

**BAPTIST PRESS**

News Service of the Southern Baptist Convention

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June 14, 1972

Concerts, Lectures Highlight  
SBC Church Music Conference

By Jane Ferguson

PHILADELPHIA (BP)--Eight concerts and four lectures filled the two-day program of the Southern-Baptist Church Music Conference, meeting at the historic First Baptist Church here.

The program was aimed toward introduction of new materials and techniques in church music, and ideas for adapting these new approaches to individual situations.

The conference opened with a concert by the Singing Churchmen of Oklahoma, directed by James Woodward of Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee. Their program included selections from A Testament of Freedom, a cantata which they presented earlier in the week for the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Woman's Missionary Union here.

Also included were selections in jazz and rock idioms suggesting possibilities for adapting the musical sounds of youth to local church music programs.

Other concerts on the program included a program by the Furman University Concert Choir, Greenville, S. C., featuring all the commissioned anthems for the Church Music Conference from 1967-1971, and introducing the 1972 commissioned anthem, A Psalm For Today, words by Ed Seabough and music by Buryl Red. The choir is directed by Milburn Price.

A concert of sacred music from 16th through 20th centuries was presented by the Youth Tour Choir of First Baptist Church, Huntsville, Ala., directed by H. Kendall Smith.

An organ recital featured Joan Lippencott, head of the organ department of Westminster Choir College, Princeton, N. J.

Several other special concert features were included in the conference program. Elaine Brown, conductor of Philadelphia's "Singing City" Choir, presented a lecture-concert with her choir, which is composed of working people from Philadelphia and surrounding areas.

The Hear and Now Singers of Samford University, Birmingham, Ala., under the direction of Bob Burroughs, presented a fellowship program of popular music and popular-idiom sacred music.

A special feature on the program was the introduction of a new pulpit drama, Celebrate Life, by Ragan Courtney and Buryl Red. It was performed by the Broadman Singers, directed by Elwyn Raymer of the SBC Sunday School Board's church music department.

Another lecture-demonstration was in the area of innovative instrumental possibilities in church music featuring the instrumental ensemble from First Baptist Church of Clarendon, Arlington, Va., under the direction of Paul Welleford.

There were several addresses highlighting the conference, all emphasizing adaptation of a variety of techniques and possibilities to the local situation with regard to materials, people, available budget and other considerations.

The opening address to the church musicians was by William J. Reynolds, new secretary of the church music department, SBC Sunday School Board, Nashville.

In speaking of music for a new day, Reynolds confessed that it is sometimes hard for the church musician to compete with the "world of quadrophonic sound" but continued that "our job is sharing the sound of music for the Glory of God."

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William O'Brien, Southern Baptist music missionary to Indonesia, called for "responsible musicians," using his experiences in Indonesia to emphasize the need for church musicians to consider, not their own likes and dislikes in music, but the nature of the people with whom they work and to whom they minister.

"We didn't think transplanting a five-star Southern Baptist church was going to save the world," said O'Brien. Instead, O'Brien said he has tried to incorporate native instruments, indigenous hymn lyrics and native musical forms to make "opportunity for the Indonesians to speak in their own language their praise to God."

"It's getting late--do you know where your children are?" was the question asked by Mrs. A. L. Butler of the music faculty of East Central State College, Ada, Okla. She emphasized the necessity of reaching small children with the joys of musical expression.

The final lecture on the program was a talk by Irvin "Shorty" Yeaworth, television producer from Chester Springs, Pa., on TV techniques for religious telecasts.

Yeaworth emphasized the necessity of considering the audience to whom the church musician is trying to speak in planning for a religious telecast.

A special musically-accented worship service was led by Richard Myers, Pastor, University Baptist Church, Charlottesville, Va.

Honorary memberships in the Southern Baptist Church Music Conference were presented to Harold Giffin, professor of music at Stetson University, Deland, Fla.; Dupre Rhame, professor emeritus of music at Furman University, Greenville, S. C.; and Dale Brubaker, immediate past church music secretary for the Missouri Baptist Convention.

Resolutions passed by the conference commended the choice of music for the Southern Baptist Convention meeting here earlier, requested that the SBC Sunday Board's church music department be placed in charge of planning music for future sessions of the Southern Baptist Convention, and urged the denomination to consider electing church musicians on SBC committees, boards and agencies.

In other business, president Carl Perry of Knoxville announced election by mail of new officers for the conference. They are: Dewey Kyle, vice president, local church division from Huffman Baptist Church, Birmingham; Hugh T. McElrath, vice president, music educator's division, from Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville; and Paul Bobbitt Jr., vice president, denominational division from the church music department of Florida Baptist Convention, Jacksonville.

The final session included an open forum entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" in an effort to lend direction and purpose to the information gained from conference sessions.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Jane Ferguson is editorial assistant for the Baptist Press, Nashville, and a church musician from Columbia, S. C.

Church Colleges Included  
In New Education Bill

6/14/72

By Beth Hayworth

WASHINGTON (BP)--Church-related colleges as well as others may receive direct federal funds to use any way they choose under provisions of a landmark education bill cleared by both houses of Congress.

President Richard M. Nixon is expected to sign the complex legislative "grabbag" which sets new national policies in education and provides new programs of student assistance, along with extending existing student aid programs.

The bill, "Education Amendments of 1972," authorizes appropriations totalling \$16 billion for old and new higher education programs. About \$1 billion of this amount would be provided annually for general aid to public and private institutions, exclusive of seminaries and departments of religion where students study for religious vocations.

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Church-related schools could get assistance also under the "emergency grants" section of the bill which authorizes \$40 million annually to institutions in severe financial distress. In addition, \$451 million is authorized over the next four years for "developing institutions," which include many private as well as public colleges.

The total amount an institution would receive in general aid depends on the number of graduate students, veterans and needy students enrolled.

Elliot L. Richardson, secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), praised the bill as "truly a landmark in the history of higher education." The legislation "embodies the heart of President Nixon's higher education initiatives," Richardson said.

John W. Baker, acting executive director for the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, said the new approaches in student and institutional aid embodied in the new bill "merit a close examination by Baptists."

Among the questions Baker raised which he said Baptists need to consider are these: "Do the grants to needy students differ substantially from the voucher system which Baptists have opposed for elementary and secondary schools? Would accepting these grants have a carry-over of the general education sphere? Would refusal to accept these public funds be supporting a strict separation of church and state, or would it appear to be an action against poorer students?"

"Do we (Baptists) accept the proposition that there is a basic difference between private higher education and private elementary and secondary education? If we do, does that help solve our church-state problems about building and instructional grants to church-related higher education?"

Baker noted further that "it is simple to raise difficult and involved questions such as these, but it is exceedingly difficult to come up with absolute answers. Difficult decisions lie ahead for boards of trustees and Baptists as a whole," Baker added.

In the field of higher education, the bill sets three principles of federal aid that could have a major impact on church-related schools.

In addition to providing funds for the first time for public and private schools to use as they wish, the bill bans federal funds to graduate schools that discriminate against women. Private undergraduate schools with a tradition of admitting only students of one sex and military academies are exempt from this provision.

Another innovation would make it national policy to provide some financial help from the government to every college student who could not afford the cost of his education. Each student would be entitled to a basic grant of \$1,400, less the amount the student or his family reasonably could be expected to contribute toward his education.

Under this provision, called the "Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program," no grant to a needy student could exceed 60 per cent of what a student needs to attend a particular institution for one year. This new program means that students from well-to-do families would receive no grant and those from poorer families might receive the maximum amount of \$1,400 annually.

Students attending a college or university under these grants -- or under existing work-study grants and federally guaranteed loans -- are to be used to calculate the direct payments to public and private schools to help pay instructional costs which tuitions do not cover.

The formula for the general aid program goes like this: 45 per cent of the aid would be based on the number of students who attend each school with federal assistance; 45 per cent would be based on the total amount of actual federal aid money each institution receives; and 10 per cent would be based on the number of graduate students enrolled at each institution.

Institutions also would receive grants of \$300 for each veteran enrolled, plus an additional \$150 for each veteran participating in a special remedial veterans program.

The omnibus education bill was hotly contested in both houses of Congress because of a compromise anti-busing provision that would delay up to 18 months the implementation of lower court orders that require busing to desegregate elementary and secondary schools.

The Senate vote on the final bill which has been two years in the making, was 63 to 15. In the House the vote was 218 to 180.

For the most part, the congressional debate over the busing provisions overshadowed the major goals of the legislation calling for innovation in policies and programs for higher education. The church-state issues involved in several of the programs authorized were generally ignored in the conference committee and in the floor debate.

The Baptist Joint Committee spokesman attributed the "seeming lack of congressional concern" for the church-state issues to a Supreme Court decision handed down last year. Baker explained that in *Tilton v. Richardson* the court held that certain types of public aid to church-related higher education was constitutional.

"However, the new approaches in aid in this bill have not been tested in the courts and merit a close examination by Baptists," Baker maintained.



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