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FEBRUARY 9, 1971

Comprehensive Child Care  
Proposed In U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON (BP)--Two Senators have introduced a bill calling for a bold new program of child care services for all children from birth to 14 years, regardless of family income.

Known as the Universal Child Care and Child Development Act of 1971 (S. 530), the measure is the most comprehensive child care bill to be introduced in Congress.

According to several sources, this and other child care bills will be among the most important legislative proposals to be debated and acted upon in some form during the new Congress. Hearings on the bill have not yet been scheduled.

The two sponsors of the bill are Sen. Birch Bayh (D., Ind.) and Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D., Minn.).

Under the proposals of this particular bill, voluntary community agencies and private, nonprofit groups competent to provide developmental child care would be eligible for contracts to operate a wide variety of services.

Included among the services that would be eligible for funding are: infant care, comprehensive preschool programs, general child care services during evening and night-time hours, day care programs before and after school, emergency care, day care and night care programs to aid working parents, and combinations of any of these programs.

Health, nutritional and social services would be an integral part of the programs funded, according to the bill's requirements. Funds also would be provided for development of professional and non-professional personnel and for planning, research and construction of facilities.

Provisions for bilingual and bicultural services would be included with special attention going to child care programs for Indians, migrants and the children of seasonal farmworkers.

The pricetag for such services calls for \$2 billion in 1972, with an increase of \$2 billion each year in 1973 and 1974. This level of funding, Sen. Bayh said, has been recommended by every major organization concerned with providing universal care for American children.

"Our children are in trouble," Sen. Bayh declared when he introduced the bill in the Senate, "and hence our nation is in danger--and we must move quickly, boldly, and with all the resources needed to reverse the process of child destruction now taking place.

"The problems of children are not isolated, but related to their families and their entire communities," Sen. Bayh said. He explained that the proposals call for a new kind of machinery to be set up to respond to the needs of families and children "at the place where the work must be done--at the community level."

Specifically, the bill would create "child service districts" similar to present public school districts to provide comprehensive services at the community level. Such districts would be so organized as to serve parents and children with a variety of programs to meet children's needs and to provide parent education.

Within such districts the authority for community planning and setting priorities would be invested in an elected board made up of parents. Also, child service advisory councils would be established in each child service district to assure the participation of public and private agencies with established interest and expertise in child care and development services, Sen. Bayh said.

In defending the need for local planning and authority, Sen. Bayh declared the need for "a new constituency...that rises above racial lines, class lines, income lines and cultural lines, a constituency that is willing to work for the benefits of all the citizens of a community, not just a favored few."

The new bill would establish an Office of Child Development within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). It would authorize also the consolidation of all major programs currently in operation to form a single coordinated comprehensive child care and development program within HEW.

In describing the urgency for broader services, Sen. Bayh told the Senate that child care centers "are too significant to become the creature of emergencies. They should have a permanent place in the structure of American social services because they fill a permanent need."

Sen. Bayh pointed to the following facts as evidence that the needs "are both obvious and increasingly urgent":

\* "There are 14 million children in this nation who have working mothers (eight out of 10 of these children are cared for through makeshift arrangements);

\* "There are 2,790,000 mothers who work because they are the sole support of their families;

\* "Of those mothers who work, nine out of 10 do so to satisfy an otherwise unmet economic need: basic support, medical bills, to provide for the future education of the children, etc."

While the proportion of working mothers with preschool children was 10 per cent in the 1940's and 40 per cent in the 1960's, it is estimated that the percentage will increase to between 60 and 70 per cent in the decade of the 1970's, Sen. Bayh noted.

The projected statistics for 1980 of working mothers with children under five years of age will be 5.3 million. Presently that figure is 3.7 million.

"We owe it" both to mothers and children to provide more and better services, Sen. Bayh urged. He referred to research on early child development that provides "convincing evidence" of the importance to intellectual and character development of the early years.

Such a program would "neither be easy to implement nor inexpensive to finance," the Indiana Senator said. "To provide what our children need, when they need it, to the extent they need it will require a real, but I am convinced, long overdue and highly creative commitment to reordering national priorities in favor of an investment in human resources."

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#### Southern Seminary Begins Pastoral Studies Program

2/9/71

LOUISVILLE (BP)--An experimental "pastoral studies" program is being developed at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary here in an effort to provide students with an opportunity to "fill in the cracks" between regular course offerings and the day-to-day practice of the pastoral ministry, school officials said here.

The inauguration of the program is scheduled for the June, 1971, session of summer school. It will be held again during the January, 1972 "Interterm." Thereafter, the program may become a regular feature of the seminary's June, July, and January month-long sessions.

In essence, the program calls for bringing an experienced and creative pastor to the seminary for one month and letting him share his insights on the pastorate through teaching a specific course as well as in fellowship with the students and faculty.

William E. Hull, dean of the School of Theology at the seminary, said the program will provide the students with an opportunity to study under a "top-notch pastor who is on the firing line" and thus not available to teach here year-around.

Different pastors will be invited each time the program is offered. Walter L. Moore, the immediate past president of the Georgia Baptist Convention and retired pastor of Vineville Baptist Church in Macon, Ga., will teach during June, 1971.

Clarence W. Cranford, former president of the American Baptist Convention and pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church in Washington, D. C., will teach during January, 1972.

Funds for the first two sessions have been provided by Warren F. Sewell, Sr., of Bremen, Ga. The program is named after him, and the pastor-teacher will be called the Sewell Visiting Professor of Pastoral Studies.

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Writer-Photographer Meets  
"Jesus People," Joins Them

2/9/71

By James Lee Young

MILL VALLEY, Calif. (BP)--A freelance writer-photographer and his wife who came to California to cover the "Jesus movement," not only reported the phenomenon for a national magazine, but found Jesus Christ and joined the movement they came to cover.

Jack Cheetham, who with his wife, Betty, also a writer-photographer, migrated west from New York City in search of a "Jesus movement" they "felt" was happening in California.

They found their "Jesus People," Cheetham said, and a result was an article in the Feb. 9 issue of Look Magazine, entitled, "The Jesus Movement Is Upon Us." Final copy for the article was written by Brian Vachon, based on interviews, photographs and research by the Cheethams.

But there was another result of the Cheetham's involvement with the "Jesus people" in California. They both found Jesus Christ and asked him into their lives.

Their acceptance of Christ, Cheetham adds, was actually the result of a long-time God-consciousness and their research into the revolutionary movement for Jesus, which Cheetham says has swept eight states.

In it all, Cheetham said he felt the leadership of God. "Mountains were moved in New York City where mountains don't normally move." He explained that he felt God was guiding the publishers, who asked for the material when they hadn't seen copy or pictures.

Their quest for "the Jesus movement" began in New York City when Cheetham told his publishing agent, whom he had known less than three hours, "I'm going to California to find the Jesus people." And, they were off.

Their first contact with the subjects of their search was with a group of young Christians from Melodyland, Calif., which Cheetham said is a Christian center in the Los Angeles area.

"Kids stepped out one after another and told how Jesus had changed their lives," he related.

Cheetham's wife, Betty, who at first tolerated his idea of searching for the young Christians, peered from behind her camera and said, "I think you've found your Jesus People."

Cheetham, 40, related how he met the Jesus people, and through them, Jesus Christ, during a talk to the student body at Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary here. Wearing his hair long and a beard that curls ruggedly under his chin and over his lip, Cheetham was dressed in a bulky mock turtle neck sweater, and faded green trousers tucked into a pair of low-top boots.

"The fire of Jesus Christ seems to be catching on around the world," Cheetham said.

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Observing that young people today have a "longing to know about spiritual things," Cheetham said that if you tell a young person about Jesus Christ, you'd better be prepared to stick around for awhile. "You'll reach him."

Cheetham said the material and photographs he and his wife produced on the "Jesus movement" have been picked up by magazines in Germany, Africa, and Brazil.

He and Mrs. Cheetham are in the San Francisco Bay area, still working as freelance writers and photographers.

But one thing has changed--now, they have joined the "Jesus people."

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