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**Dirksen Prayer Proposal
Takes Unexpected Turn**

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By W. Barry Garrett

WASHINGTON (BP)--Developments in the status of the Dirksen "Prayer Amendment" took an unexpected turn by action of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments.

The subcommittee has voted the Dirksen amendment out to the full Judiciary Committee "without recommendation," and Senator Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) has announced that he will not force the issue to the floor of the Senate (on Aug. 30) as he previously intended.

It is reported that Dirksen has counted 11 out of the 16 members of the Senate Judiciary Committee as favorable to his amendment. Hence, he says he is willing to let the proposed constitutional amendment take its normal course in the legislative process, rather than forcing direct action on the floor of the Senate.

Other counts, however, estimate that seven in the Judiciary Committee are opposed to the amendment, six are for it, and three are undecided, but leaning toward opposition.

This new action means that the Dirksen amendment is now on the calendar of the Senate Judiciary Committee. No time has been set for action on it.

The present schedule seems to be that the debate on the prayer amendment will come after action on the Civil Rights Bill which is scheduled to begin the second week in September. No one knows how long this may take, but it is anticipated that the prayer amendment may be scheduled in the Senate sometime the first part of October.

In the meantime, those opposed to the Dirksen amendment are seeking a way to substitute some kind of resolution giving the "sense of the Senate" on the subject of the Supreme Court decisions on prayer and Bible reading in public schools.

Dirksen's proposal would give power to certain public authorities to "provide for" and "permit" the recitation of voluntary prayers in schools and other public buildings.

The Senate Judiciary Committee on Constitutional Amendments concluded a week and a half of extensive hearings on Aug. 8.

Developments in the progress of the Dirksen Prayer Amendment have not followed a straight line. They have been so erratic and events have taken such sudden turns that it has been almost impossible to predict with accuracy what might happen.

Even with the above report, either Dirksen or those trying to head off his amendment may come up with something different next week that will again change the picture.

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Martin To Lecture
At Southeastern

8/29/66

WAKE FOREST, N. C. (BP)--James Alfred Martin Jr., Danforth professor of religion in higher education at Union Theological Seminary in New York, will give the fall convocation lectures at Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary here.

The lectures are scheduled in the seminary chapel, Sept. 8 and 9, at 10:00 a.m.

A native of Lumberton, N. C., Martin is a graduate of Wake Forest College (Baptist), and Duke University, receiving the doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University, New York.

He has also taught as an instructor at Wake Forest College, as an assistant at Union Theological Seminary, and as professor at Amherst College.

The author of three books, Martin was awarded the honorary doctor of literature degree by Wake Forest College in 1964.

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Baptists Told Self-Control
Is Sex Revolution Solution

RIDGECREST, N. C. (BP)--In an age of sexual revolution, the church must teach its young people the importance of developing sexual self-control, a leading authority on marriage and the home told a nation-wide Southern Baptist conference here.

David R. Mace of Madison, N. J., told the Southern Baptist Christian Life Conference on "A Christian Interpretation of Sex," that the church today will not get anywhere just warning its young people that they might get into trouble with sex.

Rather, the church must exalt the greatness of sex and develop a Christian ethic of sex that is clear and convincing, declared Mace, executive director of the American Association of Marriage Counselors.

"We can no longer direct youth by external controls," he said. "We must build within them internal controls, for they will have freedom."

Mace advocated teaching young people the principle of self-control because sex "is so good, because it is so precious, because it is so rich."

"Don't squander sex at a lower level," he advised more than 500 Baptists, many of them young people, attending the conference at Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly here.

"Denial now means something better later on," Mace told the youth present. "Marriage is worth waiting for. Until you gain self-mastery," he said, "you will drag a ball and chain through life. You will be enslaved to needs and urges."

Mace, the author of eight books and a recognized authority in his field, listed six aspects of the contemporary sexual revolution in America: (1) the coming of new knowledge and understanding of the nature of sex, (2) the emancipation of women, (3) change in social mores and patterns, (4) medical advances, (5) collapsing taboos, and (6) the quest for individual freedom.

"There has been a colossal decline in social control of sex," observed Mace. Earlier he had said that unless some control of sex is exerted in society, chaos will result.

Citing a revolt of youth today, Mace said that early unchaperoned dating and the use of the automobile in dating has made sexual experimentation inevitable.

"Pairing off too early is not healthy," he said, adding that the United States is unfortunately stuck with a pattern of early dating.

Improved contraceptives, and the birth control pill have undergirded the movement to sexual freedom. Antibiotics have made illicit sex less hazardous from the standpoint of the spread of venereal disease, he said.

Mace concluded that a revolutionary thing is happening in Western Democracy in the quest for individual freedom--the idea that the best way to run society is to give each individual the maximum degree of self-determination and freedom he can handle.

"We do not know yet if this experiment will work," he said.

"Invariably, the Christian church is identified as the enemy in this sexual revolution," he declared.

Mace drew four conclusions for Christians in the face of the contemporary sexual revolution--first that Christians are inescapably involved in this revolution.

"With all of the risks, we would not go back to the era of the church's shame-faced silence about sex," he said.

Mace also concluded that Christians should welcome some aspects of the sexual revolution. He said that the sexual revolution is disproving Freud's theories that the roots of our disorders were all in sex.

Saying that something is happening in psycho-therapy because of the sexual revolution, Mace observed that the real problem is not as Freud described, but rather in the lack of real religion.

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Quoting Erich Fromm, Mace said that man's problems are really rooted in man's sense of meaninglessness in life. Basically this is a religious problem, and we should be grateful to the sexual revolution for leading psychologists to recognize this, Mace said.

Mace, however, added that Christians should deplore other aspects of the sexual revolution, particularly exploitation of sex in advertising. The revolution has made it difficult for young people by surrounding them with erotic pressures and forcing them into situations in which they have no guidance, he said.

In conclusion, Mace called for commitment of today's churches to a Christian re-interpretation of sex.

"We must learn, and we must teach our young people, to develop our own inner controls," he said. "We must develop a Christian ethic which is clear and convincing."

More than 500 persons attended the conference at Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly sponsored by the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. Mace delivered nine lectures on "A Christian Interpretation of Sex" during the week. A similar conference was held with Mace as the lecturer at Glorieta Baptist Assembly, Glorieta, N. M. earlier this summer.

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\$15 Million in Grants
Given Church Colleges

8/29/66

WASHINGTON (BP)--Two Baptist colleges, both related to the American Baptist Convention, are among 43 church-related colleges to receive \$14,953,218 in grants under the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 for the last part of fiscal 1966, according to a report from the U. S. Office of Education.

Colorado Woman's College, Denver, got \$587,142 to apply on a fine arts building. Ricker College, Houlton, Maine, recieved \$227,804 to apply on a library.

Among the other church-related colleges receiving grants for the last of fiscal 1966 were 24 Roman Catholic, five Lutheran, four Methodist, three Presbyterian, and one each of Evangelical Reformed, Assembly of God, Disciples of Christ, Church of the Brethren, and one unidentified.

In its report the U. S. Office of Education summed up its grants to colleges for the year. Grants and loans for a total of about \$627 million were made to 864 different colleges, universities, and branch campuses.

These federal funds helped build or remodel classrooms, libraries and laboratories on about one third of the college campuses in the country.

Grants and loans may not exceed 75 per cent of the total construction costs. The Office of Education estimated that these funds helped to generate about \$2.5 billion in college construction needed to meet mounting student enrollments.

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