

FROM WASHINGTON OFFICE  
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### Johnson Asks Congress For Full Education Aid

WASHINGTON (BP) -- President Johnson has recommended that Congress declare and implement "a national goal of full educational opportunity." He envisions this as including public schools and pupils in private schools.

Whether or not the Congress, the people and the courts will follow the President's reasoning remains to be seen. But already a number of precedents exist that lead him to believe that he is on firm ground.

In a message from the White House to the Congress the President asked for \$4.1 billion for fiscal year 1966 for education programs ranging from pre-school to post-graduate levels.

Johnson's budget requests for education will include \$1.1 billion for programs enacted by the last Congress. He will request \$1.5 billion for new programs.

Specifically, Congress is asked to provide:

- \* \$1 billion to public elementary and secondary schools serving children of low-income families. Under this program "shared services or other special educational projects" would be available to all children in the community.

- \* Grants to states to assist in the purchase of books for school libraries and for student use. These would be available to children in public and private elementary and secondary schools.

- \* Supplementary educational centers and services to help fill the gap in quality education. Under the plan both public and private school agencies would cooperate in planning and administering the supplementary centers.

- \* Regional education laboratories to improve the quality of teaching. The results of these laboratories would be made available to public and private schools.

- \* A program of grants to state educational agencies to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education.

In the field of higher education President Johnson asked for: (1) an additional \$179 million to assist construction of college classrooms, libraries and laboratories; (2) an additional \$25 million for 4,500 more graduate fellowships to overcome college training shortages; and (3) an additional \$110 million to further basic research in the universities, to provide science fellowships and to promote science education.

The President is asking for funds to begin a program of scholarships for needy and qualified high school graduates to enable them to continue in college. The plan calls for help for 144,000 students the first year.

In addition he would expand the work-study program already in existence and would pay by federal funds part of the interest on loans to students to go to college. This proposal was made in an attack on various tax credit devices that have been offered by some Congressmen.

Other aids to higher education would include help for smaller colleges, purchase of books and library materials to improve teaching and research, and grants to colleges concentrating on problems of the community.

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Another recommendation would seek to meet special manpower needs. Under this program the President asks for grants to institutions of higher education for the training of librarians and for teachers of handicapped children.

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#### LBJ's Attempt To Avoid Religious Issue Fails

WASHINGTON (BP)-- President Johnson's attempted "end run" around the church-state issues in education has been successful in some respects. But on other points it appears that he did not succeed, according to C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs here.

The President has proposed a program of "full educational opportunity" for the nation. One of the major snags to federal aid to education in the past has been the demand for aid to parochial schools. Johnson sought to avoid this problem by aiming his aids at persons rather than church schools.

Other approaches attempted by the President have been to label such aids as welfare services or relief of poverty rather than aid to education.

"This distinction is now eroded by inclusion in the Administration's message on education," Carlson observed. "Neither the poverty label nor the public welfare premise is quite convincing where the projects are part of a parochial school," he continued.

The Baptist leader said that the President's church-state principles are "foggy" both in his poverty program and in his education program.

While favoring the fullest possible educational opportunity and the relief of poverty stricken people, Carlson pointed out that such programs "must be carefully designed within the tested principles of a free society." "Among these principles," he said, "religious liberty and a proper separation of church and state are basic."

Serious church-state entanglements are seen by the Washington Baptist observer in the President's pre-school program, the proposed supplementary educational centers and services, grants for library resources and school books for children in public and private schools, the regional education laboratories and in certain aspects of the aids to colleges and college students.

Much of the nation's program for education has already been enacted in the National Defense Education Act, the Higher Education Facilities Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, and other provisions for specialized education. The church-state policies in these laws are set both by Congress and by the rules formulated by the Administration.

Other aids asked by the President have yet to be enacted into law. These include his request for aid to low-income public school districts, the establishment of supplementary education centers and services, school books and library services for public and private school pupils, scholarships for college students and aid to smaller colleges.

Looking forward to the legislative program of the 89th Congress Carlson expressed the hope that congressional hearings would give attention to some major principles in church-state relations. They are:

1. Public programs should be responsibly implemented through public channels and organizations;
2. Public programs of welfare or of education must be handled by agencies that have proper constitutional authority to act; and
3. Public programs should follow the principle of "government under law" rather than "government under need."

Looking at President Johnson's education proposals, Carlson said, "Congress will have a good deal of sweeping to do to find the clear lines" of proper church-state relations. "Congress will have the task of meeting need under law," he concluded.

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Jewel Opens New  
And Larger Library

LIBERTY, Mo. (BP)--For volunteering their services to move more than 87,000 library books, students at William Jewel College (Baptist), get free steak dinners.

The occasion was the moving of the campus library, next door to a new 250,000 volume capacity library building. The structure, to be completed in September, will accommodate 450 students studying at one time.

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James Drake Killed

(1-15-65)

FRESNO, Calif. (BP)--James H. Drake, field director of the Broadway Plan of Church Finance for the California Baptist Foundation, here, was killed instantly when his Cessna plane crashed into a vineyard near Caurthers, Calif., Jan. 10. Drake, who came to the Foundation in 1964 was on his way to fulfill two preaching engagements and hold a church finance conference when the accident occurred. He is survived by his widow.

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Ouachita Reorganizes  
School Of Nursing

(1-15-65)

ARKADELPHIA, Ark. (BP)--Beginning in September, a four-year degree program in nursing will be offered by Ouachita Baptist College in Arkadelphia and Little Rock.

In a joint statement, Ralph Phelps, Ouachita president, and John Gilbreath, administrator of Arkansas Baptist Hospital in Little Rock, said the new nursing school will be known as Ouachita Baptist College School of Nursing. It will use the Little Rock facilities of Arkansas Baptist Hospital.

The three year, non-degree program of nursing now in effect will be phased out beginning September 1966. The school has recently been granted another five-year accreditation by the National League of Nursing.

Both Gilbreath and Phelps emphasized the Ouachita School of Nursing will be completely under the college's control. The curriculum has already been approved by the Ouachita faculty, and teaching appointments in the nursing school will be made by the Ouachita Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Mildren Armour, director of the present school of nursing, will serve as dean of the new institution.

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Students Need Not Fear  
Truth, Says Professor

(1-15-65)

WAKE FOREST, N. C. (BP)--"Theological education is faith's adventure in exercising the mind to the glory of God," declared Raymond B. Brown, professor of New Testament interpretation at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

In his convocation lecture, Jan. 7, Brown further stated that theological education is not afraid to hear any question or to raise any question, for "truth will lead us to Christ and Christ will lead us to truth."

"The student in the seminary must be open to truth," he said. "This does not mean that he will suppose that every new interpretation is better than old ones. Openness to truth does not mean, either, that old interpretations are better. Openness means to examine for one's self and to arrive at mental assent freely given."

Decrying any effort to live in isolation from the larger Christian community, he nevertheless pointed out that Southeastern is a denominational seminary. "It belongs to the churches of the Southern Baptist Convention; we are the hands of their heart's love."

Brown defined the seminary's major tasks as: to provide enlightened leaders and committed ministers to the denomination, and to hold in creative tension the historical revelation, which is a manifestation of eternity and the human situation in which we live and work.

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**WATCH FOR THE (BP) CREDIT LINE**

FROM REVISION OFFICE  
January 15, 1965R. T. McCartney, regional editor  
103 Baptist Building, Dallas 1, Texas  
Telephone: Office — RIVERSIDE 1-1996**Evangelist's Plane Crashes;  
Waits 40 Hours for Rescue**

WOODVILLE, Tex. (BP)--A light plane carrying a former Southern Baptist missionary and a Baptist layman crashed here, badly injuring T. V. (Corky) Farris and killing the pilot, Len Rogers.

For more than 40 hours, Farris lay near the plane, cold and partially paralyzed, waiting for help to come.

By pulling his body with his elbows, he crawled 200 yards towards a highway 400 yards from the wreckage, but passed out because of the strain and shock.

Three days after the crash, Farris was in a Woodville hospital in good condition. He suffered bad bruises, but no broken bones.

Farris is associate in the Evangelism Division for the Baptist General Convention of Texas, and for six years was a Southern Baptist missionary to Japan.

Rogers was a builder who gained nation-wide fame when he constructed an underground home in Duncanville, Tex., (a Dallas suburb) which was copied for a World's Fair exhibit in New York.

When Rogers and Farris flew to Evadale, Tex., near Beaumont, neither anticipated the tragedy that followed.

The two close friends and neighbors who met in Japan during the Baptist New Life Movement evangelistic campaign in 1963 went to the East Texas town on Tuesday, Jan. 19 where Farris was to speak and lead in an evangelism clinic at Central Baptist Church, Evadale.

When the clinic was over Tuesday night, Rogers called the Beaumont weather bureau which predicted heavy fog for the next morning. They decided to return to Dallas that night, but did not file a flight plan with authorities. They planned, instead to radio their flight plan to the Lufkin airport.

The Mooney Mark 21 plane never made it. About 25 minutes away from Evadale's air strip, the fog became more dense, and the ceiling lowered.

They were flying along the tree tops under the fog when air currents began tossing the light plane like a feather. It was an air current, Farris told authorities, that threw the plane into the tree tops, ripping off the wings.

Farris pulled his friend from the wreckage after the crash, but both were knocked unconscious by the impact. Farris was conscious most of the 40 hour wait for help.

It was cold that night, Farris said, and the two men built a fire in a suitcase to keep warm. They had no overcoats, only a few shirts from the suitcase and their suits.

Farris said he realized during the day Wednesday that Rogers was lapsing into unconsciousness more often, and that he must get help.

He tried to crawl to the highway, but passed out in the effort. He said that pressure from the seat belt during the crash had caused temporary paralysis from the waist down.

At one time during the search, a deputy sheriff was reported to have walked within 75 yards of the wreckage, but the trees were so thick the crash was not evident.

RECEIVED  
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

The area is called "The Big Thicket" because of the dense woods. A Baptist pastor from the area compared it to the Florida everglades.

Rogers apparently died sometime during late afternoon or night Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Meanwhile, in Dallas, Mrs. Farris and Mrs. Rogers did not become worried until Wednesday night when they learned that Farris did not show up at a missionary retreat near Dallas.

An intensive Civil Air Patrol search got underway the next morning at dawn, but it was not until 2:00 p. m. that the wreckage was sighted by a private plane landing at the Woodville air strip.

Carroll Cole, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Kountze, Tex., was in the Sheriff's search party which found Farris alive.

Said Cole: "The first thing Corky wanted when we saw him was a drink of water, and an aspirin."

Farris had been trying to get water from stump holes and from leaves to satisfy his thirst.

He was admitted to Tyler Memorial Hospital in Woodville by a doctor who was his schoolmate. They first feared a broken pelvis, but the X-Rays showed only a slight chip on a spinal vertebra.

Farris was forced to cancel out as a conference leader for the state Baptist evangelism conference the following week, but he didn't mind, he was thankful to be alive.

Funeral services for Rogers were to be held at the First Baptist Church of Dallas Saturday, Jan. 16 at 3:00 p. m.

The family requested that no flowers be given, but rather that all such funds be donated to the cause of Baptist missions in Japan.



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