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OBU Receives \$500,000 For Learning Center

BUREAUS

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SHAWNEE, Okla. (BP)--Oklahoma Baptist University has received a \$500,000 challenge-matching grant for its proposed Learning Center from the J. E. and L. E. Mabee Foundation, Inc. of Tulsa.

The grant brings the amount pledged for the construction-renovation project to \$1,003,817, according to OBU president Dr. William G. Tanner. OBU must raise an additional \$500,000 by April 1, 1975, to meet the challenge conditions of the grant.

C. D. Forrest, trustee and secretary of the foundation and president of the Mabee Petroleum Co., announced the gift. It is the largest foundation gift for a capital project OBU has ever received, and it is the second large grant the Mabee Foundation has made to OBU. In 1970, the foundation contributed \$200,000 to the completion of OBU's \$600,000 Mabee Fine Arts Center.

The Learning Center project will include the addition to and renovation of OBU's current library, Brittain Hall, and its faculty office building, Owens Hall.

The new addition will contain more than 28,300 square feet of floor space on four floors, bringing the total space in the Learning Center to 58,000 square feet. Total shelf capacity will be increased to 250,000 volumes and the total seating capacity to more than 500. The building will include an audio-visual center.

Prior to the receipt of the grant, OBU's office of development had secured pledges totaling \$500,307 from 175 donors.

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Supreme Court to Decide On 'Carnal Knowledge' Film

4/16/74

WASHINGTON (BP)--Attorney Louis Nizer urged the U.S. Supreme Court here to overturn the conviction of an Albany, Ga., theater owner for showing the highly acclaimed film, 'Carnal Knowledge.'

Nizer, representing the motion picture industry, and attorney Tony H. Hight, who represented the State of Georgia, made oral arguments before the nation's highest court in the case of Jenkins v. Georgia.

The case is the most recent in a series of so called "obscenity" cases which have commanded the court's attention in its last two terms. Last June 21, in Miller v. California, the court declared that each community throughout the nation may impose its own set of obscenity standards if certain conditions are met.

That decision has produced numerous protests not only from the motion picture industry, but also from a variety of groups concerned with the implications of the Miller decision on First Amendment rights.

Nizer argued that the key question before the court was whether a serious work such as Carnal Knowledge would be placed in the same category as hard-core pornography. "To confuse Carnal Knowledge with pornographic imbecility is cultural illiteracy," he insisted.

Nizer further urged the high court to reconsider its "community standards" rationale and choose instead the option of making statewide standards the minimum geographical division in describing a locality. Such a decision is needed, he maintained, because the existence of

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78,200 political subdivisions in the nation imposes an "intolerable burden" on the movie industry in distributing films. Statewide standards of obscenity would "at least diminish the chilling effects" of local tests, Nizer contended.

Nizer also maintained that his client had been denied due process of law in that the jury allegedly brought back a guilty verdict on general grounds rather than on the specific charges in the case.

Attorney Hight insisted in oral argument that the Supreme Court of Georgia used identical language in affirming Jenkins' conviction to that used by the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1973 Miller decision.

Hight argued further that the question of statewide versus local standards of obscenity had not been argued by Jenkins' attorneys either at his jury trial or before the Georgia Supreme Court. The lower courts simply held, he maintained, that the local standards test prescribed in the Miller decision had been properly met.

The issue at stake, he said, was not national or statewide obscenity standards, but whether Georgia had proceeded according to the law in determining the film to be obscene.

The Supreme Court may choose to reopen its consideration of what geographical boundaries should be used in determining obscenity standards. Or, it may choose instead to decide the present case on procedural grounds, specifically, whether Jenkins' constitutional guarantee of due process of law was violated. A third option is to reaffirm its 1973 decision, making obscenity standards a matter of purely local consideration.

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CORRECTIONS

In Baptist Press story mailed 4/15/74 headlined "Helicopters Fly Patients to Eku Baptist Hospital," 12th graph, line 2, it should be Dr. A. Holmes Pickering (instead of Homes), according to corrected information.

In the Baptist Press story mailed 4/15/74 headlined "Home Mission Board Names Mission Personnel," first line of story should read "10 missionary associates" (instead of 19), according to corrected information.

In Baptist Press story mailed 4/11/74 headlined "'Old-Time Revival' Has Strong Ethnic Flavor," 4th graph, first line--The evangelist was Elmer Sizemore, . . .--(instead of Earl).

Thanks
--Baptist Press