

January 23, 1959

Educator Advocates
World Calendar Plan

NASHVILLE--(BP)--"Educational institutions should take the lead in pressing for adoption of a modern calendar," the editor of the Southern Baptist Educator wrote in a recent issue.

R. Orin Cornett, in one of his last editorials before resigning the office of executive secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention Education Commission, advocated the proposed World Calendar.

The World Calendar plan, recommended to the League of Nations in 1931 and under study since 1947 by an agency of United Nations, calls for four identical quarters of 91 days each during the year.

The first month of each quarter has 31 days and the first month of the quarter starts on Sunday. The last day of the year, an international holiday, would come between Saturday, Dec. 30, and Sunday, Jan. 1. The final day of the year would be called World Day and would fall between weeks, rather than being considered part of a certain week.

Leap years would be taken care of in a similar manner with a "Leapday" falling between the week ending Saturday, June 30, and the week beginning Sunday, July 1.

"Those who have served on the calendar committee of a college faculty know something of the difficulties involved in deciding when school shall start, when holidays and examinations should be scheduled, etc.," Cornett said.

"The root of the problem is the cumbersome, illogical, and outmoded Gregorian calendar, in use now for nearly four centuries. Anyone who has recited: 'Thirty days hath September . . . ' should be willing to lend support . . . to the World Calendar."

Greatest opposition to a perpetual calendar, one which can be repeated year after year, has developed in the United States and Britain, according to Cornett. Source of the opposition has been largely "minority religious groups which object to what they consider to be a shifting of the Sabbath."

Cornett added that when the Gregorian, or present, calendar was adopted four centuries ago, the Sabbath was shifted.

A World Calendar "would result in savings amounting to billions of dollars per year in the United States alone, with added dividends in convenience for everyone," he wrote. Holidays would fall at the same time every year, for instance.

"Of all the groups which would benefit from the adoption of a modern calendar, none would profit more than those engaged in the work of education," Cornett declared.

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Editor To Serve As
Associate Secretary

SALEM, Ill.--(BP)--L. H. Moore, editor of the Illinois Baptist, has been given the additional title of associate executive secretary of the Illinois Baptist State Association.

Moore, who lives in Carbondale where state Baptist offices are located, will continue to handle editorial duties as in the past. As associate executive secretary, he will share in the administrative duties of the state association's program.

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He was elected to the associate's position by the state Baptist board of directors at their January meeting here. The board also elected two other leaders:

Harold E. Cameron to serve as secretary of missions for the state association. Cameron, now city missionary in Chicago, will move to Carbondale Feb. 1. He has been in the state missions department since 1952.

S. Otho Williams to be superintendent of the Baptist Children's Home at Carmi, Ill. Williams is pastor of Logan St. Baptist Church, Mt. Vernon, Ill., and will assume new duties Feb. 15. He is former secretary of missions and evangelism of the state association.

The positions to which L. H. Moore and Cameron were elected became vacant with the recent resignation of E. H. Moore, who served as associate executive secretary and secretary of missions. E. H. Moore accepted a call to become executive secretary of the new state Baptist convention in Indiana.

Williams succeeds Wade B. East, who resigned last September.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Southern Baptist Church Music Conference

THE RIGHTEOUS DOTH SING AND REJOICE

Monday, May 18, 1959

Morning Session - Freedom Hall
(Joint with Pastors' and R. E. Conference)

- 9:00 - Song and Praise -- Paul McCommon
- 9:10 - Scripture -- Keener Pharr
Prayer -- Charles McLaughlin
- 9:15 - Welcome to Louisville -- Duke McCall
- 9:25 - Response to Welcome -- Warren Hultgren
- 9:35 - Presentation of Program -- Charles C. Bowles
- 9:40 - "Our Common Task" -- W. L. Howse
- 10:05 - Song and Announcements
- 10:15 - "Doctrine of Christian Growth" -- Walter Moore
- 10:40 - "Teach - Baptize - Teach" -- James L. Sullivan
- 11:05 - Special Music -- Joe Ann Shelton
- 11:15 - "Religious Education in Foreign Missions" -- Baker James Cauthen
(Introduced by James Morgan)
- 11:50 - Prayer -- R. Archie Ellis
- 11:55 - Adjourn

Afternoon Session - Carver School

- Edmond D. Keith - Song Leader
- 2:30 - Devotional Period -- Southern Seminary Choir
- 2:55 - Presentation of Program
- 3:00 - Report of Membership Committee - Dwight Phillips
- 3:05 - "Forward through Teaching and Training" -- W. L. Howse
- 3:30 - Song
- 3:35 - Organ Building and Installation - Panel Discussion
- 4:15 - Miscellaneous Business
- 4:25 - Song
- 4:30 - President's Address
- 5:00 - Meditation Solo

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Evening Session

Gene Sutherland - Song Leader

7:15 - Devotional -- Cumberland College Choir

7:40 - Report of Registration Committee - Nettie Lou Crowder

7:45 - Music in Evangelism - Edwin McNeely

8:10 - Song

8:15 - The Musician as a Spiritual Leader -- J. Thurmond George

8:45 - Meditation -- Solo

9:00 - Education Directors and Music Directors Fellowship -- Fellowship Hall,
Carver School

Tuesday, May 19, 1959

Morning Session

D. Neil Darnell - Song Leader

9:30 - Devotional -- Bison Glee Club

9:55 - Budget Committee Report -- Malcolm Edwards

10:00 - Matters from Executive Council -- Joe Santo

10:10 - Departmental Conferences

10:25 - Song

10:30 - Nominating Committee -- Eugene Bartlett

10:45 - Seminary Workshop -- James McKinney

10:55 - Song

11:00 - Teaching Music to Children -- Panel Discussion

12:00 - Meditation -- Seminary Male Chorale

Afternoon Session

Robert Burton - Song Leader

2:00 - Devotional -- Belmont Glee Club

2:25 - Departmental Conferences

3:40 - Introduction of New Officers

4:45 - Meditation -- Southern Seminary Brass Choir

"In the Midst of the Congregation I Will Praise Thee"

January 23, 1959

Baptist Press

THESE MEN ON RECORD---You'll be sure to find biographical sketches of these Baptist leaders. These men, who serve as executive secretaries of the state Baptist conventions and associations, hold forms being filled out by tens of thousands of Baptists during "Operation Baptist Biography" launched in January. At right is Norman W. Cox of Nashville, executive secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention Historical Commission, who is leading the operation.

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January 23, 1959

Explains USIA Policy On Religious Information

WASHINGTON--(BP)--Although there is separation of church and state in the United States, "religion and state are not separated," according to the official religion policy statement of the U. S. Information Agency.

✓ Elaborating on the policy statement, Ronald Bridges, Religious Affairs Advisor of the USIA, declared that religion plays a significant role in the life of the people of the United States, and therefore it influences Governmental policy in many areas.

Bridges spoke to the National Religious Publicity Council and discussed the religious information policy of USIA which gives direction to the religious content of the Voice of America. "Religion is not to be overemphasized or treated as something separate and unique, but it is to be dealt with forthrightly in the context of American life," the policy declares.

Deploing the use of religion as a weapon against communism or anything else, Bridges nevertheless emphasized the fact that USIA policy calls for a "lookout for Communist actions or statements against any given religion or religious leaders or following and should effectively make such actions and statements known in areas and among peoples where the knowledge of such hostility is useful to clear understanding."

The USIA policy on religion was worked out after much discussion and debate, Bridges explained. It also appeared that the policy is not rigid and inflexible but remains open for suggestion and improvement.

This flexibility appeared when it was pointed out by C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, that the policy statement on religious liberty does not adequately represent the practice of religious liberty in the United States.

The policy statement defined religious liberty only as "the right to worship freely." "Religious liberty in the United States," Carlson asserted, "means much more than the right to worship."

The validity of the observation was recognized by Bridges, who subsequently has invited Carlson to formulate a suggested paragraph for consideration in clarifying the USIA policy statement on the meaning of religious liberty.

Baptists Drop To Fourth
In Congressional Survey

WASHINGTON--(BP)--In a completed survey including both the religious affiliations and "preferences" of members of the 86th Congress Baptists emerged in fourth place. Methodists were first, Catholics second, Presbyterians third and Episcopalians fifth.

A previous Baptist Press report listed the totals of actual religious affiliations of the Congressmen as found in all of the public biographies available at the time. The new report by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress includes the "preferences" of the Congressmen and lists 24 as "Protestants."

The new survey of the Senate reveals 17 Methodists, 14 Baptists and 13 Episcopalians for the top three places. In the House Catholics lead with 91, Methodists next with 88 and Presbyterians third with 55.

The totals for the affiliations and preferences as found by the Library of Congress are as follows: "Protestant," 24; Apostolic Christian, 1; Assembly of God, 1; Baptist, 64; Brethren, 1; Christian Church, 1; Christian Scientist, 2; Church of Christ, 4; Congregational Christian, 26; Cumberland Presbyterian, 1; Disciples of Christ, 9; Episcopal, 61; Evangelical and Reformed Church, 2; Evangelical Free, 1; Latter-Day Saints (Mormon), 7; Latter-Day Saints (Reorganized), 2; Lutheran, 20; Methodist, 105; Presbyterian, 66; Reformed Church in America, 2; Seventh-Day Baptist, 1; Society of Friends, 3; Unitarian, 6; United Presbyterian, 1; Universalist, 2; Roman Catholic, 103; Jewish Congregation, 12; Sikh, 1; not given, 5.

The complete list of Senators and Representatives with the religious affiliation and preference of each can be secured by writing to the Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, Washington 25, D. C. Ask for JK 1052 D, "Religious Affiliations or Preferences Expressed by Members of the 86th Congress, First Session."

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Juvenile Delinquency
Hit By Drug Proposal

WASHINGTON--(BP)--A step to help curb juvenile delinquency has been taken in a Congressional proposal for a Federal law regulating the manufacture and distribution of amphetamine and barbiturate drugs.

✓ The bill was introduced in the 86th Congress by Sen. Thos. C. Hennings (D., Mo.), chairman of the Subcommittee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency.

Hennings pointed out to Congress that, although amphetamine and barbiturate drugs have many legitimate and beneficial effects when properly used, they produce narcotic effects when used for that purpose. Widespread misuse of these drugs has resulted in increased juvenile delinquency and crime, according to reports to the Hennings Subcommittee.

The use of these drugs as narcotics, Hennings explained, lowers the frustration point of the user, causing him to react violently to those standing in his way. Moral values are lowered, courage to commit crime is strengthened, and other harmful mental effects are experienced when these drugs are so misused.

The author of the original law controlling the use and transportation of marihuana, Hennings said the purpose of his new proposal is to protect the public health and to aid local governments in the control of the misuse of amphetamine and barbiturate drugs.

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Bills Would Forbid
Liquor On Airplanes

WASHINGTON--(BP)--Prevention of use of alcoholic beverages on aircraft as a national safety measure is the object of bills before the 86th Congress.

Rep. John Bell Williams (D., Miss.) has introduced the measure in the House, and Sen. Strom Thurmond (D., S. C.) plans to introduce a similar measure in the immediate future.

The House bill would prohibit an air carrier to sell or otherwise furnish alcoholic beverages (including beer and wine) to its passengers, while the Senate proposal is more inclusive. Thurmond's bill would prevent the service or consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard any aircraft while in flight in the United States, forbid the transportation of intoxicated persons, forbid alcoholic beverages aboard the planes, and forbid the consumption of alcoholic beverages by airmen while and prior to engaging as airmen.

A similar bill was passed by the House in 1956, but it never reached the Senate. Other bills of like nature were introduced in the 85th Congress but they never reached the floor of either House.

Observers on the "Hill" state that such bills have little chance of passage as prohibition measures, but that as safety standards they might get through. It was suggested that since Congress does not consider this as primarily a religious problem, the churches as such would have little effect in securing such legislation.

It was further pointed out that before alcoholic beverages can be forbidden by law from aircraft there must be strong support and pressure from local communities. Organizations such as civic clubs and safety groups would have great effect for these bills. Letters from citizens to their legislators in Congress also have much weight.

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Would Provide Nursing
Schools For All Groups

WASHINGTON--(BP)--A \$200 million provision for collegiate nursing schools for both public and private groups has been submitted to the 86th Congress.

Rep. Edith S. Green (D., Ore.) has proposed the Collegiate Nursing Act of 1959 that would provide Federal funds for cost of construction, cost of instruction and scholarships for the development of both old and new schools of nursing. Mrs. Green's bill cites the shortage of nurses with collegiate training and the impossibility of educational institutions furnishing such training without outside financial assistance as the reason for her measure.

The bill would make the grants-in-aid and scholarships available to "any" qualified institution without distinction between public or religious schools as a public health service to the nation.

A maximum of \$500,000 would be available to any school for construction grants with the Federal government furnishing not more than 50 per cent of the costs in established schools and not more than 66 2/3 per cent for new schools.

In established schools of nursing \$25,000 per year would be the maximum grant for cost of instruction, but new schools could secure up 66 2/3 per cent of their costs of instruction.

Scholarships would be granted on the basis of the ability and need of the student applying. These would be for \$1,000 per year and would be payable to the institution.

The proposed legislation would be an amendment to the Public Health Service Act and was referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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School Integration Plan
Submitted To Congress

WASHINGTON--(RP)--A plan for gradual integration of all public schools in the United States has been submitted to the 86th Congress.

Rep. John R. Baldwin (R., Calif.) has proposed that beginning with the new academic year in 1959 all of the public schools shall admit pupils to the first grade on a racially nondiscriminatory basis. The following year the second grade would be desegregated, and so on each year until all pupils in all grade levels in the public schools are integrated.

Baldwin's bill describes a public school as any school which is supported in whole or in part by public taxes or assessments and is located in a State. This raises an interesting church-state question as to how many private and parochial schools would be classified as "public" schools because of tax aid in the form of bus transportation and other benefits.

According to the bill the Attorney General of the United States would be authorized to make and issue such regulations as necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act, and he would have the powers to enforce the same.

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Baptist Editors Gather
Information For '60 Tours

WASHINGTON--(BP)--Five Baptist editors are on a tour of South America in preparation for the Baptist World Congress which meets in Rio de Janeiro in 1960. Purpose of the tour is to gather material to help Baptist tourists understand and appreciate their trip to South America when they attend the Baptist World Congress next year.

The group left New York Jan. 28 by Pan American Airlines and will return Feb. 15. Countries to be visited will be Ecuador, Peru, Panama, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Puerto Rico.

In the group of editors are R. Dean Goodwin of the American Baptist Convention, Martin Leuschner of the North American Baptist General Conference, ✓ Harold U. Triner of the Canadian Baptist, Wm. J. Harvey III of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., and Albert McClellan of the Southern Baptist Convention.

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BWA Leaders Plan For
1960 Congress in Rio

WASHINGTON--(BP)--Two Baptist World Alliance leaders are in Rio de Janeiro helping to plan for the Baptist World Congress that meets there in the summer of 1960.

Theodore F. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., and president of the Baptist World Alliance, and C. E. Bryant, editor of the Baptist World, are conferring with the Rio committees making plans for the Congress. While there they will attend a Latin American mission conference at Rio.

Adams and Bryant will return to the USA on Feb. 13.

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Says Freedom of Worship
Prevails in Argentina

WASHINGTON--(BP)--President Arturo Frondizi of Argentina says that his country practices freedom of worship, although Catholicism is the religion of the nation.

Frondizi's assertion came during a question period at the National Press Club here. The question was, Since Argentina is a Catholic country what is the status of Protestants and other non-Catholic citizens?

In reply Frondizi said that although most of the people in Argentina are Catholic the Constitution of the nation guarantees freedom of worship to every citizen. He further asserted that this is not merely written on paper but that freedom of worship is respected in practice and that Protestants and Jews are free in their worship.

In his speech to the Press Club Frondizi stated that his government is dedicated to the principles of democracy, law, freedom, justice, and universal peace and progress.

Placing strong emphasis on the freedom of the press, Frondizi said that "no effective democracy can exist without freedom of the press, but neither can freedom or democracy exist where there is under-development, stagnation and poverty."

President Frondizi appealed for all American nations to cooperate in the economic development of Latin America as a safeguard for democracy and as a means for preserving peace. He stated that Communism had not made much progress in Latin America, but that it could do so easily unless the development of these countries is achieved.

