



REPORT FROM THE CAPITAL

★ RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ★ BAPTIST PRINCIPLES
★ PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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POLITICAL SCIENCE PROFESSOR APPOINTED FIRST BAPTIST PUBLIC AFFAIRS INTERN

A political science professor in Bethel College, St. Paul, Minn., is the first person to receive appointment under the new Baptist Public Affairs Internship program of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs.

Walfred H. Peterson, who is on sabbatical leave from Bethel, will move to Washington with his family the middle of February for a seven-month research project in some phases of church-state relations, under the direction of C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs.

The first semester of the current school year Peterson has spent as acting assistant professor in the department of political science at Washington State University. He joins the staff of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs for the remaining time of his sabbatical leave.

In announcing the Baptist Public Affairs Internship program, Carlson points out that it is for persons who have adequate qualifications in scholarship, experience and personal gifts to move into research projects with competence. The program is designed for young but mature people who already hold responsible positions as teachers, editors, lawyers, or in other related professions.

The purpose of the Baptist Public Affairs Internship program is to develop the personal competence of the participants in the field of church-state relations, to make their findings available to the Baptist constituency, and to produce resource persons

throughout the nation who can interpret Baptist insights as related to current church-state problems.

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs is entering the new program on a share-the-cost basis. That is, the Committee does not pay all the costs, but is willing to share with the living expenses of the participants while they are in Washington. Persons for whom expense money is appropriated from their organizations or who are on sabbatical leave would be eligible. The program will be implemented further as funds become available.

No candidate for a Baptist Public Affairs Internship will be considered for a period of less than three months, or for more than one calendar year.

Those who participate will make their findings available to the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, but they will also be permitted to publish under their own name or otherwise to make such use of their material as may be most profitable to them.

Peterson is a native of Illinois but received much of his education in Minnesota. He attended the public schools at Moline and did his college work at Bethel College and at the University of Minnesota. He holds the Ph.D. degree in the field of political science.

In addition to his teaching experience at Bethel College and Washington State University, Peterson was a teaching fellow at the University of Washington, 1950-51, and taught the 1958 summer session at Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Ore.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY GREETES MISSIONARIES, EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

President Kennedy assured 62 Baptist missionaries here that he is concerned for religious liberty both in the United States and around the world.

The President said that this country was founded on the principles of religious liberty and political liberty. He expressed appreciation for the contribution that the Baptists and others are making to these ideals everywhere.

The visit with the President was made during a Week of World Missions in the churches of the

District of Columbia Baptist Convention. Arrangements were completed through the office of James O. Duncan, editor of the Capital Baptist and promotion secretary for the convention. The missionaries were from the American and the Southern Baptist Conventions.

Josef Nordenhaug, general secretary of the Baptist World Alliance here, was the spokesman for the Baptist group. He extended greetings to the President from the Baptists of the world and assured him of their prayers.

Referring to the 'new frontiers' program undertaken by the President, Nordenhaug said "it is our conviction that the battle will ultimately be settled on spiritual frontiers; for what is in the hearts and minds of men will ultimately determine how they act."

The President quickly agreed with this expression and referred to his state of the Union message before Congress. In it he bemoaned that "it is one of the ironies of our time that the techniques of a harsh and repressive system should be able to instill discipline and ardor in its servants---while the blessings of liberty have too often stood for privilege, materialism, and a life of ease."

"But I have a different view of liberty," said the President in his state of the Union message.

He reiterated this same feeling to the Baptist missionaries. He assured them that he is with them in their efforts to impart a strong moral fibre into men's characters and in their efforts for religious liberty everywhere.

The President greeted each missionary personally at the door of his office. When all were inside they formed a circle around his desk. He and Nordenhaug stood in front of the desk and chatted informally.

As the missionaries entered they shook hands with the President and told him the name of the country where they served. In his remarks he said, "I want to express my great appreciation for your coming here today, and I am most impressed in hearing the litany of places---Japan, Korea, the Congo...."

"It is a wonderful thing," he continued, "what you are doing...You have a great tradition in your denomination of freedom and you can't have religious freedom without political freedom. The people of this country are strongly behind you and any help that we can give should be made known." --(BP)

NEW ADMINISTRATION ADVISED TO STUDY PRIVATE-PUBLIC SHARE IN EDUCATION

The outgoing Republican administration recommended to its Democratic successors that studies be undertaken "immediately" to determine how governmental and private agencies can share in responsibilities for the education of the Nation.

The retiring secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Arthur S. Fleming, made his statement in connection with two studies he made public on "long-range national objectives in the field of education" during the next 10 years.

The studies, initiated more than a year ago, and conducted by the Office of Education under the direction of Commissioner Lawrence G. Derthick, dealt with "public" elementary and secondary education and with problems in higher education.

Emphasizing the philosophy of partnership between public and private school efforts that has been developed over the past several years in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Fleming expressed his belief that the objectives of the Nation in the field of education could not be achieved "unless the

Federal Government assumes a far greater share of the total responsibility than it has to date."

In this statement Fleming did not indicate what the Federal Government's responsibility for the private program of education might be.

He said, "These studies do not endeavor to identify the 'fair share' of responsibility that must be accepted by government at all levels and by private contributors if these objectives are to be achieved. I believe that studies and discussions looking toward obtaining some agreement on the manner in which this responsibility should be shared should begin at once."--(BP)

BAPTIST MOTHER CHALLENGES CONSTITUTIONALITY OF AGREEMENT WITH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

BROOKLYN, N.Y. -- The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court here reserved decision on an appeal by a Baptist mother legally separated from her Roman Catholic husband who contends that her pre-marriage agreement to bring up any children as Catholics is unconstitutional.

Mrs. Ruth Begley of Brooklyn is seeking to reverse an earlier ruling by Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Beckinella placing her three sons in the custody of their father, Hugh Begley, Jr.

In his decision last July when the separation was granted the judge ruled as binding the pre-marital agreement made by Mrs. Begley as required by Catholic Church law when a Catholic marries a baptized non-Catholic.

Under this agreement the non-Catholic promises that the Catholic party shall have complete freedom in the practice of his religion and that all children born of the marriage will be baptized and reared as Catholics.

Morris Shapiro, Mrs. Begley's lawyer, told the Appellate Division that the pre-marital agreement had been signed by the wife under 'duress.' Mrs. Begley, he said, had been pregnant when the agreement was made and Mr. Begley had warned that he would leave her if she did not agree to a Catholic wedding.

Mr. Shapiro also said that the mother was a "fit person on moral and other grounds" to have custody of the children, while the father was not.

Mr. Begley's attorney, Vincent J. Malone, denied that his client was not morally fit to have the children and said the agreement had been freely made and ratified by Mrs. Begley.

A "friend-of-the-court" brief in support of Mrs. Begley was filed by the American Jewish Congress. In it the congress said that the lower court's order awarding custody of the children to the father because of the pre-marital agreement is an "infringement on religious freedom and an impairment of the church-state separation principle."

Such pre-marital agreements, the congress said, violate the First and Fourteenth amendments to the U.S. Constitution.--(RNS)

**REPORT ON RELIGIOUS AFFILIATIONS OF GOVERNORS
REVEALS CATHOLICS, BAPTISTS, METHODISTS LEAD**

A survey of the religious affiliation of the governors of the 50 states shows that Roman Catholics, Baptists and Methodists each claim ten communicants among the state executives.

The survey was made while most of the governors were in attendance at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration here and revealed that every one of the 50 has a church membership and that most of them are active laymen.

Denominational affiliation of the governors includes six Lutherans, five Presbyterians, four from the United Church of Christ; three Episcopalians, and one each from the Disciples of Christ and Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints (Mormon).

Religious affiliation of the governors is as follows:

ROMAN CATHOLIC (10): Alas., William Egan (D.); Calif., Edmund C. Brown (D.); Colo., Stephen McNichols (D.); Conn., John Dempsey (D.); Ga., William Quinn (R.); Mass., John A. Volpe (R.); O., Michael V. DeSalle (D.); Pa., David L. Lawrence (D.); R.I., John A. Notte (D.); Wash., Albert D. Rosellini (D.).

METHODIST (10): Ala., John Patterson (D.); Ariz., Paul Fannin (R.); Fla., Farris Bryant (D.); Ida., Robert S. Smylie (R.); Kan., John Anderson, Jr. (R.); Md., J. Millard Tawes (D.); N.M., Edward L. Mecham (R.); N.C., Terry Sanford (D.); Tenn., Buford Ellington (D.); Wis., Gaylord Nelson (D.).

BAPTIST (10): Ark., Orval E. Faubus (D.); Ga., Ernest Vandiver (D.); Ky., Bert Coombs (D.); La., Jimmie Davis (D.); Miss., Ross Barnett (D.); Nev., Grant Sawyer (D.); N.H., Wesley Powell (R.); N.Y., Nelson A. Rockefeller (R.); Ore., Mark Hatfield (R.); Tex., Price Daniel (D.).

LUTHERAN (6): Ia., Norman Erbe (R.); Mich., John B. Swainson (D.); Minn., Elmer L. Anderson (R.); S.C., Ernest F. Hollings (D.); S.D., Archie Gudbrud (R.); Va., J. Lindsay Almond (D.).

PRESBYTERIAN (5): Mo., John M. Dalton (D.); N.J., Robert B. Meyner (D.); N.D., William L. Guy (D.); Okla., Howard Edmondson (D.); W.Va., William W. Barron (D.).

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST (4): Ill., Otto Kerner (D.); Me., John H. Reed (R.); Mont., Donald R. Rutter (R.); Vt., F. Ray Keysor, Jr., (R.).

EPISCOPAL (3): Del., Elbert N. Carvel (D.); Neb., Frank B. Morrison (D.); Wyo., John Gage (D.).

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST (1): Ind., Matthew Welsh (D.).

MORMON (1): Utah, George D. Clyde (R.).--(RMS)

1960 ELECTION DRAWS 64% PARTICIPATION

Final official election returns show that 68,838,425 persons--64.4 percent of the civilian population of voting age--participated in the 1960 presidential

election. The chart below, compiled by the American Heritage Foundation on the basis of final state returns and U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the civilian voting age population in each state, ranks the states according to the percentage of potentially eligible voters who actually voted for President.

Residence requirements, poll taxes and many other voting qualifications in state laws bar millions from voting who might otherwise participate. The 64.4 participation percentage achieved in 1960 was an all-time high. The previous high mark was in 1952, when 63.0 percent of the civilian population of voting age participated. --(P.755 in 1960 OQ Almanac)

Rank	State	Civilian Population of Voting Age	Total Vote	Percentage
1	Idaho	372,000	300,451	80.766
2	N. H.	367,000	295,761	80.588
3	Utah	469,000	374,981	79.953
4	N. D.	350,000	278,431	79.551
5	S. D.	388,000	306,087	78.831
6	W. Va.	1,085,000	837,781	77.214
7	Minn.	2,003,000	1,541,887	76.978
8	Conn.	1,590,000	1,222,883	76.910
9	Ind.	2,784,000	2,135,360	76.701
10	Mass.	3,230,000	2,469,480	76.454
11	Iowa	1,669,000	1,273,820	76.321
12	Ill.	6,244,000	4,757,394	76.191
13	R. I.	533,000	405,534	76.085
14	Wyo.	186,000	140,892	75.748
15	Del.	264,000	196,683	74.501
16	Me.	574,000	421,767	73.478
17	Mich.	4,519,000	3,318,097	73.425
18	Alas.	83,000	60,762	73.207
19	Colo.	1,007,000	736,246	73.112
20	Mo.	2,651,000	1,934,422	72.969
21	Wash.	2,703,000	1,241,572	72.905
22	Wis.	2,373,000	1,729,082	72.864
23	Vt.	230,000	167,324	72.749
24	N. J.	3,827,000	2,773,111	72.461
25	Mont.	387,000	277,579	71.725
26	Neb.	857,000	613,095	71.539
27	Ohio	5,833,000	4,161,899	71.349
28	Ore.	1,089,000	775,462	71.208
29	Kan.	1,315,000	928,825	70.633
30	Calif.	9,219,000	6,507,082	70.583
31	Pa.	7,102,000	5,006,541	70.494
32	N. Y.	10,788,000	7,291,079	67.584
33	Okla.	1,399,000	903,150	64.556
34	N. M.	491,000	311,118	63.364
35	Nev.	174,000	107,267	61.647
36	Ky.	1,876,000	1,124,462	59.939
37	Ariz.	680,000	398,491	58.601
38	Md.	1,819,000	1,055,349	58.017
39	Ha.	321,000	184,745	57.552
40	N. C.	2,521,000	1,368,966	54.302
41	Tenn.	2,079,000	1,051,792	50.591
42	Fla.	3,099,000	1,544,180	49.828
43	Ia.	1,770,000	807,891	45.604
44	Tex.	5,329,000	2,311,670	43.379
45	Ark.	1,029,000	428,509	41.643
46	Va.	2,244,000	771,449	34.378
47	S. C.	1,227,000	386,687	31.514
48	Ala.	1,825,000	569,989	31.332
49	Ga.	2,342,000	733,349	31.212
50	Miss.	1,163,000	298,171	25.638
	TOTAL	100,974,000	68,838,425	64.351

PAYMENT OF TAXES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IS DUTY OF ALL CITIZENS, EVEN BACHELORS

"The payment of taxes for the support of the public school system and the preservation of democracy is a privilege and a duty of every citizen," declares C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs.

"Whether or not a person has children, and whether or not he uses the public schools have nothing to do with his payment of taxes for the support of the public school system," Carlson pointed out.

"A community needs roads for many reasons, so public funds are used even though I may prefer to travel other trails or by other means. The communities need public schools more than they need public roads if democracy is to survive and be strong."

"People who have no children pay school taxes the same as those who do, and this does not constitute unfairness or discrimination. Public education is the responsibility of every citizen, whether he is a bachelor or a family man or a devotee of a private school system."

Public education as a bulwark of American democracy was emphasized in Carlson's statement. "Freedom loving Americans must rally to the support of the public school, and if there are shortcomings or problems, the sensible thing to do is not to scuttle the ship but to plug up the leaks."

Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of the New York Roman Catholic Archdiocese recently criticized the advisers of President Kennedy for recommending Federal aid to public education without aid to Catholic schools or to schools of other denominations.

The Kennedy task force report, prepared by six educators, outlined a general program of financial assistance for all public schools. It recommended \$30 per pupil based on average public school attendance and other means of aid.

The Cardinal charged, "For many millions of American parents, this means that they will be taxed more than ever before for the education of their children

but that they cannot expect any return from their taxes unless they are willing to transfer their children to a public grade or high school."

"I cannot believe," he said, "that Congress would discriminate against Lutheran, Baptist, Catholic or Jewish parents - Americans all - in the allocation of public funds."

Spellman's remarks immediately evoked response from Protestants both in New York and Washington.

Oswald C. J. Hoffman, public relations director of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod, which operates the largest system of Protestant elementary schools in the Nation, said:

"Let Cardinal Spellman speak for himself. He does not speak for us Lutherans...As Americans who accept the traditional American policy of church-state separation, we Lutherans would not feel discriminated against if Federal funds were appropriated only for public schools."

"In fact," Hoffman continued, "we think that Federal assistance, if there has to be such assistance, should be restricted to public schools...We Lutherans agree with the President-elect rather than Cardinal Spellman."

W. Hubert Porter, associate general secretary of the American Baptist Convention, said, "It is most unfortunate that a leading Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church would attack a position to which President-elect Kennedy pledged himself repeatedly before nation-wide audiences during his successful campaign for the presidency: not to use public funds for parochial schools."

"I believe," Porter continued, "that the use of the public treasury for the support of any sectarian purpose is a violation of a basic liberty which is essential to our American heritage, for it employs the power of Government in coercing many citizens to support religious objectives of which they cannot conscientiously approve."

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