

# Report from the In Capital

JANUARY 1970



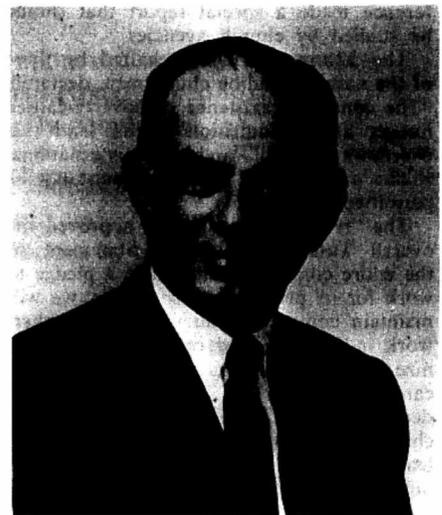
## THREE MEN FROM ARKANSAS



WILBUR D. MILLS



BROOKS HAYS



J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT

**THREE MEN FROM ARKANSAS** . . . Wilbur D. Mills, Brooks Hays and J. William Fulbright . . . made impact upon the nation in 1969 in ways that will affect Baptists in varying degrees in 1970 and beyond.

Congressman Wilbur D. Mills (D., Ark.) is Chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives. His committee steered important tax reform legislation through the House. Tax reform may reach a new climax in the second session of the 91st Congress.

The Honorable Brooks Hays, former congressman from Arkansas and

a former president of the Southern Baptist Convention, is the Director of the new Institute for Ecumenical Studies on the campus of Wake Forest University. He maintains his home in the Nation's Capital. His endeavors to bring Baptists together for dialogue with other religious groups and leaders will reach its stride in 1970.

Senator J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) is the aggressive chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In Senate floor speeches, news conferences and committee hearings he, as much as any man in the Nation, has kept alive continuous debate

in the nation over war and peace. Undoubtedly, he will be a key figure in the struggle between those who desire a complete military victory in Vietnam and those who insist on immediate withdrawal during 1970.

These three men from Arkansas, all well known to Baptists across the nation, will have some impact upon the country during the 1970's. Baptists may wish to be more aware of the ideas, actions and writings of these key people. All three are churchmen, one a Methodist, one a Baptist and one a Disciple.

More discussion about these men may be found on page four.



## FOOD, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

At the conclusion of the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health it was clear that the problem of hunger in the United States is both a political and a humanitarian problem. Both the church and the state must be deeply involved if the estimated 25 to 30 million hungry people in the nation are to be adequately fed.

Both the church and the state will be hurt if the hungry are not fed. If a doctrinaire position of separation of church and state is held, preventing relief for the needy, the church will be properly rejected. If the politician does not respond with constructive programs for help for people, the results can be predicted in future elections.

Recognizing that concern for people must be uppermost and that proper church-state relations should result in positive action, the Religious Action Task Force at the Conference made a special report that should be studied by church agencies.

The 32-member panel, chaired by three of the nation's leading churchmen, declared, "The continued existence of poverty-caused hunger and malnutrition in this land that overflows with milk and honey is a national shame and a moral wrong. It must not be permitted to persist."

The "religious" group then approved the overall Task Force Action Statement of the entire conference and made a pledge to work for its priorities. "To do this, we will maintain communication with one another, work individually and collectively to organize the religious communities for action, carefully monitor the actions of the President and the Congress, and do whatever else is necessary to see that this Conference leads rapidly to an end to poverty-caused hunger and malnutrition in this Country," the group said.

The Task Force then formulated 10 principles and guidelines for involvement in the national effort to alleviate hunger. Among these is this one on human dignity to which we call special attention.

"VI. Any program for the elimination of poverty-caused hunger and malnutrition should respect and enhance the dignity of the participants by maximizing the choices

available to them. For this reason the best method for eliminating hunger is an adequate system of cash income maintenance, achieved through guaranteed employment, direct support, or some other means.

"The family income goal in such programs should be the Low Standard Budget of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (in 1969 approximately \$5500 per year for a family of four).

Programs that control and limit the choices available to the participant cannot be justified except as emergency interim measures. Food and income programs should honor the right of all persons to make their own decisions about how to use resources. As the President said on December 2, "Our job is to get resources to people in need, and then to let them run their own lives."

The Religious Action Task Force then turned to the religious communities of the nation for a series of suggestions. Specifically it offered several possible courses of church action. They are:

"1. All members should be advised through all available channels of the dimensions of the problems to which this Conference has addressed itself and of the immediate and long-term solutions which it has recommended.

"2. An extensive education and action program should be undertaken to utilize the influence of the religious community in moving the Federal Government to fulfill its responsibilities toward the poor and malnourished.

"3. Coordinated ecumenical efforts at the local level should be undertaken immediately—

"a. to support national remedies to the problems identified by this Conference,

"b. to address the problem of hunger locally by determining the extent of local need and mobilizing resources to meet that need,

"c. to investigate in detail the administration and effectiveness of Federal food delivery programs at the local level, and

"d. to participate in the administration

## Conferees Urge Church 'Pressure' On Government To Feed Poor

The Religious Task Force of the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health challenged denominations to pressure the government for immediate action on programs to feed the poor.

The 32-member panel also recommended that religious communities develop hunger programs of their own at the local level by making available facilities, finances and personnel.

In addition, the spokesmen from major denominations recommended that interfaith efforts be made in local communities to determine the extent of hunger and to investigate the effectiveness of the government's food programs in operation locally.

Two Baptists on the panel, from the American and Southern Conventions, underscored the need for Christians to lobby for poverty legislation. They called for a better job of getting information across to church members concerning the extent of malnutrition.

Atha Baugh from the Home Mission Society of the American Baptist Convention said there is much that churches can do to pressure government to work on the local level to eradicate hunger. Even so, Baugh admitted that he was "pessimistic" about getting government to act quickly on increasing funds and programs to feed the poor.

"This doesn't violate the separation of church and state," he declared, pointing out that "we get the ethical imperatives of the gospel translated into actual programs."

The Southern Baptist representative to the Conference was G. Willis Bennett, professor of Church and Community at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky. Bennett suggested that concerned Christians should wire the President, congressmen and Senators urging "emergency action and approval of pending legislation" to feed needy persons.

Bennett specifically mentioned two bills which at the time were awaiting final action in Congress. One, a school lunch bill sponsored by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D., Ga.) would increase funds in economically depressed areas to provide free

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of these programs where such involvement may be required to make these programs effective."

**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.

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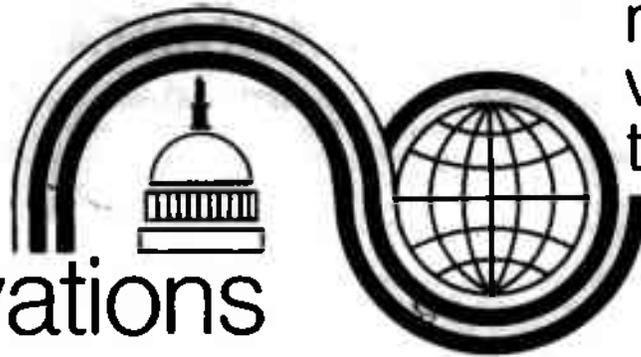
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# washington observations



January 1, 1970

**THE SENATE PASSED** the income tax reform bill late in 1969. Because it differed from the House version it went to a conference committee where compromises were made.

**DESPITE THE THREAT OF A VETO**, the bill the President received contained enough compromises and adjustments to make it possible for him to sign.

**CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONAL FOUNDATIONS** are not affected by the reforms except that the appreciated values of most gifts will be taxed. There was heavy pressure on Congress from church related and private colleges to retain present gift deductions.

**A FIFTEEN PERCENT** increase in social security payments was approved in the conference version and passed in both the House and the Senate. President Nixon asked for 10% but Congress took this path to relief of poverty for many elderly people.

**CRIME CONTINUES** on the increase throughout the land, with the nation's capital a major city near the top of the list. Some Congressmen blame city officials; some officials blame the Congress. City administrative officials are not elected by the people, but rather appointed by the federal administration.

**THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.**, with most of the expensive real property tax exempt, must look to Congress for funds for police, fire protection and sanitation services. When funds do become available they are usually as much as six months to a year too late. The city finds itself caught in the crossfire of "535 city councilmen" (Congressmen) none of whom are residents, but call "home" the various 50 states of the nation.

**MEANWHILE, RESIDENTS** of the "Federal City" live with the desire and hope that the legislative leaders of the nation, who have the power, will forget political infighting long enough to show concern and compassion for their plight and truly represent them by providing the programs necessary to de-escalate crime and its by-products.

**A QUIET "REBELLION"** seems to be growing among U. S. women for equitable treatment in employment opportunities. Some view this as perhaps the next nationwide "protest" movement. With women making up a majority "bloc" among employables in the population, any organized effort in this direction could be difficult to minimize or ignore.

**PATTERNS OF PROTEST** only recently emerging in the nation will not go unnoticed by future organizers of womens' movements. This could pose a real dilemma for those who would stifle or suppress dissent by large or even small groups of women with coercive techniques.

# THREE MEN FROM ARKANSAS

## MILLS — Tax Reform

The heralded tax reform legislation passed in the first session of the ninety-first Congress in 1969 was largely the product of the House Ways and Means Committee, chaired by Congressman Wilbur D. Mills (D., Ark.).

The name of Wilbur Mills has become almost a by-word in America for those individuals and groups concerned with taxes and living costs. A seasoned veteran of the House, he was first elected to Congress in 1938 and has served continuously since 1939.

Mr. Mills became a member of the Committee on Ways and Means in 1942 and chairman of the Committee in 1958.

The Ways and Means Committee is composed of 15 Democrats and 10 Republicans in the present Congress. The Democratic side of the Ways and Means Committee also constitutes the Democratic Committee on Committees for the House of Representatives. Therefore the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is also the Chairman of the Committee on Committees.

The Committee on Committees names all the Democratic members to the other committees in the House. Since the Constitution requires that all tax legislation must originate in the House, the duties of the Ways and Means Committee cover a wide range of problems. Everything from reciprocal trade and management of the National Debt to social security and unemployment compensation is included in the framework of the Committee's responsibility in addition to income tax matters.

Mills himself calls the House Tax Reform Act of 1969 "one of the big ones" in terms of his greatest legislative accomplishments during thirty years in the House.

Mills indicated, after the House action, that there were some things he would like for the Senate bill to tighten up, among them inclusion in the limitation on tax preferences of certain oil depletion benefits and elimination of a provision benefiting the Kellogg Foundation, a tax-exempt organization set up by the food processing family.

The main opponents of the bill and supporters of recommitment were Members from oil-producing states. Of the 23 Members from Texas, 13 voted for recommitment and 12 voted against the bill. Of eight Representatives from Louisiana, seven were against the bill and in favor of recommitment. Of the six Members from Oklahoma, four voted against the bill and for recommitment.

The Tax Reform Act of 1969 (HR 13270) was approved by a 394-30 roll call vote on August 8.

The Senate acted on December 11, 1969. The vote was 69-22.

But the powerful pressure groups had done their work well. They succeeded by

## HAYS — Christian Dialogue

Brooks Hays, the director of The Ecumenical Institute, Wake Forest University, has dedicated his entire career to public services. For 16 years he represented the fifth congressional district of Arkansas in the United States Congress and he has served as a special assistant to two Presidents.

He is also one of the country's leading churchmen, having been elected to two successive terms as President of the Southern Baptist Convention (1957-59).

When Wake Forest University provided a site for an Ecumenical Institute in 1969, Hays promptly responded to an invitation to give it leadership and guidance.

"We want to help in the movement to relate ourselves appropriately to other religious groups," Hays pointed out.

"Although we have no official relations with Baptist conventions and derive none of our operating income from the Cooperative Program, we would like to think that we reflect the spirit of North Carolina and other Southern Baptists as we respond to the gestures of goodwill being made by other religious bodies," he said.

Hays indicated that conversations with Catholic theologians are producing statements on ecclesiastical and even theological principles that underline common beliefs and at the same time make evident mutual respect in entertaining differences.

Eventually, Hays believes, Baptists will be re-examining the relations that all Christians bear to the state. The quest for dignity and compassion among men would be frustrated without this serious concern for right relations with political powers, he explained.

The Honorable Brooks Hays of Washington, D.C. and the Wake Forest Ecumenical Institute could play a major role in developments affecting the American religious scene in the 1970's.

a series of amendments in whittling down reform aspects and replenishing the coffers of special interest groups. Some cried, "Fiscal irresponsibility," and others predicted that its large revenue losses would be whittled in House-Senate conference.

Mills viewed timing as crucial. He called for an early meeting of the conferees whom he headed. He suggested that five days was long enough to do intensive conference work. He was determined that a balanced bill be on the President's desk before Christmas. It was and as of January 1 awaits his signature.

Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee will be an important factor in the lives of American people during the coming decade.

## FULBRIGHT — Foreign Affairs

War has always been a divisive issue for most societies. It has often been an unpopular subject for Americans. As the nation enters the 70's it faces one of its most agonizing periods. The "issue" of war and peace divides the nation with a shrillness almost unparalleled in our history.

One of the key personalities in the continuing debate is the forceful and forthright chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.).

Few men have been more greatly despised and more dearly championed, at the same time, than this vocal critic of the war in Vietnam.

Mr. Fulbright was first elected to the United States Senate in 1944, after serving one full term in the House of Representatives. He has served continuously in the Senate since 1945. He is now seventh in seniority in the Senate and ranks sixth in the Senate among Democrats.

He became chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in 1959, following four years service as chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. He also presently serves on the Finance Committee and the Joint Economic Committee.

When Senator Fulbright speaks it is with biting, concise language which leaves no doubt in the listener's mind as to his meaning or intent, much less his target.

In remarks in the Senate on October 1, 1969 he talked in his usual determined manner about war and public leaders:

"When the United States invaded Mexico in 1846, two former Presidents—John Quincy Adams and Martin van Buren—and one future President—Abraham Lincoln—denounced the war as a violation of American principles. When the United States fought a war with Spain and then suppressed the patriotic resistance to the imposition of American rule in the Philippines, the ranks of the opposition included two former Presidents, Harrison and Cleveland, as well as Senators and Congressmen including the Speaker of the House of Representatives and also such distinguished individuals as Andrew Carnegie and Samuel Gompers. In their peaceful but determined protests against the stupidity and immorality of Vietnam, the students who participate in the moratorium of October 15 will be upholding one of our country's best democratic traditions: the refusal of responsible citizens to acquiesce in silence to a war they deem unjust."

While other Americans of equal stature take precisely opposite views, J. William Fulbright presides over a powerful and effective committee of the Senate, the nation's most distinguished club. He presides with persistence and dignity. He will not refrain from the debate.

Chairman J. W. Fulbright and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will be a major factor in the lives of American people during the coming decade.

# VETERANS LEGISLATION ON INCREASE



By  
**Fred B. Rhodes**  
Deputy  
Administrator  
Veterans  
Administration

Americans not intimately connected with veterans' affairs are probably unaware of the scope and magnitude of the Veterans Administration.

With the largest hospital system and the third largest ordinary life insurance organization in the world, VA is one of the biggest agencies of the Federal governments—smaller only than the Department of Defense and the Post Office.

There are more than 27 million veterans in the United States and, together with their families, they constitute more than 51 percent of the nation's population.

Millions of these veterans have attended schools, purchased homes, received hospital or medical care or monthly payments for disabilities; and parents, widows and children totaling millions more have been served in some way by legislation passed by the Congress on behalf of a grateful nation.

In view of the great body of law already providing benefits and services to the country's veterans and their dependents and survivors, it might seem difficult to imagine any future legislation that could provide new and additional benefits. And yet, recently enacted laws and pending proposals prove otherwise.

One of the closing actions of the 90th Congress in late 1968 was to extend educational assistance to the widows of veterans who died of a service-connected disability and to the wives of veterans totally and permanently disabled as the result of service and the widows of veterans who died while such a disability was in existence.

Early in the first session of the 91st Congress, June 6, 1969, legislation was enacted to grant monetary assistance toward the construction cost of a specially adapted house to certain additional veterans—those whose functions of balance and propulsion were so affected by service-connected injury

that they were unable to move without resort to a wheelchair. This grant is intended to cover the cost of needed housing adaptations and special facilities and equipment, such as ramps in place of stairs, wide doorways and halls required to permit the passage of a wheelchair, etc. This law also increased from \$10,000 to \$12,500 the amount of this grant, and raised the maximum amount of direct housing loans made under the GI Home Loan program from \$17,500 to \$21,000.

On June 23, 1969, the Congress passed legislation broadening a provision of law which prevents reduction of the rating given a veteran's service-connected disability (and therefore the monthly compensation payable to him because of that disability) after it has been in effect for 20 years.

A new law in October, 1969, increased from \$134 to \$167 the minimum monthly amount payable under the Dependency and Indemnity Compensation program to the widows of the lowest ranking enlisted men who died in service or from a disability incurred in service. Increases were also provided for eligible widows of other enlisted men and officers up to a \$457 monthly maximum with additional amounts to or for children. Widows who are in nursing homes or who are helpless or blind or so nearly helpless or blind as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person, receive an extra \$50 per month under the law.

Two other pieces of veterans' legislation passed thus far in 1969 have to do with those suffering service-connected disabilities. One removed a six months' limitation on the furnishing of nursing home care to veterans whose need for such care was primarily for a service-connected disability. Another law makes available to any war veteran with a permanent total service-connected disability complete medical services for any other disability that is not connected with his military service.

Still under consideration by the 91st Congress is legislation that will:

- increase payments to those in Veterans Administration educational programs
- provide new programs for educationally-disadvantaged veterans
- expand training that military personnel may take prior to their discharge from service
- allow widows who remarry to resume receipt of benefits if the remarriage ends by death or divorce
- exclude additional types of income from the computation of annual income for pension purposes
- open pension and some other benefits to veterans of 90 days of Mexican border service, May 9, 1916, to April 5, 1917
- increase Servicemen's Group Life In-

surance from a \$10,000 to a \$15,000 maximum with other insurance benefits

- relax Veterans Administration hospital admission laws for veterans 72 years and over

So a system which operates 166 Hospitals, 59 Regional Offices, and a large Central Office staff in Washington and whose employment totals 167,936 is continually alert to the impact of new legislation which will affect the veteran population of the Nation. In administering these laws at a time when the Nation is engaged in a war on which there is sharply divided opinion, the task of the Veterans Administration is critical. The sacrifices of the men returning from the war in Vietnam are indeed great, and the responsibility of the Nation which called on these men to serve is as great as it has been to all veterans of the past. In the words of Abraham Lincoln it is the duty of the Nation

"... To care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan. . ."

## Feed Poor . . .

(Continued from page 2)

or reduced-cost lunches to all needy children.

A similar bill, introduced by Rep. Carl Perkins (D., Ky.) has passed the House. Talmadge's bill is awaiting action by the Senate Agriculture Committee, Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.), chairman.

The other bill mentioned by the theology professor is the liberalized food stamp measure promoted successfully in the Senate by Sen. George McGovern (D., S. Dak.). (Less than a week after the White House Conference, the House Agriculture Committee, chaired by Rep. W. R. Poage (D., Tex.), rejected the bill.)

In discussing what denominational agencies can do regarding hunger, both Baugh and Bennett said new ways must be discovered to get more information across to churches.

Bennett suggested that Baptist agencies should give more attention to the problem of hunger in their publications and in national and regional conferences. Baugh emphasized the need to educate Baptists to be more open to the concept of government guaranteeing an adequate income for all families.

The Religious Task Force joined with other groups in supporting the recommendation that \$5,500 be set as the minimum income level for all families of four. They also underscored the need for the President to declare a national hunger emergency.

## A. BLACK, WHITE BAPTIST TEAM

The largest Baptist congregation in the District of Columbia is the Shiloh Baptist Church. The pastor is the highly respected Earl L. Harrison. He has been the leader of this black congregation since 1930.

On April 1 last year Shiloh called a 33 year old white Baptist as Assistant to the Pastor and Director of Christian Education. He is Kenneth E. Burke, Jr., a graduate of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary and a native of Norfolk, Virginia.

These two men have become a team which both white and black Baptists in the area respect and appreciate.

The wise "elder statesman-minister" has served on just about every cooperative committee and Baptist executive group in the District.

A few years back Harrison led his church to become a full partner in the D.C. Baptist Convention, "because we have something to share with and to gain from both the American and Southern Baptist Conventions." This did not diminish his interest in the National Baptist Conventions. He is serving currently as First Vice-president of the Progressive National Baptist Convention.

All of Burke's pastoral experience both during and following his educational years has been in Southern states, with one exception. For two years, 1966-67, he served as pastor of the Johnning Baptist Center in Washington, D.C.

Asked how he has been received in his new role, Burke responded, "I have felt no antagonism or resistance. In fact my family has been accepted as readily as any new members or staff persons could possibly be."

Harrison summarized the unusual experience with what he called four surprises. "First, the committee surprised me when they recommended him for the place," he said. "Second, the church surprised me by an affirmative, unanimous response with no discussion. Third, a few undercurrents following his selection were so quickly dis-



EARL L. HARRISON



KENNETH E. BURKE, JR.

sipated I was again surprised. And fourth, when I became ill for a short while soon after he came, he was cast into the forefront and was given total acceptance."

Burke had high praise for the congregation. "I found a good educational base with adequate initiative on the part of the people," he warmly responded to a series of questions. "It was a surprise for me to find no recruiting problem for teachers. Department and organization heads take responsibility and demonstrate a lot of technical know-how.

"We have some professional educators in our church and many people who are capable of sorting out ideas and doing their own thinking," Burke continued.

He indicated the church has learned to

select from a number of resources, including both ABC and SBC curriculum materials. They have also produced some teaching materials of their own.

While the church has others who assist the pastor, they are part-time staff people. Burke's duties are clearly defined and understood. He is (1) responsible for coordinating the Christian Education program of the church through the committee on Christian Education, and (2) he assists the pastor in some pastoral functions as requested, such as funerals, weddings, hospital visitation and preaching services.

The able and greatly loved Earl Harrison summed up the conversation when he said, "He is surprisingly well accepted because he has wisdom, is diplomatic and has won the hearts of the people.

### HOW THE DRAFT LOTTERY WILL AFFECT YOUNG MEN IN THE 70'S

The order in which every young man currently of draft age will be called, starting in January, was decided by the U.S. draft lottery on December 1, 1969.

The President signed the lottery bill on November 26. He announced new draft rules which accomplish the following:

1. For the year 1970 and following, each young man who attains age 19 by December 31, but not yet age 26, will have a personal draft priority.
2. Each man of draft age is thus exposed to the draft lasting one full year.
3. Young men who are deferred in 1970 will keep the priority they received in the lottery when their deferment expires.

4. Present deferments will be allowed, including occupational, college and hardship deferments.

5. Young men whose dates of birth were drawn in the first third of the lottery are said to have a "good chance" of being called, those in the last third a "poor chance," and those in the middle an "uncertain chance."

6. College men will have a better knowledge, from age 19 on, about their chances for being drafted at graduation. Their deferments are assured for four years of full-time undergraduate work.

7. Older men, 23 or above, will now get

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### ONLY IN THE SUBURBS?

Dr. Harrison "preached" me a significant sermon in a few words at the conclusion of the interview for the accompanying story.

"My biggest disappointment in all of our cooperative relationships with other Baptists," he said, "is that Baptists from other churches in the D.C. Convention have not joined Shiloh.

"Perhaps it is too much to hope for that to happen in the inner city," he mused.

"Perhaps that can only happen in the suburbs," he concluded.

—James M. Sapp

# First Woman Chaplain in the CAP

By A. Ray Appelquist

Eleven hundred male chaplains in the Civil Air Patrol recently made room for the first officially appointed lady in their ranks. There always have been women in the CAP, both as officers and cadets, but never before in the chaplaincy.

The historic person to break into the circle is the Reverend Mrs. Phyllis Keller Ingram, staff minister of the United Church of Christ in Greenfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Ingram has been a popular and active officer in the CAP for many years, flying her own plane and serving as instructor in the CAP program for both male and female cadets.

Mrs. Ingram is a widow with two sons. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Virginia Theological Seminary and received ordination in the United Church of Christ. The commander and others in her local CAP unit in Massachusetts urged Mrs. Ingram to apply for the position of chaplain to the unit.

CAP is a civilian, voluntary, non-paid, aerial search and rescue auxiliary of the Air Force, with primarily an educational and humanitarian mission. A major general of the Air Force commands the CAP and is assisted by a few other active duty Air Force people, including a senior chaplain and his deputy. Traditionally this chaplaincy service has followed most of the criteria for chaplains in the Armed Forces, including the restriction to qualified male candidates. With the strong support of her denomination and the assistance of the General Commission on Chaplains Mrs. Ingram made a successful appeal regarding the restriction to male applicants.

The regular Armed Forces chaplaincies traditionally have demanded of all applicants availability for general duty, including physical hardships such as front-line combat duty and remote tours where security and propriety would pose problems for the assignment of women chaplains. Permanently reserving certain less strenuous assignments for women would reduce the base for overseas rotation so that male chaplains would be required to spend more time in hardship areas or away from their families. These and other factors must be carefully weighed before Mrs. Ingram's historic breakthrough can be applied to the Armed Forces chaplaincies in general.

Substantial changes are in the wind these days. Women officers in the military are now eligible for star rank. Prominent women are serving as Prime Ministers in India and Israel, and a distinguished Baptist lady, Mrs. Angie Brooks, is president of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Dr. Appelquist is Executive Secretary of the General Commission on Chaplains, Washington, D.C.



Mrs. Ingram receives a corsage from the Reverend Henry Duhan, Chairman of the Chaplains Commission of her denomination.

## HUD PUBLICATIONS

Housing and Urban Development's Publication Division of the Office of Public Affairs has just released a number of new booklets describing current programs. These are available on request to the Office of Community Relations, HUD, Washington, D.C. 20410. A postcard for each item will expedite delivery. The titles.

*Nonmetropolitan District Planning Assistance*

*Homeownership for Lower-Income Families*

*Nonprofit Sponsors of Housing for Lower-Income Families*

*Parks and Recreation in the Urban Crisis*

*Selected Abstracts of Planning Reports*

## Lottery . . .

(Continued from page 6)

a major benefit. Previous draft rules put them at the top of the list of draft eligibles. Now they will receive equal treatment in the draft pool of approximately 850,000 young men in 1970.

8. Men 19 years of age will now bear the brunt of the draft starting in 1971. This year more will be drafted than in 1969, when 20.5 years was the average of those drafted.

No end to the draft will be sought until the Vietnam war is terminated, it now appears. However, President Nixon has said he will not be satisfied until the draft can be eliminated.

## Changing Patterns Of Women's Lives

A revolution is occurring today in the life patterns of women and girls. The young girl today can anticipate a very different way of life from that of her grandmother and even her mother. The components of this vast change include:

In 1900, when the grandmothers of many of today's teenagers were born, the life expectancy of a girl baby was 48 years;

In 1920, when many mothers of today's today's teenagers were born, it was 55 years; in 1967 it was 74 years!

In 1920, for every 100 girls 17 years old in the population only 20 girls graduated from high school; in 1968 the comparable figure was 78.

In 1920, for every 100 women 21 years of age only 2 graduated from college; in 1967 the figure was 17.

In 1920, only 23 percent of all women were in the labor force; in 1968, 42 percent were in the labor force.

In 1920, the average woman worker was single and 28 years of age. Today the average woman worker is married and 39 years old.

About half of today's women marry by age 21 and have their last child at about age 30. After her youngest child has entered school, a mother may have 30 or 35 more years of active life before her.

Today about 30 million women are in the labor force; by 1980 there probably will be around 36 million. Nearly 2 out of every 5 workers is a woman; almost 3 out of 5 working women are married and living with their husbands. Labor saving household equipment and prepared foods shorten the time required for domestic chores.

The need for increased family income to help meet the higher costs of educating children, health care, and the wider variety of goods and services considered essential to the American standard of living also leads more and more women to seek paid employment.

Increasingly women are seeking the right to choose how they will make their contribution to their family and their community.

Girls in their early teens need considerable help to enable them to approach positively the various roles they may play during their lifetime. Only as new realities are anticipated early and prepared for, will girls be able to realize their fullest potential.

—Women's Bureau  
Wage and Standards Adm.  
U.S. Department of Labor



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.

### WELFARE

Approximately 160,000 handicapped children throughout the country received special educational services during the 1967-68 school year under two federal programs. Among the children benefiting were mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, and other health-impaired youngsters requiring special education.

Nearly \$33.5 million was spent to supplement state reimbursements of over \$1 billion to local schools to provide a wide variety of services to handicapped children enrolled in public and nonpublic schools. Even so, only 36 percent of the nation's handicapped children are presently receiving any special educational services, and only 39 percent of the more than 23,000 school districts in the nation have any special education program for them.

U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, news release, Dec. 9, 1969.

One government department alone, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, administers 368 assistance activities, which are organized in some 270 major programs.

A new, loose-leaf catalog describes all assistance activities of the Department—grants, contracts, technical assistance, and direct cash benefits—which provide financial support and service to states, communities, public and non-profit organizations or institutions, and individuals.

Copies of the catalog are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for \$5.50.

### EDUCATION

The National Science Foundation has announced awards totaling \$14,514,832 to 634 colleges and universities to help them develop and maintain strong, well-balanced programs of research and science education.

Colleges and universities in all states, The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are receiving these grants under the Foundation's institutional grants for science program. The 634 schools include more than 170 church-related institutions, which will receive approximately 13½ percent of the total funds.

Institutional grants, awarded annually by the Foundation, are designed to help main-

tain a strong academic base for U.S. science by helping institutions of higher education carry out their own plans and priorities, as indicated by local circumstances, through use of these funds for direct costs of science activities.

National Science Foundation, news release, Dec. 2, 1969.

Wesleyan University Press has published a two-volume study on *The Church, the University, and Social Policy*. The book is the culmination of a five-year study of the campus ministry, supported by the Danforth Foundation. The late Kenneth W. Underwood was the director of the study and the author of most of the book.

A review article by Wm. Hamilton Jones and brief excerpts from the book appear in the December 15, 1969 issue of *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

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