

November 11, 1964

Net Enrolment  
Goes Up To 62,000

NASHVILLE (BP)--Net enrolment at Southern Baptist seminaries, colleges, academies and Bible schools has reached a record 62,000, according to a report here by the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Rabun L. Brantley, Nashville, commission executive secretary, said this is 4391 greater than the corresponding 1963 figure of 57,609. The figures represent enrolment as of Oct. 1 each year.

Seminary enrolment, however, showed a decline of less than 100 out of more than 4000 students. All other categories of educational institutions gained in totals.

The drop in combined seminary enrolment was from 4278 to 4181. Senior colleges jumped from a total of 42,893 to 45,985. The junior college aggregate rose from 7516 to 8694; academies from 2407 to 2555, and Bible schools from 515 to 585 students.

The list includes seven institutions classed as seminaries, 37 senior colleges, 16 junior colleges, seven academies and five Bible schools. There are 72 institutions in all.

"Net enrolment" generally includes students taking 12 hours of class work or more, and thus considered full-time students, though one counts it at nine hours and another at 18. "Total enrolment," which is higher, is a more inclusive term. It counts special, non-credit, extension and correspondence students, including those taking only one course, for instance. The total enrolment of all categories, 72,465, compares with 62,000 net.

The seminary category includes the six SBC theological institutions and American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, a school for Negroes jointly operated by Southern Baptists and the National (Negro) Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.

The American Seminary showed an increase of from 49 to 65 in net enrolment. Of SBC theological seminaries, only Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, registered an increase.

Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Mill Valley, Calif., declined in net enrolment from 275 to 257 students. Midwestern Seminary, Kansas City, Mo., fell from 169 to 152 students. At New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, the decrease was from 705 to 665 students. Southeastern Seminary, Wake Forest, N. C., went from 575 down to 556.

Southwestern Seminary, Fort Worth, dropped from 1688 to 1626 in net enrolment. Southern Seminary, on the other hand, showed a gain from 817 to 860 between the report on Oct. 1, 1963 and that 12 months later.

Brantley said the figures from seminaries and all other institutions were acquired from registration officials of each school.

Baylor University, Waco, Tex., continued to be largest of all Southern Baptist senior colleges. Unlike the seminaries, all other educational institutions are maintained by state Baptist bodies. Baylor, a Texas Baptist school, grew in numbers from 6458 to 6976 students.

Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C., though showing a slight downturn; continued to occupy second place in student numbers among senior colleges. Wake Forest's net enrolment over the year dropped from 2941 to 2920.

Others of the 37 senior colleges showing declines in net enrolment were Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Tex.; Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Tex.; Mary Hardin-Baylor College, Belton, Tex.; Tift College, Forsyth, Ga., and Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Tex.

The extent of decline ranged from one student at Howard Payne to 284 at Mary Hardin-Baylor. Mary Hardin-Baylor's drop was a classification change, however. Some students counted last year in net enrolment do not come under that category in 1964.

Pace-setter among junior colleges is Wingate College, Wingate, N. C., with 1304 students in net enrolment. It's closely followed by Chowan College, Murfreesboro, N. C., which has soared over the 1000-mark to reach 1127 full-time students.

Decatur Baptist College, Decatur, Tex., facing relocation in Dallas, showed a decline of from 126 to 106 students. Norman College, Norman Park, Ga., went down from 398 to 372.

Among the academies, Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Va., and Oneida Institute, Oneida, Ky., reported small decreases in net enrolment.

Fruitland Baptist Bible Institute, Hendersonville, N. C., fell in enrolment from 145 to 131 students. Clear Creek Baptist School, Pineville, Ky., failed to provide the commission with information on its 1964 enrolment. It was 130 a year ago. The same figure was repeated for 1964 to get an enrolment picture of all SBC institutions.

Some of the significant enrolment gains, in percentage terms, were shown at the newest institutions. Houston Baptist College in Texas leaped from 159 to 411 full-time students. Kentucky Southern College, Louisville, gained from 192 to 424.

Mobile College, in the Alabama city, went up from 175 students to 282.

-30-

#### Fall Enrollment Report for Southern Baptist Seminaries

	Net Enrollment Oct. 1, 1963	Enrollment Oct. 1, 1964		
		Net	Others*	Total
American Seminary	49	65	706	771
Golden Gate Seminary	275	257	0	257
Midwestern Seminary	169	152	5	157
New Orleans Seminary	705	665	37	702
Southeastern Seminary	575	556	0	556
Southern Seminary	817	860	125	985
Southwestern Seminary	<u>1,688</u>	<u>1,626</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,626</u>
Totals	4,278	4,181	873	5,054

\*Includes enrolments in non-credit, extension and correspondence classes.

-30-

Oklahoman Elected

11-11-64

OKLAHOMA CITY (BP)--The administrator of a Baptist hospital in Oklahoma was elected here as president of the Oklahoma State Hospital Association. He is Joe E. Baker, administrator, General Hospital, Enid, Okla. The hospital is operated by the Baptist General Convention of Oklahoma.

-30-

Vols Pass Goal

11-11-64

NASHVILLE (BP)--Tennessee Baptists have also exceeded their Cooperative Program goal for fiscal 1964. The Tennessee Baptist Convention announced here receipts of \$3,974,062 for the year ending Oct. 31, meaning the objective was surpassed by \$124,062. The excess was shared 50-50 between Tennessee Baptist Colleges and schools and the Southern Baptist Convention.

-30-

Indiana Messengers  
Launch 200th Church

EAST GARY, Ind. (BP)--Messengers to the 1964 session of the State Convention of Baptists in Indiana helped get the convention's 200th church underway.

The church, Lincolnway Baptist Church, is located in suburban Gary. It was sponsored by Ross Baptist Church of Ross, Ind. The new church has 35 charter members.

Founding of the church near here backed up the 1964 convention's emphasis on launching 168 new churches during the next four years. Total membership of the 200 affiliated churches and their 50 missions now exceeds 36,000.

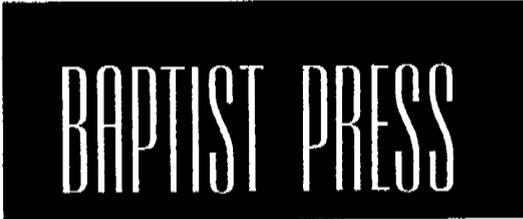
The convention here elected Virgil Clark, pastor, Indian Heights Baptist Church, Kokomo, as its new president. It selected Muncie for its 1965 convention meeting place Nov. 4-6 and Indianapolis for the 1966 site.

It passed a 1965 convention total budget of \$323,897. The Cooperative Program goal is \$196,000 with 26.4 per cent destined for Southern Baptist Convention uses in nationwide and worldwide missions.

The Baptist Historical Society of Indiana was created by the convention. Kenneth E. Taylor of Indianapolis was elected president. He is the convention historian and Indiana member of the SBC Historical Commission.

The convention realigned the committee setup of its 24-member executive board, adopted a resolution supporting the first amendment of the U. S. Constitution, and provided for a new professional staff member next July to work in evangelism and Brotherhood promotion.

RECEIVED  
NOV 11 1964  
BAPTIST PRESS  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



460 JAMES ROBERTSON PARKWAY  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

**Davis C. Woolley**  
**Historical Commission**  
**127 Ninth Ave., No.**  
**Nashville, Tennessee**

519

**NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION**  
**WATCH FOR THE (BP) CREDIT LINE**

FROM WASHINGTON OFFICE  
W. BARRY GARRETT, REGIONAL EDITOR  
1628—16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009  
Telephone: 232-3087

November 11, 1964

Education Fight Again  
Looms In New Congress

By W. Barry Garrett

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Federal aid to education will have top priority in the legislative program of the new Johnson Administration if current indications prove to be true. Along with this will be the knotty problem of public aid to church schools.

National educators have been stymied in the past in their efforts to get federal aid to education. Roadblocks have been thrown up by those who fear federal control and by those who have differing views on tax aid to church schools. New educational ideas are now popping up all over Capitol Hill.

Apparently the "across the board" concept of aid to schools is being abandoned. In its place the idea of "categorical aids" is catching on. The pattern for this was set in the college aid bill passed by Congress last year. According to this plan federal grants and loans may be made to both public and private schools for specific categories, such as aid for teaching mathematics, or science, or languages, or to provide equipment. The plan would specifically forbid government aid to teach religion.

Another approach may be to provide federal funds for schools in especially described categories. The pattern has been set in federal aid to schools in federally impacted areas thus creating special need in particular communities. Other special needs could be described as school districts with large numbers of unemployed or of families on relief or large numbers of dependent children.

Aid could then be requested by, and granted to, school districts rather than to entire states.

A proposal that attracted little attention in the past may get new impetus this coming year. This plan would allocate federal funds directly to the states, where the decisions would be made as to what education projects would be aided. This would shift the church-state controversy from Washington to the state capitals.

Another idea to elevate the importance of education is the proposal to create a new cabinet position for a Secretary of a Department of Education. At present the United States Office of Education is only a subdivision of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Washington Post, prominent daily newspaper here, recently reported that an education task force appointed by President Johnson before the election will recommend inclusion of parochial schools in some federal programs. This task force, headed by John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Foundation, is reported to believe that the National Defense Education Act can be expanded further to give parochial schools more constitutional benefits in several new categories. (The NDEA was amended in 1964 to provide a number of aids to church schools.)

The National Education Association has shifted from adamant opposition to public aid to church schools to endorsement of categorical aids to parochial schools. This is the most powerful education lobby in the nation.

-more-

November 11, 1964

2

Baptist Press

Catholic spokesmen are reported to be highly encouraged. They are quoted as saying that a Protestant President from the South can propose what might have been political suicide for a Catholic President.

The American Federation of Teachers is proposing a reversal of its position and may no longer oppose federal aid to parochial and private education. Such a resolution will be presented to the union's convention in Los Angeles next August.

Although President Johnson has not made a clear-cut statement against federal aid to parochial schools as did President Kennedy, he has made it clear that he plans to fight for every constitutional aid to education that is needed. If the constitutionality of federal aid to church colleges is allowed to stand, it is likely that no distinction will be made by the Congress or the courts in categorical aids to private schools on the elementary and secondary levels.

**BAPTIST PRESS**®

1628 - 16TH ST. N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20009

THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE BAPTIST PRESS

WATCH FOR THE (BP) CREDIT LINE

## PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY PAPER ON EDUCATION

(Note to Editors: The following policy paper from The White House is sent to you for your information. It was issued from the office of the White House Press Secretary for release on November 1, 1964. It is public information and you can make whatever use you wish of it. --W. Barry Garrett)

### The President's Statement

I believe that every child has the right to as much education as he has the ability to receive. I believe that this right does not end in the lower schools, but goes on through technical and higher education -- if the child wants it and can use it.

I want this not only for his sake, but also for our nation's sake. America badly needs educated men and women. And America needs not just more education, but better education.

Nothing matters more to the future of our country. Not our military preparedness -- for armed power is worthless if we lack the brain power to build a world of peace. Not our productive economy -- for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower. Not our democratic system of government -- for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant.

Thomas Jefferson once said, "If we expect a nation to be ignorant and free, we expect what never was and never will be." Our nation's school systems were founded on that proposition.

Today, forty-one million students are enrolled in our public schools. Four million more will enter by the end of this decade. But that is not enough. One student out of every three now in the fifth grade will drop out before finishing high school -- if we let him. Almost a million young people will quit school each year -- if we let them. And over one hundred thousand of our smartest high school graduates each year will not go to college -- if we do nothing.

This cannot continue. It costs too much; we cannot afford it. The whole nation suffers when our youth is neglected.

Twenty per cent of our 18 to 24 year-olds with an eighth-grade education are unemployed -- four times the national average -- while jobs in America are hunting for trained men and women. Jobs filled by high school graduates rose by 40% in the last ten years. Jobs for those with less schooling decreased by nearly 10%.

In the next ten years, thirty million boys and girls are going to enter our job force. Unless we act now, two and one-half million of them will not see the inside of a high school; eight million will not finish high school; and too many of our schools and colleges will be jammed like city buses at rush hour. Our youth will suffer a handicap that no amount of time -- no amount of money -- can remove.

We must act. I pledge now to put education at the head of our work agenda. First, we must broaden and improve the quality of our school base. We will need a minimum of nearly 400,000 new classrooms in our public schools during the next five years to eliminate overcrowding and replace unsatisfactory facilities. We will need over 800,000 new public school teachers in the next five years to keep up with expanding enrollments and to replace those teachers who retire or resign -- and we need to increase incentives so that our best people will be attracted to the teaching profession. But most of all we must provide a good education for every boy and girl -- no matter where he lives.

Second, we must concentrate our teaching resources in the urban slums and the poor rural areas. Our war on poverty can be won only if those who are poverty's prisoners can break the chains of ignorance. This means that we must give our best a chance to do their best.

Third, we must expand and enrich our colleges. Our college enrollment is due to double within this decade. It will reach almost nine million by 1975, and will probably expand to four or six times its present size before this century ends.

Fourth, we must recognize that education is a lifelong process. In today's world, we cannot neglect the adult's need for schooling to keep up with technology.

Fifth, we must strengthen our state and community education systems. We do not intend to forsake our tradition that schools and colleges should be controlled at the local level.

This is neither new nor radical. The late Senator Taft declared, "Education is primarily a state function -- but in the field of education, as in the fields of health, relief and medical care, the federal government has a secondary obligation to see that there is a basic floor under those essential services for all adults and children in the United States."

Every President from Franklin Delano Roosevelt to John Fitzgerald Kennedy worked to build that floor. I plan to get on with the task.

Lyndon Baines Johnson  
President of the United States