

March 14, 1964

Southern's Trustees
Promote 4 Faculty

LOUISVILLE (BP)--Trustees of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary voted in their annual meeting here to promote four faculty members.

The board also elected a new member to its number to succeed the late George W. Norton Jr. of Louisville. It also discussed the use of expected capital needs funds from the Southern Baptist Convention for building renovation on campus.

Franklin P. Owen, pastor at Calvary Baptist Church, Lexington, Ky., was reelected trustee chairman.

The four faculty men promoted are Nolan P. Howington, from associate professor to professor of Christian ethics; Samuel Southard, from associate professor to professor of psychology of religion; Marvin E. Tate, from assistant to associate professor of Old Testament, and G. Maurice Hinson, from associate professor to professor of church music.

Trustees approved sabbatical leaves for 1965-66 for Page H. Kelley, associate professor of Old Testament interpretation; W. Morgan Patterson, associate professor of church history; William C. Bushnell, associate professor of church music, and David L. Mueller, associate professor of Christian theology.

A second semester sabbatical leave for the next academic year was granted Forrest H. Heeren, dean of the school of church music.

The board approved salary increases for seminary faculty and administrative personnel, taking its cue from recent action of the SBC Executive Committee.

In recommending the 1965 Convention budget and capital needs projects from 1965 to 1968, the Executive Committee provided \$675,000 to renovate Mullins Hall here, built in 1925, and \$60,000 to convert Barnard Hall into a Children's Building. Southern's capital funds for these projects come over the four years of the capital needs period, subject to approval of the 1964 Southern Baptist Convention session.

The six seminaries were recommended to share nearly \$3.5 million for operations in 1965, including \$100,000 to improve their salary structures as determined by trustees of the seminaries.

Damon Surgener, Louisville transportation official, was elected to membership on the trustees to fill the vacancy created by Norton's death.

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Sellers Home
Named In Will

(3-14-64)

NEW ORLEANS (BP)--Sellers Baptist Home and Adoption Center recently was named a recipient in the will of the late Fred A. Bennett, Baptist layman of Greensburg, La.

Under the terms of the legacy the institution operated by the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention receives an automobile and \$10,694.

Sellers Home, started in 1933, is the only home for unwed mothers operated by Southern Baptists. Mrs. Allegra LaPrairie has been director of the work since 1948.

The institution cares for expectant mothers and for placement of their babies in homes. In its 31 years of operation, the home has cared for more than 2,000 mothers and placed in homes more than 1,000 babies.

The funds received from the bequest will provide the salary of Miss Merna Jean Hocum, newly appointed social worker for Sellers Home.

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Maryland Again Leads
In Per Capita Giving

NASHVILLE (BP)--Maryland again leads states in per capita contributions to the Southern Baptist Convention through the Cooperative Program. Its per capita amount for 1963, according to John H. Williams of Nashville, is \$3.27.

Williams, financial planning secretary for the SBC Executive Committee, reported Maryland held the No. 1 spot in per capita giving through the Cooperative Program also in 1962.

The per capita giving position is based on that part of Cooperative Program funds which state conventions send to the Southern Baptist Convention. The states, of course, keep the largest percentage of church collections for the Cooperative Program for statewide work.

Hawaii leads the states with \$3.02 in per capita giving in 1963 to SBC agencies by special designations. (Cooperative Program gifts are undesignated, that is, go for budget distribution generally rather than to restricted purposes.)

Following Maryland in Cooperative Program per capita giving to the SBC in 1963 are Virginia, with \$2.52 in No. 2 spot; South Carolina, with \$2.46; Florida, with slightly over \$2.11; Oklahoma, with just under \$2.11.

The second highest five are Hawaii with \$2.08; Arkansas with \$2.07, Missouri with \$2.02, Texas with \$2.00 and Louisiana with \$1.92.

Hawaii also ranked highest in 1962 in designations per capita for SBC. Next for 1963 after Hawaii are Missouri with \$2.05, South Carolina with \$1.81, Virginia with \$1.77, North Carolina with \$1.64, Oregon-Washington with \$1.62 (the two states are together in one state convention), New Mexico with \$1.55, Mississippi with \$1.50, Maryland with \$1.49 and Colorado with \$1.46.

Thus Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Hawaii and Texas are among the first 10 for 1963 both by per capita by Cooperative Program and per capita by designations for the SBC.

Midway the 28 states cooperating with the SBC is North Carolina with \$1.64 per capita for the Cooperative Program, identical with its designations per capita.

Lowest per capita for the Cooperative Program for the SBC is Colorado, with 95 cents in 1963. Lowest per capita by designations is Kentucky with 84 cents. (Kentucky was 19th in Cooperative Program gifts per capita.)

Most spectacular jump, according to Williams, was Hawaii's rise from 1962 rank of 15th among states in per capita funds to SBC Cooperative Program to No. 6 a year later.

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Rails Again Offer
Special Clergy Deal

(3-14-64)

By the Baptist Press

In line with their yearly practice, railroads will honor clergy certificates from any regional area for round-trip passenger train travel to the 1964 Southern Baptist Convention in Atlantic City, N. J.

Tickets may be bought any time between May 1 and May 20 and are good for 30 days.

Ministers and religious workers holding clergy certificates in Western or Southern regions, also in Canada, may travel in Eastern territory without securing an Eastern clergy permit. This is a special condition applying only to the period of Convention travel, rail officials said.

Holders of clergy permits receive half-fare based on basic first class fares. Users pay the regular price for sleeping car space they occupy in travel.

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Golden Gate Projects
Activities Till 1974

MILL VALLEY, Calif. (BP)--As the school entered its third decade, Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary trustees here overwhelmingly endorsed a 10-year projection of the campus "master plan" at their annual meeting.

Known as "Projection 74," the 10-year program is a growth projection to 1974 in areas of student programs, capital projects and seminary endowment.

In a special report to trustees, President Harold K. Graves of Mill Valley stated "leadership is the answer to the expanding program of Southern Baptists in the West, and Golden Gate Seminary for 20 years has been seeking to assist in the preparation of that leadership."

Enrolment projections in the 10-year program are planned to increase the present enrolment by several hundred students.

Capital projections call for completing family housing villages, a permanent library building, a child care center and teaching center, and missionary apartments. A multi-million dollar seminary endowment program is proposed to 1974 and beyond.

To help implement this, an advisory council on development will be created in 1964, President Graves said.

Seminary Trustee Chairman Elwin L. Skiles, pastor of the Abilene, Tex., First Baptist Church, declared: "In the short span of 20 years, Southern Baptists have developed a strong and increasingly useful center of theological education at Golden Gate. The trustees have given enthusiastic endorsement to an aggressive 10-year program of development that will make the seminary an even more valuable investment to the Convention."

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Frank Stagg Named
To Louisville Staff

(3-14-64)

LOUISVILLE (BP)--Frank Stagg, professor of New Testament and Greek at New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, has been elected to the faculty of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary here.

At their annual meeting, trustees elected Stagg to fill the endowed James Buchanan Harrison chair of New Testament interpretation at the seminary, beginning in September.

He received the master of theology degree from Southern Seminary and the doctor philosophy in 1943. He has taught at New Orleans Seminary since 1945.

Southern Seminary President Duke K. McCall recommended Stagg for the faculty at New Orleans while he was president of that institution from 1943-46. He and Stagg were classmates while studying at Southern Seminary in Louisville.

"Dr. Frank Stagg is recognized by most Southern Baptists as one of the outstanding New Testament scholars of this generation," McCall stated. "He carries on the Southern Seminary New Testament tradition begun by A. T. Robertson and William Hersey Davis. Dr. Stagg majored with Dr. Davis in the securing of his Ph.D. degree from Southern Seminary."

Both Robertson and Davis filled the James Buchanan Harrison chair of New Testament before Ray Summers, whom the 53-year-old Stagg replaces. Robertson taught at the seminary here for 44 years, and Davis for 30 years. (Summers has accepted a call to Baylor University.)

C. Penrose St. Amant, dean of Southern Seminary's school of theology, was associated with Stagg at New Orleans Seminary until 1959, when St. Amant left the faculty there to come to Southern Seminary.

"Dr. Stagg's special strength in Greek New Testament, added to his superb gifts as a scholar and a professor, suit him ideally for this position," St. Amant said. "We are indeed fortunate to secure his services. The coming of this friend and former colleague to Southern Seminary is also a great personal satisfaction to me."

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Baptist Church-State
Views Said Inconsistent

FORT WORTH (BP)--Southern Baptists, who long have been known as great defenders of religious liberty and church-state separation, now may become the great defectors to this principle, a Baptist seminary professor said here.

William M. Pinson, professor at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, told the Texas Baptist Christian Life Workshop that in nearly every category, Baptist institutions have received increased government financial involvement during the past five years.

"The lure of government aid has already led Baptists into embarrassing situations in which they have been accused of hypocrisy, collusion, and deception," Pinson said.

If Baptists defect on their church-state separation interpretation, the results could lead eventually to the end of religious liberty in America, the destruction of the American education system, the end of a distinctive "Christian witness" of Baptist institutions, and intense competition among religious groups for federal funds.

Pinson, professor of Christian ethics at the Fort Worth seminary, cited three main reasons why Baptists are becoming more and more involved with the state: (1) the extensive growth of Baptist institutions demanding huge sums of money to support; (2) the huge amounts of aid available from the government to church-related institutions, and (3) an increased Baptist willingness to accept such aid.

Baptists, said Pinson, in the past held to a strict interpretation of church-state separation, but in recent years have come to a more flexible interpretation.

The 30-year-old professor, a former associate in the Texas Baptist Christian life commission, cited specific instances in which Baptist institutions have accepted financial aid from government agencies.

Baptist hospitals and medical schools are the only institutions yet to receive government grants for construction purposes, said Pinson.

"By the end of 1963," he said, "twenty-two (Baptist) hospitals occupied facilities built at least in part with funds from the Hill-Burton Act. Many of the hospitals indicate they consider the money a loan, or that the money was received under the loan provision of the act. The government records make no distinction between grants and loans. By the end of 1963, the total amount conveyed to Baptist hospitals under this aid program had been \$15,515,405."

He added that two Baptist medical schools, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Baylor University College of Medicine, Houston, use buildings built with government grants totaling \$3.6 million.

Thousands of government research grants go to Baptist institutions, he said. During the two years from 1959-1961, Baptist institutions received 340 grants from the National Institute of Health totaling \$9,246,793. "Many of these grants," he added, "are for specific projects and are considered payment for service rendered by the institution to the government."

In the field of government loans, Pinson said 30 Baptist institutions had received a total of \$40,340,000 from the Housing and Home Finance Agency to construct buildings through January, 1964.

At least one Baptist church, the First Baptist Church of Hazard, Ky., has received a government loan "to help them rebuild after they lost their meeting house in a flood."

Fifty Baptist schools participated in a government student loan program which poured \$9,043,836 into the schools by January, 1964. The loans were made to individual students, but they were administered by the schools.

In addition, said Pinson, Baptist institutions have been sold government property valued at \$3.2 million for only \$3,250; and a total of 102 Baptist institutions (54 colleges, 38 hospitals, five seminaries and five benevolent homes) had received low-cost government surplus items.

Nine Baptist hospitals lease buildings either owned by local governments or built with federal funds, Pinson revealed.

Baptist churches and institutions make extensive use of special low-cost second and third-class postage rates, and one state Baptist paper saves about \$75,000 a year, he said.

In addition, almost all Baptist institutions receive tax exemptions on property, giving them free fire and police protection and paved streets.

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Secular Goals Seen
Threat To Liberty

(3-14-64)

FORT WORTH (BP)--An insidious and often unrecognized threat to religious liberty, said a retired seminary professor here, is a current trend towards secularization both within the church and outside.

"The church uses to a distressing degree secular methods to attain success judged by secular standards," said T. B. Maston, professor at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary from 1922-1963 during a Texas Baptist Christian life workshop here.

The greatness of a denomination or local church, he said, is often measured by such secular standards as membership growth, the improvement of physical facilities and the size of its budget.

Many state Baptist conventions, and possibly the Southern Baptist Convention, are over-institutionalized, he said.

"Most of these institutions, in turn, are trying to be as big as possible. The conventions are unable to support them adequately. They cannot get enough funds from the denomination, and if they increase their (tuition) charges too much they may price themselves out of business or at least be unable to minister to the people who need them most.

"One temptation under such conditions is to turn to good old generous Uncle Sam for a gift or at least a loan," he said. "This means a weakening of the wall of separation of church and state, and hence is a threat to religious liberty, the liberty of the institution, the church and the individual."

He suggested the denomination might be better off with fewer and smaller institutions that are "thoroughly Christian, freed from the insidious enslavement to secularistic hopes, goals and methods."

Maston, professor at Southwestern for 41 years, also said a denomination judged by secular standards cannot be great without unity. "Hence many times there is not the freedom there should be for pastors and laymen, or even churches, to disagree with denominational programs or leadership," he said.

"This poses a real threat not only to religious liberty but also to the vitality of the Christian movement," said Maston.

He criticized pastors or denominational leaders who would plan business meetings so there is chance for opposition to come from the floor.

"It is expected in many churches," he said, "that every recommendation from the pastor, deacons, or any committee will be accepted without any questions. There is little liberty to differ, at least publicly."

He also chided denominational leaders who "believe that something is drastically wrong if evangelistic results, gifts to the Cooperative Program (world missions), and other tangible materially-measurable results do not consistently increase."

"They fail to see," he said, "that a slowdown or decrease may be due to the fact that secular methods have been used to achieve secular results."

Maston also discussed the threat of secularism from outside the church, stating that secular humanism has almost become a competing religion in which people live in the world paying little attention to God.

"There is a real possibility," he said, "that secular humanism as a religion may enjoy rights and liberties particularly in public schools that are not accorded to our historic faiths. This is a real threat to religious liberty and our whole way of life.

"Let us be careful," he added, "that we do not deny the Jew, the Catholic, and the Protestant the right to propagate his faith while permitting the secular humanist the fullest of freedom."

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Southeastern Student
Gets Large Scholarship

WAKE FOREST, N. C. (BP)--A Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship, valued at \$3,340, will go to a 24-year-old senior at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary here for first-year graduate study next fall.

Southeastern's Coleman D. Clarke Jr., resident of Sanford, N. C., is one of 1507 college seniors among 357 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada to receive the appointment.

Clarke is the second Southeastern student ever to receive the fellowship--the largest source of financial support for liberal arts advanced studies in North America.

As a Woodrow Wilson fellow, Clarke is granted full tuition and fees for the first year at a graduate school of his choice, as well as a stipend of \$1,800 and dependency allowances.

Although not decided as yet, he is considering Union Theological Seminary in New York City for graduate study in church history.

Clarke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman D. Clarke, Southern Baptist missionaries to Japan, was chosen in competition this year from over 11,000 seniors, representing 904 colleges and universities in North America.

Clarke had tried for the fellowship once before and had failed, while student at Wake Forest College, where he was graduated in 1961.

In 1962, Joseph Hicks, another Southeastern senior, accepted this fellowship and went to Yale.

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Seminary Founders Day
Honors Scarborough

(3-14-64)

FORT WORTH (BP)--The annual Founders Day program at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary here paid tribute to the late Dr. L. R. Scarborough, a member of the first faculty and president from 1915-1942.

A Memphis, Tenn., Baptist pastor, A. D. Foreman of Temple Baptist Church delivered the Founders Day address, praising Dr. Scarborough for his evangelistic zeal and for establishing the seminary's department of evangelism.

Foreman, son-in-law of the late seminary president, described Dr. Scarborough, who served once as president of the Southern Baptist Convention, as a "man who loved people."

"He preached always a simple Christ-centered gospel from a burning heart. His quiet tongue caught eloquent fire--a fire not quenched but strangely intensified by the tears which welled up from his heart," he said.

Dr. Scarborough was a member of the first Southwestern faculty. The seminary was chartered March 14, 1908.

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