

# Report from the Capital

JULY 1969





## Supreme Court Intensifies Church Tax Issue

In a surprise move the U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to hear a case that challenges tax exemption for property owned by religious organizations and which is used exclusively for religious purposes.

Since the Supreme Court has in recent years rejected cases challenging tax exemption for churches, some may wonder why it suddenly decided to take this one. Perhaps the answer lies in the contention of the challenger.

Frederick Walz of New York City claims that such exemption for churches is a violation of his religious freedom and that it by-passes his right to "due process of law" before his property is confiscated.

The Supreme Court is sensitive to the rights and freedoms of people. It may have decided to try to clear the air of questions in this area as they are related to tax exemption for churches.

In any event, this case could be one of the most important in the area of church-state relations in recent years.

C. Emanuel Carlson, in a telephone interview with the Washington Evening Star, did not express alarm over the pending case. Rather he said that it "should clear the air a little." He did not expect the Supreme Court to do anything radical in ruling on tax exemption for church property.

However, Carlson pointed out that questions relating to churches and taxation have been rising with increasing frequency in recent years. He said that answers to these questions need to be found, and that "this case ought to move the process along."

Carlson expressed the hope that Baptists would enter this case next fall. "We certainly want to help move this question along as much as we can. It will mean all of us will have to get on with the homework we have been doing in this area. . . we are hopeful of some improvement so the questions can become more clear."

This case arose in the Tax Commission of the City of New York in 1967 when Walz challenged the New York law allowing real estate tax exemption to religious organiza-

tions. After the Commission denied his claim, he appealed to the Special Term of the Supreme Court of New York and later to the Appellate Division. Both courts upheld the Tax Commission.

The New York Supreme Court said, "Such exemptions are granted in pursuance of long-standing public policy of this state, under a statute which is presumptively constitutional."

Walz describes himself as "a religious person," but not a member of any religious organization. He is a New York property owner, an attorney, and is arguing his own case before the courts.

A number of interested groups, however, have indicated that they will try to file "friend of the court" briefs with the Supreme Court before the case is argued.

The Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs has concerned itself with the problems of the churches and public tax policies for a number of years. In 1960 it sponsored a national conference of Baptist leaders on the subject. The conference papers and findings have been used widely by church leaders and church agencies.

At the March 1969 meeting of the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs the executive director again discussed tax questions. He made his presentation in a brief paper called "A Trial Balloon."

In his "trial balloon" Carlson pointed out that "in times of rapid economic change the legal tax traditions should be restudied and revised at frequent intervals to assure the best possible practice of society's concepts of justice. Furthermore, such restudy and revision must be mindful of the diverse values which are sought by tax policies."

Carlson then identified rationales that should be considered in future policies involving taxation and the churches. They are:

1. The independence of religious institutions from political government should be safeguarded.
2. The freedom of the churches to be active in social ministries without being handicapped by tax burdens that are not applicable

## Florida Solons Ask Funds For Religion, Ethics, Morals

Nine Democratic Congressmen from Florida introduced a bill for federal funds to include "the objective teaching of religion which the Supreme Court has approved."

The new bill would provide \$5 million annually for three years to teach moral and ethical principles in elementary and secondary schools. It was introduced by Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D., Fla.) on behalf of the entire Democratic delegation from Florida.

Citing the rising crime rate in the country, Bennett told the House of Representatives that "there is a great need in America today for broad instruction in the development of man's moral and ethical values. The Federal government can help stimulate these programs through the grant procedure, he said.

The bill does not spell out details for the instruction. This will be left to the state school systems, a spokesman for the Congressman said.

The curriculum and academic instruction in morals and ethics could take the form of assembly programs or individual classes, Bennett said on the House floor. The teaching avenue could be "lessons of courage, heroism and good works developed from actual stories and biographies of great men and women," he continued.

"Programs on the growth of the freedom of worship—how it became part of our Constitution; on patriotism—how brave men fought to preserve our freedom; on good citizenship—why it is important to obey the law and on the objective history of religion, which the Supreme Court has approved, could all be topics of classroom discussion," Bennett pointed out.

The teaching of ethics and instruction in  
(Continued on page 8)

to comparable public or other private non-profit agencies is an important principle of equity.

Both of these rationales can be easily abused, Carlson pointed out.

The courts, the legislatures and the churches are treading on sensitive nerves when they deal with tax policies relating to the churches. Great values are at stake. Every party concerned should be unusually careful with the solutions that are proposed.

**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. Emanuel Carlson, executive director; John W. Baker, associate executive director and director of research; W. Barry Garrett, director of information services; and James M. Sapp, director of correlation services and editor of *Report From The Capital*.

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# Washington Observations

*News — Views — Trends*

July 3, 1969



**THE DEPLOYMENT** of the Safeguard Anti-ballistic Missile System (ABM) is an issue which has sharply divided Congress into two opposing but bipartisan camps. Next week the Senate begins its debates on President Nixon's proposal to install (by 1974) a "thin" ABM protection of our ICBM sites in Montana and North Dakota.

**THE COST OF THE PROGRAM** over the next four years has been estimated by Senator Gore (D., Tenn.) as approaching \$35 billion. ABM opponents assert that such sums could best be used to solve some of our problems here at home.

**MOREOVER, ECONOMIC BENEFITS** to major defense contractors could be enormous. Some authorities estimate that 15,000 companies stand to profit from the decision to deploy the system, among them such contractors as General Electric Co., Sperry-Rand Corp., Raytheon Co., General Dynamics Corp., the McDonnell-Douglas Corp., and the Thiokol Chemical Corp.

**THE NEW REPUBLIC MAGAZINE**, in a March 11, 1967 article by Frederic W. Collins, estimated that 28 of the major contractors for the ABM project employed about 1 million persons in 172 Congressional districts in 42 states. During the third quarter of 1967, 75 mutual funds sold \$90 million in stock holdings and invested the proceeds in electronics.

**BOTH SIDES OF** the argument have been presented by experts in their public statements and in testimony before the Armed Services and the Foreign Relations committees in the Senate. Dr. Teller, the father of the hydrogen bomb, Secretary of Defense Laird, and many top military men support the deployment.

**DR. JEROME WIESNER**, provost of MIT, and other eminent scientists have expressed doubts about the workability of the system and have voiced fears that deployment would lead to an escalation of the arms race. A general said, "... it won't work; its cost is prohibitive; it will weaken our national security."

**A COMPROMISE** which would appropriate money for further research on the feasibility of the weapons system has been rejected by Mr. Nixon.

**PUBLIC OPINION POLLS** have generally shown that a large majority of Americans support the ABM deployment. Opponents say that these people have made up their minds without knowing enough of the fact. According to the latest survey of the Senators—who should know most of the facts by now—there is a 48-48 standoff with three Republicans and one Democrat still undecided.

**THERE WILL NO DOUBT** be heavy pressure exerted by the White House. The consensus seems to be that deployment will be approved by a narrow margin. Passage of the bill by Congress authorizes the program. It does not appropriate the money to carry it out. That battle will come later. In the meantime, much more will be said by both sides.

# thenewcity

A REPORT OF THE  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON  
URBAN GROWTH POLICY

CONCERN WITH LONG-RANGE policies to accommodate impending urban growth is not a diversion from the present crisis in the cities. Rather, it is a necessary step toward finding solutions to this crisis—and assuring that other, similar crises do not arise in the future.

This Committee's concern begins with the needs of the cities and their people. We are convinced that these needs cannot be met without large-scale changes in the present pattern of urban growth. It is a pattern of low-income families living far from the jobs they need; of housing construction for these families lagging because of rising costs and difficulties in finding sites or financing; of increasing division between classes and races in our expanding metropolitan areas. It is also a pattern of the cities bearing a major burden of expenditures while tax-producing wealth moves to the suburbs.

But our concern extends to the suburbs as well. They are the fastest growing areas of this nation—yet the way they are growing is wasteful and destructive of environmental values. Their residents' taxes increase steadily, yet yield decreasing benefits in terms of the amenities these people came to the suburbs to find. Uncontrolled development is consuming at random the irreplaceable resource of land and steadily polluting the life-giving resources of air and water. Man-made elements of the environment—transportation facilities, water and sewage lines—are being stretched and overburdened by sprawling development. The process is wasteful of money as well: Each extension of these facilities entails a "sprawl tax" of costs that could be reduced by rational planning.

A third group of Americans for whom the Committee is concerned are those who prefer small communities in rural areas but find it difficult to sustain a living there. From their ranks have come, in large numbers, the waves of immigrants to the cities. They came in search of opportunity and have found little but frustration. They should not have to pull up roots: Opportunity should be spread to these small communities so that the painful choice of relocation is not a necessity. If they continue to wither, a significant part of America will be lost.

The Committee believes that the needs of all three groups—the residents of cities, suburbs, and small communities in rural areas—can be met through a national urban growth policy. Such a policy, in outline, would entail the making of rational choices as to the places where growth should occur. It would entail a positive public role in choices of *how* growth should occur so that waste ceases and the end product is a more satisfying environment. It would also entail guarantees that growth will expand, rather than further restrict, the opportunities and options of the poor and minorities.

The instrument of such a policy would be a new center of federal decision-making on the presently fragmented programs that influence growth; a broader state role in the deployment of land and population; incentives to the private sector to locate industries and businesses in places where growth is desired, and to expand its participation in the development process; and new state-chartered agencies to help shape planned development on a large scale. This could take the form of expanding small communities in rural areas, building "new-towns-in-town," and expanding the redevelopment of powers of central cities—and creating entirely new communities of city size.

The accompanying report is a proposed large-scale program of New Cities in the United States issued by a bipartisan group of Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Mayors and County Commissioners. Under the group's plan, 100 cities of 100,000 and 10 even larger cities would be built over the next thirty years.

The report, prepared over the past several months, points out that while the dimension of the program might seem ambitious, it will accommodate only 20% of the anticipated population growth in the United States by the end of the century.

The report will be incorporated in a book entitled, "The New City," prepared by Urban America to be published in July by Frederick A. Praeger Company. The study was sponsored by the National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, the United States Conference of Mayors and Urban America.

The Committee has concluded that new communities are an essential element of a strategy to shape growth. The members are deeply impressed by their study of new towns in Europe. The European experience demonstrates that new communities can be, from the beginning, places of openness and diversity. They can show just how pleasant an urban environment can be if the full talents of planning and design professionals are brought to bear. They can bring man, buildings, and nature once again into proper balance.

## FINDINGS

The Committee finds an inadequate focus in national urban legislation on the problems of growth. Through the years, the Congress has enacted legislation providing federal assistance for planning, housing and urban renewal, construction of public facilities, and other urban systems, but the nation has not yet taken a comprehensive view of these problems. Nor has it recognized the scale of the problems that continued population increase will cause.

The Committee accepts the projection of many demographers that the United States will add at least 100 million new citizens to its population by the end of the century, half again its current population. In accepting this projection, the Committee finds that this many new people will result in severe intensification of the following problems of urban growth:

1. Continued growth of metropolitan areas through uncoordinated sprawl of business, industry and housing on their peripheries.
2. Increasing difficulty of government at all levels to meet the demands of urban growth and the threat of urban decay.
3. Further decline of central cities without concomitant development of the cultural and other institutional centers which are their hallmarks.
4. Intensification of air, water, noise, and land pollution and further demands on already overcrowded transportation systems.
5. A hardening of the pattern of limitations on housing and em-

ployment opportunities in peripheral areas for the poor and minority population.

The Committee concludes from these findings that continuation of current trends will bring the country a succession of one urban crisis after another which will tear at the very fabric of our society. But the Committee feels that the *fact* of growth presents the nation with a positive opportunity to move towards solutions of its problems and the creation of a new kind of order. It finds the following reasons to believe that there is basis for a positive program to meet urban growth:

— The federal government — the Congress as well as the Executive — has recognized the national character of the problems that we face and has created programs in housing, education, job development and other areas. But the money to operate these programs has been inadequate for the task and, with few exceptions, the approaches have been fractionated among agencies and programs. We lack a consistent set of goals and comprehensive approach to the problems. This Committee finds such an approach absolutely essential if we are to find solutions.

— State governments seem now to be emerging from years of inactivity and, through the creation of the departments of community affairs and other innovative institutions, are beginning to devise state-level approaches to solution of urban growth problems.

— The central cities and other local governments, although in a fiscal bind of near-paralytic proportions, have sought and are seeking solutions. But the Committee concludes that they cannot handle these problems by themselves without the financial assistance of federal and state governments and without strengthening their powers of redevelopment.

— There is a rising recognition of the need to deal with urban growth problems on a metropolitan scale, and an outstanding example of this is the emergence of metropolitan councils of local elected officials.

The Committee was also impressed by the growth of interest in large-scale private development in the form of new communities on the part of the private sector. It finds this an encouraging sign and in the best tradition of involvement of business in the building of America. But it also finds that the development of new communities by solely private mechanisms will occur only in those rare circumstances where the dynamics of growth in particular areas will afford a timely and reasonable return on private investment. In most situations, the Committee finds that new kinds of public financing will be required to provide the necessary return on private capital and justify increased involvement of the private sector.

The Committee finds that there is relevant European experience in new community building, particularly in Great Britain and in the Scandinavian countries. The order in European metropolitan development and the quality of design in European new communities is worthy of emulation in the United States. But the Committee also recognizes that the United States must also make a conscious effort to fashion its own national policy, suited to its own traditions and institutions, to guide urban growth and encourage the development of new communities. It is towards this objective that the Committee directs its recommendations.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends that there be in the Executive branch a mechanism to serve as a focal point of policy-making on matters dealing with urban growth policy. It should annually report to the nation and to the Congress on the status of urban growth in America, and make recommendations for dealing with urban growth problems. It should be sufficiently staffed and have adequate power

## Some Questions for Churches

Churches facing unprecedented but well-planned urban growth cannot avoid difficult strategy questions. Such questions might well include the following:

1. What new congregations will be started where and by whom?
2. What emerging new ministries will the churches seek to offer?
3. What new religiously based institutions will be developed, and how will these be related to public agencies?
4. What criteria will denominations use in resolving decisions to relate or not to relate to interfaith planning for facilities?

to reconcile, among Executive branch agencies, interagency and inter-program differences.

The Committee further recommends that the Executive branch and the Congress, with the assistance of the new mechanism, mold a national policy which coordinates a range of programs designed to assure more rational patterns of urban growth and development in the United States. These programs should include new measures to further assist existing cities to redesign and rebuild, to organize new growth on the peripheries of metropolitan areas, and to strengthen and expand smaller communities in rural areas designated as "accelerated growth centers."

As still another essential component of that program, the Committee recommends that financial assistance be extended from the federal government to enable the creation of 100 new communities averaging 100 thousand population each and 10 new communities of at least 1 million in population. The British experience shows that only new communities approaching this size can be an effective instrument of urban growth policy. This dimension of community building, while it may seem ambitious, will accommodate only 20 percent of the anticipated population growth in the United States by the end of this century. The cost of this program, as seen by the Committee, will be small compared to the cost incurred by the inefficiencies in the current approach to development and the lack of coordination among existing programs. The Committee finds that building of new communities at this scale will produce efficiencies and returns to the national economy which dwarf the direct outlays involved.

The Committee recommends that a national program of this magnitude, established to promote and assist new community development, be predicated on the following principles:

1. New communities developed under this program must significantly contribute to an increase in housing, education, training and employment in the area in which it is built, with particular attention to the needs of central cities.

2. New communities under this program should result in socially and economically adjusted communities. Special account should be taken of the needs of low and moderate income families. Special opportunities should be provided to afford gainful, varied, and satisfying employment to such families. They should not, however, be induced to migrate to new towns without the assurance of having there employment, adequate housing, recreation, and like facilities.

New towns should be attractive to all classes, creeds, and races;

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## The New City . . .

(Continued from page 5)

to all types of businesses and industries; to a mix of citizen talent that will insure new town success.

3. New communities developed under this program should be carried out in accordance with the announced planning objectives of the state and local governments of the region in which the development is located. They must be consistent with existing and future national objectives and policy for orderly urban growth and development.

4. New community developments under this program must provide full opportunity for the private sector to be engaged in both long-term financing and construction within the larger planning objectives established by the governments involved.

5. New community developments assisted under this program should not encourage the proliferation of special service districts, and should, to the maximum extent possible, build upon the powers of general purpose state, county, and local governments.

6. New communities developed under this program should encourage the use of the latest technological advances in construction.

7. New communities developed under this program should follow the highest standards of planning and urban design.

The Committee recommends that the Congress enact a program of long-term loans or loan guarantees to assist agencies empowered under state law to assemble land, install public facilities, and plan for large-scale new community development. These loans or loan guarantees should provide for deferment of payment of principal and interest for no more than 15 years, or at such time within 15 years as revenue of the agency allows repayment.

The Committee recommends to states that they authorize the creation of agencies at the state, county, or local level with power to use the federal financing tools mentioned above. The agency—the key development instrument of an urban growth policy—should have authority to operate in at least the following kinds of areas:

1. In existing metropolitan areas, including central cities where sprawling suburban development is the norm, or where inefficient design has seriously retarded growth, and where such agencies can operate as an arm of state or local governments for the purpose of ordering metropolitan development in accordance with the development objectives of the region. Thus, in these areas, the function of the

agency would be to utilize the existing dynamic of growth to bring about a stronger ordering of the forces of growth, thereby making the development more efficient and opening new opportunities to all the people of the region.

2. Outside of metropolitan areas, these agencies would operate as new community builders with the ability to assemble large quantities of land and install the public facilities systems required. These agencies would be empowered to create genuine new communities away from the increasingly congested metropolitan centers of the country thereby bringing about great balance in the nation's development.

3. In smaller communities designated as "accelerated growth centers" these agencies should be empowered to stimulate growth through the acquisition of large quantities of land, the orderly installation of new public facilities, and the inducement of business and industry to locate in these areas.

Thus, the Committee is recommending federal financing for development corporations, authorized under state law, which could stimulate needed large-scale development in and out of existing metropolitan areas and would have ample authority to bring about genuine balance in urban growth.

Without specifying a specific organizational mechanism to implement this program, the Committee recommends that an appropriate federal agency be established to administer the program and to coordinate with other federal agencies in the administration of their respective programs which relate to and have a bearing upon new community development.

In recognizing the urgency of the problem, the Committee recommends that the federal agency proceed immediately to develop model state enabling legislation under which new community development agencies could be established and operate at the city, county, or state level. These agencies should be public corporations with powers of condemnation and eminent domain, and with an authority to issue bonds and develop other financial instruments as may be required to carry out their purposes.

The Committee recommends that the appropriate federal agency provide a substantial and positive program of technical assistance to state, county, and local governments and to agencies empowered under state law to engage in new community development. The federal agency should also establish a program of research into the latest advances in building technology.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON URBAN GROWTH POLICY

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## Conference Participants Begin Preparation

Baptists numbering 165 from 31 states and eight conventions have begun preparation for the annual Religious Liberty Conference August 6-8 here in Washington.

Conventions represented in the advance enrollment of conferees are the American Baptist Convention, the Baptist General Conference, the National Baptist Convention, the National Baptist Convention, Inc., the North American Baptist General Conference, the Progressive National Baptist Convention, the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference and the Southern Baptist Convention.

Background study papers, compiled in book form, are being mailed to all who have indicated they will attend the three-day conference.

Theme of the studies is, "Emerging Patterns of Rights and Responsibilities Affecting Church and State." Ten writers have prepared separate chapters in the book which speak to the theme.

Conference participants will begin their preparation for participation in the discussion groups with the reading of the background materials, along with other resource information.

Section and group meetings at the conference will deal with five institutional complexes. Specific issues in each complex will be examined. The five areas under discussion will be 1) the family, 2) the industrial economy, 3) the defense establishment, 4) law and enforcement and 5) the educational system.

The following writers have authored chapters in the study book:



*Rights and Responsibilities in the Teachings of Paul* by Frank Stagg. Dr. Stagg is Professor of New Testament Interpretation at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.



*Objectivity and Balance in the Mass Media* by Warner B. Ragdale, Sr. Mr. Ragdale is a freelance writer, Washington, D.C.



*Dissent in American Theory and Practice* by J. R. Wiggins. Mr. Wiggins is editor of *The Ellsworth American*, Ellsworth, Maine.



*"Rights in Conflict" in the Political Arena* by Walfred H. Peterson. Dr. Peterson is Associate Professor Political Science at the Washington State University, Pullman, Washington.



*The Individuation of Conscience and the Religious Objector* by Paul Peachey. Dr. Peachey is Associate Professor of Sociology at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.



*Governmental Structures and Urban Problems* by Daniel R. Grant. Dr. Grant is Professor of Political Science and Director, Urban and Regional Development Center at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.



*The Expanding Scope of Human Responsibility* by V. Elving Anderson. Dr. Anderson is Professor of Genetics at the University of Minnesota and the Assistant Director of the Dight Institute for Human Genetics, Minneapolis, Minnesota.



*Law, the Christian, and the Contemporary Scene* by Gerald L. Borchert. Dr. Borchert is Professor of New Testament at the North American Baptist Seminary, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.



*Selective Conscientious Objection* by Paul D. Simmons. Mr. Simmons is a graduate fellow, Department of Theology, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.



*The Need for Principles in the Use of Police Power* by John W. Baker. Dr. Baker is Associate Executive Director and Director of Research for the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, Washington, D.C.





Selected quotes gleaned from recent books, publications and material coming to the reference library of the Baptist Joint Committee chosen by Alice Moody, Administrative Assistant. You may wish to read the text of materials quoted. References are complete for each item.

### HEALTHY DEMOCRACIES?

"If it not understood that responsibility in politics must be conferred upon men at least as qualified as those chosen to rule industrial empires, then that so noble and fragile wager—democracy—is doomed."

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, "The Risk France Runs," translated from *L'Express*, Paris, and reprinted in *Atlas*, June, 1969, p. 17.

"Participation in decision-making on the job, in schools and in government is the only possible way to fulfill the deepest demands of the American psyche. When Americans feel helpless, they know their democracy is sick. And nothing cures democracy quicker than people exercising real responsibility. The political party that invents ways of giving real political and economic power to the lower middle class and to the poor, at the expense of the wealthy and the educated middle class, will have gone a long way toward making our future hopeful."

Michael Novak, "Politicizing the Lower-Middle," *Commonweal*, June 6, 1969, p. 343.

### LAW AND ORDER

"Law enforcement is in crisis. Its condition is critical in a manner far more pernicious than its more popular diagnosticians even suspect. It is overextended to the point of collapse—and murders, rapes, robberies and burglaries, for all of the multiplication, have very little to do with it."

"Almost blindly we are approaching 21st century problems of industrialized, swarming urban complexes with 17th century institutions that were shaped to meet the needs of an English countryside."

Charles E. Moylan, Jr., "Temple Bar to Megalopolis—The Criminal Law in Transition," *Judicature*, the Journal of the American Judicature Society, June-July, 1969, p. 22.

### NATIONAL PRIORITIES

The current federal budget "allots \$4.5 billion for an array of farm price-support programs and only \$564 for family food programs. Other funds go into school lunch and school breakfast programs to swell the total food program considerably, but these

programs tend to benefit middle-class children more than very poor children whose schools may not even have cafeterias. Thus, as far as the poor are concerned, the nation spends eight times as much making food scarce as it does making it available."

John A. Hamilton, "The Politics of Hunger," *Saturday Review*, June 21, 1969, p. 18.

### INTERNATIONAL PRIORITIES

"The old 'cold war' split of the world into two camps has lost much of its meaning. The most coercive fact of our age is that the poor people of the world have learned that poverty and deprivation are not necessarily inevitable. The gap between the 'have' and the 'have-not' peoples is growing wider. The emergence of a compatible and congenial environment in an interdependent world of increasingly modernized states is an appropriate international goal."

"Our commitment as a nation should be a willingness to assist disadvantaged peoples who seek help in their desire to improve their lives and their opportunities for human development. . . . America has no mandate to shape the world in its own image, but we do have an obligation to contribute to its betterment."

"International Development Assistance," a statement by the Task Force on International Development Assistance and International Education. Available free, with separate bibliography, from National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, 1555 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036.

### CHURCH AND STATE

"... the Vatican concordat has become the focal point for all young Spanish intellectuals, for the concordat makes explicit the problem the church faces."

"Obviously, so long as it is an arm of government the church cannot be a prophetic voice against injustice—not officially at least. It is reduced to idle preaching about love and justice in the abstract, while the actual situation calls for something far more drastic. Thus the concordat is only a surface issue. Conversations about church and politics

### Florida Solows . . .

(Continued from page 2)

moral values are a proper function of our schools, the Florida congressman urged, "especially in view of recent Supreme Court rulings prohibiting prayer and Bible reading in public schools."

The legislative assistant for Congressman Bennett said this new legislation was not connected to the current push in Congress for a constitutional prayer amendment "to permit nondenominational prayers" in public buildings. This is different matter, he said, although "it may be related in some ways."

In addition to Bennett the other Florida Democrats sponsoring the bill to provide funds to teach morals and ethics are: Robert L. F. Sikes, James A. Haley, Dante R. Fascell, Paul G. Rogers, Claude D. Pepper, Don Fuqua, Sam M. Gibbons and Bill Chappell.

### COVER PICTURE

Traditional fourth of July fireworks displays are numerous in the Capital city area.

Chief of these "spectaculars", of course, is the one staged in downtown Washington. A view of the celebration in a previous year is this month's cover picture.

begin there, but young liberals soon move on to the more basic problem of the church's role in society."

James E. Griffis, Jr., "Church and State in Spain," *The Christian Century*, June 11, 1969, p. 804.