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42 Senators Sponsor
Anti-Alcoholism Bill

WASHINGTON (BP)--Forty-two Senators are co-sponsors of a bipartisan bill aimed at making a five-year, \$65.8 million attack on alcoholism, the nation's fourth most serious health problem.

The proposed Alcoholism Care and Control Act of 1969 was introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) and Sen. Frank E. Moss (D., Utah).

The bill is also actively supported by the North American Association of Alcoholism Programs and by the National Council on Alcoholism.

Sen. Javits quoted the U. S. Public Health Service and the Crime Commission as describing alcoholism as ranking behind only heart disease, mental illness and cancer as America's most serious health problems.

"Alcoholism afflicts an estimated 5,000,000 Americans, and roughly 250,000 persons join the ranks of Alcoholics each year," said Sen. Javits.

The New York Senator cited studies which show that:

1. Alcoholism costs American business \$2 billion annually in absenteeism and efficiency;
2. One in every seven new mental patients is an alcoholic;
3. One out of every three arrests in 1965 was for public drunkenness;
4. The \$9 Billion annual cost of traffic accidents can largely be attributed to drunkenness; and
5. Alcoholism cuts the life expectancy of Americans by about 10 to 12 years.

Sen. Moss said, "We estimate that more than 10 per cent of our population is directly involved in some way with problems of alcoholism. Everyone, of course, is at least indirectly involved."

Sen. Moss continued, "There will never be a way to assess fully the amount of suffering, heartbreak, crime, child abuse, juvenile delinquency, poverty, divorce or other problems which can be directly traced to alcoholism."

Specifically, the Alcoholism Care and Control Act of 1969, would:

--Establish a division of alcoholism and alcohol problems within the National Institute of Mental Health with broad responsibilities in the areas of research, education, coordination, prevention, and support for community treatment and rehabilitation programs.

--Provide incentive grants totaling \$15 million in fiscal year 1970 for the construction, staffing and operation of facilities for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism in order to encourage the establishment of such programs.

--Provide grants totaling \$200,000 in fiscal year 1970 for alcohol education directed at the general public, school-age children and special high-risk groups.

--Provide special purpose grants for (1) the development of specialized training programs or materials for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism, (2) research relating to current and projected personnel needs in the field of alcoholism, (3) surveys to evaluate the adequacy of programs for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism, such as detoxification programs, court-supervised programs for alcoholics and programs in correctional institutions and aftercare programs for alcoholics. A total of \$1½ million is authorized for the next fiscal year.

--Provide fellowship grants to professional personnel for training in alcoholism and alcohol-related problems in order to overcome critical shortages of trained people. There is a \$200,000 authorization for the next fiscal year.

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--Establish regional centers for research in alcoholism and alcohol-related problems. Three million dollars is authorized for fiscal 1970.

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California Board Proposes
\$1.35 Million 1970 Budget

4/30/69

FRESNO, Calif. (BP)--The Executive Board of the Southern Baptist General Convention of California approved a Cooperative Program budget goal of \$1,350,000 for 1970, decreasing the goal by \$30,000 over the amount previously planned in an attempt to balance the convention's budget.

If the state convention approves the budget next November in annual session, it would be an increase of \$40,000 over the 1969 budget goal. Of the \$1.35 million, Southern Baptist world mission causes would get 26 per cent.

The goal is \$30,000 less than the \$70,000 increase the convention had hoped to raise during 1970 when it approved in principle last November a five-year plan of Cooperative Program advance.

A reduced objective was set in an effort to balance the convention's budget for the first time in several years, and hopefully assure a considerable "advance section" (funds that come in over the budget goal at the last of the year), which would primarily benefit California Baptist College, Riverside, Calif., according to Robert Hughes, executive secretary of the convention.

In other major actions, the board approved a 1970 state mission offering goal of \$60,000, and voted to sell the Baptist Student center near the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

Rising maintenance costs and the need for major renovation of the 68-year-old building which has housed the Baptist Student Union and international student ministries since 1954 were cited as reasons for the decision to sell the property.

In a report to the board, Executive Secretary Hughes said that 79 churches out of 95 respondents have indicated they plan to increase their giving to the Cooperative Program as part of the five-year plan. He added he is optimistic the convention will reach its goal this year, an increase of \$142,000 over the 1969 goal.

Hughes told the board that reports concerning results in the Crusade of the Americas have been "scanty." He said there have been "some thrilling stories of some churches having outstanding results, but the main reports have seemed little more than average."

Hughes added that the convention is still searching for a state-wide evangelism director, but as yet had no nomination to place before the board.

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New Civil Rights Proposal
Seeks Equal Opportunity

4/30/69

WASHINGTON (BP)--A bipartisan drive to further protect the civil rights of citizens as guaranteed by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution was launched by 34 Senators here.

The proposed Civil Rights Act of 1969 deals with civil rights in jury selection, employment, voting and the work of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D., Mich.), introduced the bill which was drafted jointly by Senators Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.) Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) and Hugh Scott (R., Pa.). Thirty other Senators of both parties cosponsored the bill.

In introducing the bill, Sen. Hart said that it "should be considered as unfinished business" by Congress. He noted that a majority of both houses had indicated support for the provisions in previous sessions, but that filibusters had forced concessions on supporters of the bills.

"To refrain from completing our business because time and a filibuster rule conspired to make certain concessions necessary would be to seriously compromise the nation's commitment to the principle of equal opportunity," Sen. Hart said.

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The four major provisions of the bill would:

- * Establish safeguards against discriminatory selection of jury panels in state courts;
- * Give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission authority to issue cease and desist orders to enforce findings;
- * Eliminate the appropriations ceiling for the Commission on Civil Rights; and
- * Extend the 1965 Voting Rights Act provisions for five more years.

"It is a sad commentary that 100 years after adoption of the 14th Amendment, hardly a term of the Supreme Court passes without the reversal of a state court decision or decisions for discrimination in the jury selection process," Sen. Hart said.

He pointed out that the proposed Civil Rights Act would give Litigants in state courts the same guarantee that litigants in federal courts have--that is, the guarantee that a person be tried by a jury selected without discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, national origin or economic status.

At present the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission does not have authority to enforce its findings relating to discrimination. It is the intent of the new proposed law, Sen. Hart explained, "to increase the commission's effectiveness in achieving conciliatory agreements with companies breaking the law."

In a compromise action an earlier Congress froze the appropriations for the Commission on Civil Rights. Sen. Hart declared that "the commission should not be treated in this stepchild fashion."

The original Voting Rights Act of 1965 would have suspended discriminatory literacy tests and "other tests and devices" for 10 years. But in order to end the filibuster in the Senate and to secure passage of the act, this time limit was reduced to five years. This means that in 1970 the states can re-enact discriminatory voting restrictions.

The new Civil Rights Act would extend the period of non-discrimination in voting rights for another five years.

Sen. Hart declared: "Few of the restrictive laws used to deny the vote have been repealed. Those who would use them for discriminatory purposes are waiting for Congress to default on its obligation to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments. If we do, a mass voter purge could occur."

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Indian Baptist Minister
Dies In Gas Station Holdup

(4-30-69)

ELK CITY, Okla. (BP)--A 27-year-old Cheyenne Indian and Baptist ministerial student, Roy Howlingwater, was shot and killed in an early morning robbery at a service station where he worked in western Oklahoma.

Howlingwater had been working at the station here for about two months to earn money to return to seminary studies.

He was a former student at Clear Creek Baptist School, Pineville, Ky.; Baptist Bible Institute, Graceville, Fla.; and Mobile College (Baptist), Mobile, Ala.

Funeral services were conducted at Hammon (Okla.) High School auditorium with Paul Whitaker, pastor of Hammon Indian Baptist Mission officiating. Burial was in the Indian cemetery at Hammon.

Howlingwater was both baptized and licensed to preach by the mission, and First Baptist Church of Hammon. He attended school on a scholarship from the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board, and had planned to return to Western Oklahoma to work among the Indians.

A truck driver found Howlingwater's body in a pool of blood at the service station. The county sheriff said all the bills were gone from the cash register, and coins were scattered over the floor. The station owner estimated the theft at about \$85-\$90.

Authorities here said Howlingwater apparently died instantly of a bullet in the heart.

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