

July 17, 1958

Southern Seminary
Reinstates Owens

LOUISVILLE--(BP)--J. J. Owens, one of the 13 professors dismissed from the faculty of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary here, has been reinstated as professor of Old Testament.

The trustee committee said Owens's reinstatement was effective June 12, making it retroactive to the date of his dismissal.

In restoring Owens to his faculty position, the committee said:

"Dr. Owens conferred with the reinstatement committee of the board of trustees . . . in response to an invitation issued to all of the group of 13 professors. Dr. Owens was the only one among the group who accepted our invitation to talk about restoration to faculty status."

It was announced at the same time that the remaining 12 former professors, dismissed with Owens on June 12, would receive salaries through next Jan. 31 "to assure that no financial hardship will be suffered by the men or their families during the period in which they seek other employment."

Previously, salaries were to have ended this July 31.

However, the finance committee of the trustees said that salary payments would end before next Jan. 31 for any of the men who obtain employment elsewhere.

Duke K. McCall, seminary president, also announced that Clyde T. Francisco is remaining with the seminary as professor of Old Testament. Francisco, who was not among the 13, had accepted a call to teach at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth.

McCall said:

"Dr. Francisco had previously been invited to head the department of Old Testament at Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Fort Worth and had accepted. However, in reconsidering the matter Dr. Francisco decided that his greatest opportunity of service would be as a member of the faculty of Southern Seminary."

The seminary president also reported "It is expected that announcement will be made within the next week regarding other faculty additions."

The trustee committee on reinstatement said that the 12 remaining professors dismissed June 12 "have refused to discuss the subject of restoration with the board of trustees through its authorized committee. We believe that the work of the committee has been completed and that the seminary should take immediate steps to provide proper replacements.

"One of the professors, Dr. William H. Morton, is out of the country touring Turkey and in the event, in response to our invitation, he is willing on his return to discuss the subject of restoration, we shall be quite happy to meet with him," the committee added.

Salaries of the dismissed professors, the finance committee of the trustees said, extend for "six months beyond the fiscal year in which these men were employed by or rendered any service to the . . . seminary, and 7-1/2 months beyond the date of dismissal."

Midwestern Library
Contributions Grow

KANSAS CITY, Mo.--(BP) -The library for infant Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary here is growing, thanks to contributions from as far away as Italy.

Acting Librarian L. R. Elliott of Fort Worth sent out an appeal for books last year which was published in secular and Baptist newspapers. The books, he said, were needed for the seminary's opening Sept. 8 of this year.

Checking through the donations, Elliott found that some donors "in their letters specified they had read the article" which told of the need for books.

The largest single collection, he reported, was 184 study books in missions, Sunday school, and Training Union from the library of First Baptist Church, Seminole, Okla.

"The next largest collection was 64 volumes given by A. A. Ward," a pastor at Carthage, Miss., Elliott said. The most distant donor was B. R. Lawton of Rivoli, Italy, a professor at the Baptist Theological Seminary there.

Mrs. J. D. Haden of Nevada City, Calif., was the most distant donor residing within the United States, also the oldest donor. She is over 80 years of age.

Jack R. Trammell, Sardis, Ala., minister, was the first to respond to the printed appeal for books.

One of the most distinctive donations, according to Elliott, was from Mrs. Kate V. Nelson of Edmond, Okla. "Her gift is one of the Bibles used by Eric A. Nelson, Southern Baptist early missionary to the Amazon River valley in Brazil," he said.

Published in Portuguese, Nelson's Bible is marked on nearly every page with his comments in that language---the one spoken by Brazilian people. Mrs. Nelson, the donor, is the daughter-in-law of the pioneer missionary.

"Its leaves are faded but are still legible and the well-worn leather binding attests the owner's burning zeal for preaching the Gospel and winning the lost of that great valley," Elliott noted.

One of the first donations, made prior to the others, was 1000 volumes from the library of the late Dr. Austin Crouch, executive secretary emeritus of the Southern Baptist Convention Executive Committee.

After Dr. Crouch's death last August, the Executive Committee voted to give his library to the new seminary. "It is especially rich in earlier Southern Baptist publications," Elliott said.

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Paducah Hospital
Chaplain Chosen

PADUCAH, Ky.--(BP)--George Miller, pastor of West End Baptist Church, Gadsden, Ala., has accepted the post of chaplain of Western Baptist Hospital here. He accepts the new post Aug. 1.

He is a graduate of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, and completed a course in hospital chaplain training at Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta.

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EDITORS: Add the following paragraphs to July 13, 1958 story headlined "Minister's Home Explosion Scene."

Two days after the incident, Carr reported that there might be no connection between the explosion and his work with the human relations committee.

He said for "several years I've been trying to change the ways of some young hoodlums." Recently, Carr said, some of the youths he had tried to befriend had shown animosity toward him.

He believed the explosion was designed to intimidate rather than to injure him or his family. He said the "young hoodlums" with whom he had been dealing "are fully capable of doing such a thing."

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Statement By President
Duke K. McCall

Dr. Clyde T. Francisco will continue as professor of Old Testament of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Dr. Francisco had previously been invited to head the department of Old Testament at the Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth, Tex., and had accepted. However, in reconsidering the matter Dr. Francisco decided that his greatest opportunity of service would be as a member of the faculty of Southern Seminary.

Dr. Francisco occupies the John R. Sampey Chair of Old Testament Interpretation and is the author of "Introducing the Old Testament," published by Broadman Press in 1950. We are delighted indeed to report that Dr. Francisco has decided to remain with us. He is widely known as an able scholar as well as a popular Bible expositor.

It is expected that announcement will be made within the next week regarding other faculty appointments.

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Statement Of Trustee
Committee On Reinstatement

We are pleased to announce that Dr. J. J. Owens has been reinstated as professor of Old Testament of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Dr. Owens's reinstatement has been voted to be effective retroactively to June 12, 1958.

Dr. Owens conferred with the reinstatement committee of the board of trustees on last Wednesday in response to an invitation issued to all of the group of 13 professors. Dr. Owens was the only one among the group who accepted our invitation to talk about restoration to faculty status.

The other professors have refused to discuss the subject of restoration with the board of trustees through its authorized committee. We believe that the work of the committee has been completed and that the seminary should take immediate steps to provide proper replacements. One of the professors, Dr. William H. Morton, is out of the country touring Turkey and in the event, in response to our invitation, he is willing on his return to discuss the subject of restoration, we shall be quite happy to meet with him.

It will be recalled that approximately two months ago 13 of the 44-member faculty of our seminary made certain demands on the trustees and stated that unless their demands were complied with, their resignations could be expected. These demands were considered first by the school of theology committee of the board of trustees in sessions totaling 5-1/2 days. In addition, lengthy hearings on the subject were held by both the theology school committee and the full board of trustees at Houston on May 22 and 23.

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At a special meeting of the 55-member board, held on June 12, these professors were invited to appear, and after a further lengthy hearing, the 13 were dismissed. A special committee of four members of the board was authorized to confer further with the individuals comprising the bloc of 13 with power to reinstate any or all of them. The special committee of the board of trustees appointed consisted of Joseph E. Stopher, chairman, and Leo T. Wolford, Louisville attorneys; Dr. J. Lamar Jackson, pastor, Southside Baptist Church, Birmingham, Ala., and Dr. Franklin Owen, pastor, Calvary Baptist Church, Lexington, Ky.

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Statement Of the Financial
Board of the Trustees

We wish to announce that the salaries of the 12 professors of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary who were dismissed as of June 12, 1958, will be continued through Jan. 31, 1959. This salary payment extends for six months beyond the fiscal year in which these men were employed by or rendered service to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and 7-1/2 months beyond the date of dismissal. This action is taken to assure that no financial hardship will be suffered by the men or their families during the period in which they seek other employment. Salary payments will be terminated for any one of them when he obtains employment elsewhere.

The financial board, which is composed of C. E. Gheens, chairman; V. V. Cooke, George W. Norton, Russell Procter, Joseph E. Stopher, Leo T. Wolford, W. T. Chapin, Ira Porter, and F. A. Sampson, all of whom are Louisville business and professional men, authorized this action in its meeting on July 11.

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FROM WASHINGTON OFFICE
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July 17, 1958

DC and Home Board To
Build Christian Center

WASHINGTON--(BP)--A new Christian Center will be built in the nation's capital by the District of Columbia Baptist Convention and the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

This decision was reached by a special meeting of the D. C. Convention's executive board recently. M. Chandler Stith is the executive secretary.

According to the agreement with the Home Mission Board the Christian Center will be erected on property owned by the D. C. Convention, and which is located at Barnaby and 9th Streets, S. E. The Home Board will erect the building at a cost of \$75,000 and has agreed to maintain the building and pay the staff workers.

The D. C. Convention will furnish the building, pay for the program of the Center, furnish operating supplies, and provide volunteer workers when they are needed.

The name of the new project will be the Anna B. Johenning Baptist Center. It is named for Mrs. Anna B. Johenning who has operated a Christian Center under the direction of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Association in a needy section of Washington. The present Center will continue at least another year while the new one is getting under way.

Director for the new Center is Miss Edna Woofter, employed by the Home Mission Board. She has already been at work in Washington for the past year.

In another action of the D. C. Board it was voted for the D. C. Convention to put an additional \$2,500 for the Woman's Baptist Missionary Association in the Convention budget. This now makes the WBMA an integral part of the D. C. Convention budget.

The D. C. Board also voted to sponsor a special D. C. Mission Offering the third Sunday in September. The receipts will go for the operation of the new Christian Center.

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Plans Shaping Up For
Religious Liberty Meet

WASHINGTON--(BP)--Plans for the second Baptist Religious Liberty Conference, slated for Sept. 16-18, are being perfected, according to C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs.

Details of the program were worked on by a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Public Affairs Committee, of which Eldon W. Koch, pastor of Berwyn ~~Baptist~~ Baptist Church, College Park, Md., is chairman.

The Religious Liberty Conference, which met the first time at the First Baptist Church, here, last October, is composed of Baptist editors, executive secretaries, seminary presidents, public affairs committee members (both state

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and national), and other Baptist leaders who are involved in church-state problems.

The executive committee decided to continue the Conference as a strictly Baptist meeting. The specific problems to be considered by the Conference will be the application of the Baptist insights to church-state relations. A re-emphasis on the Baptist witness to religious liberty will also be sought by special discussions on the Biblical basis for religious liberty.

The Religious Liberty Conference this year will be in the Calvary Baptist Church of which Clarence W. Cranford is pastor.

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Protests Tax Exemptions For Church Institutions

WASHINGTON--(BP)--"Any exemption granted to a sectarian school under the control and operation of a church is actually a financial concession to a religious institution." This was the testimony of C. Stanley Lowell, associate director of Protestants and Other Americans United for the Separation of Church and State, before the Senate Finance Committee recently.

Lowell's testimony was in opposition to certain proposed revisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The provisions in question would exempt from excise taxes articles sold to nonprofit educational institutions, exempt such organizations from tax on telephone calls, travel tickets, amounts paid for transportation of property to or from such organizations, and from tax on gasoline bought by such organizations.

It is estimated that the amount involved is \$3 million a year paid in excise taxes by nonprofit educational institutions.

Elaborating on the POAU contention, Lowell said that such excise tax exemption to church institutions "violates the spirit of the First Amendment which prohibits any establishment of religion....The sectarian school is the expression of the religious conviction of the particular church which sponsors it. The church cannot expect to enjoy continued freedom in this enterprise if it accepts financial concessions from the state and thereby enters into a tie with the state."

In a second objection to excise tax exemption for church schools the POAU spokesman said that "such exemptions are only part of a chain reaction of financial concessions to separate sectarian schools."

"We contend," he continued, "that these exemptions in the excise tax undertake to do indirectly what the aid to education bills do directly. They are merely different forms of benefit or subsidy to churches....The eventual objective is full tax support for these institutions."

Lowell made it clear that the POAU position is "that tax exemption should apply closely to the property and buildings actually used for worship purposes and not to educational or commercial enterprises connected therewith."

"Historically," he concluded, "the church has suffered more from the state's over-indulgence than from its persecution....We believe that church enterprises should be supported by the voluntary gifts of adherents, not by tax benefits."

The bill, H. R. 7125, has already passed the House of Representatives, and hearings are currently in progress by the Senate Finance Committee.

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Church-State Problems
Posed By Education Bill

WASHINGTON--(BP)--Serious, but not insurmountable, church-state problems are involved in the proposed National Defense Education Act of 1958, according to C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs here.

The bill, known as the Elliott bill or H. R. 13247, proposes vast Federal expenditures for the educational development of the nation, especially in the fields of science, mathematics and modern foreign languages. The House of Representatives will probably debate the bill at any moment, and, if passed there, efforts will likely be made to rush it through the Senate before adjournment of Congress early in August.

"The church-state issues involved in the bill," Carlson reports, "have been given considerable attention in the House Education and Labor Committee. In some of the titles, the bill seeks to recognize the principle of 'separation' and thereby to safeguard against undermining the freedom of church schools to continue as church agencies, as well as to protect the free consciences of the taxpayers lest they be required by law to support religious agencies which they do not believe in. This is generally true of the sections dealing with elementary and secondary education."

The heart of the church-state problems in the education bill is found in the proposed agreements and contracts between the Government and church agencies at the college level, according to Carlson. These would involve governmental supervision of church institutions and extensive use of church agencies for the accomplishment of governmental objectives.

For instance, the proposed student loan funds are to be administered by the institutions of higher education, without distinction between public and sectarian schools and without recognizing the distinctive objectives of many church schools.

"We have reliable information," Carlson states, "that Mr. Elliott's original proposal suggested that the student loans be extended, not through the institution, but through state student-loan agencies. He was voted down in the committee, but this simple change in the bill could still be made by amendment without losing the valuable aid to education which loan funds can provide."

Evaluating the student loan provision of the bill Carlson says, "Insofar as Title III would provide for student loan programs in schools which are church agencies it would put the government and the churches into the student loan business on a cooperative basis. In this partnership the Federal government would provide most of the capital and the church agencies would carry the major administrative load.

"These cooperative arrangements for 'national defense' and 'to meet critical national needs' may present problems for church schools which seek to remain church agencies. How much government supervision will be necessary in order to carry out the 'conditions of agreements,' as specified in the bill and as they will be developed in the administration of the bill, is difficult to conjecture, but the door is open."

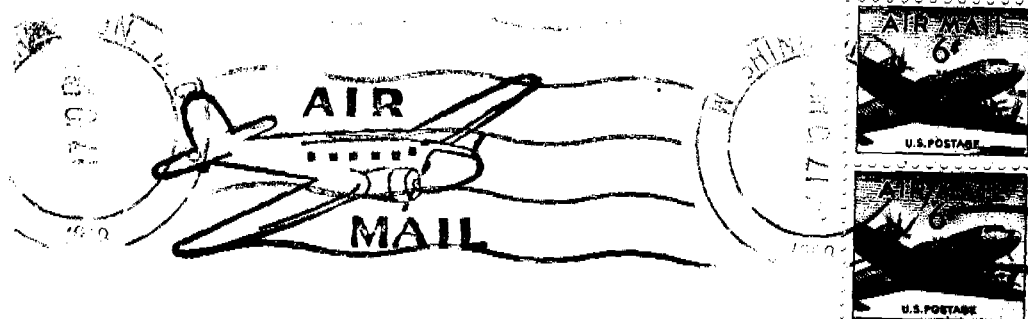
Similar church problems are found in the sections of the bill providing for (1) institutes on the teaching of modern foreign languages, (2) centers for the study of certain languages, and for (3) the training of guidance and testing personnel for secondary schools.

Referring to centers for the study of certain foreign languages and the related cultures, Carlson says, "Since some religious movements have wedded themselves to the cultures of certain areas in the world" some of the provisions of the bill "are far more intimately related to church interests than would appear at first reading. In fact, one can almost predict that some contracts would involve overt proselyting efforts."

Carlson's analysis of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 was neither an attack nor a defense of the bill as a whole, but was designed to point out to the leadership of the nation that the church-state problems involved should be ironed out before its final enactment.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: A factual summary of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 and a church-state analysis of the bill are available from the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, 1628 - 16th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C. The full text of H. R. 13247 may be secured by writing to the House Document Room, United States Capitol, Washington 25, D. C.

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C. EMANUEL CARLSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

W. HARRY GARRETT
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

July 17, 1958

Dear Friend:

Within the past week we mailed to you a summary of the Elliott education bill, now pending in Congress, and known as the National Defense Education Act of 1958. Its number is H. R. 13247. This bill has been reported by the House Education and Labor Committee and is awaiting debate at any time.

The attached analysis by Dr. Carlson is a penetrating insight into the implications of the bill as it affects church-state relations.

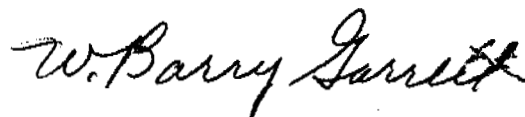
We have no way of knowing just when this bill will be brought before the House, nor have we any way to predict whether or not the House will act favorably on it, nor can we know what amendments might be made before its passage.

However, we do know that the New York Times predicts favorable action on the part of the House of Representatives. We also know that whatever opinion you may have on the bill must be communicated to your Congressman immediately, if it is to have an effective influence.

If you have an opinion on the matter that should be expressed, we suggest that you call or wire your Congressman immediately. It would be unfortunate indeed if we were to repeat the Hill-Burton errors in the field of education.

This analysis of the education bill is part of the service rendered to the Baptist constituency by the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,



W. Barry Garrett

Enc.
WBG:am

BAPTIST JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

1628 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

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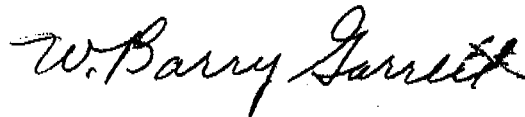
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CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

IN

NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958

(NOTE: This is a church-state analysis of H. R. 13247, introduced by Rep. Carl Elliott, D., Ala., in the House of Representatives, July 1, 1958, and reported out as a "clean" bill by the House Committee on Education and Labor on July 2, 1958. This analysis is made as of July 17, 1958. It is expected that the Rules Committee of the House will schedule the bill for debate in the immediate future.)

By C. Emanuel Carlson
Executive Director, Baptist Joint Committee
On Public Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The House Committee on Education and Labor is recommending for passage H. R. 13247, a 53-page bill consisting of nine titles with various proposals regarding education. The purpose of the bill is "to strengthen the national defense and to encourage and assist in the expansion and improvement of educational programs to meet critical national needs; and for other purposes." Recently this office mailed out a factual summary of the provisions of the bill.

The church-state issues involved in the bill have been given considerable attention in the House Education and Labor Committee. In some of the titles, the bill seeks to recognize the principle of "separation" and thereby to safeguard against undermining the freedom of church schools to continue as church agencies, as well as to protect the free consciences of the taxpayers lest they be required by law to support religious agencies which they do not believe in. This is generally true of the sections dealing with elementary and secondary education.

At the college level, Title II proposes "scholarships to persons," with "payments to individuals," selected by "State Commissions." However, the bill makes no stipulations as to who sets up the "State Commissions" or who determines their policies. Apparently this agency can be public, private, or hybrid. The scholarship program begins with \$17½ million for the year ending June 30, 1958 and looks forward to increasing amounts as needed for the next seven years. The scholarships will be usable in any "institution of higher education," which phrase is inclusive of public, private and sectarian schools. While the scholarships are to be known as "National Defense Scholarships," and while the State Commissions are directed to give "special consideration" to people with "superior capacity or preparation in science, mathematics or a foreign language" there are no limitations on the fields of study which may be undertaken. How many candidate ministers, priests, and rabbis would gain their college training in this way remains to be seen.

Title III proposes loans to colleges and universities for use in setting up student-loan funds. The proposed ratio is 4/5 government money and 1/5 institutional money. The 1/5 can be raised by earmarking currently existing student-loan funds or, if need be, by a separate loan from the government. These loans are to be available for all "institutions of higher education" on the basis of "agreements between the Commissioner (i.e., U. S. Commissioner of Education) and institutions of higher education."

Insofar as Title III would provide for student-loan programs in schools which are church agencies it would put the government and the churches into the student-loan business on a cooperative basis. In this partnership the Federal government would provide most of the capital and the church agencies would carry the major administrative load.

These cooperative arrangements for "national defense" and "to meet critical national needs" may present problems for schools which seek to remain church agencies. How much government supervision will be necessary in order to carry out the "conditions of agreements," as specified in the bill and as they will be developed in the administration of the bill, is difficult to conjecture but the door is open. Since the bill anticipates the government's recovery of its funds beginning in 1966, and since the amount to be returned to the government depends upon the "balance" in the institution's student-loan

fund, a responsible government administration cannot be disinterested or lax in its contacts with the institutions.

Obviously, no school would be required to enter into an agreement with the Commissioner. However, the advantage which accrues to a school which has government funds in its cash register so as to extend to a student an annual \$1000 loan for each of five years is very considerable in comparison with the school which may find it necessary to decline the "agreement." At this point the proposal has the possibility of becoming sectarian aid.

This part of the bill is clearly an attempt to take the loan principle, as previously accepted by many schools for building dormitories, and to use it for the furtherance of the educational programs of colleges and universities generally, without recognizing the distinctive objectives of many church schools and without properly appraising the differences in administrative relations required. If this title becomes law, church schools will of necessity face the problem of clarifying their relationships and of deciding how far to involve themselves with the government and with its legitimate objectives.

We have reliable information that Mr. Elliott's original proposal suggested that the student loans be extended, not through the institution, but through state student-loan agencies. He was voted down in the Committee, but this simple change in the bill could still be made by amendment without losing the valuable aid to education which loan funds can provide.

Title IV is specifically for elementary and secondary "public schools," and provides grants to aid in acquiring equipment for instruction in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages. The funds would be distributed through "state educational agencies." Accordingly, this part of the bill does not seem to involve church-state problems.

Title V, on the other hand, authorizes the Commissioner (U. S. Commissioner of Education) to make contracts with "institutions of higher education" for the holding of institutes on the teaching of modern foreign languages. Such contracts may cover the cost of the institute and pay stipends to the individuals attending, including allowances for dependents and for travel. Similarly, the Commissioner is authorized to contract with "institutions of higher education" for the establishment of "centers" for the study of certain languages and the culture of the areas where those languages are used. The Commissioner may pay up to 50% of the cost of such "centers," including cost of grants to the staff for travel in foreign areas, regions, or countries, and the cost of travel for foreign scholars to such centers to teach or assist in the center. Further, he may pay stipends to individuals undergoing advanced training in preparation for language teaching.

Since some religious movements have wedded themselves to the cultures of certain areas in the world the above provisions are far more intimately related to church interests than would appear at first reading. In fact, one can almost predict that some contracts would involve overt proselyting efforts.

The expansion of Graduate Education, as sought by Title VI, through granting of fellowships to individuals accepted for advanced study likewise makes no differentiation between public, private, or sectarian "institutions of higher education."

The "Guidance, Counseling, Testing" section of the bill is Title VII. It proposes "grants to State educational agencies" to assist in these aspects of education. Participation will be by means of "State plans" submitted to the Commissioner through the "State Educational agency" "which will operate in the secondary schools of such State." For the training of guidance personnel, however, the Commissioner is again authorized to approve "contracts with institutions of higher education."

Title VIII projects a plan for "grants or contracts" for the furtherance of research in the utilization of such mass media as television, radio, and motion pictures for educational purposes. Title IX consists of miscellaneous administrative provisions, including a system of grants to States for better statistical work in the educational field.