

Report from the In Capital

OCTOBER 1968



General
William A. Knowlton

12th Religious Liberty Conference
October 9-11, Washington



Mayor
Walter E. Washington



Monsignor
Marvin Bordelon

The Role of the Christian through Church and State
In International Relations

Background Study Papers Present Lively Dialogue

The theme of the 1968 conference was projected three years ago. In 1965 it was impossible to foresee the centrality of these issues in the midst of a political campaign now focused on international relations.

Individual study papers were incorporated into a book, not as ideological outlines of "truth," but rather as part of a lively dialogue. In our time "the East" has met "the West," and both are finding their thought categories to be unreal and inadequate. Does the Christian have a perspective that enables him to contribute some light in an agonizing age?

The study papers are a bare introduction of this. They are a product of a range of Baptist thinkers. The gaps in the subjects that merit coverage are many. Several papers were sought unsuccessfully, such as "The Church as Supporter of the State," "The State as Aid of the Church in World Missions" and "Religious Liberty in International Documents."

Inability to find authors and missed deadlines forced limitations on possible content of the book. But, for the first conference that dwells on international relations, the book is a start that covers much.

The following are topics covered in the book which will be available through this office for \$1.50 upon request:

Section A —

Some Theological Perspectives

- I The Universality of the Church, *Bernard L. Ramm*
- II The Particularity of The State, *Waldred H. Peterson*
- III Theology and Power, *C. Emmanuel Carlson*

(Continued on Page 8)

The Democratic platform recognized the demand and the inevitability of "change" in the country. But the Democrats are appealing to the country to allow them to remain in power and be the architects of the coming changes.

The 1968 Democratic Party Platform

Last month in this column we pointed out that political scientists normally debunk party platforms but that politicians spend much time and energy in developing them.

This observation was abundantly borne out by the developments at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, where the battles both within and without the Convention raged around the Vietnam plank in the platform.

Were the deep divisions in the Democratic party the results of the platform battles or were the battles merely the expressions of the divisions already existing? Regardless of the answer, the fact is the Democratic Convention position on Vietnam left the party deeply confused and frustrated. Presidential Nominee Hubert H. Humphrey has been floundering around ever since trying to pull the party together and to arrive at a personal position that will attract substantial support.

The platform that was adopted Aug. 28 by voice vote of the Convention was a document that met the demands of the Democratic party's liberals word for word in almost every section except that which dealt with U. S. policy in Vietnam.

The Vietnam liberals, led by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and Sen. George S. McGovern, called for immediate cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam. They also demanded a stop of the search and destroy missions by American combat units. They also called for a negotiated withdrawal of troops by opponents in the hostilities and for a negotiated coalition government that would include the Communists.

The plank that was approved by a 1,048 1/4 to 1,567 3/4 vote supported a bombing halt only when it "would not endanger the lives of our troops in the field." It did not call for a reduction in search and destroy missions and advocated a new government in Saigon only after the war had ended.

The two-hour debate on Vietnam had no parallel in American convention politics. That 40 percent of the convention delegates voted against the position of Mr. Humphrey indicated he would have difficulty in holding his party's votes in November. This appraisal has been borne out by many public opinion polls since the Convention. Whether or not events will change the public mind before the election remains to be seen.

The Democratic platform debate in Chicago illustrates the almost impossible task of changing on the Convention floor the recommendations of the Platform Committee. The last time such a change was made was in 1948 when Humphrey, then mayor of Minneapolis, led liberals who wanted to strengthen the civil rights plank of the platform that year.

In an impassioned speech before the 1948 Convention, Humphrey declared: "The time has come for the Democratic party to get out of the shadow of states' rights and to walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights." The substitute plank offered by the liberals was adopted, resulting directly in the walkout of Southern state delegations and the formulation of the States' Rights (Dixiecrat) party.

Just what will be the ultimate results of the Democratic party platform fight is not yet clear. Humphrey seems to be trying to walk the middle ground between the liberals and current Administration policy. President Johnson continually indicates his policy still holds firm regardless of what the Vice President might say. Opponents of the Vietnam plank continue to boycott the appearance of the party nominee or to picket and heckle the meetings.

The Republicans must be enjoying the Democratic confusion, but they are shocked back to sober reality when they are reminded of the candidacy of former Alabama governor George C. Wallace.

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. The purpose of this bulletin is to report findings on the interrelations between churches and governments in the United States. It affords church leaders a chance to understand developments, policies and trends affecting public policies and it affords public officials a chance to understand church structures, dynamics and positions. It is dedicated to religious liberty, to free and effective democracy and to equitable rights and opportunities for all.

The views of writers of material for *Report From The Capital* are not necessarily those of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs or its staff. The bulletin also provides for the sharing of views between leaders of the cooperating conventions and between leaders of various religions and traditions.

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, USA, Inc., North American Baptist General Conference, Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, and the Southern Baptist Convention.

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

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Washington Observations

News — Views — Trends

September 27, 1968



ISSUES RELATED TO PEACE are getting only general treatment so far in the political campaign. Some of the more specific questions yet to come are, "Should the United States be asked to plan for 'containment strategy' against international aggression in (1) Central Europe? (2) the Mediterranean? (3) the Far East?"

OR SHOULD THE United States instead be asked to give up all such 'containment' planning everywhere? The Christian might ask his congressman what values he advocates!

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, as in the rest of the nation and the world, everyone believes in "Peace." As long as no attempt is made to give meaning to that word all branches of government can agree, and all embassies can join the chorus.

THE FIRST TEST CASE challenging the allocation of millions of dollars in federal funds to church-controlled colleges was launched yesterday in the U.S. District Court for Connecticut.

SPONSORED by the American Jewish Congress and the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, the suit was brought by 15 Connecticut residents seeking an injunction to halt the flow of tax-raised funds to Sacred Heart University, Fairfield University, Annhurst College and Albertus Magnus College, all in Connecticut.

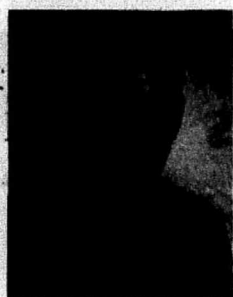
THE ACTION, filed in Federal Court in New Haven, charges that grants made by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the 1963 Higher Education Facilities Act violate both the intent of the law and the constitutional guarantees of religious liberty and church-state separation contained in the First Amendment. The issue is expected to be decided ultimately by the U. S. Supreme Court.

ANOTHER EMERGING CHURCH-STATE question is slowly taking shape in the nation. Briefly stated, it is, "What is the role of the state in the preservation of freedom and justice in the church?" The question arises in the wake of a number of recent widely separated events.

AN EPISCOPAL BISHOP in Colorado is tried by an ecclesiastical court and banished from the diocese, which encompasses the entire state. Does the bishop have civil rights to remain in Colorado?

THE NINE-MEMBER ecclesiastical court that tried the bishop ruled that the proceedings would be closed to the press. An Episcopal clergyman, who is also a secular news reporter, refused to leave but was forcibly removed. He has sought a district court temporary restraining order. Does a civil court have authority to open an ecclesiastical court to the press?

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL appeared with a representative of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention at a Communications Conference in Nashville to try to help iron out problems arising from fraudulent church bond schemes. What is the role of government to protect citizens from unscrupulous laymen and clergymen if churches fail to do so?



Carlson



Zimmerman



Harrison



Mrs. Powers



McClellan

Opening Plenary Session

PANEL FEATURES CONFERENCE THEME

Essays on Christian Roles, Study Materials Help Prepare Participants

The twelfth annual Religious Liberty Conference will be held October 9 through 11 at the Continental Hotel in Washington, D. C. Some 200 Baptists, both denominational and lay leaders, from nine Baptist conventions are expected to attend.

The conference, whose theme is A Christian's Role in International Relations, will begin with a panel forum brought by four denominational leaders. The theme for the panel will be "Some Common Concepts for the Christian, Whatever His Role".

Dr. E. Emanuel Carlson, executive director of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, will be the panel moderator. He will introduce each speaker who will give a brief statement, then lead a panel discussion on what each had to say. The panel forum is intended to prepare the participants and set the mood for the three-day intensive study sessions.

G. K. Zimmerman will speak on the topic, "The Christian View of Man". Zimmerman is the executive secretary of the North American Baptist General Conference. Dr. E. L. Harrison, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., will speak on "A Concept of People in Need".

"The Freedom of Other Peoples" will be discussed by Rev. Helen Powers, associate secretary, Public Relations Division, American Baptist Foreign Mission Societies. Albert McClellan, program planning secretary, Executive Committee, Southern Baptist Convention, will discuss "Togetherness Through Group Experiences".

The conference will have three main speakers (See page 5) at the meal functions, but a main portion will be spent in intensified study sessions delving into the role of the Christian through church and state in international relations. The participants will be divided into small groups and given study questions designed to examine the different aspects of the Christian's role.

Among these questions to be studied by the groups are:

What policies affecting international relations are inherent in the Christian understanding of the "free conscience"?

How can the Christian use his compassionate response as a principle of life guidance in a world where mankind is readily aware of all the needs of all the people?

What constructive suggestions for the settlement of international disputes do Christians really favor?

What religious or political activities regarding international relations commend themselves as Christian witness in the modern world?

How can the church be basically international under God, without becoming nationalistic in its value system?

To help answer these questions and participants grasp a broader outlook of the conference, a book of background materials (See page 2) was sent to those people who pre-registered for the conference.

In addition, conference members of the study groups will receive short statements written by qualified people to stimulate thought and discussion. Each paper deals with a role of the American Christian abroad, whether it be in industry, politics, study or pleasure. Included in the statements are the following:

THE ROLE OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISOR

Edward T. Hooper
Project technical director, Naval Air Systems Command
Washington, D. C.

THE ROLE OF THE DIPLOMAT

Paul F. Geren
President, Stetson University
DeLand, Florida

THE ROLE OF THE PASTOR

Herschel H. Hobbs
Pastor, First Baptist Church
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

THE ROLE OF THE PEACE CORPSMAN

James Spickelmier
Associate Pastor
Trinity Baptist Church
250 East 61st Street
New York, New York

(Continued on Page 5)

THE ROLE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Clarence Hendenhot
Assistant Dean
International Services Division
Southern Illinois University

THE ROLE OF THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE — SPECIAL MISSIONS

Leater R. Rogers
Deputy Director
Division of Radiation Protection Standards
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

THE ROLE OF THE STUDENT

Mrs. Robert W. Brick
Peace Corps
Zamboanga City, The Philippines

THE ROLE OF THE PEACE CORPSMAN

Ken Saunier
American Peace Corps
Bhopal, India

THE ROLE OF RESEARCH

William C. Fletcher
Centre de Recherches et D'Etude
Des Institutions Religieuses
Geneve, Switzerland

THE ROLE OF THE MILITARY CHAPLAIN

William E. Flood
Secretary, Department of Christian Ministry
to Service Personnel
American Baptist Home Mission Society
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

THE ROLE OF THE MISSIONARY

Winston Crawley
Secretary for the Orient
Foreign Mission Board
Southern Baptist Convention
Richmond, Virginia

THE ROLE OF THE CHRISTIAN BUSINESSMAN ABROAD

Allan Shivers
Chairman of the Board
United States Chamber of Commerce

THE ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN

Franklin T. Fowler, M. D.
Medical Consultant
Foreign Mission Board
Southern Baptist Convention
Richmond, Virginia

THE ROLE OF THE TOURIST

Mrs. Carl Tiller
Washington Representative
Division of Christian Social Concern
American Baptist Convention

A POLITICAL LEADER'S VIEW

Ralph W. Yarborough
Senior U. S. Senator from Texas

Brig. General, Mayor, Monsignor Will Speak at Conference Sessions

Brig. Gen. William A. Knowlton, Mayor Walter E. Washington and Msgr. Marvin Bordelon will be the keynote speakers at the three meal functions of the Religious Liberty Conference, October 9 through 11.

Knowlton will speak at the luncheon meeting October 9 in the Continental Hotel. His address is on "The Other War in Vietnam". Knowlton, currently secretary of the general staff, office of the chief of staff of the U.S. Army, has recently returned from Vietnam serving as the assistant division commander of the Ninth Infantry Division.

At the dinner Wednesday night, October 9, Washington, mayor of Washington, D. C., will speak on "The Poor and the War". He has held the position of mayor-commissioner of the District of Columbia since the old city commissioner (three commissioners appointed by the President) system was abandoned in 1967.

"Christian Ecclesiology and Political Diplomacy" will be the topic for the luncheon address by Bordelon, Thursday, October 10. Bordelon is the director of the secretariat for World Justice and Peace of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

A West Point graduate, Knowlton has dedicated his life to the armed forces. He served in Europe during and after World War II. He has had several posts throughout his career at the Pentagon and he has been stationed in Tunisia as an army attache and chief of military assistance.

He attended several specialized schools in preparation for various overseas and domestic duties. In 1955, he returned to West Point as an assistant professor while working on his Master of Arts in political science at Columbia University, which he obtained in 1957.

In 1966 he served in Vietnam on the staff of the U. S. Military Assistance Command, then in January, 1968, he reported to the Ninth Infantry Division.

Washington has worked with urban problems ever since his graduate school years in public administration at American University, Washington, D. C. He worked in various capacities for the National Capital Housing Authority from 1941 to 1966, at

which time he became chairman of the New York City Housing Authority.

A graduate of Howard University and Howard University Law School, Washington has been active in civic organizations and urban development.

After attending St. Joseph Seminary, St. Benedict, La., and Notre Dame Seminary, New Orleans, La., Bordelon was ordained a priest in 1948. He served as associate pastor and pastor of two churches in Louisiana.

Bordelon was the founder and editor of a diocesan newspaper, *The North Central Louisiana Register*. He has been with the National Conference of Catholic Bishops since 1967.

International Guests Will Attend Functions

Representatives of several of the foreign embassies in Washington will be honored guests at the three meal functions of the Religious Liberty Conference.

The meal functions will include a banquet, Oct. 9 and two luncheons, Oct. 9 and 10.

The presence of these guests will give participants of the conference an opportunity to meet and talk with someone from a foreign country as well as share with the representatives views of a Christian's role in international relations through church and state.

Embassies who have accepted the invitation are Austria, Australia, Britain, Canada, China, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Turkey.

Also, five of the embassies will host a brief tour of their chancelleries and have a short discussion session which will explain briefly their foreign policy to interested participants. The conference participants will split up into groups of 20 or 30 to attend these meetings on the afternoon of Oct. 10. Other embassies will provide entertainment for the meal functions that will be typical of the culture of their countries.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE CHURCH

(A Summary of a paper by BERNARD L. RAMM)

Truth as eternal or universal has been one of the assumptions in the culture of the West and one of the presuppositions of our modern scientific and technological era. Few argue today that the truth of God is restricted to time, place and people for its validity.

Old Testament Universalism

Universality is one of the prime criteria of Biblical religion. Genesis 1-11 includes the entire human race. The rest of the Old Testament narrows this scope to the Jewish people, but two things need to be said at this point.

First, Israel was to be a witness to all nations. (Gen. 12:1-3; Ex. 19:5-6; 1 Pet. 2:9-10; Isa. 42:6-7; 43:1ff; Rom. 4 and Gal. 3) Israel was separated out as a special nation, but it was not to be a sealed off community. It was the elect witness of God to all nations.

Second, God's purposes start out with the whole human race in view, narrows down to a race and finally to a person. Then, with Christ, he expands to the disciples, the tours of Paul and to the whole world again.

New Testament Universalism

The four gospels present the universality of the Christian religion in the parable of the sower, the eucharistic sayings (Christ's blood shed for "many"), the universal expressions in John's gospel and in the scope of the Great Commission.

The Book of Acts sets forth the universal character of Christianity in the account of Pentecost and in the missionary program of the church. When the Holy Spirit was given on the day of Pentecost, he was for "all flesh" and for all classes or social gradations within the nations.

In the missionary outreach of the church from Jerusalem the gospel was preached to the Samaritans (Acts 8:4-17), to the household of the Roman centurion (Acts 10) and to the nations (Acts 13).

The language of the Apostle Paul clearly interprets Christianity as a universal religion. In Romans 3 he uses such words as all, the whole world, together and all men. He uses Jew and Gentile to indicate the entire human race.

Similarly, in Romans 5:12-21, Paul uses the expressions all men, the world, many. In this passage he represents the unity of the human race in Adam and in sin, and the implicit universality of the redeeming work of Jesus Christ.

There is no idea here of a limited number of the human race or of a limited period of time or of a limited bit of geography.

The "cosmic Christology" of the New Testament is another phase of the universality of Christianity.

In John's gospel Christ is described as the word, the Logos, the co-Creator, and the light of all men. In Ephesians 1 Christ is the center of the universal counsels of God for all human history.

The same cosmic Christology is seen in Colossians 1:15-20. Christ is the Creator, the center of the purposes of God, the Sustainer of the Universe, head of the church and preeminent in all things. It is through him that the entire world has been reconciled to God.

Hebrews 1:2-4 lists seven universal claims for Jesus Christ as the Son of God.

The universal character of the Christian religion is to be found in the book of Revelation. "Every eye shall see him." "All tribes of the earth will wail on account of him." The God of the book of Revelation is the God of the entire world and its peoples. If there was any doubt of the universal character of the Christian religion it is once and for all dispelled in the universality of the book of Revelation.

The Practice of the Church

The early church did not consider itself a cultic religion or a national religion. It insisted it was the religion for the entire world. It used a number of words that stated very clearly its universality. Some of them are: oikoumene (generally, the inhabited world), catholic (universal), kosmos (the known world as people or as geography), synode (national meeting), oikoumene synode (universal synodal meeting) and universalis (Latin for universal).

These words say the Christian church is intended to be a universal church and the Christian religion the religion for all men.

A SUMMARY OF THE FIRST OF TWELVE BACKGROUND STUDY PAPERS PREPARED FOR THE TWELFTH AN- NUAL BAPTIST RELIGIOUS LIBERTY CONFERENCE.

Likewise, the church is universal in the character of its membership — when it is true to the teaching of the New Testament. The early church eliminated the distinctions between Jew and Gentile and said "there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male or female; for you are all one in Christ Jesus." (Gal. 3:27-28 RSV)

However, it is impossible to have a church without a specific national imprint. This presents the problem of how to balance its inherent universal character with its obvious national character.

The poorest solution to this problem occurs when missionaries simply thrust upon the native church the church-patterns of their homeland. The universal church should be allowed to express itself within its own cultural patterns.

The church in America has found it difficult to be a universal church as far as different levels of society and different racial groups are concerned. Churches tend to be rather faithful carbon copies of the community, or in many instances today, of what the community was twenty years ago. Critically alert Christians know of the segregated character of the American church in many directions. The word, WASP (White, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant), is all too accurate. And one could add an M to this rubric for Middle class.

Certainly the ruling principle in guiding church life and action is that the church is universal in the ways we have here indicated. It must never lose this character.

The national character of a church is somewhat an inevitability and a pragmatic matter. The universal character of the church is a mandate. Therefore it no longer reflects the universal character of the Christian church.

Bernard L. Ramm is professor of systematic theology and Christian apologetics at California Baptist Theological Seminary, Covina, California.

Issues Panel To Spark First Session

A political scientist will moderate a dialogue on issues by two pastors and a college president at the opening session of the Religious Liberty Conference on October 9.

The immediate past president of the American Baptist Convention, Deward McBain, will spark a discussion of the issues related to the theme of the conference. His peers for this feature will be Paul Geren, president of Seton University and Robert Featherstone, Moderator of the Baptist General Conference.

All three are articulate men accustomed to dealing with current issues, especially controversial topics.

Equally as prepared for his role as moderator of the panel is political scientist

John Baker, chairman of the political science department of Wooster College in Ohio.

Each panelist will present his views on the one or two most important issues for the Christian with respect to his role in international relations. He will give his reasons why he believes the conference should face his particular issue.

Moderator Baker will then lead the three panelists to rationalize the priority of the issues as they have stated them.

Conference leaders hope this discussion, following the one described on page four, will provide conference participants with stimulation and desire to plunge resourcefully into the small group sessions which will follow.

New Safety Regulations Involve Church Camps

Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D., N.J.) is pushing for action in Congress for stricter safety regulations in the more than 11,200 resident, travel and day camps in the nation.

National attention to the problem of safety in youth camps is being pressed by Mitchell Kurvan of Westport, Conn. In 1965 Kurvan's son, David, age 15½, was drowned in a canoeing accident. Since that time he had led a one-man campaign to improve safety standards in youth camps.

A number of bills on the problem have been introduced in Congress. Two days of hearing were held by the select education sub-committee of the House Education and Labor Committee. Rep. Daniels is chairman of the sub-committee.

The measures, if enacted into law, would affect church youth camping programs, and other camping activities where organized groups gather for five days or more.

The proposals that are being made in Congress do not involve in any way the nature of the camping projects or the programs that are carried on in them. The bills deal exclusively with the safety, health and welfare of the youths in such camps.

Daniels' bill specifically prohibits governments "acting under this law to restrict, determine, or influence the curriculum, program, or ministry of any youth camp."

Another bill sponsored by Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D., N.Y.) would provide for a study of laws, regulations and enforcement in the states concerning safety in youth camps.

At the present time, according to testimony before the subcommittee, there have

been no national studies to indicate actual conditions in youth camps on which to base national safety standards.

The American Camping Association (ACA), however, reports that interest in and demand for camping has been increasing. The association testified that camps operated under voluntary and private auspices have increased 85 per cent from 1950 to 1965. This is a growth from 6,032 to 11,200 camps.

According to the findings in a doctoral dissertation at the University of Michigan, John J. Kirk reports that 19 states have no legislation regulating the care of children and youth in camps.

Of the 33 states that have specific or enabling legislation relative to the operation of youth camps, Kirk points out, only 26 issue licenses, permits, or register camps. And of these states only 21 provide for and require annual inspections of operating camps.

The American Camping Association has sought to establish high standards of safety in youth camps. However, only 3,069 camps are members of the association, and the voluntary nature of its membership makes it impossible to enforce compliance with safety standards.

A spokesman on the staff of the House Committee on Education and Labor said that the proposed camping laws have little chance for consideration this year due to the desire of Congress for early adjournment.

However, a staff member on the select sub-committee on education said that if Congress comes back after the election in

Baptists Plan Seminar About Crisis in Nation

Chicago (BP)—Solutions, rather than problems, related to the national crisis will be explored in depth in a special seminar sponsored by the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention here early in 1969.

The seminar, which will seek to give Baptist businessmen a first-hand look at problems of the inner city and emphasize solutions, is slated for March 24-26, 1969.

Members of the Christian Life Commission's advisory committee meeting in Nashville recently approved general plans for the meeting.

In an effort to get more laymen involved, the committee decided that any pastor attending the seminar would be asked to bring one or two laymen to participate.

Foy Valentine, executive secretary-treasurer of the commission, explained that scheduling of the seminar broke a long-standing commission practice of conducting a conference on national issues every other year, saying "the seriousness of the hour and the need for practical solutions made it necessary" to have seminars two years in a row.

Valentine added that the meeting was scheduled as a part of the commission's response to the recent "Statement Concerning the Crisis in Our Nation" adopted by the Southern Baptist Convention in Houston last June.

November congressmen would press for action this year.

This means, according to the advocates of the proposed Youth Camp Safety Act, that a new bill will be introduced next year in the new Congress and that action then will be pressed.

Although little opposition has developed to the proposal thus far, there have been significant misgivings by the Boy Scouts of America, some members of the American Camping Association and others, that federal standards are not needed.

Another point of objection that is being made is that there should be no federal funds for the enforcement of such standards, lest there be "federal control" of camping in the nation.

An attempt is being made to satisfy these objections by locating the funds and the authority in the states. It may be provided that if the states do not provide adequate camping safety standards, then the federal government will step in and set the standards.

Report from the Capital

STAFF REPORTS

"THE PLACE OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS ON THE CAMPUSES OF STATE COLLEGES"

Speaks to the question, "On the basis of the law related to church-state relations, are there grounds for prohibiting or limiting the use of campus facilities by student religious groups?"

"DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN"

A review of an issue which recurs on the national and international political scene with regularity. Church-state aspects are explored in light of traditional U. S. policy and current thought within the Roman Catholic Church.

"TWO SUPREME COURT DECISIONS"

Two June, 1968 decisions of the federal Supreme Court are examined with respect to their implications for Baptist concerns related to possible legislation and judicial actions in the future. They are (1) *Florence Flast et al v. Wilbur J. Cohen*, dealing with standing to sue and (2) *Board of Education v. James E. Allen, Jr.*, relating to state aids for pupils in church-related schools.

Single copies—20c each. Dozen copies—\$2.00. Hundred copies—\$15.00.

PAMPHLET

"RELIGION AND PUBLIC EDUCATION"

A pamphlet containing some staff proposals as guidelines for teaching about religion in public schools. The proposals are made available for discussion and dialogue. Single copies—free. Dozen copies—\$.75. 100 copies—\$5.00. 1,000 copies—\$35.00.

BAPTIST JOINT COMMITTEE
ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

While some prefer the Cherry Blossoms and azaleas of springtime, many call October the most beautiful time of the year in the Washington area . . . This can be especially true if October is preceded by a beautiful and comfortable September "Indian Summer" . . . Such is this September in the Nation's Capital . . . Such is the prospect for conference time in October.

The annual Baptist Religious Liberty Conference is always a time of keen anticipation for the Baptist Joint Committee members, the staff and a considerable number of leaders of eight Baptist denominations . . . Key ingredients of such a conference are featured in this issue . . . Program personnel are of three types . . . Speakers include the mayor of the nation's capital, a Catholic bishop and an army general from the Pentagon (cover) . . . Panels will include pastors and denominational leaders (page 4) . . . group and section leaders for the three-day group dynamic process total sixty.

Conference materials have been especially prepared over the past nine months . . . These include twelve scholarly papers which have been compiled into a printed conference book . . . Fifteen essays on specific roles of the Christians who are related to international relations . . . Two special papers prepared for distribution at the conference . . . and a number of worksheets and resource pieces to be made available to conference participants.

One of the delightful experiences stemming from conference participation has been the visits and conversations with Washington embassy personnel in arranging for Baptists to meet and visit with these interesting and informed representatives of their countries who temporarily live among us.

Embassy personnel will be scattered among the tables at meal functions of the conference, then delay their departure afterwards long enough to visit personally with conference participants.

At this writing three embassies have scheduled discussion periods for "us Baptists" on Thursday afternoon, with two more seeking to make such arrangements.

Background Study Papers

(Continued from Page 2)

IV The Training of Seminary Students in International Relations, *Penrose St. Amant*

Section B — The Church's Posture in International Relations

V The Church as Critic of the State in International Relations, *Kenneth L. Maxwell*

Section C — Some Modern World Issues and Christian Reflections on Them

VI Population Control and Food Production, *Richard L. Rising*

VII The Growing Disparity Between Rich and Poor Nations, *William M. Dyal, Jr.*

VIII The Containment Policy in Europe, *Anne M. Jonas*

IX The Containment Policy in Asia

1. Containment in Asia, *J. Russell Andrus*

2. "Christian" Attitudes Toward the Policy of Containment in Asia, *Arthur Stabneke*

X Nuclear War and Christian Conscience

1. An Argument Supporting the United States' Capacity For Nuclear War, *A. Ray Appelquist*

2. Nuclear War and the Christian Conscience: Arguments Against Nuclear War, *Calbert G. Rutenber*