

### From TEXAS REGIONAL OFFICE

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June 11, 1965

#### Furman Accepts Federal Tax Aid

GREENVILLE, S. C. (BP)--A Southern Baptist University here has received \$611,698 from the government under the Higher Education Facilities Act to help complete its science building.

Gordon W. Blackwell, president of the school, emphasized under terms of the assistance, the academic program is "left entirely" to the discretion of University authorities.

Furman University, which accepted the aid, plans to expand its student body to 2000 by 1970, Blackwell continued. He added, "New science facilities are absolutely necessary to provide properly for the instruction of these students."

This government aid allows colleges "to perform more effectively their tasks of teaching and research," according to Blackwell. "The institutions retain complete autonomy as to what shall be taught and how the subject matter will be presented."

In further explaining why Furman accepted the \$611,698 grant from public funds, the school's president said:

"Colleges today are confronted with rapidly increasing student enrolment, coupled with a continually expanding body of knowledge which they are obligated to make available to these students. Private colleges are simply not able alone to provide for these needs. The government, as well as the colleges, has realized that such aid is necessary for the well-being and safety of our nation, as well as for the strengthening of our institutions."

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#### Bluefield, Va., Acts To Open Admissions

6-11-65

BLUEFIELD, Va. (BP)--Trustees of Bluefield College here have adopted a statement that this Virginia Baptist Junior College will operate without regard to race, color or national origin in admitting students.

They pointed out the school, like other Virginia Baptist schools, accepts no federal funds out of principle on church-state separation. Thus, the action was taken without pressure of deciding on Civil Rights Act compliance in order to qualify for government grants.

The school's public relations office said trustees adopted this statement "out of a sense of Christian obligation, although the college has had no racial restriction in its charter for a number of years."

In another action, trustees voted to name a new chapel under construction in honor of Charles L. Harman, who has been president of Bluefield College for 19 of the 43 years it has been in existence.

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#### Southeastern Alumni Appeal For Prisoners

6-11-65

DALLAS (BP)--Alumni of Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary made an appeal here to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro to intervene on behalf of the Baptist leaders sentenced to prison terms by a Cuban court. The group includes two Southern Baptist missionaries who are American citizens.

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The cablegram to Castro read, in part: "David Fite has been our fellow student and Herbert Caudill is known to many of us; we are confident that they are worthy of every consideration you could show them." Caudill and his son-in-law, Fite, are the American missionaries.

Bomar L. Raines, pastor, First Baptist Church, Kings Mountain, N. C., was elected to succeed T. Robert Mullinax, Cary, N. C., as president of the Southeastern Alumni Association.

Truman S. Smith, Richmond, associate secretary for missionary personnel, Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board, was chosen vice-president. Miss Norma Owens, Wake Forest, N. C., secretary to the seminary's president, is the association's secretary-treasurer.

The association held its annual meeting in Dallas where the 1965 Southern Baptist Convention met. The seminary is located in Wake Forest, N. C.

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Pringles Transferred  
To Chitre, Panama

6-11-65

ATLANTA (BP)--Mr. and Mrs. G. Douglas Pringle, missionaries to the Spanish-speaking in Parkview, N. M., serving under the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, are being transferred to Panama.

Loyd Corder, Atlanta, secretary of the department of language missions for the Home Mission Board, announced the transfer of the Pringles.

A native of St. Petersburg, Fla., Pringle will serve as an area missionary in the Chitre, Panama section on the Gulf of Panama. He will also pastor a small Spanish-speaking congregation in Chitre.

He is a graduate of Mercer University, Macon, Ga., and New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary (La.).

Mrs. Pringle, a native of Americus, Ga., is the former Jane Caudill, daughter of the Herbert Caudills, missionaries to Cuba. Herbert Caudill is now serving a 10-year prison sentence imposed by the Havana revolutionary tribunal who charged him with counterrevolutionary activities, espionage, and illegal foreign currency traffic.

Mrs. Pringle is also a graduate of Mercer University and New Orleans Seminary. They have three children, the youngest born April 20 and named Marjorie after Mrs. Caudill.

The Pringles left New Mexico June 1. After a visit with his parents, the George U. Pringles of Marietta, Ga., they will go to Panama.

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Board Names Employees,  
Praises Legislature

6-11-65

DALLAS (BP)--The Executive Board of the Baptist General Convention of Texas adopted here resolutions praising the Texas legislature for rejecting efforts to legalize race track gambling and liquor sold in miniature bottles.

The board also named three new employees to fill vacancies on the state convention staff, and employed a director for a newly-created Baptist historical center at Independence, Tex., where Baylor University was founded in 1845.

The resolutions praised both the Texas senate and house of representatives for "reflecting the will of Texans" on the two moral legislation bills.

Three new employees elected by the board included M. C. Mojica, language missions associate for the Baptist State Convention of New Mexico, who was named associate in the Texas Baptist language missions department.

Bill Tomerlin, Baptist student union director at San Antonio College, was named associate in the state Baptist division of student work; and Wayne Goodell of Dallas, was elected staff artist in the convention's public relations office.

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Earl Allen, a pastor from Sulphur Springs, Tex., was employed as the first director of the historical center at independence, Tex.

Loan requests were approved for four Texas Baptist institutions--Baptist Memorial Hospital in San Antonio, Memorial Baptist Hospital in Houston, San Marcos Baptist Academy, and the University of Corpus Christi.

Reports were brought on Southern Baptist foreign mission efforts in Brazil and Hong Kong, and on a recent evangelistic crusade in Lubbock, Tex.

The 192-member board meets in Dallas quarterly to conduct the business of the Baptist General Convention of Texas between its annual sessions.

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Counseling Group  
Announces Theme

6-11-65

NASHVILLE (BP)--"The Nature of The Church and Its Helping Ministries" will be the theme of the annual Southern Baptist Conference on Counseling and Guidance, Sept. 27-29, at the Southern Baptist Convention Building here.

More than 300 pastors, chaplains, social and denominational workers are expected to attend. Addresses, discussions and sectional meetings will help church leaders understand the role of counseling and guidance in the local church, according to Conference President John M. Price Jr., dean of the school of religious education, New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.

A faculty of 15 will include pastors, denominational workers and medical doctors.

Main speakers for the conference are Edward C. Norman, New Orleans, professor of psychiatry and director of community psychiatry, Tulane University; David M. Reed, New Orleans, assistant professor psychodynamics and mental hygiene, Tulane School of Medicine; Charles A. Trentham, pastor, First Baptist Church, Knoxville, Tenn., and G. Avery Lee, pastor, St. Charles Avenue Baptist Church, New Orleans.

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Wake Forest College  
Gets Valuable Land

6-11-65

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (BP)--A Western Electric Co. office building here and other assets, all valued at an approximate total of \$3½ million dollars, have been presented to Wake Forest College (Baptist) by the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation.

The gift was announced yesterday by Wake Forest President Harold W. Tribble who said that income from the building will be used to strengthen the college's library.

The air-conditioned building was built by the foundation for lease by Western Electric. It was occupied in late 1960 by the company's engineering and technical publications divisions.

The building, which is on a knoll across from the main entrance to the college, is in the shape of an h and has 206,000 square feet of floor space. It is located on a 34-acre tract.

Tribble said additional assets given the local college by the foundation included a cash grant.

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Hughston Named President  
Of Baptist Mission Board

ATLANTA (BP)--The 58-member Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention has named Atlanta Pastor John W. Hughston Jr. as its new president.

Hughston, pastor of Northside Drive Baptist Church, succeeds W. A. Duncan, a retired Baptist pastor in East Point, Ga.

Following convention procedure, Duncan rotated off the Home Mission Board following the recent meeting of the SBC in Dallas.

The election of Hughston took place in December, to be effective when Duncan left the board.

The board, elected by the SBC in annual session, represents Baptist churches in 50 states, and is responsible for the operation of SBC national missions in the United States, Cuba, Panama, and Puerto Rico.

More than 2450 missionaries serve under the board, about 1200 with language people.

Hughston, a member of the mission board since 1960, has served as chairman of its committee on constitution and by-laws, has been a member of the executive committee, and has served on a number of other board committees.

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634 Students Take Up  
Home Mission Tasks

6-11-65

ATLANTA (BP)--Southern Baptist Home Mission work this summer will be strengthened by the addition of 634 student summer missionaries.

The students, all with more than two years of college, will work in most states, including 15 in Hawaii, six in Alaska, and three in Panama.

For the first time, Puerto Rico was on the list, with a married couple and a single youth assigned to the Island.

The student home missionaries come from varied and interesting backgrounds and will go to interesting and varied places.

Miss Nella Popow of Miami, Fla., will serve in New York City. She was born in Germany and she speaks German, Russian, and English. Her father preaches to Russian-speaking groups in Florida.

Then there's Mr. and Mrs. David Wyman, students at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth.

She has a master's degree in psychology and he worked three years as a student mathematician at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico. They will serve in Oregon and Washington.

Dorothy Garrott of Jefferson City, Tenn. and daughter of missionary Max Garrott in Japan, will use her ability to speak Japanese in California.

Not that the experience will help her much, but Gloria Broom of Charleston Heights, S. C. has appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show and the Mickey Mouse Club on television.

Gloria shouldn't have any trouble getting the attention of juniors during Vacation Bible Schools in Arkansas.

Announcement of the appointments of the student missionaries was made by Beverly Hammack of Atlanta, secretary of the special mission ministries for the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board.

The board assigns and directs the work of the student missionaries. Miss Hammack said 24 husband and wife teams are included in this year's group, the largest number of couples ever assigned, and a trend encouraged by the mission agency.

Of the 634 students, 52 will be supported by state Baptist Student Unions through campus donations.

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**R U S II  
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NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION  
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June 11, 1965

Asks First Amendment  
Test of Education Acts

WASHINGTON (BP)-- Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) has kept his pledge to the Congress to introduce a "judicial review" bill to provide first amendment constitutional tests for grants or loans under a number of education acts passed by Congress.

The bill, cosponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D., Tex.), provides for constitutional judicial review of seven major acts of Congress plus "any other act which is administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and was enacted after January 1, 1965."

The first amendment says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

During the debate on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 attempts were made to include constitutional judicial review as a part of the bill. Morse opposed such amendments but promised that he would introduce a separate judicial review bill affecting all education acts.

Under the Morse proposal, civil action could be brought by an institution or agency, or by an individual taxpayer in the District Court of the United States in the District of Columbia. Such suits would be for the purpose of testing the validity of the acts under the first amendment to the Constitution.

According to the bill, filing of such suits would stop payment on a grant or loan until final determination is made by the court. If the grant or loan were declared invalid the institution or agency would have to refund the grant, or the loan with accrued interest.

The bill would also provide that any provision of any act found to be unconstitutional would not affect the remainder of the act.

Although Morse has kept his promise, getting such a bill through Congress and enacted into law is another question. It is speculative whether or not the judicial branch of government would accept determination by the legislative branch of the cases it should hear.

Likewise, whether or not the members of the Senate and House would be willing to enact a law allowing challenge of the constitutionality of other laws they have passed is doubtful. Members of Congress are sworn to uphold the United States Constitution. When a member votes for a measure, the presumption is that he considers it to be constitutional.

Morse's constitutional judicial review bill includes: Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963; Title VII of the Public Health Service Act; National Defense Education Act of 1958; Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963; title II of Public Law 874, impacted area aid; Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; Cooperative Research Act; and other bills enacted after January 1, 1965.

House Bill Seeks Aid  
To Parochial Schools

By W. Barry Garrett

WASHINGTON (BP)-- A Wisconsin Congressman has proposed an amendment to the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to provide public grants for parochial schools to build up their science laboratories and equipment.

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D., Wis.), a Roman Catholic and a long-time advocate of public aid to parochial schools, claims that his bill follows the policy of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. This act authorizes certain public aids to all pupils provided they are public materials under public ownership and public administration.

Zablocki's proposal clashes head on with the basic intent of the new national educational policy, with the historic American tradition of separation of church and state and with the future religious nature of parochial schools. Unless public opinion changes greatly, unless the Supreme Court shifts its position significantly, and unless the Johnson Administration reverses its direction, Zablocki's proposal will face almost insurmountable roadblocks in Congress.

The National Defense Education Act (NDEA) provides matching grants to public educational agencies for purchase of laboratory and other special equipment for use in teaching science, mathematics, history, civics, geography, modern foreign language, English or reading in public elementary and secondary schools.

Nonpublic schools are excluded from this grant program. Instead loans are available to private nonprofit schools for purchase of such equipment. They are repayable in 10 years and bear about four per cent interest. The new proposal would change the NDEA "loan" program to a "grant" program.

Zablocki's proposal overlooks several vital factors. The new education act as a point in public policy deliberately refrained from the authorization of public funds for the purchase of materials or equipment or the construction of facilities for private schools. It would be a misrepresentation to use the act as a precedent to build up the science laboratories of private schools.

Also, the new education act makes provision for the use of public facilities by pupils who might be enrolled in private schools. This is done by the provision for "dual" enrollment in both public and private schools, and by the development of supplementary public educational centers that are available to all pupils in a community.

Furthermore, there is a distinction between providing all pupils with public instructional materials and equipping private schools for their teaching functions. Although the sharp line between the two has not yet been finally legislated or decided by the Supreme Court, guidance can be found in Cochran v. Board of Education and in Everson v. Board of Education.

The Supreme Court in Cochran said that under the "child benefit" theory the line of constitutionally permissible aid does not extend beyond these limits:

1. No religious institution acquired new property through state action;
2. The state kept complete control of the administration and spending of all public funds; and
3. No religious use was made of what the state provided.

The Court further said in Everson: "No tax in any amount, large or small, can be levied to support any religious activities or institutions, whatever they may be called, or whatever form they may adopt to teach or practice religion. Neither a state nor the federal government can, openly or secretly, participate in the affairs of any religious organizations or groups or vice versa."

A solution to many of these problems rests with local public educational authorities and educators. To what extent will they be willing to use public funds to provide educational opportunity for pupils in a dual enrollment program?

Parochial school interests also face a difficult decision. To what extent do they desire public aids which are owned, controlled and administered by public agencies? Such a program could ultimately transform private schools into public schools.

Supreme Court Outlaws  
Anti-Birth Control Law

WASHINGTON (BP)-- The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the right to privacy in outlawing a Connecticut anti-birth control law. In a 7-to-2 decision the Court said the law violates a marital "right to privacy older than the Bill of Rights."

The case arose when two executives of a Planned Parenthood Center in New Haven were convicted under the Connecticut law in 1961. Estell T. Griswold, executive director of the center, and C. Lee Buxton, its medical director and chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Yale, were fined \$100 each. They were charged with violating the law by giving birth control advice and drugs to three married women.

Justice William O. Douglas, in giving the Court's opinion, said the case concerned a "relationship lying within the zone of privacy created by several fundamental constitutional guarantees."

He further stated that the law, in forbidding the use rather than regulating the manufacture or sale of contraceptives, sought to achieve its goals "by means having a maximum destructive impact" upon the marital relationship.

The law made it an offense for "any person" to use any drug or device "for the purpose of preventing conception." Under the state's accessory statute, physicians and others become lawbreakers by counseling use of birth control devices.

Connecticut's law was adopted in 1879, by a predominately Protestant legislature at a time when Protestants generally viewed artificial birth control as immoral.

Attempts in the state legislature to repeal the law have been stymied. Observers note that the House, which is predominately Protestant, has voted to take the law off the books, while the Senate, predominately Roman Catholic, has tabled the measures. In 1963 the Roman Catholic bishops of Connecticut's three dioceses opposed repeal of the law.

Ban of the birth control law was backed by the New Haven Council of Churches, by the Catholic Council on Civil Liberties, and by several Catholic leaders. The Catholic leaders made clear that their opposition to the law did not affect their belief on the morality of the question.

While religious controversy has centered around the law, the case before the Supreme Court was to determine whether or not the law was constitutional.

In a concurring opinion Justice John M. Harlan said the law infringed the "due process clause of the 14th amendment because the enactment violates basic value implicitly in the concept of ordered liberty."

Justices Hugo L. Black and Potter Stewart dissented. While holding that the Connecticut law was "uncommonly silly" they questioned whether it should not be left to the state to repeal it.

Connecticut's law was before the Supreme Court in 1961 but that Court declined to rule on its constitutionality, saying the law was "dead words" ignored by state law enforcement officials and citizens. At that time no arrests had been made under the law.

Massachusetts, New York, Oregon, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas, Delaware, Montana and Idaho forbid the sale of contraceptives, though there is no law against married couples acquiring them for use. Some of these states have clauses permitting their sale "for the prevention of disease only."

RECEIVED JUNE 11 1965 -30-  
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