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Baptist School Student Body
President Answers Women's Lib

by Pamela Stone

ABILENE, Tex. (BP)--During a time when angry women are demonstrating and demanding equal rights, the new ~~student~~ body president at Hardin-Simmons University here has chosen to remain calm.

As the first woman president of the Baptist school here, Jane Hix, a 21-year-old student from Dallas, said she plans to lead Hardin-Simmons in a conservative direction.

Miss Hix did not participate in the national "Women's Strike for Equality" staged on Aug. 26 by the Women's Liberation Movement, even though the strike did seek to emphasize some of her personal concerns--equality for women in employment and education.

Instead, she was working in a positive way, as a woman and student body president, for a better Hardin-Simmons.

"When I ran for office last spring many people were against a woman being president, but during my campaign, I tried to convince them to select a candidate, not on the basis of sex, but who could do a better job," she said in an interview.

The voters must have listened to her campaign, because she defeated her two male opponents by a decided majority.

In her new position of authority, Jane feels that she will have to do a superb job to prevent people from regretting that they elected her.

"I feel that a woman can make it in a man's world, if she's willing to work a little bit harder than her male counterpart," she concluded.

Representing a "conservative" Baptist campus, where girls must be in by midnight on Saturdays and students are suspended for cutting classes, Jane does not seem to resent these rules.

"If we had the same hours in Dallas, I would be against it, but everything in Abilene closes at 10 p.m., so it really doesn't matter," she said laughing. "It's a different environment here."

"And as far as attending class," she continued, "I feel that kids can learn more in class than out, and if a teacher goes to the trouble to prepare lecture material. Then I think the students should show him the courtesy of attending."

In an age when student revolts are commonplace, the attractive brunette thinks students' energies should be channeled in more constructive directions.

She explains, "if you have a feeling that something can be changed, then you should work for the person who is going to change it. I feel that protests alienate the public instead of getting popular support."

This philosophy is one of the underlying reasons why she did not participate in the Women's Liberation Movement strike. Besides, she added, there really wasn't much of a "strike" in this West-Texas city.

Jane, who almost looks too pretty to be a college student body president, is working "through the system" in an effort to bring about changes that she feels would improve Hardin-Simmons.

For example, she is leading a campuswide effort to raise funds for the building of a new library at the Baptist school.

Next November, she and other student representatives from Texas Baptist schools plan to attend the Baptist General Convention of Texas to plead with Baptists in the state to change a rule against Texas Baptist schools accepting federal loans for building construction.

In the meantime, she will begin campus money-making projects to raise all the funds possible for the library. "We plan to hold anything from a walking marathon to a pecan picking contest," she said.

"If we can just get the students involved, then their enthusiasm will hopefully be generated outside the community," she observed.

This, generally, is her approach to her position as the first woman president of the Hardin-Simmons student body--enthusiasm, hard work, and constructive actions; rather than protests, strikes, and demonstrations.

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Home Mission Board Commissions
33 US-2 Workers for Two Years

8/27/70

RIDGECREST, N.C.(BP)--After a commissioning service by the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board meeting at Ridgecrest Baptist Assembly here, 33 young Southern Baptists departed for two years of missions service as US-2 workers in 18 states and Puerto Rico.

When Irene Mika says "Buenos Dias" to her Spanish-speaking parishoners in Puerto Rico, she will do so with an Argentine accent.

Born in Cordoba, Argentina, Miss Mika attend high school in the United States and is a graduate of the University of Corpus Christi, a Baptist school in South Texas, where she was a swimming champion and Homecoming Queen nominee.

Of the 33 US-2 workers commissioned by the board, Miss Mika is the only appointee not born in the USA, and the only one going to one of the areas where the SBC Home Mission Board works that is not a state of the USA.

The others will be serving for two years in the United States (hence the name US-2), in Tennessee, California, Goergia, Virginia, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Michigan, Hawaii, New Jersey, Iowa, Oregon, Illinois, Indiana, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Colorado.

Mary Angela Robinson, a native of Alabama, sets another precedent in the US-2 program this year. She will be the first to work out of the Home Mission Board's Atlanta office assisting the department of Christian social ministries in literacy missions.

There is a striking diversity in this year's group, board officials noted. Their hometowns are scattered throughout the nation and their work experiences reflect varying interests and concerns. Many were college honor students and student government representatives.

Among the appointees are an electrical engineer, Mike Eyer of Clovis, N.M., and a native of Mississippi, James Landru who spent a summer working on a pony farm. Oklahoma Baptist University grad Cathy Gray is a former waitress-entertainer. Alice Whitetree of Vandalia, Ill., is a social worker.

Other US-2 appointees are music directors, camp staffers, and preachers. Thirteen have been student summer missionaries, and three of these have been student summer missionaries two different summers, and one for three summers.

For some appointees, US-2 assignments will mean living far from home. Wayne Harvey, a native of Tallahassee, Fla., will work in the First Baptist Church, East Hartford, Conn. Donald Lee of Starkville, Miss., will move to Lincoln City, Ore., for his tenure as a US-2er.

Some of the new appointees cite Mission 70, a special meeting for youth held Dec. 28-31, 1969, as the catalyst in their decision to apply for US-2 appointment. Others said they were encouraged by a Baptist Student Union director, and one admitted he was "a bit weary of school" after four years of college and two of seminary.

Five appointees will do student work. Others will work in church weekday programs, resort missions, and Christian social ministries.

Many of the young people, all between the ages of 21 and 27, have expressed a desire to enter graduate school at the end of their two year's service. For others US-2 is the prelude to career missionary appointment, board officials said.

In the five-year history of the US-2 program, more than 100 college graduates have been assigned to work with career missionaries and often to establish new mission work as US-2ers. For their two years service, they receive a small monthly salary plus living expenses.

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Golden Gate Goes To Quarter System With Orientation Month

MILL VALLEY, Calif. (BP)--When students registered for the fall term at Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary here, they were greeted with a new quarter system of study and a month of orientation and field education, a new academic dean, two new professors, and the possibility of a new doctoral study program before this year is over.

For the first time, the Baptist seminary on the West Coast will be using the quarter system, rather than the semester system.

A new feature of the system will include a month of orientation and field education programs during September prior to the fall quarter in October.

Under the new system, each incoming student is assigned to a faculty participant in the field education program who will guide the student through his orientation.

Included will be one hour daily of dialogue and discussion among the student and faculty participants. On one day each week, the dialogue and discussion period will be increased to three hours.

The sessions will emphasize ministries in the San Francisco Bay Area, understandings of the Christian ministry, and the design and philosophy of seminary curriculum as it relates to problem solving and meeting human and spiritual needs. The field education program will continue throughout the academic year.

The students may also have the opportunity to study under a new Doctor of Ministries degree plan before the year is out. School officials reported that approval of the doctoral program "is anticipated" by the seminary trustees when they meet Oct. 15.

The new degree, which has been under consideration for nearly a year with the seminary's faculty curriculum committee assigned to study the degree structure, would emphasize the needs of the ministry rather than traditional theological disciplines.

Five other Southern Baptist Convention-owned seminaries are also studying the possibility of offering the Doctor of Ministries as a professional-level degree and all six have agreed not to take action without the approval of the others. The degree has already been approved by the American Association of Theological Schools.

In addition to the new quarter system and the possibility of a new doctoral study program, the students have a new academic dean at Golden Gate also.

He is Elmer L. Gray, a native of Oklahoma who was manager of the Sunday School department for the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board before returning to Golden Gate for his second term of service. Gray taught at Golden Gate from 1959-1967 and was head of the division of religious education.

He succeeds W. A. Carleton, who retired as academic dean and vice president, but will continue in a limited capacity as "distinguished professor of church history."

Two other new professors greeted the students: J. Kenneth Eakins, assistant professor of Old Testament who formerly was at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; and Gordon L. Green, assistant professor of preaching and recent doctor of sacred theology graduate of Golden Gate.

Absent, however, will be Fred L. Fisher, professor of New Testament interpretation, who left in August for sabbatical studies at Cambridge University in England.

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NOTE TO EDITORS: First Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala., in a business session Aug. 26, discussed for two hours a recommendation from their deacons to accept Negroes as members of the church, but took no action on the recommendation. As a part of the recommendation, the deacons called for a special church business meeting on Wednesday, July 29 "and continued on as many successive Wednesday nights as may be necessary," but the church voted to postpone the meeting until Aug. 26 and continue as many Wednesday nights as necessary. Baptist Press will file a story once the church takes action, probably on Wednesday, Sept. 2. For further information, contact the national BP office in Nashville.

--Baptist Press

Bipartisan Group Proposes
National Health Insurance

by W. Barry Garrett

WASHINGTON (BP)--Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D., Mass.) on behalf of a bi-partisan group of senators, has proposed national health insurance legislation, which, if enacted into law will dramatically affect future programs and approaches of both public and private health care services.

Baptists and other religious groups have long been leaders in the development of hospitals and other health care services both for the young and for the aged. These agencies would be affected in the organization, delivery and financing of their future health services, if the new proposals are accepted by the nation.

Joining Sen. Kennedy in sponsoring the Health Security Act of 1970 are Senators William B. Saxbe (R., Ohio), John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) and Ralph Yarborough (D., Tex.) All four of these senators served on the Committee of One Hundred for National Health Insurance which was formed under the leadership of the late Walter Reuther, long-time president of the United Auto Workers.

The committee recently made its report to the nation recommending a system of national health insurance which would make adequate health care available to everyone living in the United States. The new proposed legislation is an attempt to implement the recommendations of the Committee of One Hundred.

The purpose of the Health Security Act, Kennedy explained, would be two-fold: (1) to create a system of national health insurance, and (2) to use the insurance program to bring about major improvements in the organization and delivery of health care.

In introducing the bill, the senator noted that the United States is the only major nation in the world without a national health service or a system of national health insurance. The new program would come into full effect in 1973, but prior to that date a resource development fund would be established to provide funds to improve and strengthen all aspects of the health system.

Sen. Kennedy said that benefits under the program would be available to all residents of the United States, and would cover the entire range of personal health services. Exceptions would be some aspects of nursing home care, mental care, dental care, and certain medicines and appliances.

On the basis of 1969 figures, the senator continued, the bill would have paid for \$37 billion in personal health care services, or 70 per cent of the national total and twice the percentage paid by Medicare and Medicaid.

The Senator emphasized that the new program would not place a new layer of additional federal expenditures on top of existing public and private health expenditures. Instead, he said, it would rechannel present expenditures to achieve a more effective allocation of total health costs.

In explaining further the provisions of the Health Security Act, Sen. Kennedy said that the bill will not create a "national health service" of government-owned facilities and government-employed doctors. Rather, he said, it would establish an effective working partnership between the public and private sectors.

Kennedy attacked "the dismal health record of the United States compared to the other major industrial nations of the world." He pointed out that the USA trails 12 other countries in infant mortality, including all the Scandinavian nations, most of the British Commonwealth, and East Germany.

In other areas, he said that the USA is behind six other major nations in the percentage of mothers who die in childbirth. that the infant mortality rate for non-whites in the USA is twice the rate for whites, that the life expectancy for males in the USA. Trails that of 17 other nations, and that 10 other nations exceed the USA in life expectancy for females.

"Almost every family knows the cruel burden of worry, frustration, and disappointment that mark our search for better health care," Sen. Kennedy declared. "The average American citizen lives in dread of illness and disability. He lives with the uncertainty of not knowing whether to seek medical care, or when to seek it, or how to obtain it. He lives with postponements and delays," he continued.

In his statement to the Senate, Kennedy charged that "the private health insurance industry has failed us." He also pointed out that the medical profession is among the slowest to initiate and accept change.

"The organization and delivery of health care are so obviously inadequate to meet our current health crisis," Kennedy asserted, "that only the catalyst of national health insurance will be able to produce the sort of basic revolution that is needed if we are to escape the twin evils of a national health disaster or the federalization of health care in the seventies."

One of the basic principles of the plan, Kennedy said, is "a working partnership between the public and private sectors. There will be government financing and administrative management, joined with private provision of personal health services through private practitioners, institutions and other providers."

The proposed program would be financed from three sources: 40 per cent from federal general revenues, 35 per cent from a tax of 3.5 per cent on employers' payrolls, and 25 per cent from a 2.1 per cent tax on individual income up to \$15,000 a year.



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