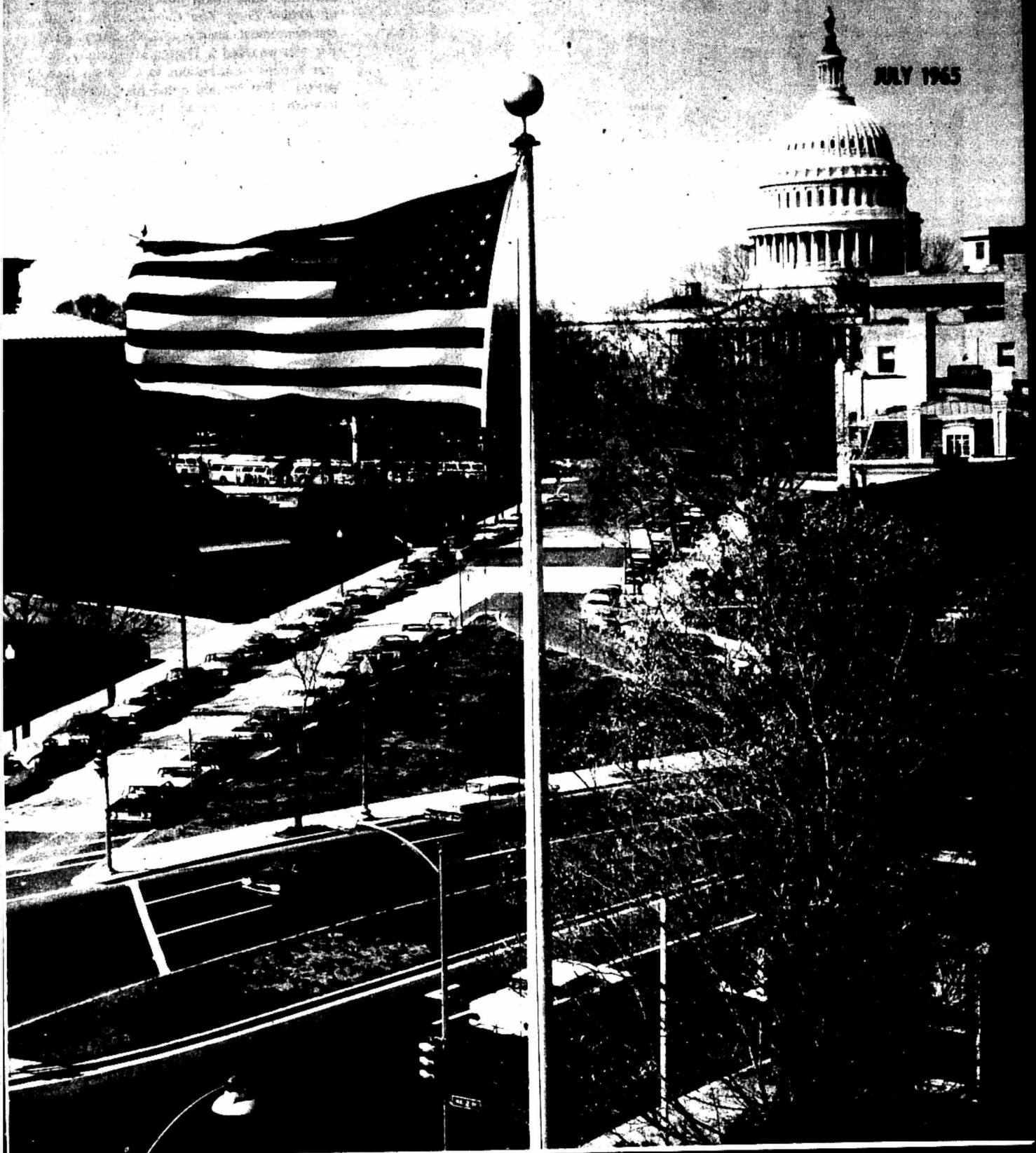


# REPORT FROM THE CAPITAL

JULY 1965





**NEW LOCATION**—After July 1 the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs will be located on the third floor of the office building of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The new address will be 200 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. 20002.

### Cover Story

## Baptist Joint Committee Moves To Capitol Hill

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs will move its offices to newly leased quarters on Capitol Hill, according to C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director.

The new location is the third floor of the Veterans of Foreign Wars building. The five-story, white marble office building overlooks the United States Capitol. It is located one block from the Supreme Court building and two blocks from the Library of Congress.

The move, effective July 1, was authorized by the Baptist Joint Committee at its semi-annual meeting in March with final details to be worked out. At the same time,

the Committee okayed a new program of study and research to begin in the fall and the employment of a research director.

The new research program called for relocation of the entire operation of the Committee. For the past several years the Committee has occupied the fourth floor of the Baptist Building here.

Walfred H. Peterson, the new director of research, will begin his work with the Committee on August 1. This brings the executive staff of the Baptist Joint Committee to four full-time men. In addition to the executive director and the research director, there are two other associates in

## OBU Honors Editor With Doctor's Degree

By C. Emanuel Carlson

Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee, conferred outstanding honors on the editor of *Report From The Capital* at its recent commencement exercises. W. Barry Garrett was awarded a Doctor of Divinity degree for his contributions to Christian journalism. The citation noted his "dedication to truth, his mastery of objective appraisal, and his depth of understanding."

Mr. Garrett, a graduate of Baylor University, Waco, Tex., and of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., was cited as a distinguished Oklahoman who has become "a scholar of distinction, an alert and accurate reporter of denominational events," and a "perceptive commentator on religious matters of international significance."

His analyses of religious assemblies, including two sessions of the Vatican Council, giving "an enlightened view of Christianity's current issues," was seen as a contribution to an "increasing appreciation of Baptist views."

For the past seven and one-half years Mr. Garrett has been associate director for information services of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs. He is also Washington regional editor for Baptist Press, news service of the Southern Baptist Convention, and editor of Baptist Public Affairs (BPA), a news service of the Baptist Joint Committee.

the work. W. Barry Garrett is associate director for information services, and James M. Sapp is associate director for correlation services.

Carlson said the new location on Capitol Hill will increase the effectiveness of the work of the Baptist Joint Committee. Close proximity to the Library of Congress, the Supreme Court, the Capitol, and the Senate and House office buildings will be especially valuable to the research and information programs, he said.

(Continued on page 8)

**REPORT FROM THE CAPITAL**—a bulletin published 10 months during the year by the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, 200 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. A purpose of the bulletin is to set forth information and interpretation about public affairs that are relevant to Baptist principles.

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs is a denominational agency maintained by the American Baptist Convention, Baptist Federation of Canada, Baptist General Conference, National Baptist Convention, National Baptist Convention, Inc., North American Baptist General Conference, Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, and the Southern Baptist Convention.

**Executive Staff** of the Committee: C. Emanuel Carlson, executive director; W. Barry Garrett, associate director for information services and editor of *Report From The Capital*; and James M. Sapp, associate director for correlation services.

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JULY 1965—Volume 20, Number 7



# Washington Observations

*News — Views — Trends*

June 28, 1965



**THE WHITE HOUSE** has responded to a telegram from Southern Baptists, authorized by their June, 1965, convention in Dallas, concerning the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (PL 89-10).

**A MEMO FROM PAUL M. POPPLE**, Assistant to the President, and addressed to Joe W. Burton, SBC Secretary, reads in part, "The Administration shares your dedication to the preservation of the traditional relationship between church and state in our society. Mindful of the clear protections of this tradition embodied in Public Law 89-10 and in the Committee Reports of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Office of Education is currently drafting implementing regulations designed to safeguard the constitutional principle of separation of church and state."

**THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE** will shortly release "The Unending Struggle," a half-hour motion picture about American national interests abroad and the ways in which U. S. Government personnel overseas work to advance them.

**THE SUPREME COURT** made history on June 7 by declaring unconstitutional a Connecticut law banning the use of contraceptives. In a 7-2 decision, the Court said that the state law violated the right of marital privacy which is "older than the Bill of Rights."

**PROVISIONS OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT** continue to pose problems for the Administration. Most of these problems stem from conflict between local government units and special committees or organizations set up to receive and administer federal anti-poverty funds. Church-state questions are also being raised in local communities about the use of private institutions for public programs.

**"PROPOSED FEDERAL PROMOTION OF 'SHARED TIME' EDUCATION,"** a digest of relevant literature and summary of pro and con arguments, has been released by the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare of the United States Senate. The digest is document number 25 of the 89th Congress.

**WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY GEORGE REEDY** took time out in June to receive a traveling seminar of Baptist journalists to whom he detailed the purpose and function of his office. The journalists also visited the United States Information Agency, National Geographic Society, National Observer, and Lou Cassels, religious writer for United Press International, while in Washington.

**THE TRAVELING BAPTIST JOURNALISTS** were luncheon guests of Fred B. Rhodes, staff director of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, in the Senate dining room, and dinner guests of D. C. Baptist Convention Editor James O. Duncan at his home in Hillandale, Maryland.

By JAMES M. SAPP

"We are having a discussion in our church on the new Education Bill. Please send me three copies of the bill plus information you think we ought to have."

So reads a portion of a letter from the pastor of a Baptist church on a Monday morning in June.

We are always pleased to respond to this kind of inquiry. To be sure, it gives this office the opportunity to place materials which we believe are vital to our Baptist insights into religious liberty and current church-state relations. Moreover, it provides us with the classic teaching situation—response to a question which we did not initiate.

Apart from these evaluations there is another opportunity of primary importance. In most cases, the simplest thing for us to do to secure the three copies of the new Education Act (the Elementary and Secondary Act of 1965) is to call this pastor's congressman and ask his office to send them to him.

Strange as it may seem, we prefer not to do this!

You ask, "Why?"

First, his congressman needs to have the same kind of experience that he has provided us, namely, a letter from a constituent making

a request.

Second, this situation provides the pastor with an excellent opportunity to address a letter to his congressman when he is not mad at him. In other words, he writes his congressman making a legitimate request which the congressman is more than pleased to receive.

Third, such a letter indicates that both the pastor and his people are fast becoming eligible to be considered informed constituents. The congressman may even place them on a preferred mailing list which he uses to sample valid opinion from his district.

Fourth, when the pastor has occasion in the future to disagree with his congressman, he can believe that his letter will receive more than casual attention.

Of course, all of these reasons are assumptions. But they are fairly safe assumptions. Moreover, they are substantiated by several authoritative writers and researchers who have studied the habits and responses of congressmen over the years.

In conclusion, let me hasten to add that while we encourage any pastor on any Monday morning to write his congressman for a specific item, we also want him to write us for that additional "information which you think we ought to have."

## Current Available Materials

Religious liberty materials on current issues on the national scene are available from this office in various forms. They are readily usable as background study materials for pastors and church officers, church staff members, church committees and interested church members. State denominational leaders and associational superintendents will also find them useful in preparing materials for publications and for meetings of church leaders. The following listings may prove helpful to you in selecting helps for your use in future programming.

**PUBLICATION** Extra copies 1-25, 15c each; 26-50, 10c each; 51 up 8c each

*Report From the Capital*, Newsletter published 10 months during the year.

Individual Subscriptions, \$1.50 per year

Club Subscriptions, ten or more, \$1.00 per year each

Bulk Subscriptions, ten or more copies to same address, \$0.75 per year each

*Report From The Capital*, Special issues available for order as extra copies.

May, June, July 1963 The Supreme Court on Prayer and Bible Reading

Aug., Sept., Oct. 1963 Annual Religious Liberty Conference

Nov., Dec. 1963 Vatican Council Report

Jan., Feb. 1964 Church-State Relations in Education

March 1964 Becker Amendment to the First Amendment

April, May 1964 Summary of Opinions, Hearings on Becker Amendment

January 1965 Appraisals of Vatican Council II

February 1965 President Johnson's Program For Aid To Education

March 1965 Revised (Education) Bill Seeks to Relieve Church-State Tensions

May 1965 Judicial Review in the Elementary, Secondary Education Act

June 1965 Dual Enrollment and the Future?

**PAMPHLETS** 10c per single copy, 75c per dozen, \$5.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000

"The American Tradition and Baptist Insights"

"The Meaning of Religious Liberty"

"Questions and Answers on the Supreme Court and Public School Religion"

"Premises of the Supreme Court Restraining Government Regarding Devotions"

Pamphlets available free in limited quantities:

"The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs"

"A Baptist Witness in Public Affairs"

"What Did the Supreme Court Say . . ."

**STAFF REPORTS** 15c to 50c each

June 1963 "The Church-state relations in the National Service Corps Bill"

March 1964 "Should there be a constitutional amendment to provide governmental promotion of religion?"

June 1964 "Church-State relations in the 'War on Poverty'"

January 1965 "U. S. Education and the 89th Congress"

June 1965 "Preliminary Survey of Government Programs Related to or in Some Measure Implemented Through Church Related Agencies and Institutions"

# Church Agencies Eligible In 115 Government Programs

By Alice Moody, Administrative Assistant  
Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Washington, D.C.

A preliminary, and admittedly incomplete, survey has identified 115 government programs through which there is possible public involvement in church programs or, on the other hand, possible church administration of public programs. Excluding such large areas as preferential tax policies, military and institutional chaplaincies, local public services, and others that have not been reviewed as yet, there are still more than 100 programs through which a church or church-related institution may have a financial relationship with a government agency by means of loans, grants, contracts, services, or other benefits.

As far as possible this has been an objective fact-finding study, and does not imply criticism of either a public agency or a church-related agency. Furthermore, there has been no attempt to evaluate programs on the basis of financial benefit to the church or church-related institution. For example, to determine whether a particular grant or contract results in a net loss or a net gain to the institution would require detailed cost analysis, which might not be possible even if the records were accessible.

## Growing Concern For People

It is interesting to note that in large part these programs have developed within the past twenty years. Among many factors that have been influential two seem to stand out, and at first seem almost contradictory. On one hand, there is the increasing technological complexity of our present-day world. On the other hand, these programs reflect an increasing appreciation of the worth of the individual human being, and a concern about providing him with opportunities to achieve his full potential.

Among the fastest growing, and largest from the standpoint of appropriations, are the research programs that have developed because of our technological age. The rapid growth of research programs at colleges and universities has raised major problems which are receiving much attention from educators, government leaders, and some segments of the public press.

A special House of Representatives subcommittee appointed for the purpose, the Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, is currently conducting an investigation as to "whether Federal research pro-

grams carried out by institutions of higher learning may be adversely affecting the nation's goals for higher education. According to its chairman, the subcommittee wants "to determine whether Federal research practices cannot, without forgoing excellence in research, improve the quality and quantity of higher education."



MISS ALICE MOODY

## Church-Related Research

Our concern here, however, is participation in research programs by church-related institutions. No distinction has been made between public and private (including both church-related and private non-sectarian) institutions in awards for government research programs. The institutions not participating are, for the most part, small liberal arts and junior colleges that do not have the facilities for wide-scale research.

In 1962 approximately \$613 million was spent by federal agencies for basic research on college and university campuses. Of this total, 38 per cent was concentrated in ten institutions, 59 per cent in 25 institutions, and 90 per cent in 100 institutions. By contrast, there are close to 2,100 colleges and universities in the United States.

No church-related schools were among the first 25, but the list of 100 doing 90 per cent of the basic research under federal sponsorship included eight church-related universities.

There are extensive research programs in

other areas than science and technology. In these fields above, however, more than \$1.5 billion was available in fiscal year 1964 for programs in which church-related institutions are eligible to participate. These were channelled through the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the research branches of the Department of Defense.

## The Hill-Burton Program

Let us look briefly at some of the major programs in several areas, such as health, economic need, and education.

The Hill-Burton program is familiar to all. Since its enactment in 1946 it has provided grants to aid in the construction of general hospitals and medical facilities. In 1954 the program was broadened to include nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, rehabilitation facilities, and chronic disease facilities; in 1958 loans were authorized for groups who felt that a government grant to a church-related institution violated the principle of separation of church and state. From the beginning of the program through June 30, 1964, a total of 7,372 projects were approved, involving federal contributions of \$2.17 billion toward an overall cost of \$6.84 billion. Voluntary nonprofit projects, including both church-related and private nonsectarian, numbered 3,549 or 48.1 per cent of all projects, and received 56.8 per cent of federal funds expended on the program through June 30, 1964.

## Physical and Mental Diseases

Perhaps not as widely known is the extensive government-supported program of research into the causes, prevention, treatment or control of all types of physical and mental diseases that affect men. The Public Health Service in fiscal 1964 made 16,320 grants totaling \$528,980,763, most of them through the nine National Institutes of Health. A breakdown as to percentage of this amount awarded to church-related institutions would require tabulation of the awards listed in the five-volume annual report of the Public Health Service, as no distinction is made because of religious affiliation.

In addition to research projects, funds are  
(Continued on next page)



(Continued from page 5)

available for aid in construction of necessary research facilities. During the first six years of this program, 54 per cent of the institutions receiving grants were private and nonprofit.

In 1963 funds were also made available for construction of facilities for research and treatment of mental retardation of community mental health centers, and of teaching facilities for medical, dental and other health personnel. The following year construction grants for schools of nursing were also authorized.

### **Care For The Aging**

Among results of better health are the longer life span and an increasing number of elderly people in the population of the nation. Closely related to the health and economic problems is the critical shortage of housing for the aging. In two of the major federal programs designed to meet this lack religious groups have played a large part. The Federal Housing Administration insures up to 100 per cent of loans on new or rehabilitated buildings sponsored by nonprofit organizations. A tabulation of the projects active as of December 31, 1963, revealed that religious groups had sponsored 150 of the 212 nonprofit ones.

Direct loans are made to nonprofit organizations, including religious groups, for up to 50 years at low interest rates to cover up to 100 per cent of the cost of housing for persons 62 or older whose incomes do not exceed \$4,800 per year for a couple or \$4,000 for an individual. Our files contain numerous examples of projects sponsored by individual churches, groups of churches, associations, etc.

### **Economic Needs of Families**

With a growing awareness of housing needs for groups other than the aging, a program of FHA-insured loans authorized in 1961 enables religious groups, other nonprofit organizations and certain public agencies to construct or renovate five-unit or larger rental dwellings for moderate income families. In Washington two churches are cooperating to buy and renovate a 25-unit apartment house in a rundown part of the city. Another group of 35 churches have formed a corporation through which they are buying and rehabilitating homes under this provision.

Among efforts at meeting economic needs of families in which church organizations can cooperate with the government are vocational rehabilitation programs and provision of day care for children of employed mothers. In recent years the concern for

the needs of children and their families has extended to include migrant agricultural workers. In 1962 provision was made for family service clinics sponsored by public or private nonprofit agencies.

In 1964 aid in the construction of low rent housing for migrants was authorized. One section of the Economic Opportunity Act expanded the programs of assistance. Church groups are organizing in various states to provide services under the latter program.

### **Helping The Needy Abroad**

The early phases of programs of meeting human need in other countries were focused primarily on the use of surplus agricultural products. In order to facilitate the distribution of these, the federal government paid ocean freight charges on commodities it furnished, some of which were distributed by relief agencies with religious affiliations. This is still true, but more recently under the Food for Peace program efforts are being made to see that the donated food is used to alleviate the cause of the need, rather than providing merely temporary relief from immediate problems.

By fiscal 1964, three-fourths of all the donated Food for Peace commodities were being programmed for children, through organized school lunch programs, other institutional feeding programs, and through family feeding plans in which the parents may participate by exchanging work for food.

The Peace Corps attempts to meet needs of newly developing nations in another way, by helping to develop skilled manpower. In this country, the Peace Corps contracts with public, private nonsectarian, or church-related universities for training programs for its volunteers. Some Corps members have been assigned by the governments in the countries where they are serving to teach in church-related schools.

### **Federal Aid To Education**

In recent years, the role of the federal government in education, and especially with reference to church-related schools, has been the subject of much debate.

For almost 20 years children in church-related schools have received the benefits of nutritious noonday lunches with the assistance of surplus foods supplied by the federal government. In 1949 eligibility to receive surplus foods was extended to other church agencies such as hospitals, children's homes, homes for the aging, summer camps and assemblies.

Another facet of government aid to edu-

cational institutions came with the surplus property utilization program, under which unneeded government property, land, facilities, or equipment, was made available to educational and health organizations. Public, private nonsectarian, and church-related institutions are equally eligible.

### **Aid To Higher Education**

In 1950 the College Housing Loan program was enacted, under which colleges, universities, or hospitals may borrow up to 100 per cent of the cost of housing or related facilities for up to 50 years at a low rate of interest. With the single exception of the National Defense Student Loan program, more higher education institutions have participated in this program than in any other sponsored by the federal government. There has never been a default of principal or interest on a college housing loan.

With a growing concern for the skills needed in an increasingly competitive technological society, the National Defense Education Act was adopted in 1958. It provided aid for individual students by means of loans, with the federal government providing 90 per cent of the loan fund and the school 10 per cent. In instances where the school cannot secure its 10 per cent on reasonable terms from other sources, the federal government is authorized to make a 15-year low-interest loan to the school.

Originally, NDEA provided for cancellation of as much as 50 per cent of a student's loan if he served as a full-time teacher in a public school. In 1964 this "forgiveness" feature was extended to teachers in private schools as well.

NDEA also provided fellowships for graduate students. The school which a fellowship holder attends receives a direct payment of up to \$2,500 per year to cover the costs attributable to his share of the graduate program. For the first three years payments made directly to institutions for this purpose totaled \$18,061,000. Private institutions, including church-related, received 35 per cent of this amount.

### **Elementary-Secondary Education**

At the elementary and secondary levels, NDEA authorized grants to public schools for equipment and minor remodeling to strengthen their teaching of science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages, with the stipulation that 12 per cent of the funds be set aside for loans to private nonprofit schools for the same purposes. Through fiscal 1963, only 258 loans were approved

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from page 6)

under this provision, representing about 10 per cent of the funds available for private and parochial schools.

NDEA also provided for research and special training institutes in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages. The addition in 1964 of history, civics, geography, English, and reading decreased the "defense" emphasis of the original act, and increased the emphasis on general education. Originally, stipends were authorized for "public" school teachers attending institutes; the 1964 amendments eliminated the restrictive word "public."

#### Higher Education Facilities Act

Congress declared that "the security and welfare of the United States require that this and future generations of American youth be assured ample opportunity for the fullest development of their intellectual capacities." It further said "that these needs are so great and these steps so urgent that it is incumbent upon the Nation to take positive and immediate action to meet these needs."

As a result in 1963 Congress authorized grants to institutions of higher education, public or private, for undergraduate classrooms, laboratories, and related facilities "designed for instruction or research in the natural or physical sciences, mathematics, modern foreign languages, or engineering, or for use as a library. . . ." Grants for graduate facilities, and 50-year low-interest loans for construction of academic facilities were also authorized. Facilities to be used for "sectarian instruction" or "religious worship" were specifically excluded.

The same year construction grant and student loan programs were set up for the training of medical, dental, and other health personnel. In 1964 similar programs were established for training of nurses.

#### Education Act of 1965

With the exception of school lunches, special provision for handicapped children, NDEA loans to private schools, etc., the major thrust of education legislation had been at the levels of college, graduate, or professional training until the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act early in 1965. With an emphasis on "the special educational needs of children of low-income families," this Act focuses primarily on the needs of children, not the needs of institutions.

In order to qualify for assistance, a local public school must provide special educational services in which all the children of

the community can participate, regardless of the school they attend. Supplemental library materials, textbooks, and other instructional items are to be loaned to children and their teachers in all schools, but remain the property of the public educational agency.

#### The War On Poverty

It is impossible to draw clearcut boundaries between health, educational and economic needs. They all overlap in the case of the individual who because of economic deprivation cannot profit fully from the standard educational programs, and therefore is poorly prepared to better his situation. This, too, Congress has attempted to remedy when it said in the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964: "The United States can achieve its full economic and social potential as a nation only if every individual has the opportunity to contribute to the full extent of his capabilities and to participate in the workings of our society. It is, therefore, the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the

midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."

To accomplish this broad purpose Congress authorized the Job Corps, providing vocational training at residential centers, work-training programs in local communities, work-study programs to enable low-income students to continue their college education, and community action programs that will be developed to meet the needs of the particular locality. Each of these programs provide opportunities for participation by church groups, but with the exclusion of "sectarian instruction" or "religious worship."

As we said at the beginning, we have not attempted to weigh these programs to determine who benefits the most, the church-related institution or the government, in behalf of the "public interest." But each program merits careful analysis from the standpoint of present-day church-state relations in the United States.

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## Recent Developments In Church-State Affairs

### Georgia Education Study

ATLANTA (BP)—The Education Commission of the Georgia Baptist Convention has agreed to recommend to the convention that it study proposals for use of federal grants by convention-owned education institutions.

Action of the committee was taken at a meeting called to consider request from Mercer University, Macon and Norman College, Norman Park, two of six convention-owned colleges.

The schools requested that the convention "consider the wisdom of Baptist colleges receiving federal grants for educational purposes."

### Plans to Appraise Education

NASHVILLE (BP)—In 1966 and 1967 a special study will appraise the future role of Southern Baptists in Christian higher education, it was reported here to Baptist educators.

Albert McClellan, Nashville, program planning secretary for the Southern Baptist Convention Executive Committee, said the purpose of the two-year study is "to bring about a new understanding in our Southern Baptist people of the academic role of Southern Baptist colleges."

The two-year effort will be known as BEST—Baptist Education Study Task.

The study will include 24 regional seminars and a national study conference each of the two years. The predicted cost of the study is \$200,000.

### Furman Accepts Federal Grant

GREENVILLE, S. C. (BP)—A Southern Baptist university here has received \$611,698 from the government under the Higher Education Facilities Act to help complete its science building.

Gordon W. Blackwell, president of the school, emphasized under the terms of the assistance, the academic program is "left entirely" to the discretion of the university authorities.

In explaining why Furman accepted the \$611,698 grant from public funds, the school's president said:

"Colleges today are confronted with rapidly increasing student enrollment, coupled with a continually expanding body of knowledge which they are obligated to make available to these students. Private colleges are simply not able alone to provide for

these needs. The government, as well as the colleges, has realized that such aid is necessary for the well-being and safety of our nation, as well as for the strengthening of our institutions."

### Asks First Amendment Test

WASHINGTON (BPA)—Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) has kept his pledge to the Congress to introduce a "judicial review" bill to provide first amendment constitutional tests for grants on loans under a number of education acts passed by Congress.

The bill, cosponsored by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D., Tex.), provides for constitutional judicial review of seven major acts of Congress plus "any other act which is administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and was enacted after January 1, 1965."

### Outlaws Anti-Birth Control Law

WASHINGTON (BPA)—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the right to privacy in outlawing a Connecticut anti-birth control law. In a 7-to-2 decision the Court said the law violates a marital "right to privacy older than the Bill of Rights."

The law made it an offense for "any person" to use any drug or device "for the purpose of preventing conception." Under the state's accessory statute, physicians and others become lawbreakers by counseling use of birth control devices.

Justice William O. Douglas, in giving the Court's opinion, said the case concerned a "relationship lying within the zone of privacy created by several fundamental constitutional guarantees."

### Asks For Freedom in Spain

MADRID (RNS)—Another appeal was made here in traditionally Roman Catholic Spain by Ya, a leading Catholic daily.

An editorial stressed the importance of relations with "the separated brethren, whether they are our fellow countrymen or those who, in such great numbers, visit our country."

The paper said that for all "we ask a climate of mutual respect, and a properly prepared dialogue which should have its expression in legal provisions for religious liberty."

This was an allusion to a bill pending before the Spanish Parliament to define the legal status of the Protestant minority.

Ya said the appeal was addressed to all Catholics; it urged them "not to insist too inflexibly upon what are matters of doctrinal opinion rather than of dogma."

The appeal said "the transcendent value of any human person is not invalidated by his opinions and attitudes, even if these are in error."

### Cover Story

#### Moves to Capitol Hill

(Continued from page 2)

No more space was available at the already crowded Baptist Building in Washington for the rapidly expanding services of the Baptist Joint Committee for its sponsoring conventions. The move, according to Carlson, does not rule out possible future working together with the Baptist World Alliance and the District of Columbia Baptist Convention for any Baptist center that may develop in the Nation's Capital.

The Baptist Joint Committee is composed of public affairs committees from eight Baptist denominations in the United States and Canada. They are the American Baptist Convention, Southern Baptist Convention, Baptist General Conference, North American Baptist General Conference, Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, Baptist Federation of Canada, National Baptist Convention, and National Baptist Convention, Inc.