. The most aggressive Congressman for an amendment is Rep. Frank Becker (R., N.Y.) who has initiated a discharge petition to force the matter out of the hands of the House Judiciary Committee and bring it directly to the floor of the House. He has succeeded in getting 125 of the needed 218 signatures for the discharge.

Several civic, patriotic, political and religious groups throughout the nation have been organized to campaign for a prayer and Bible reading amendment. These groups are becoming more militant while the supporters of the Supreme Court decision are remaining relatively quiet.

In an effort to satisfy his fellow Congressmen Rep. Celler has ordered a Judiciary Committee staff study on the amendment proposals. The study will include legal questions plus historic and legal background material. It is in the final stages of preparation.

The staff study will not be a public document for the time being, but will serve as a guide for the 35 members of the House Judiciary Committee. The committee may, however, decide later to make the document public.

The Judiciary Committee staff has indicated that some time after the study is completed Chairman Celler will call for hearings on the various proposals. The staff refused to predict how soon or when these hearings might be held.

On July 26 and Aug. 2, 1962 the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), chairman, conducted hearings on similar proposals to amend the Constitution to offset the effect of the Supreme Court decision in the New York Regents' Prayer case. Although only a few witnesses were heard, all who wished to submit testimony in writing were allowed to do so. At present the Senate seems to be content to let the House take initiative on the prayer amendments.

In spite of the widespread agitation over religion in the schools Washington observers do not anticipate that Congress will be confronted directly on the amendment issue this year. Many Congressmen want the matter considered in a less emotional context and after further clarification of questionable points by the Supreme Court itself.

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Growing Edge Sharpened
In Church School Issue

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The "growing edge" in church-state relations was sharpened by the passage of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, according to C. Emanuel Carlson in an analysis in the Report From The Capital for January-February. He wrote on "The Growing Edge of Church-State Relations in Education."

Carlson is executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs here. Report From The Capital is a monthly bulletin published by the committee. The new education law provides \$1.2 billion in grants and loans for construction of academic facilities (science, engineering, mathematics, foreign languages, and libraries) in both public and church-related colleges.

The new federal college aid program may have a two-pronged long-range effect (1) on the colleges and the future of Christian education and (2) on public aid to parochial schools, according to Carlson's analysis.

As for the denominational colleges, he said that there could be a shift from the traditional liberal arts field "to the more functional applied sciences." In addition, increased facilities mean a sharp rise in operating costs which cannot be offset by tuition. This means that many church colleges may be so pressed for funds to operate this expanded emphasis that they will become private community schools in order to be eligible for public funds without facing the "religious" issue.

There is discussion in the nation, Carlson indicated, that church universities "have already outgrown their church ancestry and are now agencies of public policy." This is seen in military research projects, numerous other contracts, projects and services that "make these institutions vitally tied into the whole economic and political structure."

The future of church-related colleges is now up to the churches and the schools, Carlson pointed out. In view of the new national policy to support and develop existing colleges rather than to build new ones, he said, "the churches and their schools are now free to make their choices on programs and relationships."

He further raised "an unavoidable question for the American people and for Congress!" He asked, "Do the same principles apply in elementary and in secondary education as in higher education?" He said that the arguments that there is a difference between higher education and elementary and secondary education "have lacked convincing quality because of the sectarian ownership."

He discussed three factors that may lead to the extension of public aid to church colleges downward to parochial schools.

1. There has been a shift on the political level. The need of a President who was a Catholic for Protestant support was a contributing factor in President Kennedy's rigid stand on church-state relations. Now that there is a President who is a Protestant the situation is reversed and strong Catholic support is needed. "He may have to show them that he is concerned about their Roman Catholic institutions and their interests and ideas," Carlson said.

2. The parochial school sponsors themselves "see their schools as being as meritorious of tax support as are the church schools at the college level."

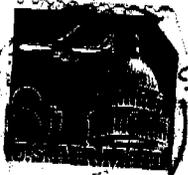
"The questions about ownership and control, about the true purposes of the institution, about selective policies for pupils and teachers, about symbolic and ceremonial life in the school, and other questions will be brushed aside in this discussion as they have been in the past," he said.

3. The opponents of parochial schools may favor public aid to them. Carlson based this view on the formula, "Give the church schools public money and follow up with public control." In this way "the parochial schools may also be on their way toward becoming 'public-private institutions.'"

Alternate ideas for solving the religious school dilemma were mentioned in Carlson's analysis. They are "shared time" whereby a pupil attends both a public and a church school, and in higher education an affiliated system of schools around a university campus.

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