



**BAPTIST PRESS**  
News Service of the Southern Baptist Convention

**NATIONAL OFFICE**  
460 James Robertson Parkway  
Nashville, Tennessee 37219  
Telephone (615) 244-2355  
W. C. Fields, Director  
Jim Newton, Assistant Director

**BUREAUS**

**ATLANTA** Walker L. Knight, Chief, 1350 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30309, Telephone (404) 873-4041  
**DALLAS** Orville Scott, Chief, 103 Baptist Building, Dallas, Texas 75201, Telephone (214) 741-1996  
**NASHVILLE** (Baptist Sunday School Board) Lynn M. Davis, Jr., Chief, 127 Ninth Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn. 37203, Telephone (615) 254-5461  
**RICHMOND** Jesse C. Fletcher, Chief, 3806 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va. 23230, Telephone (703) 353-0151  
**WASHINGTON** W. Barry Garrett, Chief, 200 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002, Telephone (202) 544-4226

September 19, 1972

**Blackwell Outlines Higher Education Trends for 1970's**

NASHVILLE (BP)--A Baptist college president predicted here that higher education trends in this decade would force Baptist schools to enroll more women and racial minority groups as students and offer more employment opportunities and equal salaries to women and blacks.

Gordon W. Blackwell, president of Furman University in Greenville, S.C., outlined 10 trends "we can count on" in Baptist higher education during the remaining years of the 1970's.

Blackwell was the major speaker for a special conference here for chairmen of state convention Christian education committees, commissions and councils from across the nation. Sponsored by the Education Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, it was the first time the state convention counterpart organization chairmen had met together.

Blackwell, in outlining trends the educators could expect before 1980, said there would be 3 million more college students enrolled in the nation in the next seven years, but most of them would go to state universities and community colleges. He predicted that enrollments at 54 Baptist colleges and universities would not increase greatly.

The Baptist schools will be under more pressure to enroll racial minority students and women, he said, adding that it has been difficult for most Baptist schools to recruit black students because of high tuition costs, lack of scholarship resources, and high admissions standards.

"If we really believe what we say about the morality of racial equality, we will have to hire more blacks on Baptist college faculties," he said. Furthermore, the schools must give equal salaries and employment opportunities for women.

Most Baptist colleges, which have curfews for women students but not for men, may not be able to do so in the future, he added.

Blackwell also predicted the schools would have increased budgets and costs, but not enrollments, thus forcing possible tuition cost increases. "And we already may have reached the turning point beyond which tuition cannot be increased much more without making education too expensive for the student to afford," he added. The gap, he said, between state University tuition and Baptist college tuition is closing, however, because of increases in the state university tuition rates.

Citing a trend in 33 states toward some form of tuition equalization, Blackwell said there is a strong likelihood that public funds will be available to help students overcome this tuition differential. "We can expect expanded federal programs in this area, geared to help the disadvantaged," he said.

Blackwell added that there is need for reinterpretation of church-state relations in this regard. He said he could not see how anyone could hold the view that such tuition equalization aid violates church-state separation since the aid goes to the student, not the institution.

"If students at Baptist schools are ruled ineligible for such aid, I believe we would move toward a state monopoly in higher education," Blackwell said.

Other trends Blackwell cited include higher standards of accountability for college programs, more experimentation with new forms of college government increasingly involving student and faculty participation, use of technological advances in teaching and increased flexibility in academic affairs.

-more-

**DARGAN-CARVER LIBRARY**  
**S. B. C. HISTORICAL COMMISSION**  
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

In a question period, he disagreed with plans by the federal government to study the possibility of taking over accreditation standards, saying "this should be resisted in every way possible. The regional accrediting agencies are a much more effective way of handling accreditation," he said.

Blackwell added that he did not think denominational colleges would lose their tax exempt status during this decade, but he was deeply concerned that Congress might pass tax laws that would make it more difficult for the schools to raise money.

Finally, Blackwell cited a trend toward increased concern for the impact of spiritual values of the colleges, and improved relationships with the denomination. At Furman, for example, he said he was appointing the next day a special task force to study the purposes of Christian higher education.

"We may have to restate our goals and objectives as Baptist institutions," Blackwell said.

"We must understand that anti-intellectualism is not a mark of God's favor but is against God's will. Our task," he concluded, "is to help lengthen the distance between man and animal, and to shorten the distance between man and God."

In another address to the conference, Ben C. Fisher, executive secretary of the SBC Education Commission which sponsored the meeting, told the education chairmen he was convinced that "denominational colleges are here to stay."

Admitting that "it is possible that we may not retain all the denominational colleges we now have," Fisher emphasized, however, that denominational schools fill a void in secular education that is vital to the nation.

Saying that "secular education is drifting at sea," Fisher charged that "there is a new religion in this country, and it is secularism." He pointed out that he did not believe, however, that society would opt for the morality and ethics of the secular society.

"A good word for God needs to be said, and Baptist colleges are saying it." In response to secularism, there seems to be developing a deeper manifestation of religion that we've seen in recent years, he observed.

Fisher said he had never seen more genuine interest among administrators, trustees, and faculties at Baptist schools toward developing a deeper spirit of cooperation between the colleges and the denomination. And a good denominational relationship is the "keystone in the arch of support of Christian higher education," he said.

-30-

Goodman to Speak at SBC  
Radio-TV Awards Banquet

9/19/72

FORT WORTH (BP)-- The president of National Broadcasting Co., Julian Goodman, will be the featured speaker at the Southern Baptist Radio and Television Commission's fourth annual Abe Lincoln Awards to distinguished broadcasters here next February.

Goodman's acceptance to speak at the awards banquet, slated Feb. 8, 1973, at Tarrant County Convention Center, was announced by Paul M. Stevens, executive director of the SBC Radio-TV Commission.

This year's Abe Lincoln program will be combined into one night of festivities, highlighted by the dinner at which Mr. Goodman will speak. The dinner will be followed by a musical program which will feature popular radio and television performers, Stevens said.

Stevens praised Goodman as the kind of person who represents "what we try to encourage with the Abe Lincoln awards--significant contributions by broadcasters to the moral and spiritual life of our communities and the nation."

"He has been an industry leader on a variety of issues involving the relationship between government and broadcasting and the constitutional right of the American people to a free flow of information," Stevens added.

-more-

Earlier this year, Goodman received the International Radio and Television Society's 1972 Gold Medal for his achievements and contributions to broadcasting.

During his more than 20 years with NBC News he produced a variety of news programs and special coverage projects and developed many of the production and program techniques that have since become familiar in radio and television.

He has pioneered in use of tape for radio news reports, helped develop the "instant news specials" initiated by NBC news, managed a worldwide staff of 900 writers, editors and cameramen; directed NBC coverage of political conventions, and supervised numerous specials on the network.

A native of Glasgow, Ky., Goodman attended Western Kentucky University, and was graduated from George Washington University. In 1967 a Baptist school, William Jewell College of Liberty, Mo., awarded him an honorary doctor of laws degree.

-30-

President Proclaims October 2  
As 'Child Health Day, 1972'

9/19/72

WASHINGTON (BP)--President Richard Nixon has asked all agencies and organizations interested in child welfare to observe October 2 as Child Health Day, 1972.

This nation's children represent our greatest responsibility and our greatest hope, the President declared in a White House Proclamation announcing the annual observance

"It is a day to consider the miracle of life, and to realize that all of America's children are in a way the responsibility of every American because they represent this nation's future,

"It is, above all, a day to renew our quest for a world of peace in which all children can grow and live as brothers and sisters," the President declared.

In 1927 Congress authorized the annual observance of Child Health Day on the first Monday in October.

-30-

President Urges More Efforts  
To Help Handicapped Persons

9/19/72

WASHINGTON (BP)--President Richard Nixon has proclaimed the first week in October as national "Employ the Handicapped Week, 1972."

In a White House proclamation honoring the 25th anniversary of the observance, President Nixon praised the contribution handicapped persons have made to the progress of the nation and to local communities.

But more must be done, the President said, urging national leaders in all walks of life to continue their efforts to eliminate prejudice against the millions of handicapped persons in our society.

"We have not yet erased all the prejudice against the handicapped. We have not yet convinced every employer of their worth. We have not yet eliminated all the barriers that hamper their mobility. We have a continuing responsibility to help them towards these ends," President Nixon declared.

Since the establishment in 1947 of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped an estimated eight million handicapped men and women have entered the world of work, "the result of neighbor talking to neighbor," Nixon pointed out.

Although much has been done, there is more that must be done," the President said.

Estimates of Americans who are handicapped range from a low of 28 million persons to a high of over 50 million, according to a recent Senate committee report. These figures include at least 22 million individuals who are physically handicapped, and six million who are mentally retarded.

-30-



**BAPTIST PRESS**

460 James Robertson Parkway  
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

RECEIVED  
SEP 29 1972  
HISTORICAL COMMISSION, SBC

LYNN MAY HO  
HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
127 9TH AVE. NO.  
NASHVILLE TN 37203