

[655] **Affiliate with National Lutheran Council**

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Luke, Chicago, Ill., in regular meeting assembled on March 16, 1950, after prayerful and lengthy consideration decided to forward the following resolution to the convention of our beloved Synod:

N. L. C. Membership

WHEREAS, In the history of the Church, zeal for the truth repeatedly has led to a perfectionism and purism which has ended in the development of conventicles and sects, against which the Church has had to guard itself; and

WHEREAS, In the development of denominations *de iure humano* an area of Lutheranism should be recognized, determined by professed adherence to the Confessional Writings of the Lutheran Church; and

WHEREAS, Within the area of Lutheranism aberrations may arise within congregations and synods due to human weakness, some of which may reach such proportions as to call for partial separation (2 Thess. 3:6-15), in order to implement evangelical dealing in such situations; and

WHEREAS, Such separation may include refusal of pulpit and altar fellowship; and

WHEREAS, Nevertheless, a measure of brotherhood should be continued; and

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated, even under such circumstances, that in many vital areas co-operation is important and has been blessed; and

WHEREAS, The National Lutheran Council has been established for just such co-operation, clearly recognizing the lack of complete unity and making provisions for co-operation and withholding co-operation, as principle may demand; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has found it important to co-operate in the past in the fields of Relief for Orphaned Missions in Africa and the Orient, of the Armed Services Commission, of the Emergency Planning Council, of the Prisoner of War work, of the Wartime Housing Projects, of Public Relations, of the Lutheran Council of Great Britain, of the Bad Boll Conferences, and in other areas; and

WHEREAS, Such areas of co-operation undoubtedly will continue to multiply under the present troubled world conditions; and

WHEREAS, Even in other areas a measure of co-operation would prove beneficial and be blessed as in the past; and

WHEREAS, The fear of being an irritant is unworthy of our

church body, suggesting personalities, lack of faith in the power of the Holy Spirit, lack of ability to speak the truth in love, and failure to recognize the manner in which the unity of faith and of the spirit is to be developed, according to Ephesians 4; and

WHEREAS, We are not responsible for misinterpretation of our action by others as long as we clearly state the same; and

WHEREAS, There are large numbers of kindred spirits in other Lutheran bodies, earnestly desiring and contending for conservative Lutheranism, who will be either strengthened or offended according to our action; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition Synod to follow the suggestion of the minority report of the Committee on the National Lutheran Council and affiliate itself with the National Lutheran Council, provided the National Lutheran Council remain, and as long as it remains, within the provisions of its present constitution.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SAINT LUKE
Chicago 13, Ill.

ADALBERT R. KRETZMANN, *Pastor*

WM. E. BAUER, *Chairman*

KURT VRAGEL, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

MOUNT OLIVE LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.
CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
HERBERT H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

MOUNT OLIVE LUTHERAN CONGREGATION
BERNARD G. R. HEMMETER, *Secretary*
HENRY J. SCHNEIDER, *Chairman*

REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH, HINSDALE, ILL.
March 14, 1950 C. F. DANKWORTH, *Pastor*

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SAINT LUKE,
ITASCA, ILL.
KURT V. GROTHEER, *Pastor*
VICTOR BOEHNE, *Chairman*

[656]

Apply for Membership in National Lutheran Council

WHEREAS, The voters' assembly of Redeemer Ev. Lutheran Church, Central Ave. at Spencer St., East Gary, Ind., has considered the synodical Committee Report on the Question of Synod's Becoming a Participating Body in the National Lutheran Council; and

WHEREAS, The majority report seems to be based entirely on expediency, while the minority report states the definite opinion that our effectiveness in building the Kingdom of God and of saving souls will be greatly increased by a greater degree of co-operation among the Lutheran bodies of America; and

WHEREAS, The above congregation heartily endorses the opinions set forth in the minority report; therefore be it

Resolved, Unanimously, that we of Redeemer Church respectfully petition the convention of Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1950, to instruct its officers to make formal application for membership in the National Lutheran Council.

REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
East Gary, Ind.
EDWARD W. KOEHNEKE, *Pastor*
CARL ZOLLER, *Chairman*
JAMES CAUGHRON, *Secretary*

[657]

Overture on Affiliation with the National Lutheran Council

Adopted by the 1948 Convention of the English District

The Committee recommends adoption of the overture of the Northwestern Pastoral Conference regarding membership in the National Lutheran Council, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church throughout the world, and especially in America, by reason of its unqualified acceptance of the Holy Scriptures and the Confessions and by reason of its emphasis upon the means of grace, already possesses a unity of faith which clearly distinguishes it from all other Christian Churches! and

WHEREAS, The divisions which remain between the Lutheran Synods of America constitute schism, not sectarianism (for the distinction between schism and sectarianism cf. *The Abiding Word*, pp. 287, 301 f.); and

WHEREAS, The prevention and healing of schism is one of the

primary objectives of the Missouri Synod (cf. Constitution of the Missouri Synod, Art. III, 1); and

WHEREAS, In accordance with these Lutheran principles, the use of the term *unionism* historically was applied to fellowship between Lutheran and Reformed groups, a usage which would eliminate much confused thinking and the false impression that differences separating the several Lutheran bodies are as serious as differences separating Lutherans from Reformed bodies, an implicit denial of the confessional character of Lutheranism; and

WHEREAS, The refusal of co-operation with other Lutherans on the basis of expediency alone constitutes a denial of Lutheranism's historic confessional character, weakens the power of American Lutheran influence for good in the councils of world Lutheranism, and silences by default the conservative voice which the Missouri Synod should supply; and

WHEREAS, It is now clear that a fully concerted effort of all Lutherans is necessary to give full force to the Lutheran message and mission in the contemporary world; and

WHEREAS, The contention of the English District, the Pastoral Conference of the Southeastern District, and other interested groups at the Centennial Convention, that membership in the National Lutheran Council is not contrary to the Word of God, nor to the practice of our Synod, still stands unchallenged (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, pp. 536—537); and

WHEREAS, This is in harmony with the spirit of Resolution 368 c, adopted at the synodical convention in 1947, but not printed, and reading as follows:

"That the Missouri Synod, in agreement with its principles, offer its full co-operation and support to all groups and churches at home and abroad confessing the Lutheran faith, and that our Synod declare its willingness to exert its influence to the fullest possible extent to uphold and strengthen all true Lutheran elements, and to that end empower the *Praesidium* to take appropriate action"; and

WHEREAS, Since our principle of co-operation with the National Lutheran Council has been that of expediency, it would seem the honorable thing that we acknowledge the propriety of official co-operation and as members assume our fair obligations along with the other constituent bodies; be it therefore

Resolved, That the English District again affirm the position taken in its 1946 overture to the Missouri Synod (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, Mem. 619, pp. 524—526); and

That a copy of the 1946 overture of the English District and of this resolution be sent to the Missouri Synod's Committee studying

membership in the National Lutheran Council, to the President of the Missouri Synod, and to the President of each Synodical District, requesting their further favorable consideration of this matter; and

That again in 1950 the English District respectfully petition the Missouri Synod to apply for membership in the National Lutheran Council.

C. F. DANKWORTH
Secretary, ENGLISH DISTRICT

[658]

Reject Membership in the National Lutheran Council

WHEREAS, The "Synodical Committee Report on the Question of Synod's Becoming a Participating Body in the National Lutheran Council" says: "The National Lutheran Council is actually functioning as a Church" (page 6), and "the National Lutheran Council is in reality functioning as a Church in so many phases of its work" (page 10); and

WHEREAS, The Constitution of our Synod lists as its first objective "the conservation and promotion of the unity of the true faith (Eph. 4:3-6; 1 Cor. 1:10) and a united defense against schism and sectarianism (Rom. 16:17)"; and

WHEREAS, The *Brief Statement*, reaffirmed at the Chicago Convention as the doctrinal position of our Synod, states: "All Christians are required by God to discriminate between orthodox and heterodox church bodies, Matt. 7:15, to have church fellowship only with orthodox church bodies, and, in case they have strayed into heterodox church bodies, to leave them, Rom. 16:17. We repudiate *unionism*, that is, church fellowship with the adherents of false doctrine, as disobedience to God's command, as causing divisions in the Church, Rom. 16:17; 2 John 9-10, and as involving the constant danger of losing the Word of God entirely." 2 Tim. 2:17-21 (Par. 28); and

WHEREAS, The Synodical Catechism, Question 186, says that "we use the doctrine of the Church properly . . . when we avoid all false churches"; and

WHEREAS, The *Lutheran Witness* in 1925 rightly said: "To beware and to avoid does not mean to pray with them" (p. 434); and

WHEREAS, The Word of God, Rom. 16:17 and similar passages, does make it "sinful for the Missouri Synod to sign" and become a participating body in the National Lutheran Council; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we petition The Lutheran Church—Missouri

Synod to reject membership in the National Lutheran Council and to state clearly that it rejects such membership, not merely as a matter of expediency, but as being forbidden by God in Rom. 16:17 and similar passages.

(Signed) (REV.) A. C. DAHMS, Chicago, Ill.

(REV.) THEO. DIERKS, Morrison, Ill.

IMMANUEL EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WALLACE H. McLAUGHLIN, *Pastor*

J. KENSEY CLARKSON, *Secretary*

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

(REV.) ERNEST T. LAMS, Oak Park, Ill.

(REV.) H. D. MENSING, Tinley Park, Ill.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[659] **Not to Join the National Lutheran Council**

WHEREAS, Two conflicting reports on the question of Synod's becoming a participating body in the National Lutheran Council have been sent to the congregations of Synod; and

WHEREAS, The majority report is weakened by the assumption that the constitution of the National Lutheran Council in theory would permit us to join without doing violence to our convictions; and

WHEREAS, The minority report contains aberrations in the doctrine of the Church; and

WHEREAS, Joining the National Lutheran Council is not just a matter of expediency based upon the opinions of boards and committees of Synod, but would be contrary to Rom. 16:17 and make us guilty of other men's sins and unionism, since the constitution of the National Lutheran Council in its preamble contains the usual broad unionistic formulation of doctrine, contradicted by existing vital doctrinal differences and serious differing policies; and in Article X, Section 6, denies a vote upon matters to which we would be lending financial support, although not otherwise participating; therefore, in the name of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church,

We, the Church Council, respectfully *petition* the convention of Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, not to join the National Lutheran Council.

CHURCH COUNCIL OF ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
Gary, Ind.

WALTER H. BODE, *Secretary*

WALTER WANTHAL

PAUL SCHEUB

ALFRED BIESTER

ALBERT G. NOLL

JOHN W. LOHSE

HARRY C. KORTHAUER

HAROLD KENDT

JOS. T. FIRME

HARVEY H. LENBURG

PAUL R. WHYLE

ROBERT F. SCHWARTZ

OTTO R. PAUL

G. H. NAUMANN, *Pastor*

March 27, 1950

VII. PUBLICATION MATTERS

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Report of Concordia Publishing House

Under the bountiful blessing of God the Board of Directors of Concordia Publishing House gratefully reviews a triennium of successful operation in the service of our Lord Jesus Christ. We gratefully acknowledge also the faithful services of our manager, Mr. O. A. Dorn, under whose efficient leadership these gains have been made. To a great extent this progress has been made possible because the management of Concordia Publishing House has faithfully utilized all opportunities which God placed before them.

Concordia Publishing House is happy to report that long-awaited reductions in the price of some of its books and materials are being made as soon as feasible. In addition to the reduction recently announced for the Small Catechism and Vacation Bible School series, other savings for the customers are contemplated.

We gratefully acknowledge the good will and hearty support of the members of Synod who have recognized during the past three years that rapidly rising costs of material and labor made some price increases necessary. A careful study, however, will reveal that, because of efficient operation, Concordia Publishing House prices, as a rule, are no more, and often less, than similar items offered on the general market.

Although the high cost of operations during the triennium did not provide the usual percentage gain, nevertheless we were able to transfer to the synodical treasury \$350,000. Present prospects indicate that the increase in sales for the triennium of May 1, 1947, to April 30, 1950, will be about 40.18 per cent over the sales for the previous triennium, May 1, 1944, to April 30, 1947. This larger volume of activity and the considerably increased cost of operating a plant on the basis of today's economy has made it imperative that we maintain a much larger working capital than formerly. Expenditures for new equipment also are necessarily greater, since the prices of printing machinery have been increased substantially. Inasmuch as our fiscal year closes after this report is printed, the financial report on Concordia Publishing House will be distributed separately.

Although we were empowered to provide additional storage and manufacturing space, it was not practical nor economical to do so. The need, however, exists today to an even greater degree than a few years ago. Synodical offices have been granted more and more space. Almost 10,000 square feet of space now being occupied by the synodical offices will become available when the

new downtown synodical office building in St. Louis will be utilized. However, in view of the accelerating needs of practically all departments of Concordia Publishing House, arising from the rapid expansion and increased operations, even the space relinquished by synodical offices will provide only a small amount of the required needs. Therefore various plans for additional space are being studied so that proper and adequate quarters may be provided as soon as possible.

At present Concordia Publishing House employs 322 men and women in its various departments. According to the resolution adopted at the previous convention a retirement program for lay employees was developed and put into effect January 1, 1948. Four Concordia Publishing House employees are now getting benefit under the plan.

To comply with the synodical resolution that no one hold more than one elective office, the Rev. Rud. H. C. Meyer and Mr. Oscar P. Brauer resigned from membership on the Concordia Publishing House Board of Directors. They were replaced by the Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann and Mr. Harvey Kopp. Mr. Harry J. W. Niehaus found it necessary to resign from the Board of Directors soon after the last convention. His place was filled by Mr. Wm. A. Lahrmann. The terms of office of the following Board members expire at the time of the convention: The Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann, Messrs. John Grundmann, Wm. A. Lahrmann, and Harvey Kopp.

A list of publications issued during the past three years follows:

PUBLICATIONS, 1947

Books

Baepler, Prof. W. A.: *Century of Grace*
 Beck, Rev. Wm. F.: *Christmas Story in Pictures*
 Fuerbringer, Prof. L., D.D., Litt. D.: *Persons and Events*
 Fuerbringer, Prof. L., D.D., Litt. D.: *The Eternal Why*
 Gross, A. W.: *Birthday of the Baby Jesus*
 Gross, A. W.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*
 Gross, A. W.: *Finding and Sharing Jesus*, V. B. S. Junior Workbook
 Gross, A. W.: *Messenger for God*, V. B. S. Senior Workbook
 Gross, A. W.: *Telling the Story of Jesus*, V. B. S. Primary Workbook
 Gross, A. W.: *Bringing Good News*, V. B. S. Beginner's Workbook
 Other Vacation Bible School Material: Banners, Registration Blanks, Daily Reports, Post Cards Form 2057
 Handrich, Theo. L.: *Everyday Science for the Christian* (revised)
 Keinath, Prof. H. O. Alfred, Ph. D.: *My Church*
 Klinck, Prof. A. W., S. T. M., Ph. D.: *Home Life in Bible Times*, Instructor's Guide
 Klinck, Prof. A. W., S. T. M., Ph. D.: *Home Life in Bible Times*, Test Sheets
 Krug, Amelia C.: *Eight Christmas Plays*
 Laetsch, Prof. Theodore, D. D.: *The Abiding Word*
 Maier, Prof. W. A., Ph. D., D. D.: *Let Us Return unto the Lord*
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible, Teacher's Guide, Part 1*

Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible, Textbook, Part 1*
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible, Teacher's Guide, Part 2*
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Story of the Bible, Textbook, Part 2*
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Vitalizing the Sunday School*
 Mueller, Prof. J. T., Ph. D., Th. D.: (Editor) *Concordia Bible*, 470, with Notes
 Mundinger, Prof. Carl, M. A., Ph. D.: *Government in the Missouri Synod*
 Poehler, Rev. W. A., and Rev. W. F. Bruening: *God Goes to Golgotha*
 Rupprecht, R., D. D.: (Mr. Eldor Luepke, Editor) *Bible History References*, Vol. 1 Old Testament Stories (revised)
 Wind, G. L.: *The Family Next Door* (A Play in Two Acts)
Lutheran Annual, 1948
Little Folded Hands (revised)
Concordia Pulpit, 1948, Vol. XIX
Kalender, 1948
Proceedings, 1947
Jesus Loves Me (Prayer Book)
Christo Me Ama (Spanish Prayer Book)

Devotional Booklets

- No. 75 *He Is Risen*, Rev. G. Beiderwieden
Wir sind selig, Rev. A. H. Guettler
- No. 76 *Serving the Lord*, Rev. T. Weinhold
Ein Prophet fuer unsere Zeit, Rev. Carl Gieseler
- No. 77 *Walk in Newness of Life*, Rev. Paul H. D. Lang
Mit Jesu in deinem Stand, Rev. John Hartmeister
- No. 78 *In Christ, Our Lord*, Rev. Otto H. Theiss
Das Leben der Erzvaeter, Rev. Rudolph Herrmann
- No. 79 *Comfort and Hope*, Rev. Edwin L. Wilson
Belehrung und Trost aus dem Psalmen, Rev. A. H. Lange
- No. 80 *The Greater Glory*, Dr. O. P. Kretzmann
Mein Herr, Meine Staerke, Rev. M. Bertram

Music

Anthologia Lutherana Series: Prof. Walter E. Buszin
 B-14 God Father Forevermore
 B-15 Hallelujah, Amen and Chorale
 B-16 Shepherds Him Their Praises Bringing
 B-17 The Newborn Child of Which We Boast
 B-18 Despair Not, My Soul, Nor to Sorrow Give Way
 Concordia Church Choir Series: Prof. Matthew Lundquist
 CH-6 Christ is Risen
 CH-7 Jehovah, Thee We Glorify
 CH-8 How Beautiful Are Thy Tabernacles
 CH-9 The Apostolic Benediction
 Schroth, Gerhard, *Hymns and Descants for Choral Union*
 Schroth, Gerhard, *Three Selections for the Choral Union*
 Wehmeyer, William, *Two Hymn Preludes for the Pipe Organ*
 Concordia Treble Series: Arr. by A. W. Stellhorn
 1 Come Hither, Ye Children
 2 Come, Your Hearts and Voices Raising
 3 Hark, Now, O Shepherds
 4 In Dulci Jubilo. Edited by Hugo Gehrke
 5 Let Us All with Gladsome Voice
 6 Now Sing We, Now Rejoice
 7 Praise God the Lord, Ye Sons of Men
 Markworth, Henry, *Select Solos for Organ*, Vol. 5
 Markworth, Henry, *Select Solos for Organ*, Vol. 6

Programs

Angel Tidings, Rev. E. J. Saleska
 Our Wonderful Redeemer, Rev. H. W. Gockel
 The Road to Bethlehem, Rev. E. J. Saleska
 A Christmas Altar, Rev. E. J. Saleska
 Built on a Rock (Children's Centennial Program), Julius Arthur Koss
 Centennial Jubilee Program for Congregations: 1. Common Service,
 2. Alternate Service, 3. German Service
 Centennial Prayer
 Luther, Man of God, Rev. E. F. Mundinger
 Rise, Ye Lionhearted (A Pageant), Mr. J. Arthur Koss and Mr. Waldemar
 T. Graf
 Walking with Jesus, Arthur L. Miller

Tracts

Sabbath or Sunday. Tract No. 152

Lutheran Education Tracts:

Let Us Reason Together	Is Your Religion Growing?
The Open Door	You Need the Bible Class
An Invitation to Sunday School	The Bible Class Invites You
Whom Can I Bring?	Why Lutheran High Schools?

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Fifteen publications)

Sunday School Literature:			
Lutheraner	27,275	Beginners	68,200
Lutheran Witness	306,125	Primary Leaflets	81,500
Concordia Messenger	14,300	Junior Lessons	80,250
Child's Companion	83,500	Intermediate Lessons	73,000
Young Lutherans' Magazine	11,000	Senior Lessons	63,000
Lutheran Education	2,350	Bible Student	31,000
Theological Monthly	2,350	Bible Teacher	2,750
		Teachers' Quarterly	39,500
	446,900		439,200

Total subscriptions, 886,100

PUBLICATIONS, 1948

Albrecht, Allene: *Amalek Is a Hero*
 Albrecht, Allene: *Children of the Sands*
 Eifert, Rev. W. H.: *99 Questions and Answers*
 Fritz, Prof. J. H. C., D.D.: *The Essentials of Preaching*
 Feucht, Rev. Oscar E.: *Studying His Word*
 Feucht, Rev. Oscar E.: *Bible Study Interest Finders*, A. B. C. D. E.
 Graebner, Prof. Theo., D.D.: *A Handbook of Organizations*
 Gockel, Rev. H. W.: *What Jesus Means to Me*
 Gockel, Rev. H. W., and Rev. E. J. Saleska, M. S. T.:
A Child's Garden of Prayer
 Gross, A. W.: *The Babe of Bethlehem*
 Gross, A. W.: *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories*
 Gross, A. W.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*
 Gross, A. W.: *We Learn About God* — V. B. S. Beginner Workbook
 Gross, A. W.: *Our Heavenly Father* — V. B. S. Primary Workbook
 Gross, A. W.: *The God We Worship* — V. B. S. Junior Workbook
 Gross, A. W.: *The One Eternal God* — V. B. S. Senior Workbook
 Other Vacation Bible School Material: Handicraft Projects, Beginner;
 Handicraft Projects, Primary; Handicraft Projects, Junior; Handi-
 craft Projects, Senior; Banners; Registration Cards; Daily Reports;
 Post Cards, Form 2057

Laetsch, Prof. Theo., D.D.: *The Abiding Word*, Vol. II
 L. E. A. Yearbook: *A Christian Family in a Modern World*
 Maier, W. A., Ph. D., D.D., LL. D.: *He Will Abundantly Pardon*
 Maier, W. A., Ph. D., D.D., LL. D.: *The Airwaves Proclaim Christ*
 Mueller, Rev. A. C.: *Growing Up with Jesus*
 Mueller, Prof. J. T., Ph. D., Th. D.: *Diamond Jubilee of Synodical
 Conference*
 Plass, Prof. Ewald M.: *This Is Luther*
 Rehwinkel, Prof. Alfred Martin, M. A., B. D.: *Communism and the Church*
 Rupprecht, F., D.D.: *Bible History References*, Vol. 2, New Testament
 Stories (revised)
 Streufert, F. C., D.D.: *My Trip to South America*
 Weidenschilling, Rev. J. M., D.D.: *Studies in the Gospel According to
 St. Matthew* (Textbook)
 Weidenschilling, Rev. J. M., D.D.: *Studies in the Gospel According to
 St. Matthew* (Instructor's Guide)
 Wind, G. L.: *Chuck Dressler*
 Wolf, Rev. Lester A.: *I, Paul*
 Zorn, Rev. H. M., D.D.: *Am Krankenbette*
Concordia Pulpit, 1949, Vol. XX
Devotional Bible, Vol. 1, St. Matthew and St. Mark
Devotional Bible, Vol. 2, St. Luke and St. John
Kalender, 1949
Lutheran Annual, 1949
Favorite Friends (Birthday-Autograph Book)

Devotional Booklets

- No. 81 *By Thy Blood*, George Koenig
Der Gekreuzigte unsere Weisheit, Theo. Laetsch, D. D.
 No. 82 *The Abundant Life*, Henry F. Wind
Gemeinschaft mit Gott, Hy. J. Bouman, D. D.
 No. 83 *Walking the Highway of God*, Alfred Doerffler
Dein Stecken und Stab, Paul Sauer
 No. 84 *The Way of Life*, Paul Bente, M. A.
Worte des Lebens, Otto F. Hattstaedt, D. D.
 No. 85 *Sing unto the Lord*, J. C. Schuelke, D. D.
Psalter und Harfe, wacht auf, A. H. Lange
 No. 86 *For Our Learning*, Martin Walker
Der Erretter seines Volks: Anonymous

Music

- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music* — Cho-
 rale Preludes of the XVII and XVIII Centuries — Organ Series, Vol. I
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Chorale Partita*, Praise God the Lord,
 J. G. Walther
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Chorale Partita*, Soul, Adorn Thyself,
 J. G. Walther
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Prelude and Fugue in D Minor*,
 J. G. Walther
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Prelude and Fugue in A Major*,
 J. G. Walther
 Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music*,
 J. G. Walther
 BA-19 Three Five-Part Chorales, Eccard
 BA-20 Lord, I Trust in Thee, Scandello
 BA-21 We Laud Our God on High, J. W. Franck
 BA-22 The Weary, Thirsting Deerlet Yearns, Schein
 BA-23 Commit Thy Way unto the Lord, Liebhold
 BA-24 A Song of Praise to the Holy Trinity, Schuetz

Concordia Recordings

Concordia Treble Series:

- No. 8 Let Our Gladness Know No End
- No. 9 Hark, What Mean Those Holy Voices
- No. 10 Now Sing We, Now Rejoice
- No. 11 Let Us All with Gladsome Voice
- No. 12 Praise God the Lord, Ye Sons of Men
- No. 13 Oh, Come, Oh, Come, Emmanuel
- No. 14 Jesu, Priceless Treasure
- No. 15 The Lord My Shepherd Is
- No. 16 Thou Hallowed Chosen Morn of Praise
- No. 17 All Depends on Our Possessing
- No. 18 Jesu, Priceless Treasure
- No. 19 Lamb of God

Concordia Church Choir Series:

- No. 58 As Withers Grass and Flowers, R. Hernried
- No. 59 Crucifixion, R. Hernried
- No. 60 Psalm 84, R. Hernried

Kaeppel, G. C. Albert: *Organ Music*Stellhorn, Martin H.: *With the Lord Begin Thy Task*, Prelude and ToccataWisnar, Walter: *The King of Glory*Wisnar, Walter: *Hymns of Faith*

Programs

My Redeemer Liveth, Rev. W. G. Kennell*The Hope of Tomorrow*, Rev. A. H. Jahsmann*Sing We All Noel*, Martin H. Stellhorn*Christmas Joy*, W. A. Kramer

Tracts

Lutheran Education Association Tracts:

*Seeing Things Together**Working with the Sunday School in Christian Education**Why Lutheran Elementary Schools?**Staying Married*: Tract No. 153, Rev. Erdmann W. Frenk, Ph. D.*What My Pastor Means to Me*: Tract No. 154, Galen Lee*Be Baptized*: Tract No. 155, Prof. J. T. Mueller, Th. D., Ph. D.*Steps to the Marriage Altar*: Tract No. 156, Rev. R. Prange*We Baptize Children*: Tract No. 157, Prof. J. T. Mueller, Th. D., Ph. D.*With This Ring*: Tract No. 158, Rev. E. H. Heintzen*The Best Road*: Tract No. 159, Rev. W. H. Elfert*On Using Profanity*: Tract No. 161, Rev. Erwin Kurth*Friendship*: Tract No. 162, Rev. Richard A. Jesse, S. T. M.*Church Etiquette*: Tract No. 163, Rev. Theo. W. Tyler*The Lord's Supper and Our Christian Lives*: Tract No. 164,

Prof. J. T. Mueller, Th. D., Ph. D.

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Sixteen publications)

Sunday School Literature:

<i>Lutheraner</i>	25,500	<i>Beginners</i>	85,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i>	312,000	<i>Primary Leaflets</i>	95,000
<i>Child's Companion</i>	70,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i>	84,000
<i>Our Young World</i>	28,500	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i>	75,000
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i>	41,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i>	64,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i>	2,250	<i>Bible Student</i>	30,000
<i>Theological Monthly</i>	2,525	<i>Bible Teacher</i>	2,800
<i>Parish Education</i>	8,000	<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i>	43,000
	489,775		478,800
Total subscriptions, 968,575			

PUBLICATIONS, 1949

Books

Arndt, William, D. D.: *From the Nile to the Waters of Damascus*Caemerer, R. R., D. D.: *The Church in the World*Doerfler, Alfred: *Bedside Devotions*Feucht, Oscar E.: *The Ministering Christ Who Gave Himself*Geiseman, O. A., A. S. T. D.: *Old Truths for a New Day*, Vol. IHarmon, C. H., and E. W. Marquardt, M. D.: *Vital Facts of Life* (revised edition)Kramer, W. A.: *The Lutheran One-Teacher School*Kramer, W. A.: *Religion in Lutheran Schools*Lindemann, Paul: *My God and I* (revised)Maier, W. A., Ph. D., D. D., LL. D.: *Global Broadcasts*Mueller, J. T., Th. D., Ph. D.: *Sabbath or Sunday*Overn, Olga: *Challenge*Polack, W. G., Litt. D.: *The Story of Walther* (revised edition)Ressmeyer, R. S.: *Headline News*Roth, S. J., and W. A. Kramer: *The Church Through the Ages*Stelzer, T. G.: *A Child's Garden of Song*Wagner, A. E., and W. G. Polack: *The Seven Ways of Sorrow* (a collection of Lenten sermons)*The Life That Never Ends*: Various Authors (funeral sermons)

Lutheran Education Association Tracts:

My Sunday School, Arthur L. Miller*How to Read Your Bible*, Oscar E. Feucht*What the Lutheran School has Meant to Me and My Children*, H. E. Cullen*Pre-Counseling Inventory*, Form R, Alfred Schmieding*Manual to Accompany Pre-Counseling Inventory*, Form R

Vacation Bible School Material:

Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Manual for Vacation Bible Schools*Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Beginner's Workbook: God's Little Children*Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Primary Workbook: Our Heavenly Father*Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Junior Workbook: Walking with God*Gross, A. W., M. A.: *Senior Workbook: In God's Pathway*Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Beginner's Department*Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Primary Department*Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Junior Department*Weiss, Hildegard: *Handicraft Projects: Senior Department*

V. B. S. Banners, V. B. S. Registration Cards, V. B. S. Daily Reports, V. B. S. Post Cards, V. B. S. Dodgers, V. B. S. Posters

Hymnal MDX: Thin Paper, Morocco Divinity Circuit Cover*Hymnal MPX*: Thin Paper, Black Fabrikoid Cover*Hymnal MLX*: Thin Paper, Morocco Limp Cover*Concordia Pulpit*, 1950, Vol. XXI*Lutheran Annual*, 1950*Kalender*, 1950*Lutheran Lectionary*

Portals of Prayer

No. 87 *Mine Eyes have Seen*: H. W. Gockel*Die Grosstaten Gottes*: Herman Harms, D. D.No. 88 *To Live Is Christ*: Stratford Eynon*Er heisst Wunderbar*: Titus LangNo. 89 *He Loved Even Me*: C. W. Berner, D. D.*Sonntagsklaenge No. 3*: Hans Manthey Zorn, D. D.No. 90 *The Great Amen*: Paul Kretzmann, D. D.*Sie sahen niemand als Jesum allein*: Henry Nau, D. D.

- No. 91 *That Way*: Frederick Robert Webber
Der Rat Gottes zu unserer Seligkeit: George Naumann
- No. 92 *Melody in Your Heart*: Various Authors
Meine Zuversicht und meine Burg: M. Bertram
- No. 93 *Show Me Thy Way*: Martin Walker
Das Heilige Vaterunser: Paul Sauer
- No. 94 *From Genesis to Revelation*: William H. Eifert
Freude in dem Herrn: H. Baumann

Music

- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music* —
 Organ Series, Vol. II
- Buszin, Walter E., M. S. M., S. T. M.: *Anthology of Sacred Music*
 BA-25, Five Chorales (Walther Collection)
- Concordia Church Choir Series:
- No. 61 Now Praise We Great and Famous Men, Jean Slater
 - No. 62 Babe of Bethlehem, Jean Slater
 - No. 63 Oh, Blest the House, Whate'er Befall,
 Matthew N. Lundquist
 - No. 64 Glory Be to God the Father, Matthew N. Lundquist
- Concordia Recordings:
- Christ Joy
 - Glory Be to God
 - Jesus, Lead Thou On
 - Sing Praises
- Concordia Treble Series:
- No. 20 Jesus, Lamb of Calvary
 - No. 21 Jesus, Thy Blood and Righteousness
 - No. 22 Look Up, Faint Heart, Exult with Joy
 - No. 23 Lord Jesus, Thou Art Going Forth
 - No. 24 New Year's Prayer
 - No. 25 O Darkest Woe
 - No. 26 Ye Sons and Daughters of the King
 - No. 27 Songs of Thankfulness
- Concordia Trebalto Collection:
- No. 117 Blessed Jesus
 - No. 118 Praise to the Lord
 - No. 119 Ye Watchers and Ye Holy Ones
- Engel, James: Two Chorale Preludes
- Wismar, Walter: *To Thee, Jehovah*
- Wehmeyer, William: Christmas Organ Music
- Wohlfeil, J. C.: Male Church Choir, Series A, B, and C
- The Seminary Edition:
- UN 26 Glory to God
 - UN 27 We Adore Thee, Lord God

Programs

- Joys of Christmastide*. Christmas Program, Arthur W. Gross and
 Margaret Haman
- Children of God*. Christmas Program, H. W. Kramer
- Walking with Jesus*. Rally Day Program, Arthur L. Miller

Tracts

- Christian Science in the Light of the Word*: Tract No. 165 Geo. W. Wittmer
- Overcome Your Fears*: Tract No. 167, Edgar F. Witte
- How Wrong Is Gambling*: Tract No. 168, Gerhard Mahler

Periodicals Published by Synod

(Seventeen publications)

Sunday School Literature:

<i>Lutheraner</i>	23,000	<i>Beginners</i>	90,000
<i>Lutheran Witness</i>	308,000	<i>Primary Leaflets</i>	101,000
<i>This Day</i>	50,000	<i>Junior Lessons</i>	90,000
<i>Child's Companion</i>	56,000	<i>Intermediate Lessons</i>	79,000
<i>Young World</i>	34,000	<i>Senior Lessons</i>	68,000
<i>Bible Stories in Pictures</i>	54,000	<i>Teachers' Quarterly</i>	46,000
<i>Lutheran Education</i>	1,880	<i>Bible Student</i>	30,000
<i>Parish Education</i>	8,000	<i>Bible Teacher</i>	2,800
<i>Theological Monthly</i>	2,000		
	536,880		506,800

Total subscriptions, 1,043,680

In carrying out the synodical resolution to publish a scholarly commentary on the Bible, Concordia Publishing House has subsidized this work during the past triennium to the extent of \$10,935.40 (up to December 31, 1949). At the direction of the General Literature Board, Dr. Theodore Laetsch and Dr. Walter Wente have been at work for several years. The first volume, covering Jeremiah, is in production and should be on the market this year.

An additional item being subsidized by Concordia Publishing House is the revision of the *Concordia Cyclopedia*. Dr. E. L. Lueker has been at work on this project since 1946. About two thirds of the manuscript has been completed.

In continued co-operation with the Centennial Literature Committee, Concordia Publishing House has issued the first two volumes of *The Devotional Bible*.

The first volume of a series of books on the history of Synod under the title *Government in the Missouri Synod* was issued in 1947. The manuscripts for two additional volumes in this series have been submitted recently.

The materials for Vacation Bible Schools as prepared by the Board for Parish Education continue to be in demand also in circles beyond the Missouri Synod.

The production and distribution of Visual Education materials is being carried on. Concordia Publishing House in co-operation with the mission departments has developed films on Africa and New Guinea. A film on missions in South America is in preparation. We have also begun the production of an extensive series of filmstrips in color on Bible Stories for use in Sunday schools and day schools. During the past year we have also had the opportunity of producing the Hollywood Pilgrimage Play, "The Life of Christ," in co-operation with some Hollywood producers. This is the first production on the Life of Christ in color.

In order to supply a rather persistent demand for recordings of hymns and other religious materials, we have prepared a number of albums containing records of this type of material. Sales have been encouraging. Through the use of our own recording equipment we hope in the future to make additional materials available.

Our periodicals continue to enjoy wide circulation. The District-wide subscription plan for *The Lutheran Witness* is employed by 25 of the 34 Districts. The total circulation of the *Witness* is 312,000. *Der Lutheraner* is also included in the District-wide subscription plan and in its 107th year has 22,000 subscribers. During the triennium a rearticulation of our juvenile periodicals was put into effect in co-operation with the Board for Parish Education. A new periodical, *Young World*, was inaugurated for ages 12 to 14. The *Concordia Messenger* was discontinued. The *Child's Companion* is being continued for ages 9—11. To combat the many insidious comic books on the market, a four-page colored weekly entitled *Bible Stories in Pictures* was begun. The resolution of previous conventions to establish a family magazine was carried out in co-operation with the Board for Parish Education. The reception given this magazine was beyond expectation. Therefore no subsidy will be required for the first year, as provided for in the original resolution.

It may be of interest also to report that foreign-language editions of some of our publications are appearing. Permission has been granted foreign publishing houses to print Norwegian and Danish editions of *The Quest*, a Norwegian edition of *Make Yours a Happy Marriage*, and a Swedish edition of *Chuck Dressler*.

We acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation of all boards connected with Concordia Publishing House, the Literature Board, Faculty and Board of Concordia Seminary, Board for Young People's Literature, Board for Parish Education, and many others. And we cannot conclude our report without acknowledging the loyal support and co-operation of all pastors, teachers, and members of Synod, for it is due to their loyalty that Concordia Publishing House has grown and flourished during the past eighty years.

KENNETH R. HOFFMANN, *Secretary*

[702] Report of the General Literature Board

The *Handbook* of Synod directs the General Literature Board "to study the needs of the Lutheran Church, particularly of Synod, to determine what literature may be required, and also to select authors to undertake literary tasks," and that "all manuscripts shall be critically examined by the Board to determine their literary value, timeliness, and expediency." (*Handbook*, 11.51.)

In keeping with these directions your Board has not only critically reviewed all manuscripts submitted, but has endeavored to make a careful study of the literary needs of our church body. On the basis of our findings we have initiated many new publications designed to serve the various interests of Synod. The list of new publications included in the report of Concordia Publishing House reflects in a large measure the program of your Board.

The past triennium has been a busy one. About fifty "live" projects were regularly before us, ranging in scope from small tracts of a few pages to the monumental Lutheran Commentary of the Scriptures, all in various stages of preparation, from the problem of authorship to the finished product. In addition there is a deferred docket. Such a large program makes heavy demands on the members of your Board, not only at the monthly meetings, but especially between meetings when manuscripts must be read and approved. In accord with regulations we submitted a number of manuscripts to authorities in their field, in order that we might have expert opinions to guide us in our decisions.

Your Board wishes to commend the circumspect, but aggressive policy of Mr. O. A. Dorn, Manager of Concordia Publishing House, both in planning as well as in marketing our Church's publications. Synod is indebted, too, to the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, for the painstaking and expeditious manner in which its members have read the many manuscripts submitted to them.

Mention should be made of a few major projects. We are pleased to announce that the first volume of our Lutheran Commentary, after many years of effort, will be on the market this year. It is the commentary on the Prophet Jeremiah, written by Dr. Theo. Laetsch. We trust that this volume will have a wide sale. Dr. Walter H. Wentz of Winfield, Kans., is at work on a New Testament section, and it is hoped that this volume can be published next year.

No new number of the Historical Series, designed to cover the history of Synod, has appeared since the last convention, though it is expected that a manuscript by Dr. W. O. Forster, professor of history at Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.,

a scholarly presentation of the early phases of the Saxon immigration of the last century, should be put into production at Concordia Publishing House within the year. In this connection we would mention another historical item, though not a part of the series referred to above, Dr. E. G. Schwiebert's *Luther and His Times, A New Appraisal*, a study not only of the religious, but also of the social, political, and educational factors of Luther's period which contributed to the Reformation movement. This book should be on the market in a few months.

Other major undertakings are completely new editions of the *Concordia Cyclopedia*, *Book of Concord*, and *Popular Symbolics*, in order that our reading clientele may have the results of the latest research in these important fields of knowledge.

There appears to be a demand in our country for a version of the Bible in simple, present-day English. A number of such new translations have been marketed by others in recent years. We have under consideration at this time a manuscript prepared by a clergyman of our Church which offers the New Testament in the language of today. This is a matter which demands most careful study, and we invite opinions of interested parties.

Portals of Prayer, our popular booklet of devotions, continues to sell in large quantities, approaching the half-million mark. Its wide acceptance and the many reader acknowledgments of its blessings are a source of gratification and ample reward for time and effort expended on its production. The demand for the German counterpart continues steady at about 35,000 copies per issue.

The use of tracts has increased considerably also in our circles, and about a score of new tracts were produced by us in the past triennium. Your Board and Concordia Publishing House are bending every effort to produce these "quickies" on religious subjects in a manner to attract reader interest.

Your Board solicits manuscripts on any subject within the area served by Concordia Publishing House; they will be carefully and objectively examined. It might be stated as an encouragement to unknown authors that a fair number of our publications are unsolicited manuscripts.

It should be noted as a matter of record that the Literature Board has no control over the publications sponsored by other Boards and Committees of Synod, even though they are published by Concordia.

The personnel of the Board continued unchanged through the triennium: Rev. Alfred Doerffler, chairman; Rev. William H. Eifert, secretary; Rev. W. E. Hohenstein; Rev. Otto Nieting; and Mr. William A. Kramer.

THE GENERAL LITERATURE BOARD
WILLIAM H. EIFERT, Secretary

[703]

Report of Young People's Literature Board

Your Board for Young People's Literature has under the grace of God functioned continuously and successfully for the past three years. With the exception of July and August the Board met each month at Concordia Publishing House to review and approve or reject all books and manuscripts placed into the hands of the members.

Many hours are spent in reading the contents of books and manuscripts in order to return a just and fair verdict on their merits. Reviews of books are duplicated on five cards to be filed for future reference. Longer reviews are written on the manuscripts with suggestions to the author or publisher.

During the past three years the Board has reviewed nearly 700 books. Of these books about 10 per cent must be rejected because of offensive content or language, trivial or uninteresting plots, and, in the case of religious books, all matters pertaining to false doctrine or distortions thereof.

Exactly 40 manuscripts have been reviewed, and five of them were accepted for publication. Some of these have enjoyed a wide sale. *Chuck Dressler* by G. L. Wind and *The Challenge* by Olga Overn have received many favorable comments.

In addition to the routine business of the Board, the members consider long-range trends. It has been noted, for instance, that the more expensive books are not selling as well as they did in the immediate postwar period three years ago. Therefore the Board is ready at all times to be of service to the readers in calling attention to good books reasonably priced. Because of the overwhelming number of objectionable books, the comparatively few books must be publicized and encouraged for reading.

Concordia Publishing House is to be highly commended for producing attractive and eye-appealing literature for our young people. The recent appearance of *This Day*, our new family magazine, has added immensely to the ever-growing field of Christian literature. There are also other publishing firms not connected with our Synod that have been attempting to publish books of Christian character. These books are examined carefully for any errors in Christian doctrine.

The Board has recently considered ways and means of getting books of better quality into the hands of our readers. Conferences with Mr. Dorn, Manager of Concordia Publishing House, and other staff members were conducted to clarify the channels for publicity. Lists have been prepared and sent to all pastors, teachers, and district officers. The leaders of our Synod have been encouraged

time and again to investigate the resources of our own publishing house and avail themselves of information about good books for the home, parish school, and Sunday-school libraries.

Again the Board would encourage a flow of Christian stories from the pen of writers within our Synod. All the leaders within the Church should continue to advise our young people to read Christian literature in order to fortify their faith and keep out temptations for evil. For this we pray the good Lord to continue to bless the Church and give His Church a continuous stream of Christian stories and edifying reading materials.

During the past triennium the Board has had one change in its personnel. Pastor R. Delventhal, secretary of the Board, accepted a charge away from St. Louis and therefore had to resign. In his place Pastor John Ott has been appointed a member of the Board. The other members are Dr. J. T. Mueller, chairman; A. H. Stellhorn, secretary; Pastor A. Herpolsheimer, and Teacher Clarence Tucker. The members of the Board pray God that their work may go on unhindered and that progress in the field of Christian literature may be constantly in evidence.

JOHN THEODORE MUELLER, *Chairman*
A. H. STELLHORN, *Secretary*

[704]

Report of the Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics

For a period of twenty years, the present Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics has worked under the leadership of Prof. W. G. Polack. During the last year, however, Professor Polack resigned from the Committee, because of his new duties as chairman of the Editorial Committee of the *Lutheran Witness*. President J. W. Behnken accepted his resignation and in his stead appointed Prof. W. E. Buszin as chairman of the Committee. Professor Buszin has accepted the appointment.

During the past triennium the Committee has completed the series of altar service books: *The Lutheran Liturgy*, *The Lutheran Agenda*, and *The Lutheran Lectionary*, and the books are now on the market. Also the pocket-size edition of the *Agenda*, the *Pastor's Companion*, has been prepared and should be ready for sale shortly. Contents and arrangement for the Lutheran family prayer book are being considered at present.

Since there is a demand for a smaller-sized hymnal, easier to handle, the Committee asks permission to publish a pocket-size edition of *The Lutheran Hymnal*. This edition should include the

words and the simple tunes placed over the words of the first stanzas, instead of the four-part arrangement. Also a selection of simple hymns suitable for children could be included in such an edition. Below is a sample of a first stanza with superimposed tune.

Oh, Bless the Lord, My Soul

Pa. 108: 1-7
Isaac Watts, 1719

S. M.

St. Thomas
Aaron Williams, 1770

1 Oh, bless the Lord, my soul! Let all with-in me join

And aid my tongue to bless His name Whose fa - vors are di - vine.

All synods of the Synodical Conference should be asked to co-operate in this proposal, particularly the synodical boards of education should be requested to assist with their advice and suggestions.

B. SCHUMACHER, *Secretary*

[705]

Report of the Catechism Committee

In accordance with the instruction from Synod, your Catechism Committee, soon after the publication of the new Synodical Catechism, the *Instructor's Manual*, and the Workbook, entitled *Learning and Living*, set to work upon an Intermediate Catechism, designed for use in the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades.

In 1947 Synod instructed the Committee to submit its draft of the Intermediate Catechism to all pastors and teachers for suggestions and corrections. This was done, and by the early months of 1949 a great number of letters had been received. The favorable reception accorded the proof print of the proposed book has been a source of great encouragement to the Committee. For the splendid co-operation on the part of the pastors and the teachers who looked at the book sympathetically and critically the Committee desires to express its appreciation. In particular, the Committee valued the contribution of the Conference of District Superintendents, which was helpful in pointing out deficiencies and in suggesting basic changes.

In addition, the Workshop in Religious Education, held at Seward, Nebr., in July of 1949, and attended by a member of the Catechism Committee, proved itself to be an especially valuable

contact. The Workshop, financed by Synod's Committee on Scholarly Research, engaged in concentrated study of six problems:

1. The Objectives of Christian Education
2. The Content of Religious Instruction
3. The Bible in Elementary Education
4. Criteria for Religious Materials
5. Types of Activities
6. The Unit in Religion

Of these, especially No. 4, "Criteria for Religious Instruction," has influenced the thinking of the Committee.

In revising the original draft of the Intermediate Catechism, the Committee has adopted many of the suggestions contained in the letters from pastors and teachers and has made some basic changes, particularly in the following areas:

1. Questions and answers have been rewritten to make them sufficiently extensive to bring to the learner at this age level the essentials of religious training, specifically God's plan of salvation; and to make them sufficiently comprehensive to meet the demand of various kinds of schools and school situations.
2. Many hymn stanzas have been replaced by others of better lyric and devotional quality.
3. The "Bible Readings" have been re-arranged; also, each verse is followed immediately by its Bible reference.
4. Additional exercises, designed to lead pupils into the Bible, have been added to many of the units.
5. Prayers have been recast in a manner so that they retain their simplicity, but conform more closely to liturgical principles. A selection of favorite children's prayers has been added at the end of the book.
6. A new area, "What this means to me?" has been developed for every unit. In this study exercise the material is of such a nature that the Bible doctrines are brought into relationship to living values and living problems of the learner.
7. A table of contents, as well as the Enchiridion itself, have been placed at the beginning of the book. The names of the books of the Bible and a short biography of Luther have been added.

THE CATECHISM COMMITTEE
 REV. ERWIN KURTH, *Chairman*
 PROF. O. C. RUPPRECHT
 JOHN M. RUNGE, *Secretary*

[706]

Restore Catechism Introduction

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

Restore Luther's Introduction to the Catechism as was the case before revision. (There seems to be no good reason for omitting it. Certainly we are not ashamed of it.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

[707]

Against New Wording of Third Commandment

WHEREAS, Even good pedagogical principles demand that in teaching especially children we "choose whatever form you think best, and adhere to it forever" as Luther says in his introduction to the Small Catechism; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of two forms for the Third Commandment has caused confusion, the parents and older children having learned one form and the younger children another, one congregation and school reciting this Commandment one way and another a different way; and

WHEREAS, Above all things the form: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy" is not in accord with Col. 2:16-17, but inculcates the observance of the Jewish Sabbath (cf. the definition of "Sabbath day" on page 220 of the new Catechism and the definition which the Lord Himself gives of the Sabbath day in Exod. 20:9-11); and

WHEREAS, To teach this Commandment properly, while using this new form, you must tell the class that we do not mean the Sabbath, which again is confusing; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21-30, 1950, be petitioned to give instructions to the Catechism Committee that the wording of this Commandment taken from Ex. 20:8, which is plainly a part of the Ceremonial Law given to the Jews demanding that the Sabbath be kept holy by resting, be discontinued in our Catechism and that the old form as given in our former edition be retained.

Respectfully submitted

M. F. KRETZMANN
 A. T. KRETZMANN
 G. R. KRETZMANN

April 10, 1950

[708]

Catechism Materials

The Superintendents' Conference at St. Louis, December 6—8, 1949, adopted the following *resolution*, and respectfully begs leave to submit it as a memorial to the 1950 convention of Synod, meeting at Milwaukee.

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Parish Education is charged with the responsibility of providing suitable textbooks and other educational materials for the program of Christian training and education in the parish; and

WHEREAS, Synod has appointed a Catechism Committee independent of the Board for Parish Education; and

WHEREAS, The advantages are obvious of having all committees which are charged with the production of materials for parish education purposes work in co-operation with Synod's Board for Parish Education; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That the Superintendents' Conference in session at Saint Louis, December 6—8, 1949, respectfully request that the present Catechism Committee and the Board for Parish Education work jointly and co-operatively in the production of all Catechism materials;

2. That the Superintendents' Conference respectfully petition Synod in convention at Milwaukee in 1950 to establish by resolution this joint relationship between the Catechism Committee and the Board for Parish Education;

3. That the Superintendents' Conference memorialize Synod to make it a policy of Synod in future to instruct committees appointed or elected to produce parish education materials to work under the guidance and in co-operation with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE
E. CHAS. MUELLER, *Chairman*
E. W. HAACK, *Secretary*

[709]

New Bible Translation

WHEREAS, God gave His Word to be read and understood by all; and

WHEREAS, The archaic language of the King James Version is a barrier to a clear understanding of God's Word and continually requires explanation; and

WHEREAS, Sound educational principles demand an understandable language for the learning process; and

WHEREAS, Especially children have difficulty in reading the Bible; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod produce a translation of the Bible in which the language is understandable to the average Bible reader.

THE EAST CIRCUIT CONFERENCE OF THE OKLAHOMA DISTRICT
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

ARTHUR PAPE, *Chairman*
CLARENCE C. BOYE, *Secretary*

[710]

A Family Bible

Until recent years the Bible was easily the finest publication in the home. Its appearance predisposed people to give it a central place in their family life and in their affection.

We must face the fact that the Bible has been crowded out of its central place in the home. (Even leather bindings that distinguish it may not really invite people to read it.) Christian people read, love, and live in a multitude of interesting things; but most of them are not living in the Bible. Faulting our Christian people for this neglect does not help them, nor is it altogether right. Under the avalanche of modern appeals many fine Christians are trying somewhat desperately to cultivate an interest in religious things. We want to give them a Bible that will challenge that interest. More than that, it is our cherished goal to interest even the non-Christian world.

Some defeatists fault the Bible as being intrinsically too difficult—of course, without a serious examination of the difficulty and without an honest effort to help the situation. We know that the intrinsic merits of the Bible enable it to weather any competition: It has the most delightful stories, and it has messages with the most powerful appeal in the world. But we have rarely permitted the Bible to express its intrinsic merits in an equivalent, appealing form.

The result is that the child of today to whom the Bible would be its dearest treasure would seem a bit odd. That is not the child's fault; it is up to us to put the Bible—where it once was when God gave it—into the life of the people; it is up to us to create the materials that will make everyone, child and adult, aware of the fact that the Bible is the most beautiful, interesting, and helpful book there is. To reach such a goal, we need a FAMILY BIBLE.

1. The FAMILY BIBLE should be a *fresh translation*.

Since neither God (Jesus) nor His writers spoke an archaic language, such a language in our Bible is an unnecessary difficulty for those who should read it. Especially since there is in modern life a multitude of other obstacles to the reading of the Bible, the Church cannot with a good conscience retain such a serious obstacle as an antiquated language in its Bible.

One attempt to solve the difficulty has been to retell the Bible. As a result we have Bible story books, most of which are inexact, incomplete, and much too wordy. The best retelling gives up the really effective concrete appeal of the Bible text. We need a wording by which the Prophets, Jesus, and the Apostles may speak as they spoke in their day. It must be faithful to the original text: A Christian should be able to put his finger on any sentence of this text and say, "That is what God says."

A Bible that speaks strange words seems cold. But when we let God speak in the words that people think and feel, that are warmed at the bosom of family life, that vibrate with the sorrows and joys of real living, these words breathe life and power into the hearts of people and enable Christian families to grow by an intimate and loving contact with their God.

2. The FAMILY BIBLE should be arranged *chronologically*.

The present arrangement of the Biblical books is not self-evident. It is a confusion that God has not intended. To read the twenty-third Psalm after Nehemiah, Lamentations far away from the fall of Jerusalem, Philemon after Paul's dying words, is nothing divine. That is not how God gave the Bible.

We wish it were all as harmless as many take it to be. For the general reader the Prophets in their present arrangement, and some parts of the New Testament, too, are a somewhat pointless and ineffectual assignment; these sections have necessitated heavy isagogical explanations—hard to learn and easily forgotten by simple people. We're making heroic efforts to help the puzzled reader unscramble what ought never to have been scrambled.

If we had been reasonably successful in clarifying the sequence of the Biblical materials to the average reader, there might be no need of a special production to help him. But while we have supposed that the reader ought to find his own way, we have piled up materials about the Bible instead of leading him into it. Once we realize the complications of the task, that a rather advanced theological study is required to find a path through the Bible, we'll be convinced that we're asking something impossible of the simple reader and that we are spending an unwarranted amount of effort in helping people master the mechanics of the Bible, which ought

to be taken for granted while we teach its contents. The result is that most people have an interest-dulling, confused picture of the Bible, and it is hard to wipe out that first conception. And yet that picture ought to be clarified, also in view of the hopeless muddle that Higher Criticism has made of the Bible. The task of "teaching all things" is difficult enough without adding unnecessary encumbrances.

The difficulty of an unchronological Bible stands in special relief when we try to illustrate it. Page through Tissot's Old and New Testament or any other illustrated Bible, and you are jarred by the sequence of the pictures—that jarring is only an accentuation of the disarrangement of the contents.

The enactment of God's plan of salvation was chronological—that's like saying white is white. Now, to study God's ways with man as they happened, is a basically correct way of understanding His truth.

God gave most of His Word in a chronological sequence. What the collectors and editors did with the revealed books is not the fault of revelation. Now, the setting in which God gave His Word is the best for reading it.

Your own experience in reading a chronological Bible will immediately convince you that such a structure makes reading interesting and richly meaningful. If you have never read the Bible chronologically, the Prophets with the kings under whom they lived, Lamentations with the fall of Jerusalem, Paul's Letters with his travels, there is a new delight waiting for you. All our theologians, teachers, and lay people are entitled to that delight.

More than that, the chronological study of the Bible is Scripture interpreting itself: Contemporary history is the vital "technicolor" setting for the abstract truths of the Prophets and the Apostles; and the doctrinal revelations are, as thought is to practice, a precious enrichment of the bare historical records. Since Biblical history and doctrine essentially belong together, it is basically correct to read and study them together.

3. This FAMILY BIBLE should be a *biographical* series of books.

The titles of these books might be: Adam to Abraham, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Gideon and Samson, Samuel, David, Elijah and Elisha, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezra, Daniel, Esther; Jesus, Peter and John, Paul.

The arrangement of the Bible in convenient smaller volumes with biographical titles would give it a definitely more inviting appearance. If you work through the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, you realize that you have in your Bible a large col-

lection of literature that cannot without a loss of interest be packed into one book. On one of my shelves I have a complete edition of Shakespeare plus separate volumes of *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and a number of other plays. I never grab the complete edition. The massing of many books within one volume does not build interest. Remember that the Bible was not given that way, nor was it first used that way.

4. This FAMILY BIBLE should be richly *illustrated* in color.

We need educational illustrations of places, buildings, and objects as well as decorative illustrations. We also need fairly large print, correctly arranged on the page. The objectives are interest, clarity, and beauty.

The people for whom the Biblical books were first written lived in the actual things — they saw, tasted, and felt them — of which we might at least include the pictures.

There should be no word that isn't in some way made clear to the reader. For each difficult item there is in our modern printing and art a barrage of techniques to make it simple and clear and to bring it within the range of comprehension of the average person.

Illustrations in color are extremely costly and are holding back the production of the best kind of Biblical materials. But we have the confidence that Christian families are eager to supply themselves with the finest materials even if they are costly; so far we haven't seriously challenged them in this respect.

There is only one real obstacle to the production of a FAMILY BIBLE: the high cost of printing and art work. A large sum of money should be set aside for this purpose to encourage our Concordia Publishing House to produce it.

Like the Bible, this material would be strictly undenominational and would have a sale in all circles. This product would be unique; there is nothing like it on the market; it would have no competition. With the right kind of distribution we could expect a world market.

This FAMILY BIBLE, read in the most interesting form, living at the heart of every Christian family, and studied with enjoyment, could be the mightiest influence in the life of the Church. The habit of reading the Bible in this "homey" form would develop a lifelong understanding, conviction, interest, and love for the Word of God.

PASTOR W. F. BECK, St. Louis, Mo.

[711]

Reduce the Number of Synodical Publications and Simplify the Choice and Appointment of Editors

WHEREAS, The number of regular and special publications emanating from various boards and offices of Synod is both confusing and expensive; and

WHEREAS, The need for communication from Synod, its agencies, its Districts, and its member congregations is undeniable; be it therefore

Resolved, That the President be given authority to combine the various publications which are regularly and sporadically being issued into one publication for all called workers, at synodical expense, one publication designated as the official information vehicle for the members of Synod and the congregations at large (the *Lutheran Witness* and its counterpart the *Lutheraner*), and one publication designed for the training and use of the lay workers and leaders in the congregations, and one publication containing professional studies to be made available on a subscription basis; and be it

Resolved, That the editor of each be appointed by the President of Synod and be responsible to him.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[712]

Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"

The undersigned petition The honorable Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod as follows:

First, that Synod engage a full-time editor in chief for the *Lutheran Witness*.

Secondly, that the editor in chief be given a staff of associate editors necessary to cover the various phases of synodical work. These associate editors, together with the editor in chief, shall form the editorial committee. It is understood that these associates are not to be salaried men.

Thirdly, that the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod, together with the presidents of Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., and of Concordia Seminary of Springfield, Ill., and the presidents of Concordia Teachers College of River Forest, Ill., and of Concordia Teachers College of Seward, Nebr., shall appoint (respectively dismiss) the editor in chief and his associates after

consulting with Synod's mission secretaries and after accepting for consideration suggestions from Synod at large.

Fourthly, that the editorial committee be empowered to appoint the necessary staff of correspondents in the field.

Fifthly, in reference to the doctrinal contents, the *Lutheran Witness* shall be under the censorium of a committee of four theological professors, two elected by the faculty of Concordia Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., and two elected by Concordia Seminary of Springfield, Ill.

Sixthly, that the status of the *Lutheraner* remain unchanged.

The above overture is a revision of Memorial 710 presented (but not accepted) at the Saginaw Convention in 1944 by the faculty of Concordia Theological Seminary of St. Louis, Mo., through Dr. Louis Sieck, its president.

Signed: CONRAD J. ENGELDER, Detroit, Mich.
F. KOLCH, Highland Park, Mich.
H. F. HENSICK, Dearborn, Mich.
CAMERON A. MCKENZIE, Detroit, Mich.
EWARD L. STERZ, Dearborn, Mich.
EUG. FRIEDRICH, Garden City, Mich.

[713]

Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"

The East Oklahoma Mixed Conference in regularly assembled sessions at Cushing, Okla., passed the following resolution to be presented as a resolution at the next Synod meeting at Milwaukee in June of 1950.

WHEREAS, The present policy concerning the editorship of the *Lutheran Witness* places an undue burden on our Seminary professors and makes heavy demands upon their time; and

WHEREAS, This organ of our Church, because of its importance, should receive full-time activity; be it

Resolved, That Synod engage the services of a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness*.

G. W. GERDES, *Secretary*

[714]

Full-Time Editor of "Lutheran Witness"

The Pittsburgh District Pastoral Conference, assembled October 10—12, 1949, at First Saint Paul's Lutheran Church, 72 South 18th St., Pittsburgh 3, Pa., begs to submit to our honorable Synod, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, the following resolution and overture:

WHEREAS, The two senior editors of the *Lutheran Witness*, Dr. Th. Graebner and Dr. M. S. Sommer, have retired after thirty years of faithful service; and

WHEREAS, By God's grace, under their editorship, the *Lutheran Witness* has grown from a relatively small church paper to the second-largest Protestant church paper in America; and,

WHEREAS, The large circulation of the *Lutheran Witness* and its attendant influence today warrants the services of a full-time editor; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod express its gratitude to the retiring editors, Drs. Graebner and Sommer, for their many years of competent service, giving thanks to God for His blessing upon their labors; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod secure the services of a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness*.

CARL B. SCHLUTZ, *Secretary*

[715]

Re: "Lutheran Witness" and "Lutheraner" Mailing List

WHEREAS, In the course of synodical events it is expedient at times for the *Praesidium* and/or the Board of Directors to have direct access by mail into the homes of as many of our communicant membership as possible; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod hereby authorize the *Praesidium* and/or the Board of Directors to use the mailing list of the *Lutheran Witness* and *Lutheraner* whenever in their opinion the welfare of the Church would thereby be served.

L. MEYER

[716]

"Lutheran Witness" Subscription Lists

WHEREAS, The subscription lists of the *Lutheran Witness* are given in strict confidence and it is our earnest desire to safeguard the use of the same, be it

Resolved, That there be no unauthorized use of the subscription lists of the *Lutheran Witness* and that such lists may be used only if our District officials and editorial committees approve.

THE CHICAGO ENGLISH DISTRICT PASTORAL CONFERENCE
HERBERT H. NAGEL, *Secretary*

VIII. FINANCIAL MATTERS

[801]

Triennial Report of the Board of Directors

With grateful acknowledgment of God's blessing and guidance during the past triennium your Board of Directors herewith submits its report to the forty-first convention.

1. The Board of Directors, as elected at the Chicago Convention in 1947, remained intact until the Lord of the Church called Dr. Paul Schulz to his eternal rest on January 30 of this year. It should be mentioned that an honorary member of the Board, Mr. Henry W. Horst, departed this life in September last year. Since Mr. Martin Salvner also was unable to contribute his share to the work of the Board after being stricken with serious illness and at times a bare majority of the members had to carry on and make important decisions, the Board took steps — though in vain — to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Schulz.

At the time of this writing twenty-six meetings of the Board have been held, and at least one more will have to be called.

Organization

2. The first meeting of the Board during the triennium was held September 22—23, 1947. President Behnken was elected as chairman, the undersigned as secretary, and Mr. W. H. Schlueter as treasurer of the Board. Standing committees were chosen as follows: Committee on Colleges, Dr. Paul Schulz and Messrs. E. J. Gallmeyer, J. W. Boehne, Jr., and Theo. Schlake; Finance Committee, Dr. J. W. Behnken, Treasurer Schlueter, Pastor Paul Koenig, and Mr. Schlake; Fiduciary Committee, Messrs. E. Schuettner, Chas. Burde, Walter F. Streutker, and Fred Mueller; Advisory Committee for Valparaiso, the Secretary, Rev. O. Fedder, and Mr. E. Tatge. The following were asked to act as contact men with other departments: the Home Mission Board and the Board for Parish Education, the Secretary; the Lutheran Laymen's League, Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer; the Armed Services Commission, Dr. Paul Schulz. Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart was appointed as Assistant Treasurer. Mr. A. W. Huge continued to serve faithfully as our capable Synodical Auditor.

3. Appointments made by the *Praesidium* in conjunction with the Board of Directors: *The Board for Public Relations*: Prof. A. Huegli of River Forest, Pastors E. C. Fackler of Detroit (later replaced by the Rev. H. W. Gockel), Ad. Meyer of New York, Manfred E. Reinke of La Porte, Ind., and Messrs. Fred J. Strodel of Chicago, J. W. Boehne, Jr., of Washington, and Geo. Halter of

Lakewood, Ohio. *The Committee to Study the Question of Membership in the National Lutheran Council*: Dr. A. Brunn, Dr. L. Meyer, and Messrs. Carl A. Geist of Cincinnati, Arthur L. Miller of St. Louis, and W. C. Dickmeyer of Fort Wayne. Upon the death of Dr. Brunn, President R. R. Ressmeyer served as chairman for several months. When he could no longer serve, the Rev. Walter H. Meyer was chosen in his place. Mr. Geo. Eigel of St. Louis continued to render valuable services as Synodical Attorney. Many legal questions were turned over to him, such as the incorporation of Synod in various States, the question of the charter of Synod, etc. As the terms of the Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds expired, the vacancies were filled by the Board of Directors. We cannot but emphasize that these men, well versed in the problems involved, gave unstintingly of their time to invest the trust funds of Synod according to the regulations. Their report is included in our presentation.

General Synodical Matters

4. *Budget Matters.* — The Board of Directors was conscious of the fact that one of its important functions is to "prepare the annual budget of Synod and submit it to the Fiscal Conference for final action" (*Handbook*, Section 2.79, a). Recognizing the fact that under God's gracious blessing Synod grew in numbers, which indicates increased obligations in view of our mission expansion, but should also mean increased ability to meet these obligations, the Board, with the approval of the Fiscal Conference, increased the budget from year to year. It is a matter of record that in spite of all efforts a deficit had to be recorded each year, which had to be taken from our Contingent Fund. Our minutes show that much consideration was given to this problem. Early in the triennium, as our minutes of February 17, 1948, show, definite steps were taken to strengthen the synodical setup for the raising of the budget. We were convinced that our Christian people are able and, if properly instructed, also willing to contribute the necessary funds to carry on the work which the Lord has given us to do. Every effort was made to use the channels set up by Synod to collect the needed amounts. But the Board had to come to the conviction that our Fiscal Office had to be strengthened in the Stewardship Department. Not having the authority to set up a new office, the Board, with the approval of the Fiscal Conference, strengthened the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education by employing a Stewardship Secretary in the person of the Rev. J. E. Herrmann, loaned to us by the Western District, and a Secretary of Finance in the person of the Rev. W. C. Birkner, coming to us on a similar temporary basis from the Central

District. Under their guidance and with the consecrated efforts of our special Stewardship Committee the threatening large deficit for 1949 was held down to a comparatively small amount, and the foundation was laid for better stewardship in the future. The Board recommends to Synod to establish, on a permanent basis, a Department of Stewardship and that the proper regulations for this office be drawn up and embodied in the *Handbook*.

Resolution re Stewardship Secretary or Stewardship Department

WHEREAS, The principle and practice of the stewardship of the whole Christian life requires wider dissemination and implementation throughout our Church to enable her to fulfill her God-given mission to an ever greater degree; and

WHEREAS, The Special Fiscal Conference of Synod on February 2 and 3, 1949, urged the Board of Directors of Synod to "provide a man whose special duties shall be those usually assigned to a stewardship secretary"; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of Synod is persuaded that the study and promotion of stewardship life is essential to the over-all Kingdom program of our Synod; and

WHEREAS, The promotion of stewardship, missionary education, and publicity about the work of the Church are closely allied and should be integrated and co-ordinated, therefore be it

Resolved, That all work coming under the classification of stewardship, publicity, missionary education, and promotion be merged in a department to be called the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion;

That the Board of Directors be empowered to create such secretaryships as are necessary to adequately staff this department; and

That the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion shall be responsible to the Board of Directors for the conduct of its work.

5. *Special Collections*.—To revert to the Centennial Thank-offering and the Peace Thankoffering, collected during the previous triennium, your Board was conscientiously concerned about administering the remaining funds within the framework of the allocations made (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 578), so that the moneys so liberally contributed by our people continue to serve their purpose. As to the collection for the most necessary items in our building program, including the building grants made by the last convention, the original goal of \$1,500,000 had to be raised to \$2,050,000, with the consent of the Fiscal Conference. This

effort, known as the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, has not been brought to a conclusion. In conjunction with the Board for Higher Education the most urgent allocations were made from the moneys received. (Cf. Treasurer's report.) Concerning the "Collection for Relief in Europe and Asia" (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 665), see the report of the Treasurer. Much assistance was given of which we have no record.

6. *Synodical Building and Loan Fund*.—According to the action of Synod on Memorial 401 (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 623f.), the Board of Directors appointed the following committee to study this matter: Messrs. A. T. Wilson, George Schudlich, Henry Buck, R. C. Obermann, and Oscar Doerr. Dr. F. C. Streufert, Mr. A. W. Huge, and the Rev. H. A. Mayer served in an advisory capacity. This committee gave it as its opinion "that the organization of the Synodical Building and Loan Department is not advisable. However, the Board of Directors was requested

"1. To empower the General Church Extension Board to enlarge its fund through gifts and loans, with interest, where necessary.

"2. To continue to confine loans by the General Church Extension Board to Districts and synodical boards.

"3. To permit the General Board to charge the Districts a rate of interest adequate to cover the interest paid and the operating costs of the fund. This will mean a change in *Handbook* Section 8.113 d.

"4. To prepare the proper memorial to bring these suggestions to the attention of Synod.

"It was finally recommended to request the General Church Extension Board through its executives to study the best procedure of administering Church Extension Funds and to encourage and assist the District Boards in the promotion and developments of the best methods of Church Extension."

A separate memorial on this matter is attached to this report.

7. *Retirement Plan for Lay Employees*.—(Cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, pages 619–622.) The revised plan provides for the appointment of a Retirement Committee of six men by the Board of Directors. Regulations were drawn up, which are embodied in the *Handbook*, Article IX, D, Sections 10.61–10.93.

8. *Synodical Board of Social Welfare*.—In accordance with the resolutions of Synod with reference to Memorial 420 (Cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 471). The committee appointed by the President, consisting of Dr. C. A. Behnke, Prof. E. E. Foelber, and

Mr. Lewis W. Klitzke, in due time reported to the Board of Directors as follows:

I. The committee held two meetings: the first in Fort Wayne, Ind., in April, 1948; the second, in Buffalo, N. Y., in December, 1948.

II. The committee report is based upon

A. the data on pages 172—174, in the *Statistical Yearbook* of 1947;

B. the fifty-three returns from the questionnaire sent to the institutional missionaries listed in the 1948 *Lutheran Annual*. A copy of the questionnaire is attached to this report.

C. Additional data supplied by the president and the vice-president of the Associated Lutheran Charities.

III. From the evidence at hand, the following facts pertinent to the advisability of creating the office of an Executive Secretary of Social Welfare are brought to your attention:

A. Organized welfare within our Synod has developed into a major activity. To wit: More than fifty institutions and agencies are operating within our Synod and, in a limited degree, within synods affiliated with us in the Synodical Conference and within synods not affiliated with us. The personnel required to perform the services they offer exceeds 2,500; the number of persons served directly is approximately 100,000 a year. The property value is conservatively estimated at 12,000,000 dollars. In 1946 the income was reported to be \$5,780,463, derived largely from the persons served. The amount contributed by our membership for current expenses is estimated at \$250,000.

B. In no instance is an institution or agency owned or controlled by Synod or a synodical District.

C. The attitude of Synod towards organized welfare within its borders has been a benevolent one, as is evidenced from its practice of permitting the synodical Districts to hear and receive reports and requests from institutions and agencies and to pass resolutions encouraging them in their work.

D. The unmet needs expressed by the institutions and agencies in their answers to the committee's questionnaire may be listed and summarized as follows:

1. Leadership centralized in one man, properly trained in theology and social work, to advise institutions and agencies as to the best methods suited to changing conditions in the social order.

2. Availability of a well-organized clearance and recruitment program for staffing the institutions and the agencies with a per-

sonnel that is soundly and loyally Lutheran and well trained for the specific service to be rendered.

3. Leadership in effecting economies and in strengthening generally the financial positions of the institutions and agencies.

4. Leadership in interpreting both to the clergy and to the laity how the institutions and the agencies fit into the general pattern of church work as carried on by Synod organically and the member congregations locally.

5. Leadership for capitalizing on new opportunities such as are now multiplying in the area of child welfare, the result of the growing number of broken homes. The aggressiveness of the Roman Catholic Church in seizing the new opportunities is only too well known.

6. Leadership for providing Synod with up-to-date and exact information on all phases of welfare work.

7. Immediate availability of leadership for setting up quickly efficient agencies and procedures with reference to suddenly developing situations such as the current Displaced Persons problem, in which all sections of Synod will be involved.

8. Leadership in devising such working arrangements in *externis* with non-Synodical Conference groups as will remove duplication of effort and expense, adequately protect our interests, and not involve us in unionistic practices.

9. Leadership in securing for our institutions and agencies proper recognition in Community Chest programs.

10. A responsible voice to interpret the position of the Missouri Synod to the Government. Since the Government is increasing its scope of welfare activity both on a State-wide and national basis, and contacts between the Government and the Church-related agencies and institutions are multiplying, it is at times necessary that the Church-related agencies speak as a united group and as official representatives of the Missouri Synod. Up to the present time the Missouri Synod agencies and institutions had no right to do that. Nor any synodical official. Hence, our institutions and agencies have been compelled to speak only as individual groups or attach themselves to some other church or secular group as expediency dictated.

11. Leadership for preserving the Missouri Synod concept of Christian welfare and for pointing out secularizing practices and tendencies.

12. Leadership for the expanding chaplaincy service in the Government hospitals and sanatoria for veterans, especially of the liaison type.

E. In view of the facts set out under A and D and the demonstrated value of executive secretaryships for other major areas of church work, such as missions, parish schools, and youth service, your Committee recommends that the Board of Directors, being empowered to do so, create the office of Executive Secretary for Social Welfare now.

F. Your Committee further recommends

1. That the executive secretary be a man theologically trained and experienced in at least one field of social welfare;

2. That the board of directors of the Associated Lutheran Charities, which has been providing effective leadership, though in a very limited degree, since its members hold full-time positions in their respective institutions and agencies, be designated the official social welfare committee or board of Synod; that this group be augmented by two representatives chosen by the President of the Missouri Synod as synodical advisers with vote, who are to report regularly to the Board of Directors of Synod on the status of organized social welfare within Synod;

3. That Synod make available for the office of social welfare annually the sum of \$10,000. This amount has been arrived at from a study of the present costs of a similar office in the United Lutheran Church.

G. The scope of activity and the duties and responsibilities of the board for social welfare and the executive secretary are determined by the needs as set forth under III D. The precise methods to be used to meet the needs listed there must necessarily be devised by the executive secretary and the board under which he serves.

Underlying the recommendations made above is your Committee's conviction that it has become a matter of wise stewardship for Synod to lend its aid in preserving the truly Missouri Synod character of the social welfare activities within Synod's borders and to enable them to grow inwardly and outwardly in strict conformity with Synod's doctrine and practice.

Since an annual appropriation of \$10,000 was involved and because of other implications the Board of Directors referred the matter to the Fiscal Conference, without recommendation. The Fiscal Conference did not see its way clear to make the appropriation and decided to ask Synod to give this matter further consideration.

9. *Synodical Seal.* — (Cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 473.) The committee appointed by the President submitted a number of designs to the Board of Directors, from which the Board made its choice.

10. *Charter of Synod.* — The last convention passed a resolution (*Proceedings*, page 475) enabling the Board of Directors to amend the charter of Synod or eventually obtain a new charter. The need for such action did not arise during the triennium, but we assume that the resolution is still in force. Such questions as a new charter in Indiana and incorporation in Illinois are in the hands of our attorney.

11. *Synodical Office Building.* — Partly because of the high cost of building operations and because the money was more urgently needed elsewhere, the interior arrangements in our downtown office building in St. Louis were delayed. But because the growing need for space in connection with the requirements of Concordia Publishing House made it quite imperative to complete the project, and chiefly because of the advantage of having at least most of the synodical departments together under one roof, the Board decided to let the contracts for the interior office arrangements in our building on South Broadway in the business section of St. Louis. The offices for the Armed Services Commission and the Department of Public Relations are to remain in Washington and New York, respectively, at least for the present.

12. *Voluntary Co-ordinating Council.* — The Board of Directors took the initiative in making arrangements that representatives of the various synodically recognized agencies who expect support from Synod at large will meet as necessary to discuss their plans in order to avoid overlapping and friction in connection with the collection of necessary funds.

Seminaries and Colleges

13. Under the rules as they obtain at present, the Board of Directors gave considerable time to matters pertaining to the physical equipment, repairs, and other building matters in connection with our colleges and seminaries under consultation and in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education, into whose hands Synod has been giving increasingly greater responsibilities in connection with our educational institutions. Action on such matters, including particularly special items referred to the Board of Directors and/or the Board for Higher Education, will be reflected in the reports of the various institutions and the report of the Board for Higher Education. We assume that this will include recommendations as to uniformity in the retirement provisions for our professors.

14. The introduction of the new cost accounting system at our institutions, which was agreed upon jointly by the two boards, is being instituted gradually according to synodical resolution. (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 225.)

15. The problem of regulating the time of service of teacher graduates (cf. *Proceedings*, 1947, page 257) had been referred to the Board of Directors. This question still seems to be unsolved. The Board for Higher Education might be asked to give this consideration.

South American Matters

16. Our South American colleges are directly under the supervision of the Board of Directors. Adjustment of the salaries of the professors in South America had to be made from time to time, owing to serious inflation. Much attention was given to the proper maintenance of the college properties. In connection with these matters the visits of Dr. F. C. Streufert to South America in 1948 and 1949 as representative of the Home Mission Board, the President, and the Board of Directors were very helpful, as was also the visit of the Rev. H. A. Mayer early this year.

17. Since we have ample room at the new seminary at Villa Ballester, a suburb of Buenos Aires, and the location is more desirable, and since the Argentine District favored the plan, the preparatory school at Crespo was discontinued, and the institution is now united with the seminary. We respectfully ask that this be ratified by Synod.

Report of Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds

18. "The approaching convention of Synod brings to mind that the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds wishes to make a special report of its activity during the last three years. For the information of the convention it should be stated that your Board of Trustees, consisting of the President and the Treasurer of Synod, *ex officio*, and five laymen appointed by the Board of Directors, is charged with the responsibility of managing, conserving, investing, and reinvesting all of Synod's Trust Funds.

19. "Three years ago your Board was composed of Pres. J. W. Behnken, or one of his Vice-Presidents as an alternate, Treasurer W. H. Schlueter, and Messrs. C. H. Garbers, Emil Harms, August J. Luedke, Theo. Schroeder, and Richard H. Waltke. Messrs. John A. Sauerman and Dr. Paul Schulze were advisory members. During the triennium the Lord saw fit to call unto Himself the souls of Dr. Paul Schulze and Mr. Emil Harms, both of whom served faithfully, diligently, and intelligently from the time of their appointment until the end. We mourn their passing and miss their counsel. Today your Board consists of President J. W. Behnken, Treasurer W. H. Schlueter, and Messrs. C. H. Garbers, August J. Luedke, John A. Sauerman, Theo. Schroeder, and Richard H. Waltke.

20. "Your Board has met regularly four times a year, and an

executive committee has looked after matters between sessions of the Board. As the members of the executive committee are residents of St. Louis, they could meet frequently and on short notice and thus could watch developments and dispose of matters as they arose.

21. "Since the creation of your Board thirteen years ago the responsibility of trust has increased tremendously, as the following tabulation shows:

	April 22, 1937	January 31, 1947	January 31, 1950
Pension Fund	\$ ———	\$4,377,894.57	\$ 7,620,130.01
L. L. L. Endowment Fund ..	2,806,322.56	2,855,348.92	2,824,960.25
Sundry Trusts	928,192.02	1,761,560.14	2,204,128.14
	\$3,734,514.65	\$8,994,803.63	\$12,649,218.40

22. "During the period of our trusteeship the L. L. L. Endowment Fund has been practically static, Sundry Trusts have shown marked progress, and the Pension Plan is now growing at the rate of more than one million dollars a year.

23. "The L. L. L. Endowment Fund has remained in the custody of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago. For the present a major portion of the Pension Fund is also deposited there. The balance of the Pension Fund and practically all of the Sundry Trust Funds are stored in the Safe Deposit Department of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Co. of St. Louis. Access to the securities in Chicago can be had only through trusted bank employees. In St. Louis access is possible only by two of the following three, namely, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, and the Auditor of Synod, when accompanied by two of a four-member Fiduciary Committee appointed by the Board of Directors.

24. "Investing Synod's Trust Funds has become a problem. All investments must conform to definite rules which have been drafted by this Board and approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Trustees is determined to remain ultraconservative. At the same time it would like to retain its over-all earning level of 2½ per cent. These two objectives have become increasingly difficult to obtain. Thus far we have succeeded. But the supply of securities that fits into the pattern is becoming constantly less, and the demand for them by other fiduciaries seems to be continually increasing. We shall meet the situation as it develops, but will not sacrifice safety for the sake of earnings.

25. "A number of times your Board has been importuned to set aside a substantial part of the Pension Fund for Church Extension purposes. This matter was referred to Synod's counsel. It was his studied opinion, based upon the law and many court decisions, that it would be illegal for Synod to lend any part of the Pension

Fund to either Districts or congregations. Your Board agrees with Synod's counsel and intends to be governed by his opinion.

26. "The accounting of Synod's Trust Funds is done in the Treasurer's office, and the Trust Funds are properly reflected in the Treasurer's reports. The Auditor of Synod checks the records and securities regularly, and he has made the customary reports to you."

"RICHARD H. WALTKE, *Chairman*"

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

[802]

Report on Proposal re Synodical Building and Loan Department

(Cf. *Proceedings*, Pages 623—624 of the Fortieth Regular Convention, Held in 1947)

Complying with the resolutions offered by Committee 11, the Board of Directors gave further study to the proposal to establish a synodical Building and Loan Department to augment present Church Extension funds, and appointed Messrs. A. T. Wilson, Mr. George Schudlich, Mr. Henry Buck, Mr. R. C. Obermann, and Mr. Oscar Doerr to advise them. At a meeting held September 16, 1949, the Committee, together with Mr. A. W. Huge, Pastor H. A. Mayer, and Dr. F. C. Streufert, as advisory members, met to consider the proposal and its implication. (Mr. Oscar Doerr was unfortunately detained from attending the meeting.)

After a careful study of the regulations governing Synod's Church Extension Board and its established policies as well as the present financial status of the Church Extension Fund, both on the synodical and District level, the following opinion was rendered:

I. WHEREAS, A complicated machinery would be required and many legal difficulties would have to be overcome if a department of Synod would be created to borrow and loan money for building purposes to Districts or congregations; and

WHEREAS, The experience of the synodical Church Extension Board has proved that the District boards can more economically and more efficiently exercise the necessary control over the congregations applying for loans, counsel them on the amount of the loan needed, advise on the building program, and make the collections of interest and capital repayments; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do not consider the organization of a synodical building and loan association or department.

II. WHEREAS, However, there is a crying need for larger sums of money for the erection of churches, schools, parish houses, parsonages, and teacherages, in spite of the determined and consecrated efforts of self-help on the part of the individual Districts; and

WHEREAS, Some of the congregations and their Districts have practically exhausted all available resources; and

WHEREAS, The funds of Synod's Church Extension Fund are at a very low ebb; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That the Board of Directors of Synod be empowered to enlarge the synodical Church Extension Fund through gifts and, if necessary, also through loans at a low rate of interest;

2. That the Church Extension Board confine loans to Districts or synodical boards as defined in *Handbook* 8.113-c; and

3. That the Church Extension Board be permitted to charge the Districts a rate of interest which will be adequate to cover the interest paid and the operating cost of the General Fund; and

4. That section 8.113-d of regulations of the Church Extension Board on loans, which now reads:

"An administration fee shall be charged at the rate of one per cent per annum on the unpaid balance, payable annually on the anniversary of the loan." be amended to read:

"An annual fee to cover the interest paid and the cost of administration shall be charged the respective Districts at a rate to be fixed by the Church Extension Board."

5. That all loans granted after July 1, 1950, shall be charged at the rate of interest established by the Church Extension Board.

March 28, 1950

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF SYNOD

Resolved, To support the Memorial of the Board of Directors to expand the capital of the General Church Extension Fund through gifts and loans.

THE BOARD FOR MISSIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

Report of the Treasurer of Synod A. BUDGET RECEIPTS

District	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Alberta and British Columbia	\$ 6,246.09	\$ 5,849.95	\$ 6,276.87	\$ 7,119.72	\$ 10,277.98	\$ 9,902.07
2. Argentina	119.00	150.00	77.99.00	257.00	62.00	268.00
3. Atlantic	9,399.93	94,510.08	77,991.58	81,912.22	75,170.21	71,059.03
4. Brazil	10,194.84	10,978.08	11,600.08	11,551.28	18,245.54	20,408.92
5. California and Nevada	314,500.00	307,200.00	321,000.00	310,210.83	362,151.52	363,106.00
6. Central	114,286.77	115,524.40	130,840.53	135,389.43	143,454.37	143,454.37
7. Central Illinois	14,658.06	15,510.37	20,205.83	17,446.25	21,268.66	21,268.66
8. Colorado	63,684.58	62,454.19	63,075.13	65,045.20	82,702.48	81,006.83
9. Eastern	111,157.01	114,766.02	125,005.31	134,843.77	156,644.72	185,520.48
10. English	34,896.50	42,214.17	41,000.00	40,500.00	60,388.40	67,799.06
11. Florida-Georgia	109,277.04	107,866.33	120,610.17	127,817.43	168,756.23	147,051.49
12. Iowa East	45,719.91	54,210.96	58,802.27	62,437.32	81,921.01	84,076.65
13. Kansas	5,675.16	7,479.06	5,778.79	4,302.28	6,820.00	6,225.56
14. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	321,667.89	316,610.03	323,128.44	333,154.20	352,389.15	351,732.54
15. Michigan	173,362.24	182,734.41	185,371.13	187,666.17	202,223.16	218,332.21
16. Minnesota	21,626.82	4,718.36	4,621.30	5,041.59	8,509.45	10,033.74
17. Montana	93,182.24	18,804.21	17,729.46	17,355.92	30,135.25	32,385.41
18. North Dakota	230,705.58	103,638.76	125,550.20	129,487.31	154,631.32	155,498.03
19. North Wisconsin	28,435.10	260,181.22	270,682.27	300,929.50	352,030.04	383,509.34
20. Northern Illinois	22,052.00	30,500.00	26,000.00	30,000.00	47,100.69	54,869.08
21. Northern Nebraska	12,028.90	24,180.24	26,000.00	30,000.00	38,908.13	41,632.87
22. Northwest	13,740.18	14,483.83	14,127.20	14,056.33	13,808.94	13,808.94
23. Oklahoma	8,587.77	11,370.28	15,566.91	19,414.96	28,014.82	27,291.88
24. Ontario	135,000.00	151,786.85	166,882.30	172,318.55	233,000.10	210,003.38
25. South Dakota	32,478.34	25,092.99	26,752.01	23,081.82	29,787.39	33,503.93
26. Southeastern	14,668.26	15,057.36	17,073.38	19,028.46	20,189.82	25,061.33
27. Southern California	55,780.98	15,710.36	14,702.88	15,000.00	18,819.75	25,720.23
28. Southern Illinois	25,962.43	31,777.60	41,740.98	63,855.98	75,206.39	75,435.39
29. Southern Nebraska	78,922.19	36,820.94	37,754.23	41,928.71	69,103.85	84,466.00
30. Texas	17,556.57	190,046.20	216,223.15	222,747.96	271,514.27	323,930.78
31. Western						285,262.44
32. Total Receipts from Districts	\$2,336,018.35	\$2,445,010.41	\$2,588,920.35	\$2,681,908.12	\$3,199,690.43	\$3,305,210.61
33. Concordia Publishing House	135,000.00	135,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
34. L. L. L. Endowment Fund Earnings	73,843.53	79,832.16	80,283.90	76,828.98	72,388.80	64,775.28
35. Permanent Support Fund Earnings	4,513.01	5,817.94	5,577.16	5,397.16	5,971.15	5,991.48
36. Legacy Earnings	5,472.34	5,898.25	6,397.25	6,788.46	6,839.00	7,009.74
37. Bequests	15,321.15	35,038.78	12,442.75	25,853.90	51,319.48	77,443.38
38. Miscellaneous Receipts	20,459.66	70,387.93	20,980.00	18,754.84	30,962.96	24,357.13
39. Grand Totals (Exh. C, Line 9)	\$2,550,628.64	\$2,776,985.47	\$2,864,601.41	\$2,916,171.65	\$3,467,171.82	\$3,684,781.62

B. BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS

District	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Blind Missions	\$ 49,400.00	\$ 54,900.00	\$ 62,000.00	\$ 79,500.00	\$ 10,158.50	\$ 13,877.65
2. Deaf Missions					90,000.00	85,000.00
3. European Missions	864.50		13,000.00	35,000.00	45,000.00	54,140.83
4. Finnish Church in North America	325,730.33	376,928.56	480,610.34	498,731.34	574,885.20	600,000.00
5. Foreign Missions in North and South America	330,783.75	352,468.43	441,436.20	532,491.62	548,480.62	550,915.00
6. Negro Missions in North America	72,672.34	77,238.98	98,021.05	124,835.07	122,500.00	139,463.83
7. Negro Missions, Debt Liquidation	65,000.00					
8. Negro Missions in Africa	9,174.64	23,000.00	56,760.37	47,814.55	52,492.10	75,000.00
9. Student Service Commission	9,794.99	15,732.87	19,663.82	20,000.00	25,055.19	24,389.43
10. Secretary of Missions	5,942.17	6,478.96	10,324.41	14,191.30	13,242.61	14,959.38
11. Wartime Mission and Conservation Fund	138,773.27	162,762.84	23,902.08	9,337.85	8,300.28	5,153.93
12. Total for Missions ("C" — Line 1)	\$1,007,695.99	\$1,069,500.64	\$1,185,718.47	\$1,361,901.73	\$1,450,114.50	\$1,562,700.05
Higher Education						
13. Colleges and Seminaries, Operating Costs	\$ 509,657.77	\$ 587,291.87	\$ 650,716.03	\$ 740,626.34	\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09
14. Colleges and Seminaries, Maintenance	99,241.09	82,108.57	203,596.02	236,402.75	261,932.90	248,345.63
15. Board for Higher Education	2,650.61	6,175.14	12,657.84	13,726.15	14,799.28	16,500.63
16. Professors' Conference			4,250.30			
17. Teaching Course for Seminary Students	2,735.00	2,050.00	3,527.00	4,379.70	3,014.83	3,821.34
18. Accounting System Introduction					1,434.36	971.35
19. Accreditation					1,267.14	700.00
20. Planning for Senior College						192.13
21. Total for Higher Education ("C" — Line 2)	\$ 614,284.47	\$ 677,625.58	\$ 874,747.19	\$ 995,134.94	\$1,161,519.49	\$1,219,105.17
Support and Pension						
22. Support and Executive Office	\$ 363,499.83	\$ 406,337.80	\$ 418,421.77	\$ 445,094.22	\$ 547,246.90	\$ 547,757.48
23. Candidate Subsidy	1,291.48	2,751.50	5,044.09	6,463.22	8,657.25	10,635.51
24. Death Benefits	7,275.00	11,650.00	6,925.00	9,950.00	12,275.00	13,275.00
25. Accounting, St. Louis Office	8,180.06	8,422.24	10,114.18	13,158.56	13,717.62	14,860.95
26. Special Pension Contribution	486.74	337.70	1,352.58	286.85	960.02	466.50
27. Total for Support and Pension ("C" — Line 3)	\$ 380,733.11	\$ 429,999.24	\$ 441,857.62	\$ 474,952.85	\$ 582,856.79	\$ 587,003.74
Parish Education						
28. Parish Education ("C" — Line 4)	\$ 18,119.57	\$ 27,173.42	\$ 35,104.06	\$ 52,072.24	\$ 60,076.02	\$ 65,826.49

FINANCIAL MATTERS

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS — Continued

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Publicity, Missionary Education, and Stewardship Council						
28. Publicity and Missionary Education	\$ 48,261.83	\$ 44,976.03	\$ 60,255.94	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 108,881.64
29. Stewardship Council						40,023.10
30. Total Publicity, etc. ("C" — Line 5)	\$ 48,261.83	\$ 44,976.03	\$ 60,255.94	\$ 87,528.63	\$ 92,588.29	\$ 148,904.74
Administration						
31. Appeals, Board of	\$ 1,140.93	\$ 1,002.86	\$ 985.20	\$ 3,703.90	\$ 253.77	\$ 1,262.00
32. Auditing Department	4,613.81	4,907.64	5,486.27	5,483.24	6,106.08	6,110.48
33. Chicago Office	5,879.79	6,790.68	941.92	1,056.98	790.00	720.00
34. Collection Materials	7,751.04	— 100.00	3,576.44	6,231.38	2,213.61	2,298.31
35. Convention Expenses	3,319.21	32.73	3,002.37	22,589.87	—	—
36. Convention Proceedings	2,224.54	2,746.54	2,949.72	7,738.91	4,037.80	3,746.70
37. Directors, Board of	1,268.37	853.81	2,949.72	3,065.58	5,902.93	7,848.43
38. Equipment Office	402.23	405.00	—	6,419.66	—	1,036.94
39. Fidelity Bond ("Three-Year Premium")	3,831.97	3,844.77	4,543.64	4,213.74	6,559.62	12,257.47
40. Fiscal Conference	15,355.32	17,253.21	20,846.41	21,161.02	23,866.06	23,131.63
41. Fiscal Office	94.38	36.23	14.69	3,714.87	1,277.26	213.49
42. Foreign Exchange	50.00	2,248.45	1,724.51	1,798.16	1,696.87	676.00
43. Government Relations	550.00	775.57	950.00	2,036.10	1,790.59	2,551.86
44. Legal Department	32.06	— 69.72	32.50	28.55	62.85	68.06
45. Mineograph Department	232.06	29.00	7,082.76	3,467.85	2,409.37	5,067.37
46. Periodicals, Gratis	5,200.52	4,215.04	13,792.31	14,061.02	13,780.75	14,007.16
47. Presidents, College of	9,808.01	10,483.69	—	—	11,995.10	27,520.60
48. Public Relations, Department of	—	—	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
49. Reserve for Fire and Tornado Insurance	2,498.90	2,334.21	3,131.89	3,318.08	4,144.57	4,022.53
50. Secretary's Office	6,292.42	6,889.85	7,689.43	8,296.29	9,054.07	8,754.47
51. Statistics, Bureau of	3,589.59	—	8,045.61	5,048.10	6,368.70	7,413.48
52. Statistical Yearbook ("Two Years")	—	183.65	2,060.30	1,334.70	2,151.49	1,624.71
53. Transportation Department	—	—	31.47	337.44	484.04	473.19
54. Trust Funds, Trustees of	299.40	330.63	12,057.35	8,819.05	13,298.20	11,925.03
55. Vice-Presidents' Allowance and Expenses	7,642.30	11,888.65	—	—	—	—
56. Credit for Interest Earned	— 16,734.30	—	—	—	—	—
57. Total for Administration ("C" — Line 6)	\$ 65,343.99	\$ 76,882.49	\$ 125,287.17	\$ 152,490.52	\$ 140,679.21	\$ 167,301.43

FINANCIAL MATTERS

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS — Continued

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Standing and Special Committees						
59. Catechism Committee	\$ 177.48	\$ 257.81	\$ 456.36	\$ 163.18	\$ 4,538.30	\$ 456.99
60. Centennial Committee	374.07	1,158.00	1,385.00	13,632.11	23,351.03	4,131.95
61. Church Architecture Committee	333.39	886.07	947.42	883.10	2,887.20	308.40
62. Concordia Historical Institute	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
63. Constitutional Matters	—	—	—	—	—	118.82
64. Co-ordination, Committee on	1,359.51	720.50	801.24	757.81	612.18	453.59
65. Doctrinal Unity, Committee on	18.00	15.39	21.56	32.32	597.23	598.51
66. Finnish Church, Committee	18.78	12.75	15.27	—	10.00	12.50
67. Foreign Correspondent	1,422.78	1,154.34	1,425.10	1,666.25	353.64	17,917.46
68. "Handbook" Revision and Review	454.81	467.07	362.96	1,285.17	690.36	226.87
69. Hymnology and Liturgics	—	—	—	—	—	738.32
70. Intersynodical Relations	—	—	—	—	—	8,000.00
71. AFUO Radio Station	—	—	—	—	—	1,557.83
72. Lodge Committee	885.91	865.01	1,315.40	1,151.60	1,329.12	191.89
73. Press Committee	1,087.11	2,293.09	2,498.09	5,405.96	373.87	50.22
74. Sunday School Teachers' Training	107.53	148.49	6,391.49	196.03	135.01	4,817.45
75. Synodical Radio Committee	—	—	164.82	—	4,104.72	372.93
76. Teachers' Placement Committee	570.48	307.28	250.98	207.87	880.33	1,415.36
77. Young People's Work, Committee on	870.96	584.69	867.48	1,915.94	2,214.81	2,073.61
78. Sundry Items	1,683.24	1,264.13	1,309.73	1,404.95	2,563.34	—
79. Total for Standing and Special Committees	\$ 11,354.75	\$ 12,144.52	\$ 20,113.00	\$ 31,212.64	\$ 45,941.14	\$ 47,542.70
80. ("C" — Line 7)						

C. BUDGET RECAPITULATION

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Disbursements						
1. Missions	\$1,007,695.99	\$1,069,500.84	\$1,185,718.47	\$1,361,901.73	\$1,490,114.50	\$1,562,700.05
2. Higher Education	614,284.47	677,625.58	874,747.19	995,134.94	1,161,519.49	1,219,105.17
3. Support and Pensions	380,733.11	429,999.24	441,857.62	474,952.85	582,856.79	587,003.74
4. Parish Education	18,119.57	27,173.42	35,104.06	52,072.24	60,076.02	65,826.49
5. Publicity, Missionary Education, and Stewardship Council	48,261.83	44,976.03	60,255.94	87,528.63	92,588.29	148,904.74
6. Administration	65,343.99	76,882.49	125,287.17	152,490.52	140,879.21	167,301.43
7. Standing and Special Committees	11,354.75	12,144.52	20,113.00	31,212.54	45,941.14	47,542.70
8. Total Disbursements	\$2,145,793.71	\$2,338,301.92	\$2,743,083.45	\$3,155,293.55	\$3,573,775.44	\$3,798,384.32
9. Total Receipts	\$2,580,628.64	\$2,776,985.47	\$2,864,601.41	\$2,916,171.85	\$3,467,171.82	\$3,634,787.62
10. Operating Surplus				\$239,121.90	\$106,603.62	\$163,596.70
11. Operating Deficit	\$ 434,834.93	\$ 438,683.55	\$ 121,517.96			

D. COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
1. Austin	\$ 12,413.60	\$ 13,483.32	\$ 14,078.24	\$ 16,481.14	\$ 18,565.71	\$ 19,698.81
2. Bronxville	35,586.01	40,667.91	47,011.58	49,152.34	54,171.42	57,190.35
3. Buenos Aires	2,861.01	3,013.70	7,105.66	6,010.14	5,514.39	9,175.74
4. Concordia	26,312.86	22,635.62	26,573.42	28,720.38	34,747.15	36,958.71
5. Crespo	2,717.24	2,889.73	3,229.62	3,662.36	7,853.75	3,790.53
6. Edmonton	14,248.90	17,500.01	18,435.75	19,115.85	22,801.40	24,792.16
7. Fort Wayne	40,983.39	41,052.83	46,967.90	54,827.87	65,811.13	65,508.42
8. Milwaukee	43,150.10	51,429.93	53,121.77	59,626.78	63,783.58	67,939.36
9. Oakland	20,682.42	22,284.70	25,204.91	26,945.95	30,240.06	32,782.62
10. Portland	10,943.69	10,826.33	13,970.23	18,208.72	26,957.12	25,533.01
11. Porto Alegre	8,644.03	10,124.77	10,777.98	13,033.08	22,365.92	34,311.13
12. River Forest	74,582.25	88,451.61	102,993.94	119,326.63	141,339.56	156,654.41
13. St. Louis	83,291.90	108,319.46	110,256.59	121,540.22	134,433.80	145,771.94
14. St. Paul	33,632.55	36,383.97	40,915.39	48,272.43	54,045.23	54,800.06
15. Seward	39,374.66	45,069.32	51,863.70	56,504.32	77,380.88	80,803.35
16. Springfield	28,767.53	32,616.42	34,832.94	42,095.40	46,730.22	52,982.43
17. Winfield	28,009.23	32,148.40	36,303.74	41,138.39	45,794.60	52,707.39
18. Gross Operating Costs	\$ 506,211.37	\$ 578,893.93	\$ 643,843.36	\$ 724,663.30	\$ 852,435.92	\$ 921,331.42
19. Less Rent and Tuition Received	\$ 20,904.77	\$ 18,196.75	\$ 26,305.68	\$ 23,443.56	\$ 22,429.78	\$ 31,239.84
20. Net Operating Costs	\$ 485,306.60	\$ 560,697.18	\$ 617,537.68	\$ 701,219.46	\$ 830,006.14	\$ 890,111.58
21. Rents Paid for Professors' Residences	18,026.17	16,872.59	16,759.58	18,233.80	14,823.46	13,716.12
22. Rental Payments on Bldg. and Loan Plan	6,325.00	9,720.00	14,618.77	21,167.08	34,241.38	43,716.39
23. Totals (See Exhibit B, Line 12)	\$ 509,657.77	\$ 587,291.87	\$ 650,116.03	\$ 740,626.34	\$ 879,070.98	\$ 947,574.09

E. PEACE THANKOFFERING

Receipts

1. Net Receipts to January 31, 1947		\$4,649,852.41
2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947	\$ 28,546.73	
3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948	1,928.57	
4. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1949	556.35	
5. Receipts during Triennium		31,031.65
6. Total Receipts		<u>\$4,680,884.06</u>

Allocations and Disbursements

	Allocation	Disbursements and Transfers
7. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion	\$2,119,744.87	\$1,662,051.30
8. Synodical Building Fund	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00
9. Synodical Office Building	200,000.00	200,000.00
10. Postwar Contingencies	500,000.00	499,309.07
11. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad	361,139.19	350,000.00
12. Total Allocations and Disbursements	<u>\$4,680,884.06</u>	<u>\$4,211,360.37</u>

Recapitulation

	Balance January 31, 1950
13. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion	\$ 457,693.57
14. Postwar Contingencies	690.93
15. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad	11,139.19
16. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 39)	<u>\$ 469,523.69</u>

Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion

17. Postwar Reconstruction and Missionary Expansion (See Exh. E, Line 7)	<u>\$2,119,744.87</u>
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Disbursements

18. Bibles for Norwegian Refugees	\$ 2,409.64
19. Church Extension Funds, Argentina	5,000.00
20. Church Extension Funds, Brazil	10,000.00
21. American Bible Society, German Bibles	150,000.00
22. Dr. Pieper's <i>Dogmatik</i>	10,759.23
23. Catechisms and Hymnals for Prisoners of War	8,333.33
24. Bavarian Lutheran Church (Dr. Meiser)	5,000.00
25. Theol. Books for Students in Germany	5,000.00
26. Foreign Students to St. Louis Seminary	7,036.35
27. Sundry Relief and Trip Expenses	29,458.83
28. Catechisms for Distribution in Germany	2,166.66
29. Mexican Chapels	55,870.50
30. Church Building, Balboa, Canal Zone	20,000.00
31. Home Mission Expansion Program	9,896.21
32. Montevideo, Uruguay	37,500.00
33. Novo Hamburgo, Brazil	7,500.00
34. Penha, Brazil	7,500.00
35. German Library	737.99
36. Rehabilitation of Bombed Chapels and Homes in China	50,000.00
37. Restoration of Equipment in China	10,000.00
38. Manila, Philippine Islands	50,000.00
39. China Rehabilitation	12,931.87
40. Wanhhsien Assembly Hall	5,000.00
41. Wanhhsien, Purchase of Property	5,000.00
42. Hospital at Enshih	9,290.00
43. Center in Japan	23,962.00

44. Mission in New Guinea	5,000.00
45. Barracks to be Used as Churches	93,185.00
46. American Bible Society, Japanese Bibles	35,000.00
47. Alsace Synod, Loans for Orphanage	12,715.75
48. Altar and Communion Sets and Candles	1,217.14
49. Equipment at Friedburg, Germany	1,500.00
50. German Publishing House	5,000.00
51. Audit and Dorn Expenses, Brazilian Publishing House	2,065.97
52. Brazilian Publishing House	29,000.00
53. Brazilian District Loan, a/c Brazilian Publishing House	35,000.00
54. Church Building in Honolulu	30,000.00
55. Testaments, Books, and Periodicals	104,014.77
56. Renovation of Building in Chinatown	75,000.00
57. Cellulose for Religious Publications	220,449.97
58. Correspondence School at St. Louis Sem.	5,000.00
59. Training City Mission. for Clinical Work	2,980.00
60. American Bible Society for Cellulose	50,000.00
61. United Relief for Displaced Persons	1,000.00
62. Copenhagen, Grant Loan	1,800.00
63. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church for the Deaf, Long Island, N. Y.	15,000.00
64. Christ Church for Deaf, Cleveland, Ohio	15,000.00
65. Deaf Congregation, Washington, D. C.	12,476.63
66. Trinity Congregation, New York	18,000.00
67. Rev. Walter G. Kunstman, Travel Expense	781.13
68. Equipment for Institution in Germany	75,040.00
69. Buenos Aires, Residence for President	15,000.00
70. Rio de Janeiro, Residence for President	15,000.00
71. Antwerp Congregation, Rev. Hellings	200.00
72. Paris Congregation, Rev. Kreiss	300.00
73. Moreira, Brazil Orphanage	3,000.00
74. Church World Service, a/c Barrack, Gross-Oesingen	5,450.00
75. German Edition <i>Go and Tell</i>	21,338.45
76. Regular Edition <i>Go and Tell</i>	82,278.73
77. Regular Ed. <i>See His Banners Forward Go</i>	18,056.94
78. Spanish Translation of Dr. Mueller's <i>Dogmatics</i>	590.00
79. Bad Boll Conferences (2)	26,735.52
80. Rev. Kiviranna	971.00
81. Family Worship Hour	15,000.00
82. Church Extension Fund, Florida-Georgia District	17,500.00
83. Church Extension Fund, Southern California District	10,000.00
84. Church Extension Fund, California and Nevada District	7,500.00
85. Church Extension Fund, Oregon and Washington District	7,500.00
86. Church Extension Fund, Southeastern District	7,500.00
87. Rehabilitation of Alsace Churches	2,000.00
88. Colored Missions for Pensacola and Mobile	12,500.00
89. London Chapel for Polish D. P.	5,043.38
90. London D. P. Mission	2,008.31

91. Total Disbursements	<u>\$1,662,051.30</u>
92. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. E, Line 13)	<u>\$ 457,693.57</u>

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Synodical Building Fund

93. Synodical Bldg. Fund (See Exh. E, Line 8)	\$1,500,000.00
94. Transferred to Synodical Building Fund	1,500,000.00
95. Balance, January 31, 1950	\$ 00.00

Synodical Office Building

96. Synod. Office Bldg. (See Exh. E, Line 9)	\$ 200,000.00
97. Transferred to Synodical Office Building	200,000.00
98. Balance, January 31, 1950	\$ 00.00

Postwar Contingencies

99. Postwar Contingencies (See Exh. E, Line 10)	\$ 500,000.00
100. Transferred to Synodical Building Fund	\$ 299,309.07
101. Transferred to Synodical Office Building	200,000.00
102. Total Transferred	\$ 499,309.07
103. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. E, Line 14)	\$ 690.93

Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad

104. Mission Expansion at Home and Abroad	\$ 680,884.06
105. Transferred to Church Extension Fund	\$ 200,000.00
106. Transferred to Home Missions	100,000.00
107. Transferred to Negro Missions	50,000.00
108. Transferred to Postwar Reconstruction	319,744.87
109. Total Transferred	\$ 669,744.87
110. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. E, Line 15)	\$ 11,139.19

F. RELIEF IN EUROPE AND ASIA

Receipts

1. Net Receipts to January 31, 1947	\$2,249,283.99
2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947	\$1,077,751.16
3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948	495,178.37
4. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1949	148,676.68
5. Receipts during Triennium	1,721,606.21
6. Total Receipts	\$3,970,890.20

Disbursements

7. German Publishing House	\$ 2,141.84
8. Finnish War Orphans in Sweden	2,000.00
9. Orphans in Finland	10,000.00
10. Relief Materials for <i>Deutsches Hilfswerk</i>	100,000.00
11. Berlin Relief	11,697.86
12. Alsace Relief	1,000.00
13. Student Relief	3,350.00
14. Bethel bei Bielefeldt	3,500.00
15. High School	2,141.84
16. Free Church Relief	1,839.70
17. <i>Schweizer Hilfswerk</i>	1,000.00
18. Luxembourg Orphanage	525.00
19. <i>Deutsches Hilfswerk</i>	105,329.80
20. Breslau Synod Relief	1,000.00

FINANCIAL MATTERS

21. Transportation	18,725.79
22. Wiesbaden Relief	100.00
23. Frankfurt Relief	100.00
24. Finnish Relief	5,313.73
25. Copenhagen Food Committee	20,000.00
26. Tyska Kyrkokontoret	233,064.00
27. Surplus Army Supplies for Central Europe	100,000.00
28. Dried Milk for Austria	50,000.00
29. Dried Milk for Germany	40,000.00
30. Dried Milk for Poland	10,000.00
31. Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Food Stuffs and D.P.	110,000.00
32. Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Expenses	6,190.00
33. Canadian Lutheran Revolving Fund	15,000.00
34. Canadian Lutheran World Relief, Collection in Canada	121,402.39
35. Clothing Special	1,020.87
36. Automobiles	14,674.35
37. Repairs on Eleemosynary Institutions in Germany	50,000.00
38. World Council for Expenses	25.00
39. Supplies and Packages to Europe	1,867,557.04
40. Lutheran World Relief, Inc.	65,000.00
41. Special Remittances to Switzerland	1,287.90
42. Medical Kits and Clinical Supplies	1,179.12
43. Church World Service for Raw Wool and Cotton	200,000.00
44. Church World Service for Child Feeding	311,387.65
45. Transportation to South America	2,720.00
46. Shoes for German Chaplains	1,600.00
47. China Relief	5,000.00
48. Prisoners of War	3,020.39
49. Free Church Survey	300.00
50. Convention, Meeting and Display Exp.	986.75
51. Blankets, Surplus Army Supplies	18,385.00
52. Church World Service for Student Supp't	10,000.00
53. Kreiss for Orphans	200.00
54. Addressograph	4,808.71
55. Church World Service, India and Pakistan	10,000.00
56. Furniture for Refugees	16,352.70
57. DeValbonne Sanatorium for Lepers	50.00
58. Stuttgart Office	7,953.63
59. Latvia, Displaced Persons	2,265.94
60. Raw Material	51,909.72
61. Displaced Persons, c/o Rev. Friedrich	250.00
62. Mrs. Ching	100.00
63. N. L. C. Commission for Orphaned Miss.	38,012.75
64. Chaplain Maddox	13.50
65. Displaced Persons	26,668.47
66. Refund to Wisconsin Synod	3,740.00
67. Sperlingshof Orphanage	400.00
68. Deaconess Work	58.16
69. Relief Work, a/c Steiniger	700.00
70. Senlis Orphanage	1,005.25
71. M. Graudenz & J. Brandle	220.00
72. Dr. Nopitch — Mothers' Rest Home	3,728.29
73. Foreign Mission Evacuees	18,543.43
74. Total Disbursements	\$3,716,106.57
75. Balance, January 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 42)	\$ 254,783.63

J. ARMED SERVICES COMMISSION

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 \$ 824,517.35

Receipts

2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947 \$ 7,502.49
 3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948 140,552.64
 4. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1949 1,816.17

5. Total Receipts during Triennium \$ 149,871.30
 \$ 974,388.65

Disbursements

6. Disbursed to or by order of the
 Commission during Fiscal Year 1947 \$ 195,702.77
 7. Disbursed to or by order of the
 Commission during Fiscal Year 1948 253,815.86
 8. Disbursed to or by order of the
 Commission during Fiscal Year 1949 105,150.65

9. Total Disbursements \$ 554,669.28

10. Balance, January 31, 1950
 (See Exh. P, Line 31) \$ 419,719.37

K. CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 \$ 286,191.53

Credits

2. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year
 1947 \$ 51,926.10
 3. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year
 1948 54,292.69
 4. Interest, General Investments, Fiscal Year
 1949 51,607.24
 5. Refund of Subsidy 150.00
 6. Proceeds, Sale of Trailer 681.02

7. Total Credits \$ 158,657.05
 \$ 444,848.58

Debits

8. 1947—Grants to Station KFUE, 1947 \$ 10,000.00
 9. Grants to Negro Mission Church
 Extension 25,000.00
 10. Deposit for Laymen's Retirement
 Fund 50,000.00
 11. Operating Deficit, 1947
 (Exh. C, Line 11) 239,121.90
 12. 1948—Payment in 1948 Applying to 1947
 Budget 3,700.90
 13. Grant to Station KFUE, 1948 18,000.00
 14. Settlement of Accident Claims 4,298.00
 15. 1949—Adjustment of Item in 1948 Budget 250.00
 16. Transferred to Negro Missions to
 Offset an Overdraft of 1948 10,549.48

17. Total Debits \$ 360,920.28

18. Balance, January 31, 1950 (Exh. P, Line 36) \$ 83,928.30

L. POSTWAR RESERVE

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 \$1,000,010.50

Debits

2. Operating Deficit, 1948 (Exh. C, Line 11) \$ 106,603.62
 3. Refund of an Overpayment 7.75
 4. Operating Deficit, 1949 (Exh. C, Line 11) 163,596.70

5. Total Debits \$ 270,208.07

6. Balance, January 31, 1950 (Exh. P, Line 40) \$ 729,802.43

M. INSURANCE RESERVE

1. Balance, January 31, 1947 \$ 25,000.00

Receipts

2. Budget Appropriation, 1947 \$ 25,000.00
 3. Budget Appropriation, 1948 25,000.00
 4. Budget Appropriation, 1949 25,000.00

5. Total Appropriations \$ 75,000.00

6. Interest on Investments, 1947 \$ 616.05
 7. Interest on Investments, 1948 1,238.55
 8. Interest on Investments, 1949 1,894.51

9. Total Interest Earned \$ 3,749.11

\$ 103,749.11

Disbursements

10. Seward, Storm Damage, 1947 \$ 1,074.00
 11. Seward, Storm Damage, 1949 240.31

12. Total Disbursements \$ 1,314.31

13. Balance, January 31, 1950 (Exh. P, Line 63) \$ 102,434.80

G. CENTENNIAL THANKOFFERING**Receipts**

1. Receipts to January 31, 1947 \$ 108.34
 2. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1947 \$1,358,836.97
 3. Receipts during Fiscal Year 1948 11,273.84

\$1,370,110.81

\$1,370,219.15

4. Receipts Less Refunds during 1949 269.32

5. Gross Receipts \$1,369,949.83

6. Collection Expenses 126,846.59

7. Net Receipts \$1,243,103.24

Disbursements

8. Radio Mission in Foreign Fields	\$ 284,241.38
9. Foreign Mission Expansion	136,950.02
10. Scholarly Research and Publications	3,382.69
11. Visual Education	15,421.73
12. Speech Laboratory Equipment	1,018.14
13. Students Centers in St. Louis and Springfield	210,438.88
	<u>\$ 651,452.84</u>
15. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 33)	<u>\$ 591,650.40</u>

H. SYNODICAL BUILDING FUND
 ("Building for Tomorrow")

1. Balance, January 31, 1947	\$ 356,693.12
2. Transferred from Peace Thankoffering (See Exh. E, Line 94)	1,500,000.00
3. Transferred from Peace Thankoffering, (See Exh. E, Line 100)	299,309.07
4. Receipts to January 31, 1950	1,302,701.42
5. Gross Receipts	\$3,458,703.61
6. Transferred to Specific Funds	1,104.72
7. Less Collection Expense	\$3,457,598.89 58,008.29
8. Total Available Funds	<u>\$3,399,590.60</u>
Disbursements	
9. Austin	\$ 23,395.01
10. Bronxville	83,755.40
11. Buenos Aires	184,853.80
12. Concordia	122,540.78
13. Edmonton	7,843.60
14. Fort Wayne	83,034.96
15. Milwaukee	137,658.35
16. Oakland	281,354.77
17. Portland	186,669.23
18. Porto Alegre	135,246.80
19. River Forest	402,257.94
20. St. Louis	111,088.62
21. St. Paul	51,883.52
22. Seward	164,910.98
23. Winfield	98,143.88
24. New York, N. Y., Residence for Director of Public Relations	25,107.98
25. Total Disbursements	<u>\$2,099,745.62</u>
26. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 44)	<u>\$1,299,844.98</u>

N. CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

Receipts

1. Repayments of Loans: 1944	\$ 269,966.76
2. 1945	180,829.58
3. 1946	139,358.40
4. 1947	72,859.97
5. 1948	121,762.42
6. 1949	159,055.66
7. Total Repayments	<u>\$ 943,832.79</u>
8. Administration Fees: 1944	\$ 7,124.66
9. 1945	4,661.80
10. 1946	4,248.75
11. 1947	5,468.04
12. 1948	8,694.79
13. 1949	12,262.50
14. Total Administration Fees	<u>\$ 42,460.54</u>
15. Contributions: 1944	\$ 2,238.01
16. 1945	18,481.23
17. 1946	4,720.40
18. 1947	6,354.63
19. 1948	6,824.81
20. 1949	4,054.42
21. Total Contributions	<u>\$ 42,673.50</u>
22. Loan Adjustment, E. P. C.	25,250.00
23. Peace Thankoffering Grant	200,000.00
24. Total Receipts	<u>\$1,254,216.83</u>

Disbursements

25. New Loans: 1944	\$ 51,500.00
26. 1945	107,500.00
27. 1946	184,000.00
28. 1947	446,500.00
29. 1948	392,942.00
30. 1949	304,046.00
31. Total New Loans	<u>\$1,486,488.00</u>
32. Expenses: 1944	\$ 1,593.80
33. 1945	1,539.86
34. 1946	1,310.63
35. 1947	1,234.54
36. 1948	1,176.89
37. 1949	518.31
38. Total Expenses	<u>\$ 7,374.03</u>
39. Total Disbursements	<u>\$1,493,862.03</u>

Recapitulation

40. Total Disbursements (Line 39)	\$1,493,862.03
41. Total Receipts (Line 24)	1,254,216.83
42. Net Disbursements	<u>\$ 239,645.20</u>
43. Balance, Jan. 31, 1944	\$ 472,559.51
44. Net Disbursements (Line 42)	239,645.20
45. Balance, Jan. 31, 1950 (See Exh. P, Line 34)	<u>\$ 232,914.31</u>

O. PENSION FUND

	1-31-39	1-31-42	1-31-44	1-31-46	1-31-48	1-31-50
Pension Fund Assets						
1. Investments	\$ 170,000.00	\$ 931,060.00	\$1,962,531.00	\$3,413,194.00	\$5,373,301.00	\$7,606,325.00
2. Amortization	6,282.21	5,883.80	1,557.07	792.44	5,446.72	35,891.94
3. Cash	9,331.92	3,946.16	15,449.82	79,322.56	—	22,086.93
4. Total Pension Fund Assets	\$ 185,624.13	\$ 940,889.96	\$1,979,537.89	\$3,493,309.00	\$5,359,329.37	\$7,620,130.01
Pension Fund Liabilities						
5. Pension Fund	\$ 184,510.79	\$ 877,028.14	\$1,828,839.06	\$3,192,382.49	\$4,902,733.05	\$6,915,269.82
6. Annuity Reserves	—	4,142.68	12,334.53	16,805.88	23,217.84	39,097.18
7. Contingent Fund	—	8,396.58	22,824.03	45,337.27	64,703.22	99,449.60
8. Retirement Reserve	—	34,235.11	80,513.37	150,736.39	252,263.83	440,461.68
9. Investment Depreciation Reserve	—	9,022.66	12,782.12	34,141.31	34,141.31	34,466.31
10. Earnings, Current	1,113.34	8,064.79	18,270.81	29,820.27	61,992.99	74,600.47
11. Earnings, Deferred	—	—	3,973.97	24,085.39	20,277.13	16,784.95
12. Total Pension Fund Liabilities	\$ 185,624.13	\$ 940,889.96	\$1,979,537.89	\$3,493,309.00	\$5,359,329.37	\$7,620,130.01
Pension Fund Earnings						
Fiscal Year 1938	\$ 1,113.34	Fiscal Year 1945	—	—	—	67,343.35
Fiscal Year 1939	7,580.17	Fiscal Year 1946	—	—	—	91,292.48
Fiscal Year 1940	5,060.57	Fiscal Year 1947	—	—	—	117,606.10
Fiscal Year 1941	16,404.30	Fiscal Year 1948	—	—	—	135,337.43
Fiscal Year 1942	23,338.88	Fiscal Year 1949	—	—	—	149,427.44
Fiscal Year 1943	34,173.96	Total	—	—	—	\$691,646.94
Fiscal Year 1944	42,968.92					

P. BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1950

ASSETS

Current Assets

1. Cash	\$ 631,107.11
2. Investments	3,760,000.00
3. Advances to Colleges	28,149.26
4. Advances, Sundry	96,309.35
5. Automobile Funds	2,089.56
6. Total Current Assets	\$4,517,655.28

Prepaid Disbursements

7. Equipment	\$ 4,081.70
8. Missions	105,504.41
9. Public Relations Residence	3,030.99
10. Stewardship Film	6,734.44
11. Residences, Professors', President's, and Sundry	494,827.05
12. Total Prepaid Disbursements	\$ 614,178.59

Pension Fund Assets

13. Investments	\$7,606,325.00
14. Amortization	35,891.94
15. Cash	— 22,086.93
16. Total Pension Fund Assets	\$7,620,130.01

L. L. L. Endowment Fund Assets

17. Investments	\$2,824,680.00
18. Cash	280.25
19. Total L. L. L. Endowment Fund Assets	\$2,824,960.25

Sundry Trust Funds Assets

20. Investments	\$2,181,920.09
21. Amortization	2,676.98
22. Cash	— 1,231.90
23. Bequests, Investment Suspense	21.00
24. Bequests, Cash	20,741.97
25. Total Sundry Trust Funds Assets	\$2,204,128.14

Lay Retirement Fund Assets

26. Investments	\$ 260,350.00
27. Cash	6,555.07
28. Total Lay Retirement Fund Assets	\$ 266,905.07
29. Total Assets	\$18,047,957.34

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

30. Archaeological Research	\$ 25.00
31. Armed Services Commission	419,719.37
32. Blind Literature	3,584.80
33. Centennial Thankoffering	591,650.40
34. Church Extension Fund	232,914.31
35. College and Seminary Deposits	254,775.87
36. Contingent Reserve Fund	83,928.30
37. Home Mission Reserve	100,000.00
38. Notes Payable	288,896.10
39. Peace Thankoffering	469,523.69
40. Postwar Reserve	729,802.43
41. Relief Funds	37,092.75
42. Relief in Europe and Asia	254,783.63
43. Students Disbursements Accounts	31,336.86
44. Synodical Building Fund	1,299,844.98
45. Synodical Office Building	243,649.72
46. Transitory Accounts	90,225.83
47. Withholdings	79.83
48. Total Current Liabilities	\$5,131,833.87

Pension Fund Liabilities

49. Pension Fund	\$6,915,269.82
50. Annuity Reserves	39,097.18
51. Contingent Fund	99,449.60
52. Retirement Reserve	440,461.68
53. Investment Depreciation Reserve	34,466.31
54. Earnings, Current	74,600.47
55. Earnings, Deferred	16,784.95
56. Total Pension Fund Liabilities	\$7,620,130.01

L. L. L. Endowment Fund Liabilities

57. L. L. L. Endowment Fund	\$2,697,890.43
58. Investment Depreciation Reserve	95,495.97
59. Earnings, Deferred	31,573.85
60. Total L. L. L. Endowment Fund Liabilities	\$2,824,960.25

Sundry Trust Funds Liabilities

61. Annuity Endowments	\$ 417,666.11
62. Bequests, Pending Liquidation	20,762.97
63. Insurance Reserve, Fire and Tornado	102,434.80
64. Legacies	1,330,898.52
65. Permanent Support Fund	241,703.84
66. Investment Depreciation Reserve	55,372.87
67. Earnings, Current	22,916.29
68. Earnings, Deferred	12,372.74
69. Total Sundry Trust Funds Liabilities	\$2,204,128.14

Lay Retirement Fund Liabilities

70. Lay Retirement Fund	\$ 266,905.07
71. Total Lay Retirement Fund Liabilities	\$ 266,905.07
72. Total Liabilities	\$18,047,957.34

Herewith is presented a report on Synod's fiscal business. The report is intended to inform the convention and anticipate the questions that may arise. For comparative purposes, budget data are given for six consecutive years—Exhibits "A to D." The reports on the Peace Thankoffering—Exhibit E—and the Centennial Thankoffering—Exhibit F—cover those accounts since their beginning. Most of the remaining accounts give the facts for the last triennium only. Staff members of the Fiscal Office will be in attendance throughout the convention in an endeavor to be of such service as they may. Questions may be addressed to any one of them.

W. H. SCHLUETER, *Treasurer*

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Re Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund

1. During the four-year period of 1946—1949, *synodical budget* expenditures were as follows:

1946	\$ 2,864,601.41
1947	2,916,171.65
1948	3,467,171.82
1949	3,634,787.62

Total \$12,882,732.50

2. During this same period of time the Board of Directors had at its disposal for allocation from *extra-budget* funds out of the PTO, CTO, BFT, and Relief Funds a total of \$11,494,820.52. This was allocated to:

Missions	\$ 1,678,126.94
Education	312,219.06
Buildings	4,101,781.53
Relief	5,283,576.19
Miscellaneous	119,116.80

Total \$11,494,820.52

(The above extra-budget total does not include the sum of approximately \$25,000,000 expended through non-synodical channels for relief in war-torn areas nor hundreds of thousands of dollars given by our people directly—not through congregational, District, or synodical channels—for charitable purposes within and without Synod.)

3. These \$11,500,000 extra-synodical budget expenditures are of paramount significance to our world-wide Kingdom work, for

- With a few exceptions, these funds made possible the acceptance of specially urgent opportunities to serve our God in areas not provided for in the synodical budget;
- They provided for either essential expenditures for the *normal* expansion of existing mission work, or they made possible an answer to emergency cries from all parts of the world to "come over and help us";

c. Through the availability of these moneys our work has enjoyed, under the blessing of God, a greater forward movement than in any comparable period in the one hundred years' history of the Missouri Synod. These funds provided grants for at least some of the urgent requests for special projects and made it possible for the Missouri Synod to enter the second century of its existence with an unprecedented impetus for Kingdom work throughout the world. To gain a full appreciation of what this has meant to our world-wide missions, it is but necessary to contemplate the status of our work today if there had been no funds available for these unforeseen and emergency needs in Europe, Africa, South America, Central America, Mexico, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, China, India, foreign broadcasts, the tremendous volume of relief, and, last but not least, in our home mission fields and in the building program for our educational institutions in North America.

4. Most assuredly we of the Missouri Synod have no valid reason to believe that the years in the immediate future will offer less urgent or fewer opportunities in all parts of the world than have the years of the immediate past. We can confidently expect from God that He will continue to give the same and ever greater opportunities for Kingdom building to us in this next triennium.

5. During these past years our people have willingly and cheerfully given more than most of us, in our little faith, expected them to give. If anyone had had the temerity in 1946 to predict that within the next four years our people would give almost as much for extra-budget purposes (for budget purposes \$12,000,000 — for extra-budget purposes \$11,500,000), he would have been labeled a dreamer. And please bear in mind, the above total does not include the twenty-five million given for relief.

6. We furthermore know that God continues today to give our people more than sufficient material and spiritual capital to maintain and to accelerate our expanding Kingdom work.

7. It is furthermore in total harmony with our faith, prayers, and experience that we can expect from God an ever greater measure of the grace of giving in the coming years.

8. Thus, taking all factors into consideration and projecting ourselves into the next triennium, we know that a large sum of money will be necessary (over and above a normal increase in the synodical budget from year to year) to meet even only the most urgent of those many obligations which will continue to devolve upon our Synod as a chosen people for Kingdom work.

9. The problem is: to bring the need into the consciousness of everyone whom God expects to help meet that need.

10. With the help of God this can be done. No one has any doubt of this. Everyone will agree that if we can put the story to our people, our people will respond gladly.

11. Therefore the question is not whether or not it should be done, but how to do it.

12. An ever larger group of our laity is expecting a real challenge for Kingdom work from the leaders of the Church. One of the growing demands of our laity is that we draw it closer into the work and delegate to it more responsibility.

13. The time is propitious for the inauguration, during the next triennium, of a lay movement which will have as its goal the collection of a Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund.

14. God expects our Church to go to His people — and straightway we shall find the funds. We need to loose them and bring them to our Lord. "And if any man say ought unto you, ye shall say, 'The Lord hath need of them.'"

15. Keenly conscious that our Church looks to its chosen officers, especially the *Praesidium* and the synodical Board of Directors, to blaze an ever widening trail in an ever increasing forward tempo in these latter days; and

motivated by the command of our Lord and Savior "to go and preach"; and

urged on by the desperate need of man for the message of God's reconciliation to man by His Son Jesus Christ; and

encouraged by the glorious response of an ever increasing number of our Christians who are giving more time, talent, and treasure for Kingdom work; and

challenged by God's sure promises to attempt to reach out to ever wider Kingdom horizons; we

the synodical Board of Directors of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod submit to Synod in convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950, the following resolutions for adoption:

16. WHEREAS, During the past four-year period from 1946 to 1949 our members gave for non-budgeted, missionary, educational, and relief projects the sum total of \$11,500,000; and

17. WHEREAS, These moneys were made available to the church at large by the Peace Thankoffering, the Centennial Collection, the Building for Tomorrow Collection, and Relief Funds; and

18. WHEREAS, The above total of \$11,500,000 does not include the sum of approximately \$25,000,000 given by our people through non-synodical channels for war relief — nor additional millions of

dollars for non-budgetary items within and without Synod — which in no wise have strained the giving ability of our people; and

19. WHEREAS, These funds made it possible for our Church to appropriate larger sums for urgent mission and educational projects in the fields of Home Missions—in North and South America, Central America, Mexico, Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, China, India, Africa, and Europe; and

20. WHEREAS, These gifts over and above the regular budget of our people in these postwar years have made possible an unprecedented expansion in our missionary and educational endeavors throughout the world and have given our Kingdom work a greater impetus and forward movement than has been attained at any other time in the history of our Church; and

21. WHEREAS, God continues to show us needs and wide-open and compelling opportunities in our work of missions and education throughout the world, which, if not met, will slow down, hamper, and in some instances bring to a standstill the impetus of our work and prevent adequate planning and preparation for the future of which our people must be told; and

22. WHEREAS, There is at present an ever growing consciousness of the missionary imperative in the hearts of our people; and

23. WHEREAS, An ever increasing number of our laity is expecting the Church to present to it a program of Kingdom work commensurate with the spiritual and material gifts which the Lord has showered upon The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod and is eagerly willing to participate in an expansion program; and

24. WHEREAS, We have tangible proof that God is showering an ever greater measure of the grace of giving upon our people; and

25. WHEREAS, We have the evidence of the past four years that our people are willing to give larger sums for the spiritual and physical succor of their fellow men if apprised of the need; and

26. WHEREAS, God expects the Church to bring the needs of the Kingdom to those people who receive from Him the spiritual and material resources to meet those needs; and

27. WHEREAS, Our mission and education boards and commissions have projected a program of Kingdom work over and above a normal budgetary increase of approximately ten per cent per annum, which calls for an expenditure of millions of dollars in the next years; therefore be it

28. *Resolved*, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in Milwaukee, 1950, instruct the Board of Directors to inaugurate a

TEN MILLION DOLLAR MISSION AND EDUCATION FUND

and be it furthermore

29. *Resolved*, That this Mission and Education Fund be used to help promote the expansion of all branches of synodical work throughout the world; and be it furthermore

30. *Resolved*, That the Mission and Education Fund include a sum total adopted by the convention for building projects for our ministerial and teacher training program; and be it furthermore

31. *Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be instructed to make the collection of this fund a lay movement; and be it furthermore

32. *Resolved*, That the Board of Directors appoint a committee from the laity of our Church which shall in full co-operation with the synodical and District officers and our pastors and teachers be responsible for carrying out Synod's Ten Million Dollar Mission and Education Fund resolution; and be it furthermore

33. *Resolved*, That Synod urgently request every congregation to appoint a committee from its midst which will co-operate with the synodical Mission and Education Fund Committee; and be it furthermore

34. *Resolved*, That the Mission and Education Fund Committee, in co-operation with the Fiscal Conference, designate an opportune period of time within the next triennium in which these Ten Million Dollars shall be solicited from our people; and be it finally

35. *Resolved*, That the allocation of all Mission and Education Funds be made by the Board of Directors.

36. *Soli Deo Gloria!*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DR. J. W. BEHNKEN, <i>Chairman</i>	MR. E. J. GALLMEYER
DR. M. F. KRETZMANN, <i>Secretary</i>	REV. PAUL KOENIG
MR. W. H. SCHLUETER, <i>Treasurer</i>	MR. MARTIN A. SALVNER
MR. JOHN W. BOEHNE	MR. THEO. H. SCHLAKE

Endorsed by the *Praesidium*:

DR. J. W. BEHNKEN, *President*
 DR. H. HARMS, *First Vice-President*
 REV. F. A. HERTWIG, *Second Vice-President*
 REV. W. F. LICHTSINN, *Third Vice-President*
 DR. E. J. FRIEDRICH, *Fourth Vice-President*

Additional and detailed data on the needs of the Kingdom which make this Mission and Education Fund an imperative in the onward march of our Church will be made available to the convention.

St. Louis, April, 1950

[805]

Report and Recommendations on Non-Budget Items

The following committee was appointed by the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod "to study the matter of non-budget items and to submit its recommendations to the next convention": Mr. E. Balke, Mr. A. Schnack, Mr. A. T. Wilson, and Revs. A. Zeile and J. E. Herrmann. Mr. A. T. Wilson, because of busy schedules, was excused at his own request from serving on the committee. Mr. E. Balke was chosen chairman and Rev. J. E. Herrmann secretary of the committee.

The action of the 1947 convention on Memorials 803 and 47 (unprinted) was as follows:

"WHEREAS, Non-budget items and the manner of their collection are at times causing concern within Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to study the matter of non-budget items and submit its recommendations to the next convention."

Your Committee in session on March 25, 1950, agreed that no full or final solution of the problems assigned to it can be found at this time. We are agreed that basically the ultimate solution for the proper distribution of funds must wait upon a deeper appreciation and wider exercise of the principles and practice of proportionate giving and more guidance for our membership concerning the relative importance of various phases of Kingdom work requiring their support. The whole matter requires further study through mutual consultation by the Board of Directors of Synod and the agencies under consideration. Recognizing the need of these agencies within Synod and the splendid service they have rendered, your Committee is persuaded that its recommendations will prove helpful to all concerned in the matter of non-budget items. Our recommendations are not to be considered as discriminatory in nature, but are offered in order to assist the agencies in their projects and programs which play a vital but supplementary role in the work of the Kingdom and Synod.

Your Committee *recommends*

1. That the Board of Directors of Synod and the agencies included in this report organize a co-ordinating council as soon as possible on which the Board of Directors and all the agencies concerned be represented. This council shall serve as a clearinghouse for the timing and co-ordination of all projects and programs of the agencies belonging to the council and which call for financial support beyond the boundaries of any synodical District;

2. That this co-ordinating council during this triennium develop certain policies which will serve as effective guidelines for these agencies until the next synodical convention;
3. That this co-ordinating council present these guidelines to the 1953 synodical convention for its review and further consideration;
4. That the financial needs of Synod be recognized as having priority over the financial needs of agencies within Synod which solicit funds beyond the boundaries of a synodical District and beyond their own membership;
5. That the above-mentioned agencies inform the constituency of Synod of their individual and combined annual budget needs in time for congregations to give these needs full consideration in their congregational budget;
6. That congregations be encouraged to decide for themselves from the information received from these agencies on what basis and to what extent they purpose to support the causes represented by these agencies beyond their own membership;
7. That any solicitation in any given congregation be undertaken only with the approval of that congregation;
8. That the agencies employ such methods of solicitation as meet with the general approval of our congregations and that they continue to give careful thought to the selection of their field representatives;
9. That the agencies concerned consult with the Board of Directors of Synod before launching out upon any major expansion of their program requiring collections from congregations or solicitations from individuals.

COMMITTEE ON NON-BUDGET ITEMS

J. E. HERRMANN, *Secretary of Committee*

[806]

Co-Ordination of Financial Campaigns

Our Redeemer Evangelical Lutheran Church of Dallas, Tex., respectfully submits the following recommendations and resolution to the English District, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention at River Forest, Ill., June 14—17, 1949.

WHEREAS, We are in wholehearted accord and sympathy with certain activities within the Church, such as the Lutheran Hour, Valparaiso University, Building for Tomorrow, etc., since we know that they are vitally necessary to promote the welfare and growth of the Church; and

WHEREAS, Campaigns to finance these activities are being conducted at irregular intervals during the church year, sometimes conflicting with each other and frequently conflicting with regional projects and individual church programs, with detrimental results for these most worthy Synod-wide activities; and

WHEREAS, Such irregular campaigns make it extremely difficult for members of the individual churches adequately to plan their charitable giving, both civic and religious; and

WHEREAS, Better timing of such programs through co-ordinated planning would enable local churches reasonably to anticipate all the requests which might be made during the year, and, in turn, individual members would then systematically plan their giving, instead of contributing haphazardly, thus attaining greater blessings for all these worthy causes; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that the various activities could be more forcefully presented by means of motion pictures and slides which would vividly portray their work and needs and reach a greater number of people more effectively than by having representatives traveling great distances and incurring considerable expense while reaching relatively few people; that such media could be employed at times most propitious for local groups and would engender more enthusiasm among individual members than abstract presentations through addresses to smaller groups by special representatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the honorable English District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to study this matter more fully and to memorialize the triennial convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, convening in 1950, with a view toward establishing an over-all program of co-ordinated planning whereby the needs of all agencies of the Church, except unforeseeable emergencies, might be financed in such a manner that the interests of all will be best served, yet not conflict with one another, and in such a manner that the individual congregation may be able to anticipate on an annual basis their fair share for the work of the church at large.

Respectfully submitted,

OUR REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
by GLENN D. CARLSON, *Secretary*

Dallas, Tex., May 15, 1949

Your Committee concurs in the recommendations offered in this memorial.

THE ENGLISH DISTRICT
C. F. DANKWORTH, *Secretary*

[807]

Assign Responsibility for Preparation and Presentation of Synodical Budget

WHEREAS, The responsibility for the preparation of the synodical budget is not at present fixed by Synod, be it therefore

Resolved, That the President of Synod direct the preparation of the synodical budget and its presentation for approval, and that the Fiscal Conference review the initial budget and adopt its final form.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT
B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[808]

Unified Budget

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, N. Y., June 27—July 1, 1949, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Eastern District, adopted the following overture:

WHEREAS, Our congregations are becoming surfeited with frequent special drives for funds; and

WHEREAS, The maintenance and expansion of our colleges require frequent outlay of funds; and

WHEREAS, Our people more and more favor a unified budget for all purposes; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the triennial appropriations for building fund needs be prorated in the annual synodical budget.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

[809]

Annual Building Fund Donation

At our regular September voters' meeting a motion was made and passed to make a recommendation to Synod that a permanent annual building fund donation be established in preference to large special drives.

It was generally felt that a regular annual donation would yield greater returns over a period of years and thereby enable Synod to maintain its buildings in proper condition.

If Synod should be in accord with our point of view, you may feel fully assured we will heartily support any such plan.

OUR SAVIOUR LUTHERAN CHURCH
FAIR LAWN, N. J.
R. O. KLAHNE, *Secretary*

[810]

Discontinue Special Drives to Raise Funds for Building Purposes

WHEREAS, The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., recognize the obligation of each member congregation of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to properly support the Synod in a well-balanced building program; and

WHEREAS, The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., are of the opinion that the present synodical practice of conducting sporadic special drives to raise funds for such purposes is wasteful and inefficient; and

WHEREAS, The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., are of the opinion that any synodical building program should be projected over a period of years according to a well conceived plan; now, therefore,

The members of Christ Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., *memorialize* The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod at its 1950 synodical convention at Milwaukee, Wis., to discontinue special drives to raise funds for building purposes, and that each member congregation be requested to include in its annual dues such amounts as Synod may deem necessary to carry on a long-range building program.

CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH
Washington, D. C.

[811]

Switch Endowments from Secular Securities to Church Extension Funds

WHEREAS, The Pastoral Conference of Circuit M of the Central District has discussed the question of having Synod switch its investments of both permanent and endowment funds from purely secular securities to Church Extension funds; and

WHEREAS, We are not unmindful of the difficulties involved in such an undertaking, but in view of the crying needs caused by the compelling opportunities of these days, we feel that the subject is worth a thorough study in all of its ramifications; and

WHEREAS, We trust that such a study will result in the release of some millions of dollars for investment in the securities that directly advance the work of the Church, but which moneys are now tied up in low-income secular securities; and

WHEREAS, We are confident that such a switch could be made without added risk to principal and with some assurance of gain as to income; therefore be it

Resolved, Unanimously, that the above conference respectfully petition the convention of Synod, assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., in June, 1950, to give thorough consideration to this problem of switching its investments of both permanent and endowment funds from purely secular securities to Church Extension funds.

CIRCUIT M PASTORAL CONFERENCE
OF THE CENTRAL DISTRICT

EDWARD W. KOEHNEKE, *Secretary*

4001 Central Ave., East Gary, Ind.

[812]

Board of Trustees Seek Investments in Safe Church Property

WHEREAS, The Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, assembled in convention at Bronxville, N. Y., June 27 to 30, 1949, resolved that Synod be memorialized to encourage the Investment Committee to seek safe investments which will yield larger interest earnings; for instance, investments in safe church property; therefore

We respectfully *memorialize* the honorable Synod assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to encourage the Investment Committee to seek safe investments which will yield larger interest earnings; for instance, investments in safe church property.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT
CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

[813]

General Church Extension Funds for Negro Congregations

WHEREAS, There has been a change in the status of Negro work so that it now comes under the supervision and direction of several of the Districts of Synod; therefore

The Southeastern District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod does herewith *memorialize* Synod to make it possible for the General Church Extension Board to loan money through the Districts for the building of necessary chapels and churches for Negro congregations in their Districts; and be it known that it will be the policy of the Southeastern District to make loans for the same purpose out of its own Church Extension Fund.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
EDGAR C. RAKOW, *Secretary*

[814]

Special Loan Department

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, N. Y., June 27—July 1, 1949, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Eastern District, adopted the following overture:

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has various funds and balances which are invested in Government Bonds and other securities; and

WHEREAS, Many congregations of our Synod are forced to borrow money from secular sources in order to finance their building programs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Eastern District memorialize Synod to institute a Special Loan Department by which available funds can be invested in member congregations; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod's Board of Directors set up the necessary rules and regulations governing such loans.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

[815]

Protect Congregations and Their Synod from Financial Exploitation

WHEREAS, The congregations of Synod individually cannot judge the bookkeeping and auditing standards and practices of special projects and unofficial intrasynodical collections; and

WHEREAS, Too many such collections can work to the harm of synodical, District, and congregational budgets; be it therefore

Resolved, That before any such collection or fund-raising enterprise be initiated, the College of Presidents shall approve the purpose and the financial goals, if the collection crosses District lines, while the Visitors' Conference of the District shall approve similarly where the collection is to be held within one District; and be it

Resolved, That in all cases of such collections the body granting permission shall satisfy itself that the institution or organization benefiting from the collection is using standardized financial systems recommended by national organizations (e. g., a hospital those of the A. H. A., an orphanage or old folks' home those of the Community Chest, a college or institution of higher learning those of accrediting associations); and be it

Resolved, That upon completion of the effort the report of the examination by a certified public accountant accompany the financial reports furnished to the authorizing group; and be it

Resolved, That the ratio of the promotional cost to the amount raised in the various Districts of Synod be a matter of public regard; and be it

Resolved, That no organization or enterprise regardless of previous blanket approval be exempted from these provisos.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[816]

Executive Secretary of Social Welfare

WHEREAS, The President of Synod appointed a survey committee in accordance with instructions of Synod in 1947 to study the advisability of engaging a full-time executive secretary of social welfare; and

WHEREAS, The findings of this committee resulted in the recommendation that the office of full-time executive secretary be established; and

WHEREAS, The President and Board of Directors of Synod endorse these findings; and

WHEREAS, This office has not been established because the Fiscal Conference was unable to see its way clear to appropriate the necessary funds; and

WHEREAS, The need for this office has become increasingly urgent; therefore be it

Resolved, That funds shall be made available by the Fiscal Conference for the establishment of this office of executive secretary early in the next triennium.

THE ASSOCIATED LUTHERAN CHARITIES
WITHIN THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE

H. F. WIND, *President*

A. H. BRINGEWATT, *Secretary*

[817]

Publication of Salaries

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

That the salaries our professors at our various institutions and other Synod officials receive be published in the *Lutheran Witness* annually. (The salaries paid them should be no secret and especially so when Synod's budget is stressed so greatly and the members who support it are asked for higher needed budgets. If it is shown specifically where Synod's money goes and why it is specifically needed here and there, it will help considerably in reaching the necessary goal.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

[818]

Report of Board of Support and Pensions

The Board of Support and Pensions herewith submits its report for the past triennium to the honorable convention.

The personnel of our Board underwent a number of changes. The Executive Secretary, Rev. F. G. Kuehnert, retired from active service with the Board on October 31, 1948, after having directed its activities and endeavors ever since it was created by Synod in 1917. His efforts during the thirty-one years of his tenure of office brought comfort and relief into the lives and homes of thousands of Veterans of the Cross and their dependents. Under his energetic direction the Pension Fund was inaugurated, and its membership has grown in a very satisfactory manner. Since November 1, 1948, Pastor Kuehnert has been enjoying his well-deserved retirement. Pastor Edwin A. Sommer of Beardstown, Ill., became his associate on July 15, 1947. Since Pastor Kuehnert's retirement, Pastor Sommer has been the Executive Secretary of our Board.

The only two other members of the original Board, appointed in 1917, and permitted to serve with Rev. F. G. Kuehnert for thirty-one years, Mr. Theodore Doering and Mr. C. H. Dehning, were called away by death, Mr. Doering in May, 1949, and Mr. Dehning in February, 1950. Both men gave willingly and wholeheartedly of their time and abilities in the service of Synod's Board of Support and Pensions and its thousands of beneficiaries. President J. W. Behnken appointed Mr. Arthur Hahn of St. Paul's Church in Melrose Park to replace Mr. Doering. The Board deferred till this convention the act of filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Dehning's death. Mr. George Halter of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected to membership on this Board in 1947. However, because he had also been asked to serve on the Board for Public Relations,

he tendered his resignation as a member of our Board. Mr. Alfred Handrich of Milwaukee was appointed by President J. W. Behnken to fill this vacancy.

After having been located in Crystal Lake, Ill., for thirty-two years the office of our Board was moved on November 1, 1949, to the Fiscal Office of Synod upon the urgent request of Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, Treasurer, and Mr. Theodore Eckhart, Assistant Treasurer, of Synod.

The General Board met in plenary session at least twice each year to discuss and to take action on problems growing out of our Support and Pension activities, to determine on policies, and to formulate recommendations for this convention. Dr. George A. Huggins, our actuary, attended most of these meetings.

For the purpose of disseminating information, answering questions, and personally inviting the non-members to join the Pension Fund, the Executive Secretary, Rev. Edwin A. Sommer, attended six District conventions in 1948 and eight such conventions in 1949, as well as a number of District and regional pastoral and teacher's conferences. He also met with the graduating classes at our seminaries in St. Louis and Springfield and Concordia Teachers College in River Forest. Many personal calls were made on non-member pastors, professors, and teachers in Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Executive Committee of five members met regularly almost every month to take action on current Support requests and Pension business.

We wish to thank the members of the District Boards of Support for their splendid co-operation in Support and Pension matters. Without their willing assistance our work would be greatly hampered and poorly done.

We offer the following tabulation of Support benefits during the past six years:

	Persons Supported					Applications	Old Age Beneficiaries	Disbursements	Old Age Benefits	Death Benefits
	Workers	Wives	Widows	Children	Total					
1944	232	167	506	295	1,253	739	259	\$358,492.12	\$106,962.89	\$ 7,275.00
1945	221	157	506	257	1,203	750	312	401,251.01	145,503.31	11,650.00
1946	210	151	502	231	1,155	741	356	412,334.83	169,255.04	6,425.00
1947	220	157	496	252	1,174	741	382	437,889.89	187,276.30	10,600.00
1948	213	133	520	255	1,179	753	449	545,969.17	247,314.33	12,275.00
1949	213	144	508	218	1,137	742	481	549,282.48	278,893.54	13,275.00

The Old Age Benefits are included in the total disbursements; the Death Benefits, however, are separate items of appropriation

and expenditure. During the period October 1, 1937, to January 31, 1950, the sum of \$100,875 was disbursed in the form of Death Benefits to the families of 471 deceased Pension Fund members.

Often the question is asked: What has become of the L. L. L. Endowment Fund? It is definitely still intact. It totals \$2,697,890.43, and its earnings are designated for the support of the Veterans of the Cross. In 1949 these earnings totaled \$64,775.28 and were a part of Synod's appropriation in behalf of our beneficiaries.

You will see that our disbursements were increased by more than \$100,000 in 1948 over 1947 as a result of the resolution of the Chicago Convention whereby the Old Age Benefit was increased from \$50 to \$60 a month, and all Support grants were increased by approximately 20 per cent if there was actual need. Thus the average benefit paid to each account is about \$450 a year. The average benefit to a retired or disabled worker is approximately \$720 a year, and the benefit to the widow \$360 a year.

A further cause for the increase was the resolution to grant a special Old Age Benefit of \$60 a month to those workers in Synod who had retired prior to October 1, 1937, and who at the time of such retirement were at least 65 years of age. The widows of such retired workers were to receive \$30 a month. The president of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, ruled that this special benefit should be made available to those retired workers and their widows who could show need for this special benefit. Practically all retired workers coming under the above classification already were receiving Support. Six retired workers made application for the special benefit; and since they had shown need, favorable action was taken. Forty-one widows coming under the above classification were also already receiving Support. No new applications from such widows were required. Inasmuch as Support benefits were being remitted regularly to all but six of these special old-age beneficiaries, the increased cost to Synod was not as large as had been anticipated. We found that, upon increasing the Support already granted to retired workers to \$60 a month and to widows to \$30 a month, our disbursements were increased by approximately \$13,000 annually. These beneficiaries are now receiving this special Old Age Benefit regularly, without making annual formal application therefor. It is of interest to know that thirty-two of these retired workers and thirty-eight widows in the same classification are still receiving this special Old Age Benefit.

We wish also to report that, having been granted permission by Synod's Board of Directors to do so, Synod's resolution, passed at the Fort Wayne Convention, regarding the Widow's Old Age Benefit, was made retroactive in behalf of twenty-six widows who husbands were members of the Pension Fund but died prior

to February 1, 1942, and at the time of their death had not yet reached age 68. Until the convention in 1941, 68 was retirement age. In fairness to these widows our Board felt that they, too, should become the recipients of the Old Age Benefit of \$30 a month because their husbands were beyond age 65 at the time of their death. The added cost as a result of this action was approximately \$3,300.

The total expenditures during 1949 in behalf of our 1,834 beneficiaries was \$579,485.58. The operating cost of our Board was \$15,386.86. The total cost was \$594,872.44. However, the accounts of the retired and disabled or deceased members yielded Pension credits in the sum of \$45,589.96. After these Pension credits were subtracted from the gross expenditures, the actual cost to Synod in payment of Pension and Support was \$549,282.48.

It is our mutual hope and the expectation of all concerned that in the not too distant future the earned benefits of the Pension Fund will appreciably reduce the sum requested as an appropriation from Synod's treasury for Support. Just how long this will take we are not prepared to state or even predict. We do know that the participation of workers in Synod is continuing at a satisfactory rate, although there still are almost 1,000 workers in Synod who have not yet joined the Pension Fund. Following are:

Pension Fund Statistics

Total Registration on January 31, 1950

Pastors	3,927
Teachers	1,545
Professors	184
Workers Not Serving Congregations	430
Female Workers	201

6,287

Members Died	466
Members Retired	417
Members Withdrawn, No Longer Active in Synod	184

1,067

Total Active Members	5,220
Congregations Enlisted	3,830
Institutional Boards	74
Synod's and the Districts' Salary-Paying Boards	52

The percentage of participation on the part of our workers is about 86 per cent. This is much more favorable than the participation of ministers in other Protestant church pension groups, which is only 60 per cent. In only a few of the Protestant denominations is participation obligatory.

The participation of our congregations is also improving and at present stands at about 80 per cent. It has been our observation that a congregation will seldom refuse to participate in the Pension

Fund if the matter is presented properly. Here again it is interesting to observe that only 60 per cent of the congregations in other Protestant groups are participating, with the exception of two large church bodies in which the congregations are obliged to take part. The fact that our pastors and teachers are participating in such a favorable manner is very commendable. However, Synod as such and we as a Board of Synod are most desirous of winning all workers and congregations for the Pension Fund.

A number of reasons are given for non-participation: Financial inability to make personal contributions because of low salaries, the assertion that commercial insurance provides better benefits, contracting for sizable insurance benefits prior to the inauguration of the Pension Fund, and the failure of our Pension Fund to assure to the disabled worker under age 65, or to his widow, a definite and fixed pension. Under our existing regulations a disabled worker is eligible to receive only his earned annuity and must make annual formal application for Support to provide his most urgent needs. At the beginning of the present year we had 60 disabled workers under age 65 on our roll of beneficiaries, whose earned disability annuity averages only \$36 a year.

When a Pension Fund member under age 65 dies, his widow also is eligible to receive only the earned annuity. The sum is relatively small because the accumulations to the credit of the individual Pension Fund member are small, inasmuch as the Fund has been in operation only a matter of twelve years. Contrary to the opinion held by many pastors and teachers, a widow does not automatically receive \$30 a month pension. This applies only to the widow of a retired Pension Fund member who receives \$60 a month Old Age Benefit or to the widow of a Pension Fund member who was still active at the time of his death and was more than 65 years old at that time. To receive a larger benefit than the actual earned annuity, the widow must also make annual formal application for Support in addition to the earned annuity.

A study of the benefits paid by other Protestant Pension Funds reveals the fact that in many cases, especially in the larger denominations, a fixed disability pension is paid which ranges from \$400 to \$1,500 a year, the average being \$600. The Pension and Support now being paid by this Board to disabled workers averages about \$60 a month. It is our opinion that Synod should resolve to pay a minimum Disability Pension in the sum of \$60, this Disability Pension to be subsidized from Synod's treasury in the same manner in which the Old Age Benefit now is being subsidized. We expect the cost for this Disability Pension will increase our needs by about \$7,500 a year.

We also wish to bring to your attention the fact that the aver-

age Pension and Support being paid to widows of Pension Fund members is about \$30 a month. We therefore make the same kind of recommendation in behalf of the widows of Pension Fund members, namely, that Synod go on record instructing the Board of Support and Pensions to pay a Widow's Pension in the sum of \$30 a month to every widow of a Pension Fund member whose account is paid in full at the time of his death. The additional sum necessary to provide this special benefit will be approximately \$22,500 a year. We therefore offer the following two *amendments* to the regulations of the Pension Fund:

Special Disability Benefit or Pension

A worker retiring from active service in the church before age 65 because of disability shall be granted a free subsidy from Synod's treasury during the period of this disability to increase his earned pension annuity to such an amount as may from time to time be determined by Synod.

This Disability Pension shall be in the sum of \$720 a year. Deductions in this Disability Annuity, or Pension, shall be made in the same manner now obtaining with regard to the Old Age Benefit as set forth in 10.47 b (2). It is taken for granted that the disabled worker shall make periodical reports as to his physical condition and also with regard to his earnings from part-time work during such a period of disability.

We recommend that this Disability Annuity be made effective as of February 1, 1951, in favor of all disabled Pension Fund members now receiving their earned annuity only, or Support in addition to this earned annuity.

Special Widow's Benefit or Pension

A widow whose husband passed away prior to age 65 shall be granted a free subsidy from Synod's treasury during the period of her widowhood to increase her earned pension annuity to such an amount as may from time to time be determined by Synod.

This Widow's Pension shall be in the sum of \$360 a year. Deductions in this Widow's Annuity, or Pension, shall be made in the same manner now obtaining with regard to the Old Age Benefit as set forth in 10.47 b (2).

We also recommend that this Widow's Annuity be made effective as of February 1, 1951, in favor of all widows of Pension Fund members who have passed away since the inauguration of the Pension Fund, subject, of course, to such regulations as already obtain with regard to the Widow's Old Age Benefit. To explain, permit us to say that a widow who has married again is not eligible to receive this proposed Widow's Pension.

We know that there has been much agitation throughout our country these past few years calling for pensions in behalf of labor in big industry. The Federal Government also is intent upon

improving Social Security benefits to an increasingly larger number of people. We believe that the congregations in Synod appreciate the services rendered by their pastors and teachers and surely regard them as even more important, necessary, and beneficial for time and eternity than the work of those who are following secular employment. At the present time our congregations and salary-paying organizations are contributing to the Pension Fund at the rate of 4% in behalf of their workers. We wish to advise you that the contributions of congregations in other Protestant church bodies, except for the groups that are much smaller than ours, runs from 6% to 15%. The average of such congregational participation so far as the number of participating groups is concerned is nearer 9%.

To improve and increase the earned benefits of the Pension Fund to the individual members, we recommend that the employer's contributions be increased from 4% to 8%. The member's contributions are to remain at 4%.

Participation at this increased per cent will eventually produce a pension that will begin to compare with the pension big business already is paying to its retiring workers after age 65. To illustrate: A young man may join the Pension Fund at age 25 and make personal contributions at the rate of 4% on an average salary of \$2,500 a year. If his employer contributes in his behalf at the rate of 4% until retirement after age 65, his earned pension will be approximately \$972 a year. If the employer's payments are made at the rate of 8%, his earned pension will be about \$1,458 a year.

The accumulation to the credit of a Pension Fund member who still has ten to twenty years of service before him will provide him with a larger earned annuity than would be the case if the employer's payments are not increased from 4%. As a result, the subsidy from Synod required to pay the minimum pension of \$60 a month will not be so large and in many cases will not be needed at all after the advanced rate of 8% has been in force a number of years.

Because we recognize that every Pension Fund member has a disposable equity in the Pension Fund—at least to the extent of his personal contributions—we propose the following two amendments to the Pension Fund regulations:

10.45 g

Resolved that this section be amended to read as follows: In the event of the death of a worker before entering upon an Old Age or Disability Annuity and of his leaving no widow and no minor orphans, that part of his accumulation which originated from his personal contributions (see 10.43 a-c) shall be remitted to his adult children in equal shares unless he has

otherwise stipulated in his last will and testament. If there are no adult children, or if the member has failed to make designation as hereinbefore provided, then the entire accumulation shall be added to the Pension Contingent Fund.

10.45 gg

In the event that the member before entering upon an age or disability annuity has elected, which privilege of election is hereby made a part of the Pension Plan, a partial refund option under which, if the amounts paid in annuities to the member and to his surviving widow and/or minor orphans, if any, aggregate less than the personal accumulation of the member at the time any such annuity was entered upon, then an amount equivalent to the excess of such personal accumulation over such annuity payments shall be paid to such living beneficiary as may have been designated by the member; otherwise such excess payments shall be paid to the legal representative of the member or of the surviving widow, as the case may be. The value of the reduced annuity payable under the terms of this option shall be the actuarial equivalent of the full annuity otherwise payable.

A like privilege of election shall be extended to the widow of the member who dies prior to the date of entering upon an age of disability annuity.

We also believe it to be to the best interests of Synod itself and also to those pastors and teachers who receive their salary from Synod or from a District in Synod that the following amendment be adopted:

Amendment and Addition to Section Referring to "Workers"

10.41 f

Participation in Synod's Pension Fund shall be required of every pastor, professor, missionary, teacher, deaconess, or other full-time church worker who after July 1, 1950, accepts a position in, and receives his salary from, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod or from a District in Synod.

The possibility of setting up a group-insurance program in behalf of members of the Pension Fund was given much study. Your Board dealt with a reputable agent of one of the largest mutual insurance companies in the country to learn the cost of such insurance to the worker in Synod and to Synod itself. It was the unanimous opinion of the Board, which discussed this problem in three separate plenary sessions, that we should not recommend a group-insurance program to Synod for the following reasons:

1. Young men can get insurance from commercial companies at very much the same rate as group insurance would cost them;
2. Such a group-insurance program would require additional costly accounting; and
3. The collection of the premiums presents a great problem.

Synod at present is paying a Death Benefit of \$250 to the widow or family of every deceased Pension Fund member whose account is in good standing at the time of his death. Group insurance would not provide an increase in the Death Benefit in behalf of those members who have already retired. Our purpose in paying a Death Benefit from Synod's Budget is to aid the worker's or the pensioner's widow and to encourage participation in the Fund and promptness in paying the contribution. Because the value of the dollar has decreased since the Death Benefit was fixed at \$250 and also as a further inducement to our active workers to join the Pension Fund or to continue the regular and prompt payments of Pension dues, we *recommend* that

The Death Benefit be increased from \$250 to \$500, subject to the same type of deductions obtaining at the present time where the account of the deceased member is not paid in full. The cost of the Death Benefit to Synod would thus be increased from \$14,000 to \$28,000 a year. This increased special benefit should become effective as of February 1, 1951.

In December, 1948, our new Pension manual, *The Pension Catechism*, made its appearance. It is our hope that this new manual will be found helpful in understanding the plan and benefits of the Fund.

Last fall Memorial Wreath cards were mailed out to all workers in Synod. We hope our pastors and teachers will make frequent use of this method of receiving contributions for the Board of Support and Pensions current treasury, but more particularly for the Pension Contingent Fund, from which benefits will accrue to Pension Fund members in years to come.

Though the matter we still wish to bring to your attention is herewith presented at the very end of a lengthy report, yet we sincerely hope everyone who receives a copy thereof will give heed to our plea for Annuity Gifts to Synod's Pension Contingent Fund. An Annuity Gift is made by a person who wishes to give a certain sum of money to an organization for the purpose of receiving an annuity therefrom. The rate is determined by the age of the donor. Payments are made for life. The residuum, of course, must be used for the Pension Contingent Fund.

We plead with you to entrust such an Annuity Gift in any sum with Synod for the eventual benefit of the Pension Contingent Fund. Veterans of the Cross and their dependents will become the eventual beneficiaries. For what better cause could you make a gift of this kind? Your loving gratitude to those who serve you with the life-giving Word will thus be given expression, and you will receive the benefit of such a gift as long as you live. The rate of such annuities to you is generous. Write to this Board for the annuity rates.

The annuity plan provides the donor with an income for life as checks will be sent in January and July of each year; the plan is convenient as it eliminates worry and responsibility of investing funds during old age; it avoids unwise investments as Synod's competent Board of Trustees invests the gift; and at the same time this gift will be a testimonial of the donor's love for God and for those servants of the Word who have directed and guided him on the way of godliness and salvation.

EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

Pension Fund Balance Sheet

	Assets		
	Sept. 30, 1947	Sept. 30, 1948	Sept. 30, 1949
Investments	\$4,946,923.00	\$5,940,362.00	\$6,993,971.00
Amortization (Bond Premiums) ..	744.58	3,170.83	13,327.37
Cash (Uninvested)	—1,501.06	75,082.45	144,580.92
	<u>\$4,946,166.52</u>	<u>\$6,018,615.28</u>	<u>\$7,151,879.29</u>
	Liabilities		
	Sept. 30, 1947	Sept. 30, 1948	Sept. 30, 1949
Pension Fund (Members' Accum. Credit) ..	\$4,457,054.42	\$5,387,911.05	\$6,406,909.10
Annuities (Accumulated Credit) ..	23,560.57	28,977.74	30,342.50
Contingent Fund	57,388.04	70,888.84	92,955.80
Retirement Fund	252,792.85	344,252.05	422,491.93
Reserve for Invest. Depreciation ..	34,141.31	34,172.56	34,172.56
Earnings on Investments	121,229.33	152,413.04	165,007.40
	<u>\$4,946,166.52</u>	<u>\$6,018,615.28</u>	<u>\$7,151,879.29</u>
	Fiscal Years		
	10-1-46—9-30-47	10-1-47—9-30-48	10-1-48—9-30-49
Pension Fund Receipts	\$ 884,776.79	\$ 975,885.39	\$1,077,935.08
Interest Distributed	89,627.57	110,584.56	133,632.58
Graduates' Subsidy Credit	6,420.44	8,493.23	10,425.36
			<u>25,339.03</u>

Pension Fund Financial Report

Receipts—New Money

During the last three fiscal years Synod's Pension Fund has received large sums of money in the form of personal and employers' contributions. Receipts are listed in the above schedule according to fiscal years, which run from October 1 through September 30. More than \$1,000,000 was received during the last fiscal year of the Fund, the largest income per year since the Fund was started in 1937. The daily volume of receipts continues to be quite large. The individual sums received are small, which means that the number of remittances are very large. These are processed as soon as received; checks and drafts are prepared for deposit, remittance slips prepared when necessary (blue for personal, buff-

colored for employer's), receipts mailed, and finally the remittances are posted to the various accounts. The Fund is growing each business day at the rate of about \$6,500.

Balance Sheet

This schedule reflects all Assets and Liabilities of the Fund as of the close of the fiscal years shown. All investments are made by Synod's Board of Trustees. Heretofore only Government Bonds have been bought, but the Board of Trustees has begun to diversify investments of Synod's Trust Funds, which includes the Pension Fund, and has bought some Utility and Industrial Bonds, with AAA rating preferred, but no lower than AA. Every precaution is being taken to safeguard the principal, with yield of secondary importance.

Earnings on Investments

At the close of each fiscal year of the Pension Fund, earnings are distributed and credited to the individual Pension Fund accounts. We now have about 11,000 accounts (5,700 workers' personal accounts and 5,300 employers' accounts in behalf of workers), and the interest is computed separately on each account. This is quite a task and involves much work and figuring. So far interest credits have been made at the rate of 2½%, which is the rate the Fund has been earning. The Balance Sheet reflects earnings before distribution to the various Pension Fund accounts.

Year-End Statements

After the interest credit has been entered on the accounts, a statement is sent to each active member. This statement shows the beginning balance, amount of interest credit for the fiscal year, amount of personal contributions, amount of employer's contributions, and other credits, if any. A letter explaining the statement and reflecting the Balance Sheet in comparative form is sent along. Members are encouraged to notify us in the event our figures do not agree with personal records.

Graduate Subsidy

The above schedule shows that this special benefit distributed to those eligible amounted to \$10,425.36 during the last fiscal year. This new benefit was begun in 1943 and has been granted since then to all graduates from our seminaries and teachers' colleges who join within 12 months after they become eligible and whose employing organization is making full 4% contributions. For the first two years of his membership the worker personally remits 2% of his salary, Synod supplying the remaining 2% from budget funds. For the next two years the worker remits at the rate of 3% and Synod 1%. After that he remits at the full rate of 4%.

If you have any questions, please remember that your inquiry will receive our prompt and courteous attention.

CHARLES E. GROERICH, *Financial Officer*

Respectfully submitted this 25th day of March, 1950, in Chicago, Ill., to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, to be presented at the convention June 21—30, 1950, at Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

REV. OSCAR FEDDER, *Chairman*

REV. B. W. JANSSEN

REV. CARL PFOTENHAUER

ADOLPH W. OBERMANN, *Recording Secretary*

E. A. GROTH

ARTHUR C. SOMMER

EDGAR H. STRIETER

ALFRED H. HANDRICH

ARTHUR H. HAHN

REV. EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

[819]

Change in Pension Regulations

WHEREAS, Our workers are not included in the Social Security system of our Government and our Pension System takes the place of the Federal Social Security; and

WHEREAS, A worker who withdraws from membership of Synod for conscience' sake or for any other reason after years of service finds it impossible to join any other pension system because *his years of service have been spent in the service of Synod*; therefore be it

Resolved, That a worker who withdraws his membership from Synod be entitled to continue his pension; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That all references that a person drawing pension must belong to a certain church body be stricken.

It is very necessary that this resolution or a similar resolution be passed in view of conditions which obtain in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod at the present time.

MARTIN KELLER

[820]

Change in Pension Regulations

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic District in its meeting of February 27, 1950, resolved to memorialize Synod in the matter of Support and Pensions, requesting it to adopt the following regulations:

1. A disability pension of \$50 a month to be granted every Pension Fund member in good standing who must retire because of disability prior to age 65 and whose disability prevents him from having gainful employment.
2. A widow's pension of \$30 a month to be granted to every widow whose husband's Pension Fund account is fully paid up at the time of his death prior to the age of 65.
3. Participation to be required in the Pension Fund of every worker who is on a synodical or District payroll.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT
CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

[821]

Amend Pension Fund Regulations

WHEREAS, In many pension plans benefits to the worker are based on years of service; and

WHEREAS, There often is a marked decline in the health and strength of many workers in our Church after they have been active for forty years; and

WHEREAS, A continuing of full-time service of such workers may result in the further deterioration of the health of the worker and of his work; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod amend its Pension regulations permitting any worker to retire (with the full benefits of the Pension Plan) who has been active in Synod for forty years or longer.

We respectfully submit this proposed amendment as an extra right for a worker to retire. The worker who, through no fault of his own, was compelled to leave the work in our Church for a certain period during his working years would still have the privilege to retire at 65.

In addition to the benefits named above, we feel, the adoption of this amendment would, in many instances, make it unnecessary for the worker to make a declaration of his assets, which in the past often has been a painful ordeal.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
MERRILL, WIS.

W. E. TEWES, *President*
A. L. BUETER, *Secretary*
CARL PETERMAN
ROBT. H. KROHN
EMIL A. HINZ

[822] Increase Certain Pension Fund Benefits

WHEREAS, The present Pension Fund still does not operate in the case of those members of the fund in good standing who die before the age of 65, but rather the relicts are dependent upon the Board of Support; be it

Resolved, That the Pension Fund terms go into effect in case of accidental or premature death as though the person who was enrolled and in good standing in the Pension Fund was a member to the age of 65, and that this principle operate till the need for the Board of Support passes through the growth of the Pension Fund.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT
B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[823]

Re Pension Funds

WHEREAS, The accumulation of interest does not pay for the pensions paid out at the present time; and

WHEREAS, When Synod is in debt, it will pay a higher rate of interest also for funds to pay out the pensions that it receives from its pension funds; therefore be it

Resolved, That until the time that the old age benefits can be fully met by the accumulations of the pensions, 10 per cent of the contributions be used to pay out pensions, and 90 per cent be put aside on interest.

MARTIN KELLER

[824]

Reduce Age of Retirement

WHEREAS, The office of the holy ministry is a greater strain on the nervous system than many other occupations are; and

WHEREAS, Under present-day conditions this strain is increased and the health of some of the workers breaks down before they reach the age of 65; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that everything humanly possible be done to preserve the health of our workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the age of retirement be reduced to the age of 60.

It is hoped that by doing this the health of the workers will with the blessing of God be preserved for at least limited but very valuable service.

MARTIN KELLER

[825]

Change in Retirement Age

WHEREAS, Under present-day conditions the active ministry is becoming increasingly more strenuous and the health of some of the workers becomes impaired *before* they reach pension age; and

WHEREAS, It is in the best interest of *Synod* that everything possible be done to preserve the health of the workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That at least a certain number of workers be permitted to retire and to receive their full old age benefit *after thirty years of service*, before they have reached pension age.

These workers, relieved of the heavy strain which the active ministry imposes, and retiring *before* their health breaks down, will be able to still render much valuable service in the kingdom of God, and some might be able to return to full-time service again after a year or two of rest.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

This could be done within the framework of the present system. Since inception of the Pension System quite a number of workers have not retired at pension age. Some continue to serve in full capacity for five years or more. God granted them good health. Money *which otherwise would have had to be paid out* was saved. These savings should be used to preserve the health of the workers; be it therefore

Resolved, That each year the Pension Board figure out approximately how much money in that way is being saved by *Synod*; and

That each year the Pension Board permit as many of the workers who have had *thirty years of service*, but have as yet not reached pension age, to retire and to receive the old age benefit, *as this sum would warrant*.

This plan if adopted might mean quite a saving of *manpower* and money.

MARTIN KELLER

[826]

Adequate Pensions for Professors after Retirement

We, the Faculty of Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., respectfully *ask* the honorable Synod to consider providing an adequate pension for professors when their retirement becomes necessary.

It is obvious that in frequent cases a professor at our seminaries and colleges dreads retirement chiefly because of financial reasons.

It would also be easier for a local board to ask a professor to resign if it knew that a professor's wants after retirement are ade-

quately taken care of for the rest of his life. For this reason we suggest that a professor be given at least 50% of the current professor's salary plus rent for the period of his retirement.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
Fort Wayne, Ind.

ERNEST C. LEWERENZ, *Secretary*

[827]

Retirement Age of Teachers

WHEREAS, The present-day demands on teachers are such that but a few men in the teaching ministry retain sufficient physical strength and vigor up to the present retirement age of 65; and

WHEREAS, It is not to the best interests of the local congregation nor of the church at large that a worker be forced to continue a few years longer under greatly impaired health and strength, so that he might be eligible for retirement benefits; and

WHEREAS, Some teachers are "eased" out of office if they can no longer produce as in younger years (NOTE. This is especially true in the smaller, one- and two-room, elementary schools. In larger schools the older teachers can more easily be assigned a lighter load.);

Therefore we memorialize Synod to lower the retirement age of teachers to 60 years or to 35 years of service to the Church. (NOTE. We would also heartily endorse this same retirement plan for the pastors, if desired, even though they can usually serve to an older age and are not as easily forced to resign when they "slow up" because of advanced age.)

THE NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

JOHN W. SIEMERS

THEODORE KOLLMORGEN

[828]

Revise Upward the Amount Allowable to Widows

WHEREAS, The Atlantic District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod assembled in convention at Bronxville, N. Y., June 27—30, 1949, resolved that Synod be memorialized to revise upward the amount allowable to widows; therefore

We respectfully *memorialize* the honorable Synod assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950, to revise upward the amount allowable to widows.

THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT
CARL M. ZORN, *Secretary*

[829]

Increase Widows' Annuities

In convention assembled at Camp Pioneer, Angola, N. Y., June 27—July 1, 1949, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, Eastern District, adopted the following resolutions pertaining to Synod's Pension Plan:

1. *Resolved*, That we memorialize Synod to increase the payment to widows;
2. *Resolved*, That we memorialize Synod to investigate the possibility of group insurance to augment the very limited income of widows from the present annuity paid.

MARTIN W. MUELLER, *Secretary*

[830]

Withdrawal from Pension Fund

WHEREAS, *The Pension Catechism*, page 43, states that a congregation may not "expect the refund of its payments made in behalf of a worker who discontinues his payments of the Pension dues or resigns," "because these contributions should be considered as having been made for the benefit of all of Synod's Pension Fund members"; and

WHEREAS, The above contention that the contribution of a congregation "should be considered as having been made for the benefit of all of Synod's Pension Fund members" is not the ruling of Synod, but only an interpretation of Synod's Board of Support and Pensions of Synod's regulation: "all accumulations made for this account under Section 10.43 d-h shall be transferred to, and become a part of the Contingent Fund as defined by Section 10.41 c" (*Handbook* 10.49 a); and

WHEREAS, Synod grants a worker the right to terminate his membership in the Pension Fund and to withdraw all payments made by him and the interest thereon, by stating, "A worker leaving the service of Synod or any component part thereof before the retirement age, except for disability, relinquishes all claims for benefits provided under Sections 10:45 and 10.47. He shall have the right, however, to withdraw all payments made by him under Section 10:43 a-c and the interest thereon" (*Handbook* 10.49 a); and

WHEREAS, Justice and fairness demands that a congregation should also be granted the right to terminate its contributions to the Pension Fund and under certain conditions to withdraw payments made by it; and

WHEREAS, Synod has made no regulation regarding the disposition of the congregation's "contribution to the Pension Fund"

in the event that a congregation withdraws from the Pension Fund and/or terminates its membership in Synod; now therefore be it

Resolved, That in the event that a congregation withdraws from the Pension Fund, the full amount contributed by the congregation, plus accrued interest, shall be returned to the congregation, with this proviso that in no case shall such refund include any amount contributed by the congregation in behalf of a worker who still retains his membership in the Pension Fund, and/or who remains in the service of Synod or its component parts, and/or who is receiving benefits under the Pension Plan; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That in the event that both worker and congregation resign from membership in Synod (Article XIII, 4, of the Constitution notwithstanding) the full payment made by the worker to the Pension Fund, and the contribution made by the congregation in behalf of such worker, plus accrued interest, shall be returned to the worker and the congregation, respectively.

IMMANUEL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION

MISSOURI SYNOD

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

CHARLES E. OLMSTEAD

Recording Secretary of the Congregation

The same memorial was submitted by

Attested: REDEEMER LUTHERAN CHURCH, FREEPORT, ILL.

ROBERT V. LOEWE, *Secretary*

JOHN N. SANDER, *President*

REV. C. J. SCHUTH, *Pastor*

(Signed) (REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete, Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING

Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[831]

Pension Fund and Church Extension

The following resolution was adopted on June 21, 1949, by the Michigan District at its 71st Convention in Saginaw and is herewith presented to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod for action at its 1950 Convention:

WHEREAS, Neither the General Extension Fund of Synod nor the Extension Funds of the various Districts are able to furnish

sufficient moneys for the building of much-needed chapels and schools for our mission congregations; and

WHEREAS, The Pension System of Synod has a trust fund of six and one-half (6½) million dollars being invested largely in Government bonds; therefore be it

Resolved, That we of the Michigan District of the Missouri Synod, assembled in convention in Saginaw, Mich., June 19—23, 1949, *petition* The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to make some of these moneys from Synod's Pension Trust Fund available for Church Extension work.

MICHIGAN DISTRICT

HENRY C. MILLER, *Secretary*

[832]

Loans from Church Extension Fund

WHEREAS, The present Church Extension Fund of Synod and of most Districts are inadequate to meet the building needs of subsidized and self-supporting congregations; and

WHEREAS, Congregations are now spending large sums of money for interest on loans from banks and other loaning institutions; and

WHEREAS, Such loans from banks will become more frequent as Synod expands and grows unless Synod itself provides more funds for such building needs; therefore be it

Resolved, That the regulations of Synod applying to the investment of the Pension Fund be changed to authorize the investment of not to exceed one fourth thereof in a Special Church Extension Fund, to be made available as loans to congregations over and above the sums now available to them under existing regulations governing the Church Extension Fund, the rates of interest to be charged for such loans from the Special Church Extension Fund to be not less than four per cent (4%) per annum.

THE CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA DISTRICT

C. FICKENSCHER, *President*

R. J. JAGELS, *Secretary*

IX. APPEAL MATTERS

[901]

Report of Board of Appeals

The convention in 1947 increased the membership of the Board of Appeals from seven to eleven. The personnel of the Board acting on the one case before it was as follows: Prof. Paul F. Koehneke, chairman; Rev. H. J. A. Bouman, vice-chairman; Prof. Erwin Schnedler, secretary; Rev. Kurt Daib; Rev. E. E. Mayer; Rev. F. E. Schumann; Mr. Theodore W. Markworth; Mr. Paul Brandt; Mr. E. C. Jacobs; Mr. Walter H. Kuhlman; Mr. M. F. Lobitz. — Rev. W. C. Wangerin, a member of the Board since its inception in 1941, was called to his eternal home on September 19, 1948; Pastor Schumann succeeded him as a member of the Board, while Pastor Bouman was named to succeed him as vice-chairman. — Mr. Lobitz substituted for Mr. Carl Thrun, who for reasons which the Board considered valid asked to be excused from participation in the Owensville-Melcher case.

To date five meetings have been held during the triennium, all of them devoted to a consideration of the Owensville-Melcher appeal. The convention at Saginaw in 1944 refused to receive the Board's decision on this appeal and referred the case to a new committee, usually called Appeals Board Number Two. This latter Board submitted an opinion to the Chicago Convention in 1947, but the Committee of Review found error in procedure and remanded the case to the Board of Appeals.

Accordingly the present Board of Appeals carefully examined the case on the basis of the mass of documents that have accumulated and on November 28, 1949, rendered an opinion in favor of the appellants.

At the date of this writing an appeal from the Minnesota District has been referred to the Board. The Board hopes to hold a hearing and to conclude this case before the convention of Synod.

PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Chairman*
ERWIN SCHNEDELER, *Secretary*

[902]

Revision of Appeals System Regulations

WHEREAS, Experience in the use of the regulations of Synod's present Appeals System and the study of the same show that the regulations should be revised; and

WHEREAS, The cases which may come under the jurisdiction of the Appeals Boards are too limited; and

WHEREAS, There is a great deal of unnecessary repetition in the regulations; and

WHEREAS, The material is not arranged to make it conform to the ordinary natural progression of a case so as to clarify it and make it easier of application; and

WHEREAS, The Boards under the Appeals System should have certain increased powers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Southwest Conference of the Minnesota District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod petitions for a revision of the Appeals System Regulations.

SOUTHWEST MINNESOTA PASTORAL CONFERENCE

REV. J. G. STEINMEYER, *Chairman*

REV. G. L. KATH, *Secretary*

X. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

[1001]

Report of the Board for Audio-Visual Education

1. Your Board for Visual Education was created at the 1947 synodical convention in Chicago. The initial meeting of the Board was held October 22 and 23, 1947. The Board was organized under the chairmanship of Pastor Herman Bielenberg of Oil City, Pa. Mr. Walter Steinberg was chosen secretary.

2. Mr. Paul Dahlman of Dallas, Tex., was unable to serve. In his place Mr. Ernest Tieman of Bloomington, Ind., was appointed by the President of Synod.

3. A total of 12 plenary meetings were held, and, in addition, meetings were held of various subcommittees of the Board.

4. With a view to carrying out the resolution of Synod "that the Board shall engage a man well qualified in the field of visual education," your Board solicited nominations through the *Lutheran Witness*. Nine nominations were submitted.

5. Mr. Melvin Schlake was engaged to serve the Board as executive secretary temporarily to give the Board opportunity to study further the qualifications of the various candidates.

6. The Board at its meeting February, 1949, offered the position of executive director to Mr. Ernest Tieman of Bloomington, Ind. When Mr. Tieman declined acceptance, the position was offered, on unanimous vote, to Pastor Karl Maier of Waynesboro, Va. He, too, declined. The matter was given further careful study, and the Board resolved at its March, 1950, meeting to postpone action until after the 1950 convention.

Finished Business

7. A complete, illustrated catalog listing filmstrips, slides, motion pictures, etc., was issued in 1948.

8. A correlation of Encyclopedia Britannica Films with our parish school textbooks was ordered and completed. The films were placed on rental through Concordia Publishing House.

9. The Swedish African Mission Film "I Am with You" was screened by your Board with a view to adapting it to our use through various changes, including the adding of English dialog. While the film had definite value and emotional appeal, your Board did not feel justified in investing large sums in a production of this kind. (The Protestant Film Commission later bought the film and adapted it.)

10. Serious consideration was given to the Auviac System of sound filmstrips, produced by Pastor Howard Halter. The films had much to commend them. After submitting the films to our

evaluating committee, and after consultation with our School Board and the Board for Parish Education, it was not to adopt the Auviac System.

11. To inform educators of Synod of the relative religious productions of non-synodical sources, an evaluation committee was set up under Board member Professor Brandhorst. The following individuals and groups co-operated in the project: Pastor A. Karl Boehmke, Washington, D. C.; Pastor Lynn A. Mann, Hickory, N. C.; Pastors E. J. A. Marxhausen, Coon Rapids, Minn.; Teacher W. Steinberg, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. M. Maehr, St. Louis, Mo. (Audio-Visual Board, South Nebraska District); Mr. Osthoff, Houston, Tex. (Audio-Visual Board, Texas District); Mr. E. P. Greife, Enid, Okla. (Audio-Visual Board, Oklahoma District); Mr. P. Pohlmann, Bellflower, Calif. (Audio-Visual Board, Southern California District). Several hundred productions were evaluated with various age groups. The evaluations were made and made available for publication and distribution.

12. Considerable attention was given to the matter of film depositories in various sections of the country. The investigation failed to show that this would be practical.

13. On the basis of original footage shot in Africa by Miss Justus Kretzmann, your Board produced the African mission film "Bringing Light." Favorable reports have been received on this film.

14. In the summer of 1949 your Board was approached by a view to filming the Hollywood Bowl Association's outdoor production "The Pilgrimage Play." Your Board suggested to Concordia Publishing House that it underwrite the production and take over the distribution. This production, in color, is now being distributed. Present favorable trends in offerings indicate the investment will speedily be recovered.

15. The sound filmstrip "Pushing Doorbells with a Purpose" was brought to completion by your Board.

16. The sound filmstrip "Japan Has Open Doors," using black and white photographs taken by Mission Director Schmidt, was completed and distributed.

17. The films "Power of God" and "Reaching from Heaven" have been distributed by the Board through the facilities of Concordia Publishing House. The films continue in favor, and reports have been good.

Under Consideration

18. The film "Freedom," a silent picture made in Europe depicting the life of Dr. Martin Luther, was screened. The possibility of bringing it up to date by adding sound, music, and commentary

was discussed. The film was excellently photographed in parts. Its use as a basis for filmstrips, was also suggested.

A series of filmstrips on the Bible stories which form the basis for Sunday school lessons is being prepared. The following lessons are being prepared: Jesus at Twelve; Gethsemane; The Last Supper; Caiaphas; Pilate; The Crucifixion; and The Resurrection. A new stewardship motion picture has been under consideration for a long time. Our Board has acted only in an advisory capacity in this project, through a subcommittee. Several scripts have proved unacceptable.

Some Philippine footage has been received. It is being used for a film on our work in that area.

A South American picture is under way. A script has been prepared by the Calvin Company. Professor Rupp is shooting the picture.

A filmstrip on our work in New Guinea is under way.

The matter of instructing Seminary students in photography and in the use of the camera to securing better pictures from mission fields was discussed. Plans are being considered as to a practical way of doing this out.

Included in the deliberations of your Board, and on the basis of priority consideration, are productions on colleges and universities; Luther's life; "The Church Through the Ages"; promotional films on Sunday school and Christian day school; Rally Day; classes; every-member canvass; etc. We have under way plans for exploring television possibilities.

As important as the problem of production of audio-visual material is the problem of utilization. Increasing attention must be given to the problems involved in utilization.

Organization

At a meeting of your Board, held with representatives of the Board of Directors and Mr. Dorn of Concordia Publishing House on March 6-7, 1950, a basis of operation was agreed upon. It was decided that, with this important point solved, an executive committee may be secured shortly and that the work of your Board may be carried forward unhampered by organizational difficulties.

THE BOARD FOR AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

H. BIELENBERG, Chairman	MR. H. STOEPPELWERTH
W. STEINBERG, Secretary	MR. ERNEST TIEMAN
A. G. EGGERS	PROF. C. T. BRANDHORST
PASTOR KARL MAIER	O. A. DORN, Advisory Member

[1002]

Audio-Visual Aid Branch Office in Twin Cities

WHEREAS, Audio-visual aids of all kinds are now a parcel of our congregational educational program; and

WHEREAS, Demands for such aids will increase as time goes on; and

WHEREAS, The present office at Concordia Publishing House in St. Louis will have to expand considerably; and

WHEREAS, Many congregations in our larger Lutheran area go to the nearest audio-visual aid supply house for the convenience; and

WHEREAS, In an emergency, distance from the center of distribution is important when a congregation needs some audio-visual aid to supplement a certain program; and

WHEREAS, A branch office or offices would give the pastors in the vicinity an opportunity to select the aids they want; and

WHEREAS, It would also give pastors in the vicinity an opportunity to preview the aids offered; and

WHEREAS, The manager of such a branch office could act as audio-visual aid counselor to the congregations and pastors;

WHEREAS, It is desirable to have reliable equipment and information regarding such equipment and reliable service of such equipment; be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the undersigned congregation, do respectfully petition Synod to establish an audio-visual aid branch office in Minneapolis, Minn. (St. Paul could be considered.)

CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SUPERIOR, WIS.

A. H. LAESCH, *Pastor*

E. P. MUELLER, *Secretary*

The same memorial was submitted by

ST. STEPHEN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
DULUTH, MINN.

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Pastor*

A. ETHIER, *Secretary*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary of the Board of Directors, Minnesota District*

In meeting assembled, April 12, 1950.

Audio-Visual Aid Branch Office in Twin Cities

It would be a distinct advantage to have a branch office at Concordia Publishing House's Audio-Visual Aid Department in the Minnesota District; and

At present the great majority of our pastors and congregations in the Minnesota District for convenience' sake use the film library of Concordia Publishing House of St. Louis, but those of other church groups and independent congregations in the Twin Cities; and

Our District Committee on Christian Education places much stress and importance upon the proper use of audio-visual aids; and

Lengthy negotiations with Concordia Publishing House for an audio-visual aid branch office in Minnesota have been fruitless; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Trinity First Lutheran Church of Minneapolis, respectfully petition Synod to instruct Concordia Publishing House to open an audio-visual branch office in Minnesota, preferably in the Twin Cities.

TRINITY FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH

ALVIN F. FEHNER, *Pastor*

HAROLD L. RASMUSSEN, *Secretary*

Report of the Concordia Historical Institute

The Concordia Historical Institute, founded by interested pastors and laymen of Synod in 1927, received a formal sanction of its work by the General Synod of 1929. Since its foundation the Institute has been ably supported by a small but growing membership. It has been able to publish its official organ, *Concordia Historical Quarterly*, without interruption.

It must be evident to every one that the collection and preservation of our historical antiquities must not be neglected if we wish to leave in the hearts of coming generations an appreciation of the work of our synodical fathers. We believe that this work undertaken by the Institute will prove its worth to Synod more and more as time goes on, and we earnestly bespeak for it the prayers and support of the members of Synod. We can assure Synod that every precaution is being taken to safeguard the materials that are being entrusted to our care.

In our sincere thanksgiving to the Lord of the Church we are

able to report to your venerable body that the work of our Institute has made further progress during the past triennium.

Many members of Synod have sent us items of historical interest, such as congregational histories, congregational collections, documents, letters, conference minutes, journals, diaries. We are gradually getting our catalog up to date. We have been able to assist students of church history by making our collection available to them for their special field and by helping them obtain material from other sources.

A great loss was suffered through the resignation due to the death of Dr. Karl Kretzmann, first full-time curator, in January, 1947. This gifted scholar stood in the front rank of historians of the Lutheran Church of America, and when he went to his home, our Institute and Synod suffered a loss which was felt also far beyond the confines of our synodical body. The late August R. Suelflow, assistant to Dr. Kretzmann, became his successor, and he is serving in that capacity today.

For the benefit of delegates not conversant with the work of a historical institute we list the following details of service rendered.

1. The Institute is becoming ever better known as a research organization for our pastors and local congregations. Histories of congregations and institutions apply for the names and biographical information of pastors and teachers, and information on early history. Genealogists have also been helped in their work through information which they obtained from our Institute.

2. Our Seminary students and postgraduate students are making use of our research library more than ever before. For our Institute furnishes the only information available to them on their thesis topics.

3. Students at State universities writing theses on the Lutheran Church in America invariably turn to our Institute for information on Lutheranism in a particular area, or on the problems which confronted the Lutheran Church in the past, for instance, slavery and the race question.

4. Visitors to the campus of the Seminary make it a point to see the historical collection and museum pieces in our Institute.

5. Our *Quarterly* enjoys a wide reputation as a Lutheran historical magazine. Also secular universities have shown great interest in it. Now in its 23d volume, it has become a well-known storehouse of historical information otherwise unobtainable.

6. Unique service is rendered to Synod itself, since we are doing a particular job for our Synod which no one else is doing, our aim being to collect and preserve everything which pertains

to the history of our Church. Since we are the official depository of many invaluable and precious documents have been deposited in our archives.

The Institute's usefulness to the Church is determined by the amount of material placed at its disposal. We, the Board of the Institute, expect that the organization's regular income, as in the past, in such cases will serve the more immediate purposes of the Institute, and the amounts necessary as a supplement to this income we will present our requirements to the Fiscal Conference next fall. Respectfully submitted, for the Concordia Historical Institute, Board.

THEODORE GRAEBNER, *Chairman pro tem*

THEO. W. ECKHART, *Treasurer*

Report of Department of Public Relations

Purpose of Public Relations for the Missouri Synod

The purpose of public relations for a Church like ours must be to glorify Jesus Christ. In that sense, every member of our Church is a public relations officer.

God has given our Church a great deal. We must let it shine so that men may see and glorify, not us or even our organization, but rather our Father which is in heaven.

The Public Relations Department of Synod purposes to act as an instrument, even though a humble one, in glorifying Christ, in the building of public understanding of the Missouri Synod, in the work and through the removal of misunderstanding and in the removal of our Church, which often lie as artificial obstacles to the work of Christ's Gospel.

Department Created by Synod in 1947

The Department of Public Relations was established by the Missouri Synod at the last synodical convention, held at Chicago in 1947.

Due to many requests over a period of years, Synod established a new department for the purpose of interpreting the Missouri Synod and its work to the American public and to the world.

The public relations objectives were specified in the resolution which the department was asked to:

1. Coordinate the work of the then existing District Press Committees and otherwise provide for the dissemination of news through press and radio;

2. Present the Lutheran viewpoint on issues of the day;

3. Answer attacks on our Lutheran Church;

4. Keep abreast of legislative developments with a view to serving our constitutional guarantees of the separation of Church and State, and maintain contacts with the Department in the interest of Synod's missionary and educational program.

The resolution provided for a board of seven members for the appointment of an executive secretary who should hold position of Director of Public Relations for Synod.

At the same time the Fiscal Conference was instructed Synod to allocate "ample funds for the establishment of the department which would compare favorably with those of leading church bodies."

Personnel of the Department

President John W. Behnken appointed the following members to the Board for Public Relations: The Revs. Ernest C. Fackler, Detroit, Mich., Adolf F. Meyer, Yonkers, N. Y., and Manfred E. Rehn, La Porte, Ind.; Messrs. John W. Boehne, Jr., Washington, George Halter, Cleveland, Ohio, and Frederick Strodel, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. Albert G. Huegli, River Forest Ill. Pastor Frank W. Gockel, St. Louis, Mo., was appointed to take his place.

After careful consideration of a number of candidates, the board elected Professor Oswald C. J. Hoffmann, Bronxville, N. Y., Executive Secretary and Director of Public Relations. His appointment was confirmed by Synod's Board of Directors.

Headquarters for the new department were opened in New York City on September 1, 1948, at 1819 Broadway, Columbia Circle. The Washington office for Governmental relations opened a month later at 736 Jackson Place, N. W., in close proximity to the White House. Miss Olinda Roettger became the Washington secretary.

District Public Relations Departments

It became apparent immediately that an effective public relations program required the development of an organizational structure which would eventually reach the grass roots level, that is to say, the congregations of Synod and the communities which they serve.

The first steps in this direction were taken by the District Synod with the establishment of District Departments of Public Relations for all 32 Districts in the United States and Canada. In response to requests from Synod's department, these District Departments, with few exceptions, have established public relations representation for all the circuits or areas within the District to carry out effectively the directive given in 1947. Both a recognition of need and a sense of loyalty to Synod prompted the District

act so generously. It is safe to say that, largely because of the work performed voluntarily by District public relations men, the voice of the Missouri Synod has been heard by more people in our Church during the past year and a half than in any comparable period in our 100-year history.

Press

The New York office has been the center for the distribution of Missouri Synod news to the press of the nation. The wire services, Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service have co-operated excellently in nation-wide coverage, including statements by President J. W. Behnken on various subjects, including Federal aid to education and euthanasia. Radio commentators and reporters have shown their willingness to retransmit Missouri Synod news carried by the wire services. Particular mention is made of the *Radio Religious News Service*, which has carried Missouri Synod news and viewpoints extensively and has reported them with considerable understanding.

District Public Relations Departments have contributed materially to more adequate coverage through local daily and weekly newspapers and local radio outlets.

A number of the nation's magazines have printed articles concerning the Missouri Synod, among them *Time*, *Newsweek*, *Coronet*, and *Life*. The fine Christian response of the Missouri Synod to the complimentary references in the last named has helped to establish friendly and productive relationships.

Radio and Television

The department is acutely conscious of the possibilities of radio and television hold for good public relations. Particular attention for the promotion of radio must go to Synod's Radio Hour and to the Lutheran Hour.

In contact with two synodical agencies, the Department of Public Relations and the Synodical Radio Committee, are concerning themselves with radio as a medium of mass communication, has and very likely will cause, a certain amount of confusion. This is particularly true of many Districts which have assigned responsibility of all mass media, including press, radio, television, to a single public relations representative. The Board for Public Relations feels strongly that the clarity and efficiency call for co-ordination of Synod's radio and television relations. It is, therefore, submitting a proposal, at the next report, for Synod's consideration.

A number of television programs on the work of Synod have been presented in various places with the co-operation of the

Department of Public Relations. The American Lutheran Public Relations Bureau in New York, for example, has produced telegrams and pamphlets on Synod's work among the blind and deaf, its mission among the Chinese, its mission to the underprivileged, and on a highlight from Synod's history: the first Christmas tree to be set up in an American church, featuring the story of one of Synod's Presidents, Dr. Henry C. Schwan.

Governmental Relations

The Washington office of the department has been busy answering requests for information from synodical and District officials and from congregations, maintaining contact with key governmental agencies and bureaus, keeping abreast of legislative developments, and representing the interests of Synod both at home and abroad.

The department either testified or helped to offer testimony before Congress on a number of bills affecting our Church or our membership. Such legislation included displaced persons, social security, and Federal aid to education. The Board for Parish Education operated in the preparation of testimony on the latter two.

A strong protest against continuation of the Vatican mission in China, formerly headed by Myron C. Taylor, was sent by President Eisenhower to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of State. Whether this and similar protests will have any effect remains to be seen.

Several other departments of Synod have assured us that they have effected economies as the result of handling of passports, visas, military permits, etc., by the Washington office of the Department of Public Relations. In addition, personal contact with Governmental agencies has made possible more effective action both on the part of the Government and of the Church.

Civic and Other Organizations

Personal relationships have been established with the representatives of organizations outside our Church too numerous to mention.

New understanding of our Church and its work has resulted from many of these relationships. In other instances, misunderstandings of long standing have been removed.

A great deal more remains to be done in this area. With the help of God and the active co-operation of both pastors and laymen, the building of understanding through group contact will become a most effective means in promoting good public relations for our Church.

Attacks

Several noteworthy attacks were made on our Church or its representatives of the Church during the past year and the department took active notice of these attacks. As a result, the *New York Times*, *Christian Century*, *Minneapolis Tribune*, and several other prominent publications carried articles in defense of Martin Luther, the Lutheran Church, and the Missouri Synod. The department co-operated in a national letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's ill-informed attack on the Church. Walter A. Maier.

These attacks were nullified by prompt action before they could reach the public.

Information Service

The department maintained an information service for synodical officials to the extent that such activity was possible with the limited staff.

News Service

Part was made on the establishment of a regular news service. Important events and developments within Synod received considerable coverage through the use of items from the news service in newspapers and radio editors throughout the country.

Convention Coverage

The Department of Public Relations is in charge of press and radio coverage of the 1950 synodical convention. A special committee has been appointed to take charge of this arduous and important task.

Proposed Program for the Future

The future plans of the department are:

Development of a parish program of public relations which can be adapted for use by each congregation of Synod.

Development of a news service for a regular flow of news throughout the nation's channels of communication.

Establishment of a division of radio and television relations to promote greater availability and use of this medium for the spread of the Gospel (in co-operation with the Board of Home Missions and the Radio Committee).

Development of closer liaison with the motion picture industry (in co-operation with the Visual Education Department of Synod and Concordia Publishing House).

Building of understanding and removal of existing misunderstandings about purpose and program of Synod through publication of a reference book for public sale and circulation to the American public;

2. Personal contacts with various groups in the community;
3. Support of activities consistent with the principles of the program of Synod;
4. Placing of material suitable for publication in the newspapers and magazines.

Request for Action

The Board for Public Relations asks consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved,

1. That the Board for Public Relations be augmented from seven to nine members in such a way that two members (one a clergyman or teacher and the other a layman) in the future specifically represent the interests of radio and television; and
2. That the activities formerly assigned to Synod's Radio Committee and to the Department of Public Relations be co-ordinated in a division of radio and television in the Department of Public Relations.

THE REV. ADOLF F. MEYER, *Chairman*
DR. ALBERT G. HUEGLI, *Secretary*

[1006]

Report on Station KFUE

Our Synod's Radio Station KFUE on the campus of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in December, 1949, celebrated its silver anniversary. This happy occasion was observed in a special program of thanksgiving in the auditorium of Concordia Seminary. Anniversary broadcasts, too, brought the event to the attention of the Station's listeners. At the same time Dr. J. H. C. Fritzsche completed twenty-five years as member of the KFUE Radio Committee, which has guided the affairs of the Station. Dr. Fritzsche, too, is rounding out a quarter of a century as pastor of the Station. During this period the Station has been blessed by God and from small beginnings has grown into a station having an estimated value of nearly \$400,000 and an operating budget in excess of \$10,000 per month. The latest project is the construction of an annex to the KFUE building in order to provide desperately needed space. This was dedicated in 1948. Its cost, due to the increased price of materials and wages, exceeded the amount originally planned in the picture of the Station's expansion program and amounted to \$138,000.

In the past triennium the Station has again sought to the best of its ability its mission as a broadcasting service of our Church. Religious programs, carefully planned to meet the varying needs of the different types of listeners, had a large place on the daily schedule of broadcasts. The St. Louis area and of some distance beyond it deserve recognition for their readiness, in spite of other duties, to serve on these programs as speakers and lecturers. Among the regularly scheduled religious broadcasts may be mentioned the Sunday morning services by Pilgrim Lutheran Church, which have been on the air now for over twenty consecutive years; the devotions of the Seminary student body during the months when the School is in session; and the programs of the Lutheran Church which KFUE has been the originating Station. The heritage of our Church was likewise given a prominent place in the daily programs. Ample evidence is available that under the leadership of the Station has been an effective missionary agency which has reached with its messages of salvation into areas where by any other means might be inaccessible.

Necessarily secular programs also had to be featured, but it was made to keep these on a high plane consistent with the character of the Station. Particularly the rich musical programs carried by the Station have attracted the attention of listeners who are not connected with our Church. Also the fact that the Station's programs are free of annoying commercial announcements is appreciated by many non-Lutherans. For some years, while limited to AM broadcasting, the Station was forced to go off the air one hour after sundown. But with the addition of FM facilities it is now possible for KFUE to extend its broadcasts over the entire day. Accordingly, the evening broadcasts of the Station by means of FM have been extended until 11:00 p.m.

At the appointment by the Board of Concordia Seminary, which is responsible for the administration of the Station, the following persons are present serving as the KFUE Radio Committee: Dr. J. H. C. Fritzsche, chairman; Mr. Robert Niedner, vice-chairman; Mr. Paul G. Schick, treasurer; Dr. G. V. Schick, secretary; Mr. Theo. E. Lottmann, Mr. Charles S. Lottmann, Rev. John Oppliger, Mr. Wilhelm, Mr. George C. Stohmann, Dean L. C. Wuerffel; Rev. H. H. Hohenstein (ex officio), Director H. H. Hohenstein (ex officio). The committee functions also as synodical Radio Committee. One of the problems facing the Station that of securing financial support is the most pressing. Although KFUE is the property of the Synod it has received relatively little financial aid from Synod's treasury during the quarter century of its existence. The large

sums needed to meet the mounting operating costs and to funds for the expansion of Station KFUD have mostly been from friends in response to solicitations. It is with deep gratitude that the Station recognizes the Synod-wide interest and support it has enjoyed, which, in spite of mounting costs, enabled the Station to avoid a deficit in its operating account although it was necessary to make a loan in order to carry out its expansion program to the point to which it has now advanced. It is our prayer that our Lord may make our people willing to continue their support of Station KFUD also in the future.

We feel constrained at this point to call Synod's attention to the fact that the excess of income over operating costs is becoming dangerously small, a situation which gives much concern to the Radio Committee. Station KFUD has been anxious to increase the power of its AM broadcasts from 5,000 to 10,000 watts in order to increase its range. But the Federal Communications Commission for some time has frozen all such grants. When a license for the use of increased power is secured in the future, it will be necessary for the Station to move its AM broadcasting equipment to a less congested area. This change is part of the Station's expansion program and will require additional funds beyond those available at the present time, not only to effect the transfer, but also to meet the considerably increased operating costs. The latter, particularly, will demand a steady income for the year.

Synod's convention in 1947 voted an annual appropriation of \$18,000 from its budget for the support of Station KFUD. In view of financial difficulties the average amount which the Station has received from this source for the years 1948, 1949, and 1950 will be in the neighborhood of only \$12,000 annually. In view of the continually increasing expenses and in view of the valuable services the Station is rendering Synod, and considering that it owns the Station, our committee earnestly pleads that Synod increase the amount granted Station KFUD to \$29,000 per year.

KFUD RADIO COMMITTEE

GEORGE V. SCHICK, Secretary

[1007]

Report of Synodical Radio Committee

At its convention in 1947, Synod provided a grant of \$18,000 annually for the Synodical Radio Committee to carry on its work. In its memorial to Synod the committee had proposed as one of its projects the arranging of "regular annual Radio Conference" in order to endeavor to stimulate those in attendance to greater effort

in spreading the Gospel, to give out information on procedures, and to exchange mutually helpful experiences." Synod's financial condition made it possible to arrange two such conferences. The First Annual Lutheran Radio Conference met at St. Louis, Mo., on November 10 and 11, 1948. A total of 104 individuals from 25 States attended the sessions. The Second Annual Radio and Television Conference met November 9 and 10, 1949, also at St. Louis. It was attended by 109 individuals from 25 States. The agenda for both conferences included papers and discussions on topics of interest to those engaged in religious broadcasting. The resolutions adopted by both conferences show that the meetings were regarded as profitable and that it is desirable to continue them. The reports of the work of each of the conferences were prepared and made available to interested parties.

In the past triennium the project of providing radio scripts has been carried out only to a small extent, owing to financial limitations. In the past, the Committee sponsored National Lutheran Week and encouraged all our pastors to take advantage of the opportunity which radio affords to bring the Gospel to the ears of the masses.

Among the important projects which should engage the attention of the Synodical Radio Committee in the future are 1) a more extensive program of furnishing information to the pastors of our Synod in regard to AM and FM broadcasting and assisting them in their use of time on local stations. 2) The production of electrical equipment for the use of our pastors. 3) Establishing and maintaining personal contact with individual pastors, the managers of radio stations, and particularly with the radio committee and advisory boards of the various Districts of Synod, in order to co-ordinate in the fullest measure in each area the efforts for broadcasting the Gospel. 4) Assisting Synod in establishing radio stations in Europe, Asia, and elsewhere as the opportunity may arise. 5) Exploring the possibility of utilizing radio in the service of the Church's work.

In view of the great importance of the work that the Synodical Radio Committee has been doing, and in view of the large amount of work still remains to be done, the Committee respectfully petitions Synod to grant it the sum of \$5,000 annually.

SYNODICAL RADIO COMMITTEE

GEORGE V. SCHICK, Secretary

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Report of the Synodical Centennial Committee

Under instructions of the 1944 and 1947 conventions the synodical Centennial Committee has arranged and supervised publication of the following works: *A Century of Grace*, a history of Synod by Prof. W. A. Baepfer; *My Church*, a history of Synod for young people by Dr. H. O. A. Keinath; *The Devotional Bible*, Volumes I and II, meditations on the four Gospels for family use by Dr. A. Doerffler, Drs. M. F. Kretzmann, and Th. Hoyer, and Th. H. W. Gockel; *The Abiding Word*, Volumes I and II, a collection of doctrinal essays delivered to the 1945 and 1946 District conventions on subjects suggested by the Committee, edited by Dr. Th. L. Engelder; a translation of Dr. Francis Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics*, Volume I; homiletical materials for Synod's centennial by Dr. Neitzel; *The Missouri Synod Schools at the Threshold of the Second Century*, an essay for teachers' conferences by Mr. Kramer. By arrangement with Concordia Publishing House, English and German orders of jubilee services, a children's service, *Built on a Rock*, by Teacher J. A. Koss, and a centennial program by Teachers J. A. Koss and W. T. Graf, *Rise, Ye Lion-Hearted* were also issued.

We are happy to report that sales demand has made necessary second printings of *A Century of Grace*, *The Devotional Bible*, Volume I, and *The Abiding Word*, Volume I.

The first volume of Dr. Pieper's three-volume masterpiece, *Christian Dogmatics*, reached the market this spring. Dr. Engelder served as chief editor and translator, assisted by Dr. W. W. F. Albrecht, F. E. Mayer, and L. F. Blankenbuehler. After Dr. Engelder's death the services of Dr. J. T. Mueller were requested to supervise final preparation of Volume II for the printer. Volume I is now ready to go to press. Volume III, translated by Dr. Engelder, is in the process of completion at this time. The issuance of these latter two volumes will bring the Committee's work to conclusion.

By resolution of the 1944 convention the materials listed above were published under synodical subsidy in order to stimulate their widest possible circulation and use. Receipts for Synod from 1944 up to this time approximate \$20,000. Similar returns will be received as sales continue, to reach a final total of about \$40,000.

The committee consists of the undersigned chairman and secretary, Drs. E. T. Lams and H. M. Zorn, and Mr. G. A. Flansburg. In 1947 Dr. Th. Hoyer, chairman since 1941, was compelled to withdraw by reason of other work. Dr. H. B. Hemmeyer, a member since 1941, was called to his eternal reward in 1948. Through the activity Mr. O. A. Dorn has offered the Committee

in planning the printing and promotion of the various

order to bring to completion the program approved by the 1947 conventions, we respectfully request Synod to confirm the authorizations issued in 1947:

that the Committee publish Dr. Pieper's *Christian Dogmatics*, Volumes II and III;

that agreements made with editors and Concordia Publishing House be fulfilled;

that the funds necessary to carry out this work be made available to the Committee.

SYNODICAL CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

H. W. ROMOSER, *Chairman*

A. H. KRAMER, *Secretary*

Report of Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research

The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research was created to carry out certain resolutions of the Chicago Convention, *Proceedings*, 1947, pp. 61, 322, and 554. These resolutions were originally requested by the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and were included in the recommendations of the Chicago Conference, 1946 (p. 94). The Chicago Convention resolved that a committee be appointed to allocate these funds. The original committee was constituted in accordance with a letter of Dr. Behnken, dated December 27, 1947. This letter was written in the name of the Praesidium and requested Vice-President W. F. Lichtsinn, Mr. Arthur L. Miller, and Chaplain H. Scharlemann to serve as a group in allocating the funds set aside for research.

This Committee of three met for the first time on April 19, 1948. Pastor Lichtsinn was made its chairman, and Mr. Miller its secretary. This meeting was concerned primarily with the question of orientation. It considered some preliminary proposals made both by the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and by the Board for Parish Education. At this time it was not ready to take up specific projects, but it did agree that the scope of the Committee's work should include the following three matters:

the projects to receive attention;

the amount of money to be allocated to each project;

the system of general supervision and reporting on the use of the funds allocated.

In its second meeting the Committee agreed that it would be desirable to enlarge its membership. Dr. Behnken therefore was asked to enlarge the Committee. An invitation for suggestions as to suitable research projects was inserted in the church papers. The Committee also agreed to develop a project brief for more expeditious handling of projects suggested and recommended to it.

The enlarged Committee, including Professor Martin Coyner and Pastor Roger Sommer, met on December 6, 1948, to consider the proposed project brief and to take up certain of the recommendations and suggestions brought before the Committee. A revised project brief was adopted by the Committee at this meeting. This brief was sent to every person and group which had responded to the notices in the church papers.

A total of 46 projects have received the attention of the Committee. Of these the following 11 have been approved:

1. A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament

This recommendation came to the attention of the Committee through the faculty of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis and also by way of a suggestion made by Pastor William F. Beck of St. Louis. The proposal, as originally submitted, envisioned a straight translation of a third (1937) edition of Bauer's *Woerterbuch*. Further inquiry, however, revealed that a fourth edition of this work would soon be available and that the University of Chicago had negotiated for the rights of translation to the new edition.

From later developments it became evident that if a Greek-English lexicon of the New Testament were to be produced, it would require a total of four years of concentrated effort and continuous research by a group of responsible and reputable scholars. This whole project was put under the direction of Dr. William Arndt of Concordia Seminary. His staff is headed by Dr. F. W. Gingrich of the University of Chicago. The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research set aside a total of \$80,000 to this project. This sum includes salaries for an adequate staff, the salary of a part-time substitute for Dr. Arndt at the Seminary, and the price of publication. To implement this project a contract was drawn up between the University of Chicago and Synod. This contract was signed by both parties on November 30, 1949.

2. A Luther Anthology

The Pastoral Conference of greater Milwaukee and the faculty of Concordia College in that city submitted a suggestion for the preparation of selections, in translation, from Luther's major writings. This project involved the allocation of the sum of

\$12,000. Arrangements were made with Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., to secure the services of Professor Ewald Plass for this work.

This undertaking will require at least four years to complete. The anthology, as proposed, will contain some 3,600 passages. The volume is expected to include cross-references and necessary introductions, explanations, and bibliographical notations.

3. A Restudy of Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life

This proposal came as a suggestion from the Board for Parish Education and the Committee on Family Life. It required the allocation of \$25,000. Since Synod itself had resolved on a program of this kind, the Committee's action consisted primarily in making the necessary funds available to the proper people.

This project is concerned with a study of all Bible passages and Church essays in the field of marriage, divorce, and family life. It was intended to analyze modern views and practices, to examine recent studies in psychology, sociology, medicine, law, and economics. It includes, moreover, a survey of the most effective ways and means by which adequate information may be given to clergy and laity. This work is designed to undergird the Christian concept of marriage and the family by developing a constructive program to avoid marriage failures and to build happy Christian homes.

4. Reprint of *Babylonian Genesis*

This particular project of reprinting the book *Babylonian Genesis* by Dr. Alex Heidel, University of Chicago, came before the Committee as part of a larger proposal. The Committee did not feel that the larger project would meet any great need within our Church, but that a reprint of the "Babylonian Genesis" would be of help to interested people within the Church. The Committee resolved to subsidize the printing of a revised edition at a cost of \$1,000.

5. European Theological Literature

In the fall of 1948 the faculty of Concordia Seminary in St. Louis submitted a proposal that part of the Scholarly Research Funds be devoted to the purchase of the best in German and Scandinavian theological literature published during the last thirty years. This project grew out of the experiences at Bad Boll. These conferences in Europe revealed that the Seminary had not kept up with the production of theological literature in Europe.

This is a two-year project, involving the purchase of some 2,000 volumes, to be housed in a special section of the Pritzlaff Memorial Library at Concordia Seminary. The sum of \$8,000 was granted for the execution of this project.

6. Workshop in Religious Education

The Board for Parish Education brought before the Committee a proposal that a Workshop in Religious Education be held to study methods and materials for the teaching of religion in Lutheran elementary schools. Some of the problems to be studied were to include such matters as objectives, grade groupings, content, course arrangement, criteria for materials and memory work.

This project was approved at a cost of \$1,500. The project was headed by Mr. William A. Kramer, and for its execution a group of about thirty persons were assembled, including members of the Board for Parish Education, District superintendents, professors of religious education from the various seminaries, and a limited number of competent pastors and teachers. Its results are already available and have been put to use.

7. Tests and Measurements

The Synodical Convention of 1947 established a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau under the supervision of the Board for Parish Education. The Board for Parish Education appointed a committee on tests and measurements. This Committee began work on such projects as tests on Biblical information, achievement tests on the Catechism, and a group test on Christian personality. The Committee allocated \$5,000 to carry out these projects. The project on Biblical information is headed by Dr. T. G. Stelzer; the Catechism test is under the direction of Dr. H. J. Boettcher; and Professor W. O. Kraeft is heading the task of developing personality tests.

These projects have been made possible by the allocation of \$5,000 to the Board for Parish Education.

8. Curriculum for Secondary Schools

Representatives of our Lutheran high schools requested financial assistance in the work of preparing an adequate curriculum for Lutheran secondary schools.

Information revealed that to date an adequate curriculum had been prepared only in the field of religion and that it had taken a period of almost ten years to complete this one subject. The high school representatives suggested that if the funds were made available, a complete curriculum could be prepared within the next three years and that in this way it would be possible to provide a curriculum designed to increase the values inherent in a high school education geared to a Lutheran philosophy of education.

The sum of \$10,000 was allocated for this particular under-

taking. It is hoped that this study will not only help the high schools presently established, but that it will encourage other communities and groups to want to organize similar secondary schools.

9. The First Twenty-Five Years of Missouri Synod

This proposal came to the Committee from the Research Committee of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, the Literature Board of Synod, and Concordia Historical Institute. It represents one volume in a larger set known as the Concordia Historical Series. This volume is intended to present an exhaustive history of our Church during its first twenty-five years. Professor H. Keinath was selected as the leader of this particular project. The sum of \$1,000 was allocated to cover the cost of this project.

10. Documents in the History of the Lutheran Church in America

This is another volume in the Concordia Historical Series. It is to cover the documents drawn up in the formation of congregations, synods, and parishes in the Lutheran Church, with an historical evaluation of their significance. Dr. W. G. Polack of Concordia Seminary is to produce this volume. The Committee allocated the sum of \$4,000 to this project.

11. Cultural Institute

This proposal was made by the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship, supported by the Lutheran Collegiate Association, the Student Service Commission, and Valparaiso University. The project is to embrace a study by authorities in their respective fields on the cultural impact and potential of the Lutheran Church, with particular reference to the growing influence of our Church on the American way of life.

As presently envisioned, this institute will be held at Valparaiso University in the summer of 1951 under the leadership of the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship. Out of it should come a greater awareness of the cultural influence of the Lutheran Church. A sum of \$2,500 was allocated for this project.

Financial Summary

The total funds made available to the Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research amounted to \$213,250. Of this amount some \$150,000 have been allocated. Another \$10,000 have been set aside tentatively to carry out a possible program for developing a philosophy of Christian education, as suggested by the Board for Parish Education.

Recommendations

This Committee recommends that

1. A committee be appointed to continue the work of supervising the use of funds already allocated and to make further allocations to the extent of funds available.
2. That, in addition to the sums already available, Synod include in its annual budget the sum of \$15,000 to carry on special research projects.

WALTER F. LICHTSINN

ROGER SOMMER

MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN

ARTHUR L. MILLER

MARTIN COYNER

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Emergency Planning Council Report

1947—1950

Our Church Today

Christ expects the Church to be always at its best. Life in this atomic and hydrogen-bomb era is, to say the least, foreboding. The standards of living, despite illusory predictions, are dropping lower and lower. Christian moral codes have in all too many instances been replaced by humanistic and pagan ideologies. The road back to God, which many prophesied would be teeming with penitent humanity, has only occasional travelers. The influx into churches is merely sporadic. Add to this the hard struggle of rehabilitation, through which many nations of Europe are going, and there stands before the Church of today a world sick and maimed, discouraged and disillusioned.

Out of the vortex of this maelstrom of immorality and irreligion, chaos and frustration, there arises a hand beckoning for help. God in His wrath has visited His creation with these holocausts, these evil times. But He is also a God of mercy. Today He sends us, the bearers of His compassion and love for over a century, to proclaim undaunted the Gospel of Jesus Christ to all the world and to administer the balm of Christian benevolence to the peoples of Europe and Asia.

The cries for help have not gone unanswered by our Church. Through an unprecedented physical and spiritual relief program that reaches into nineteen countries, distributes thousands of tons of food and clothing, allocates millions of dollars, brings His Word to tens of thousands of unbelievers, the Missouri Synod has opened its arms unto suffering, bleeding, dying humanity. Through its relief work our Church has answered the call of distraught and despairing peoples and changed hate to love, fear to confidence, despair to courage, apathy to faith.

Relief Expenditures \$4,155,030.35

During the past triennium there were allocated for the purpose of relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and mission expansion a total of \$4,155,030.35.

The above amount comprises expenditures out of Relief funds for Europe and Asia of \$2,492,979.05, and out of the Peace Thank-offering, \$1,662,051.30. It represents actual cash transactions supervised and approved by the synodical Board of Directors.

It is impossible to give an exact figure of the over-all totals expended by individual congregations, organizations within congregations, and individual members of our churches who made their contributions in the form of direct gifts to organizations or individual families in need in war-torn areas. A conservative estimate of these contributions in cash and kind during the past war years easily totals more than \$25,000,000.

This twenty-five-million figure does not include contributions made by our people and congregations to CROP (Christian Rural Overseas Program), to which organization some \$100,000 worth of products have been given.

Other Agencies

These activities of relief, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and mission expansion were channeled to countries in Europe such as Germany (including the Russian Zone), Austria, Greece, Italy, Finland, France, Yugoslavia; in Asia countries as China, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Okinawa, Palestine, the Philippines. Furthermore, the millions of pounds of food and clothing and the millions of dollars expended by the Emergency Planning Council's vast relief program were channeled through a number of agencies, notably, Church World Service, National Lutheran Council, Lutheran World Relief, Church Relief Agencies in Germany, Red Cross, American Bible Society, Swedish Relief.

Emergency Planning Council Activities

The origin of the Emergency Planning Council goes back to 1942, when war workers, shifting populations, P. O. W.'s and urgent postwar plannings presented immediate problems to our Synod. Since that time the Emergency Planning Council, with the aid of our consecrated people, has written many notable chapters into the annals of time, has accomplished that which at first was thought not accomplishable, and has expedited an enviable relief program.

Since the scope of this report is to deal only with the past triennium of Synod, 1947—1950, we shall confine the following pages primarily to those relief activities which transpired since the Centennial Convention in 1947, when a \$2,500,000 collection was voted for the cause of world relief.

Units for Europe

By September of 1947 the Emergency Planning Council relief office activities had reached large proportions. Shipments of clothing, food, medicines, spiritual literature, orphans' care, child-feeding programs, were in progress at an accelerated pace. To enable our people to assist all the more in their labor of love and to meet the ever-increasing need abroad, a "Units for Europe" program was launched throughout Synod. This program supported six phases of relief work in which our Church was active — food, clothing, medicine, orphans' care, a child-feeding program, and spiritual relief. One "unit" of \$7.50 provided assistance to these six phases of relief in a proportionate measure.

Launched in early October, this "units" program met ready response from our people. A file of 40,000 screened (bona fide) names of needy families abroad was quickly established for the flood of food packages provided by our people through their \$7.50 unit contributions. So generous was the response that the Emergency Planning Council office by necessity was compelled at times to mail as high as 20,000 eleven-pound food packages per week.

Food Packages

Millions throughout Europe were for years forced to sustain themselves with food rations of 1,300 to 1,700 calories per day. What our food packages, more than 275,000 of them, meant to people in shattered and ruined countries, is beyond words. One cannot write on paper or express by word of mouth what but a pound of fats, shipped in our food packages, has meant to people who faced uncertainty of life, whose families were lost, and whose existence was on the verge of starvation for years.

At the outset of the Emergency Planning Council food-package program two kinds of packages were shipped to Europe — \$4.50 and \$6.00. Within a relatively short time the Council sent over 180,000 of these eleven-pound packages filled with food and vitamins, to the stricken in Europe.

After this first avalanche of food had been sent across, the Emergency Planning Council restricted its facilities to the shipping of only such food packages as were paid for by American donors. But even then 65,859 eleven-pound food packages were shipped in 1948, and 16,000 in 1949. Since June of 1948 the Emergency Planning Council packing facilities in St. Louis were discontinued because a Danish export company offered to pack choice European foods at a considerable saving. This saving of postage and handling charges enabled the Emergency Planning Council to give donors even more food value for the cost of every package.

For the last triennium the Emergency Planning Council spent

approximately \$250,000 for food packages. However, this report should include the over-all figure of \$1,867,557.04, most of which was expended for food packages since the beginning of the Emergency Planning Council's activity, in order to show that next to the Life-giving Word the Council has made its largest item of expenditure for life-giving bread.

Clothing Packages

At the instigation of the Emergency Planning Council's vast relief measures, it was realized early that one of the major things necessary was clothing. Lutheran World Relief was used at first, through whom more than 750 tons were sent to Europe in bulk form. Eventually an eleven-pound clothing package was also sent abroad, in fashion very similar to the eleven-pound food package. This was done primarily because it was a more personal way of giving, more practical, and more distributable to various sections of Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, and France. By 1947 the Emergency Planning Council was sending clothing packages regularly every two months to thousands of needy people, to orphanages, to refugees, to American chaplains, for distribution to youth centers, to congregations, and to wherever naked and ill-clad bodies begged for a little clothing wherewith to keep warm. In all, 21,000 families living in many different countries, not just Germany, were recipients of our eleven-pound clothing packages. Combining the eleven-pound clothing packages and other bulk clothing shipments, a total of 614,189 pounds, or 307 tons, were sent during the years 1947—1949.

Because of the high cost of postage the eleven-pound clothing packages were discontinued in April of 1948. Since then mostly Church World Service facilities have been used. Because Church World Service has a large regional clothing depot in Webster Groves, Mo., a suburb of St. Louis, the Emergency Planning Council clothing shipments in bulk were continued with little or no interruption.

It is, of course, impossible to itemize the various types of clothing sent to Europe during the last three years. Most of it was used clothing, reconditioned before distribution abroad. A number of shipments included also such special items as 6,500 new children's shoes, 700 fur-lined caps, 10,000 surplus army blankets, ministerial gowns, bicycle tires, 1,300 woolen undergarments.

However, whatever the shipments contained, this is certain, every pound of clothing, whether new or old, was appreciated and cherished by those to whom it was sent. Tens of thousands of letters, most of them carefully filed in our office, testify to the good accomplished by this phase of our Church's relief work.

Child Feeding Program

Since 1934 religious training for children had been taboo in Germany. During the war years the child was neglected more than ever. Father was at war; Mother worked in ammunition factories. Since the war, little enough, because of the pressing need for reconstruction of other things, has been done for orphaned or wayward, forsaken children. Only through American help have German Lutheran churches been able to make any kind of progress along these lines in the past few years.

Already in 1946 the need to help Europe's unfortunate, innocent children was realized by the Emergency Planning Council. By means of a "silent campaign" among the membership of Synod \$450,000 was contributed toward a child-feeding program. As this child-feeding program gained momentum, the Emergency Planning Council bought additional foodstuffs—twenty carloads of cereals, two carloads of oranges, truckloads of soups and other necessary foodstuffs. Every year this program grew in proportions. And each year a greater number of young lives have been saved from starvation. Present plans call for a continuation of the child-feeding program in the Eastern Zone only, where \$75,000 will be expended this year.

Orphanages

The L. W. M. L. began its work among the European orphanages in July, 1945, and only recently has diverted its League projects into other mission channels. What great good their Christian efforts have accomplished only God knows. Our estimate can only be gauged by the thousands of letters received from various orphanages supported by the L. W. M. L. These letters, often written by children in their childish scrawl, bring "Thank you's" for that which has been done by the ladies of our Church.

The L. W. M. L. with its 100,000 members has put forth valiant efforts by furnishing layettes, children's clothing, medical kits, children's prayer books, toys, and money to the orphaned children in Europe. Among the recipients of the ladies' beneficence was an orphanage in Bagband; three in Heidelberg-Wolfschlucht, Waldesruh, Koenigstuhl; an orphanage near Munich; one in Berlin; a children's home near Giessen; Sperlingshof orphanage; a small orphanage near Paris; two orphanages in Poland; and one in Finland.

During Christmas of 1947 and 1948 the L. W. M. L. in conjunction with all of Synod's congregations put forth a special effort under the name of "100,000 Bundles for Christmas" to gather toys, clothing, trinkets, and other items for the needy children of Europe. Not only orphanages, but also children's hospitals, schools, and Sunday schools were the recipients of these gifts.

Adoption Program

Already in the early stages of the Emergency Planning Council's help to Europe, Synod's members were encouraged to assist families abroad in their plight and to send regular monthly or bi-monthly food packages. This idea gained many adherents, and before long thousands of our people requested the Emergency Planning Council headquarters for names of European families. Our representatives in the Free Churches of Germany furnished the Emergency Planning Council files with screened names of needy families. Within a matter of a few months 12,000 European families had been adopted by our members. Many of our people made great sacrifices to support their adopted families. Quite a number of members sent packages to the same family, or even a number of families, not only for a few months, but for two years and more; and some are even today still sending packages abroad. Compute the cost of all these packages plus the private expenditures made by the Walther League, the L. L. L., and other groups which were not tabulated in the Emergency Planning Council files, and a conservative estimate of a grand total of millions of dollars will not be too high. Surely we all are grateful to God for giving so great a measure of compassionate love into the hearts of our people.

Youth Work

One of the main concerns of the German Protestant Church today is the rewinning of the youth, which because of shattered ideals and frustrated ambitions has often turned its back upon the Church and its Savior. This fundamentally necessary task of training the estimated 500,000 wayward youths was realized early by our Church and its relief agency. Allotments of food and clothing were sent to leading universities, such as Heidelberg, Erlangen, and others. The Free Church Seminary at Ober-Ursel and the High School at Gross-Oesingen were given considerable financial assistance.

Through the combined facilities of the Emergency Planning Council and Church World Service, two seminary students, Richard Wukasch and Enno Lohrmann, were sent to Heidelberg and Karlsruhe for 18 months to organize Christian youth groups. Two other seminary students have since continued this youth work. A number of exchange students—seven in all—were sponsored by the Emergency Planning Council.

Future plans call for furlough visits or sabbatical leaves to America of younger, ordained German pastors who may, during the space of a year, thoroughly acquaint themselves with Missouri Synod church life.

The Evangelical Free Church

The Emergency Planning Council has always been intent on seeing to it that much of its relief work was centered upon the immediate necessities of the Freikirchen with which our Church had been closely associated for years. In a meeting in Germany, in October, 1945, attended by Drs. J. W. Behnken and L. Meyer and nineteen brethren of the *Freikirche*, it was decided to send books, Bibles, ministerial gowns, Communion sets, catechisms, Bible histories, hymnals, and \$100,000 for general relief. In the following years hundreds of thousands of dollars were channeled to the Free Churches for orphanages to house refugee children, for barracks to replace burned or bombed-out churches, for temporary structures for a college and seminary, and for the printing of Christian literature.

Furthermore, in the past three years 16 barrack churches bought by the Emergency Planning Council have given new places of worship to Free Church congregations. In September of 1949 grants were made to support refugee missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Alt-Preussen, to support refugee pastors, and to assist deacons. Allocations were also made for the rehabilitation of projects of Alsace Churches. A grant of 250,000 D.M.'s from the Emergency Planning Council established a Church Extension Fund, from which those congregations in fellowship with us can borrow funds to rebuild their homeland and church buildings.

Breslau Synod

Another church body with which the Emergency Planning Council has come in contact and to which have been contributed emergency funds is the Breslau Free Church. Originally this Church had about 80 pastors and 60,000 members. Its constituency was located mostly in Silesia (Schlesien) and Russian-occupied territory.

For many years there was little or no personal church relationship between the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the Breslau Synod. But after a series of meetings on doctrinal discussions, originally arranged by Dr. J. W. Behnken, were held, pulpit and altar fellowship between these two bodies was established.

The Landeskirche

Eighty-five per cent of all Protestantism in Germany is nominally Lutheran. Before the war there were eighteen various Lutheran bodies in Germany. Many of these do not use the name "Lutheran" in their official name, but call themselves "Evangelisch." Before the war these eighteen bodies were organized into a loose federation called the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany.

During the war there was organized a federation of both Reformed and Lutheran churches under the name "The Confessing Church." The purpose of this federation was to resist the encroachments of the State upon the Church. This organization was not organized along confessional lines.

However, immediately after the war a strong movement to make this war-born Confessing Church an organization which would take in all Protestant church bodies was organized under the aegis of Bishop Wurm of Wuerttemberg, backed by the World Council of Churches, which, in turn, is fostered by the Federal Council of America.

For the past two years the struggle has developed between this now so-called EKID (Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland) and the Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland. The leaders of the EKID contend that the life of the churches of Germany is dependent upon the existence of a "Church to which all Lutherans and Reformed belong." However, the leaders of the Lutheran Church contend that Lutheranism must preserve its confessionalism. They have, therefore, organized an Evangelische-Lutherische Kirche in Deutschland in opposition to the EKID. Bishop Meiser of the Lutheran Church of Bavaria, with whom the Emergency Planning Council has had contact for many years, is the leader of this group.

When our commissioners first came to Europe immediately after the war and became cognizant of this struggle of the Protestant churches of Germany, they immediately recognized our obligation to help preserve the Lutheran Church in Germany and threw their full support behind Bishop Meiser.

The various Lutheran church bodies of Germany (Landeskirchen) represent all shades of Lutheranism. Some of them are very liberal; some of them are very conservative. We do not have, as our immediate goal, the development of an Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany with which our Missouri Synod can have pulpit and altar fellowship. That is an ideal which we strive for, but do not expect to attain it in our generation.

However, we do believe that it is our Christian obligation by every means possible to help make this struggling Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany as Christ-centered and as confessionally Lutheran as possible. In the attainment of this objective the Lord has given His blessings particularly in the last three years. Through the large amount of gifts, both spiritual and physical, the Missouri Synod has become known to thousands of Lutheran pastors and to tens upon tens of thousands of Lutheran families as a friend in need. It is our firm conviction that in the

measure in which the Lord blesses the help which we have been able to extend to the Lutheran leaders of the churches in Germany, in that same measure will confessional Lutheranism in Germany be strengthened.

Bad Boll Sessions

In 1947 President J. W. Behnken and Dr. Lawrence Meyer first discussed the possibility of a general conference of German Lutherans and Missouri Synod Lutherans.

Arrangements for seminars were made by a joint committee composed of members of the Missouri Synod, of the Free Church (the Free Church of Saxony and of Breslau), and of the Landeskirche.

The invitation to conduct these meetings was extended to the Missouri Synod by Bishop Wurm, Bishop Meiser, Bishop Bender, Rev. P. H. Petersen, and other representatives of the Lutheran churches of Germany.

During the visit of Dr. E. Gerstenmaier of the German *Hilfs-werk* and Dr. Karl J. Arndt, chief of Religious Affairs of the Military Government, to St. Louis in the spring of 1948, preparations were completed, lecturers appointed, and topics assigned. The meetings were opened June 23 at Bad Boll, Germany, a little resort town, about forty miles out of Stuttgart, Germany.

The Missouri Synod was represented by President J. W. Behnken, Professor W. A. Baepfer of our Springfield, Ill., Seminary, Professors Theo. Graebner, Paul Bretscher, F. E. Mayer, from Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Professor O. Fuerbringer of Seward, Nebr., and Dr. L. Meyer.

The purpose of these seminars was to strengthen the men of the German Church in their adherence to the Lutheran Confessions. In no more effective manner could our Synod redeem its pledge of extending help to the fullest extent of its abilities to Lutherans everywhere for the conservation of their spiritual heritage.

This first series of Bad Boll conferences was held for a period of four weeks, closing on July 23, 1948.

The second Bad Boll meeting of Lutheran theologians was held for a period of six weeks, from June 1 to July 13, 1949.

The program was arranged by a joint committee of the VELKID (the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Germany), the American Lutheran World Federation, and the Missouri Synod. There were four sessions of about ten days each.

The first session (June 1—10) was placed under the management of the United Lutheran Church of Germany. Bishop Meiser presided. The general subject was "Christianity, the State, and Education." The second session (June 12—21) was assigned to

the National Lutheran Council and was directed by Dr. J. Bodeniek of the A. L. C. In both sessions also Missouri Synod lecturers were on the program. The third and fourth sessions (June 23 to July 13) were directed by the Missouri Synod, with Vice-President Dr. H. Harms in the chair.

The Missouri Synod representatives for this Bad Boll conference included Professors Theo. Graebner, Paul M. Bretscher, Martin Franzmann, J. T. Mueller; Dr. H. Harms, Dr. Adolph Haentzschel; Revs. Paul Koenig, A. C. Mueller.

A series of meetings similar to the Bad Boll Free Conferences have been tentatively planned for 1950. The N. L. C. Executive Committee decided to conduct its own conferences and not to join in conferences such as were held in 1949. Hence our 1950 "Bad Boll meetings" will be conducted along the lines of the 1948 "Free Conferences."

Displaced Persons Program

World War II left in its wake the most tremendous upheaval of population ever recorded in European history. Countless numbers of people were forced to slave labor in the Hitler war machine, others were swept before invading armies, many fled their homeland to escape hostile occupying forces, still others became fugitives because of political oppression and religious persecution. Most of these people found themselves, at the end of the war, in Germany, Austria, or Italy.

After V-E Day the Allied armies were faced with the grave problem of effectuating the repatriation of these millions of homeless persons. Within a few years' time the great bulk of these people, about 7,000,000, were repatriated to their homelands. There remained approximately a million and a quarter displaced persons, mostly from Eastern European countries. Care was given them to some extent by the International Refugee Organization in camps and assembly centers.

The USA Displaced Persons Act became effective on June 25, 1948. Soon numerous letters requesting information on DP placements and immigration regulations came to the Emergency Planning Council office. Of necessity it was decided to let the Council issue pertinent DP information, resettlement forms, and other DP materials deemed necessary, to all Missouri Synod pastors.

On November 4, 1949, the National Lutheran Council approached the Emergency Planning Council with a plan for possible co-operation in an over-all DP program, including resettlement activities also in other countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, and Australia. It was, however, resolved not to join the NLC in its DP program, but rather to expedite assurances through the

Emergency Planning Council headquarters, to support up to 40 per cent of all DP work which our recognized Lutheran Welfare Agencies expend on actual regional DP work, and to subsidize a number of Districts which have formed their own DP committees.

Synod's Displaced Persons department began its work on November 10, 1948. The program was geared directly into every one of our 4,285 congregations. It issued to all the clergymen of Synod an informative analysis of the "how" and "wherefore" of the Displaced Persons program. It furnished assurances, a question and answer booklet, and asked the co-operation and help of our Lutheran Welfare Agencies as well as District DP committees to carry out the planned program.

Since that time approximately 1,500 assurances have been processed, and 600 persons have been resettled by the Emergency Planning Council's Displaced Persons department. This does not give the total picture, however, since thousands of assurances are being effected by our Welfare Agencies and District committees for the Missouri Synod which actually, because of the Emergency Planning Council support, could be called Missouri Synod assurances. In all, the Council has so far expended \$26,668 for this phase of relief work.

In addition to the American DP program carried out by the Emergency Planning Council, continued support has been given to 50,000 Latvians, Polish, and Estonian DPs living in England. An informal working Council was established in March of 1948 which agreed to share whatever support these DPs required on an equal basis between the National Lutheran Council and the Missouri Synod.

Evangelisches Hilfswerk

From the very inception of the Emergency Planning Council's relief program the facilities of the *Evangelisches Hilfswerk* were used. Under the leadership of its director, Dr. Eugene Gerstenmaier, this organization has done much to assist the German nation in its rehabilitation struggle. Much of the *Hilfswerk's* efficiency lies in the fact that it manufactures needed relief articles from raw materials. The great saving effected through such a method was readily conceived by the Emergency Planning Council, and for that reason large grants of money, \$400,000 in the last three years, were made to the *Hilfswerk*. With these funds large quantities of cotton, cellulose, and copra were bought. Out of these raw materials hundreds of thousands of underwear garments, millions of socks, and thousands of pounds of paper for books were produced. With the funds given by the Emergency Planning Council to the *Hilfswerk* huge quantities of clothing were made. These garments in turn were distributed among the needy

peoples of Europe. Also huge numbers of religious books, such as 400,000 copies of *Schild des Glaubens* (a German edition of Luther's Catechism, a Bible History, and a hymnal), tens of thousands of Bibles, dogmatics, and weekly religious magazines were printed with the funds we gave for the purchase of cellulose.

The German *Hilfswerk* is at present diminishing its activities as far as actual relief assistance in Europe is concerned, and is centering its help more upon the plight of the 12 million refugees living in the Western Zone of Occupation of Germany.

Christian Literature

Ten thousand copies of Pieper's *Christliche Dogmatik*, a hundred thousand evangelistic pamphlets, quantities of European Sunday school literature, prayer books, pamphlets, 200,000 tracts, Bibles, devotional booklets, catechisms, make an immense stack of boxes to be sent across the ocean. But just such quantities were shipped to Europe. From 1947 to March, 1950, approximately 31,309 pounds of Christian literature was shipped to Europe by the Emergency Planning Council.

As previously noted, much of the Council's Christian literature was printed by the German *Hilfswerk* with cellulose bought in Sweden. In December, 1947, a grant of \$20,356 was made for this purpose, followed by an additional grant of \$50,000. Every ounce of this paper was utilized to bring God's Word and the message of salvation to not only physically, but also spiritually sick peoples. The timely financial assistance of the Emergency Planning Council enabled many individuals and groups to produce significant Christian literature in a number of cases of very urgent need. So for example—through the Council's help Rev. Wantula was able to print 1,000 Epistle and Gospel sermon books in the Polish language; \$7,000 permitted the *Evangeliumsverein* of the Finnish Lutheran Church to print a Finnish version of Pieper's abridged *Dogmatik*; the facilities of the *Lutheraner Verlag* could send copies of the German *Lutheraner* into 22,000 homes every month for the past three years; ministers' libraries which were bombed out or destroyed were replenished with worth-while theological books; thousands of children who had never seen a catechism were introduced to "Luther's doctrine pure"; thousands of Christian families whose belongings were gone counted again among their possessions a complete Bible or select portions of God's Word.

It has always been the policy of the Emergency Planning Council, wherever possible, to bring God's Word into the hearts of nations and peoples who because of their physical environment are dejected and downtrodden. For years the Nazi restrictions curtailed or terminated the activities of Bible societies. To counter-

act such neglect of God's Word in Germany, a grant of \$150,000 was made to the American Bible Society immediately after the last war. Repeatedly, since then, other funds have been granted so that to date \$247,409.64 has been given to the American and other Bible Societies for the printing of God's Word in German, Japanese and Norwegian.

To enumerate in any detail the wealth of Christian literature sent or published by the Emergency Planning Council would be beyond the space allotment of this report. Suffice it to say that every group—child, youth, or adult—was thought of in the allocation of funds for the publication of His Gospel message. It is no overstatement to say, judging from the thousands of acknowledgment letters received from pastors, laymen, women, and children, that this phase of our Church's relief activity was a major boon toward rebuilding and strengthening the spiritual ramparts of Europe.

Canadian Lutheran World Relief

Canadian Lutheran World Relief is one of the four component parts of the Canadian Christian Council for the resettlement of refugees—others being the Catholic Immigrant Aid Society, Canadian Mennonite Board of Colonization, and the German Baptist Immigration and Colonization Society. For the past four years Dr. T. O. F. Herzer, chairman of the Council and a Missouri Synod Lutheran, has been zealously helping refugees to resettle in Canada.

The Canadian Lutheran World Relief handles thousands of refugees for all of Canada. Processing takes place at Muehlenberg Camp at Hanover, from where they are taken aboard the *Beaverbrae*, a refugee ship which plies between Canada and Europe every thirty-five days. In addition to the large number of refugees in Germany, there are about 300,000 refugees of German origin in Austria who are being processed and sent out at the rate of 75 to 100 per month. The total number of *Volksdeutsche* immigrants brought to Canada as of March 1, 1950, is 10,839.

To assist in this work and other relief measures of the C. L. W. R., the Emergency Planning Council has to date given approximately \$200,000 of its funds.

CROP

The Christian Rural Overseas Program (CROP) has for the last four years solicited goods in kind from rural communities throughout the States. In this way it has gathered trainload upon trainload of foodstuffs, mostly grain, for the needy in Europe. At times CROP has also accepted cash donations, which in turn were converted into commodities.

Since CROP is a relief agency associated with Church World

Service, our Council did not deem it necessary to take up active participation with it. But for two years (1948—1949) we have endorsed CROP wholeheartedly, encouraged our pastors and congregations to contribute, have sent numerous letters of recommendation, and in other ways asked our people to help with this humanitarian effort. Our people responded most gratifyingly. Next to the Methodist Church, the Missouri Synod contributed more toward CROP than any of the other eighteen participating denominations. In all, we have given more than \$100,000 to CROP in 1948 and 1949.

Refugee Work

It has been estimated that ten million refugees reside in the Western zones and two million in the Eastern zone. The problem of how to provide for these unfortunate individuals has reached tremendous proportions and is no longer a matter which may be handled expeditiously by church groups, but a problem which must be the concern of the entire world. Overtures to find a solution to this extremely vexing question are still in tentative stages. The near future will undoubtedly realize some suggestions for the assistance of the refugees—suggestions which may draw the Emergency Planning Council and its emergency aid into a picture of prominence.

Until now our Church has given individual aid to refugees primarily through the *Evangelisches Hilfswerk* facilities. However, other refugee assistance has also been rendered, as for example: giving support to refugee pastors located in Bavaria in the amount of \$3,000; granting \$10,000 (75,000 DM) to Dr. Antonie Nopitsch, a member of the Bavarian *Hilfswerk* staff for German *Muetterheime*; financing the trip to the USA for medical study of Dr. Bulle, who in June, 1950, will sail for India as medical missionary for Missouri Synod missions; submitting \$10,000 to Church World Service for medical aid to refugees in Pakistan; and allocating \$30,000 for the physical relief of refugees in all parts of Germany. This latter project is to be channeled through the *Hilfswerk* and the Free Church Committee as soon as feasible.

Chaplains

This report cannot be complete without mention of the outstanding assistance rendered by our chaplains to the Council in the execution of its work. In more than many instances where strict and complicated military regulations hampered the program of our relief work, chaplains came to our aid. In the early stages of our food shipments their help in distributing packages was invaluable. Without their assistance our European commissioners and Bad Boll representatives would have experienced considerable

difficulty in securing proper transportation facilities, accommodations, and the like. Aside from being an invaluable aid to the Emergency Planning Council, our chaplains have substantially advanced the cause of Lutheranism in Europe and have not failed to further the name of the Missouri Synod among all those with whom they have come in contact.

Schlueter Manufacturing Company

A special vote of recognition and thanks is due the Schlueter Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. W. H. Schlueter, the Treasurer of our Synod, is president. At the peak of our relief activities his company made space and facilities available to us in his plant. Only because of these additional facilities was it possible for the Emergency Planning Council to send 275,000 eleven-pound food packages to Europe in the space of four years. Except for labor and necessary overhead charges the Schlueter Company facilities were given to our Synod free of charge.

Dr. H. Harms

Because Emergency Planning Council's relief work had gained such proportions during the last triennium, and because many contacts with European church officials could be made more readily through a representative of our Church on hand abroad, Dr. H. Harms was appointed in the early months of 1949 by Dr. J. W. Behnken as the Missouri Synod's representative abroad. While visiting the leaders and officials of the Free Church, *Landeskirche*, Breslau Synod, and other denominations, Dr. Harms was well received and accomplished much to further closer relationship between "Missouri" and the Confessional Church in Germany. His sincere, orthodox, and Christian spirit influenced all whom Dr. Harms visited abroad.

Special Thanks

We owe thanks to many organizations and individuals who have extended willing hands on more than one occasion for the work of the Emergency Planning Council. We owe particular thanks to the Walther League for the splendid job in rousing its some 3,000 societies to the cause of relief; to the Lutheran Women's Missionary League for its work of love, with its mountains of clothing, shoes, toys for children, its hundreds of layettes, and medicine kits, its heroic accomplishments in the orphanage program; to our fellow Lutherans in Canada, South America, Finland, Poland, China, Norway, Sweden, France, England. To all these we owe thanks for their encouraging co-operation.

To the executive members of the Emergency Planning Council, who for many years, especially the last three years, have so gener-

ously given of their time, energy, and thought — Dr. L. J. Sieck, Chairman, Dr. J. H. C. Fritz, Dr. J. W. Behnken, Dr. F. C. Streufert, Dr. L. Meyer, Dr. R. Caemmerer, Rev. A. Doerffler; to the members of the Board for European Missions for their wholehearted co-operation and co-ordination; to our staff of office workers, who, although working with a minimum of personnel, maintained a well-functioning program; to all of these the Church owes thanks.

To Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, synodical Treasurer, who, aside from offering part of his manufacturing plant for storage and packing facilities, has spent many hours giving counsel and advice in the interest of the Emergency Planning Council, we owe thanks.

To the thousands of consecrated Christian men, women, and children who out of love for Christ their Savior and suffering humanity have contributed a never-ceasing stream of gifts ranging from five cents to \$100,000 we say with deep-felt gratitude: "Thank you, and God bless you!"

Unfinished Tasks

Because of the great amount of time and effort the work of the physical and spiritual relief has demanded of the members of the Emergency Planning Council, we would much prefer to ask Synod to release the Council from further duties. However, there are certain phases of work among the displaced people and the twelve million refugees in Europe which must still be carried on. The members of our committee believe that they owe Synod the benefit of their experience in these fields during the past years. All other work in Europe should be under the jurisdiction of the Board for Missions in Europe. The Free Conferences should be continued as heretofore under the auspices of the President of Synod.

At the present time we are not requesting a resolution on the part of Synod for a special collection for further relief funds. We believe and hope that sufficient funds to take care of the most crying needs for continued relief will continue in a spontaneous flow of funds on the part of our Christians as they continue to be aware of the great spiritual and physical blessings which God has given unto us here in America over and above our fellow human beings in other parts of the world.

L. J. SIECK, *Chairman*

L. MEYER, *Executive Director*

Compiled by E. GEBAUER

[1011]

Forward European Relief Moneys to Free Churches

WHEREAS, The director of *Hilfswerk*, the charities division of the unionistic EKID ("Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland" Evangelical Church in Germany), has said: "We can say without exaggeration that the *Hilfswerk* is the most churchly of all endeavors of the Church. As to its construction, make-up, and its classification it is nothing else but Church. . . . In no sense of the word does it want to stand next to the Church and be something by itself. For the future of the *Hilfswerk* it is of decisive importance that this fact is correctly understood. . . . At all events the purpose of the *Hilfswerk* is to bring about a development of the Church into a brotherhood and to further this brotherhood as much as possible" (Cp. Wis. Synod. *Theol. Quart.*, July, 1948, p. 209); and

WHEREAS, Relief contributed by our people through the Emergency Planning Council has hitherto been given to, and administered by, the *Hilfswerk* of the unionistic EKID rather than to and through our Free Church brethren; and

WHEREAS, Our own orthodox brethren in Germany, members of the Lutheran Free Church of Germany with whom we are in fellowship, are the natural channels of our gifts and are in great need; and

WHEREAS, Holy Scripture says, "Let us do good . . . especially unto them who are of the household of faith," Gal. 6:10; now therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod instruct its Emergency Planning Council to forward all relief for Europe received from members of Synod to our Free Church brethren for administration according to their best judgment.

(Signed) (REV.) J. BERTRAM, Fort Dodge, Iowa

(REV.) A. T. KRETZMANN, Crete Ill.

(DR.) P. E. KRETZMANN, Cuba, Mo.

ZION EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHICAGO, ILL.

CARL G. KRUSE, *Pastor*

Signatures attested by (REV.) H. D. MENSING
Tinley Park, Ill., April 5, 1950

[1012]

Lutheran Hour Support

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Hour, Bringing Christ to the Nations, has by God's grace for seventeen years been privileged to render outstanding service to The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod in proclaiming the Savior's Gospel throughout the world and making our Church widely and favorably known as a Scripture-preaching, Gospel-loving, Christ-exalting denomination; and

WHEREAS, God's overflowing blessing has visibly rested upon this radio mission, so that at the time of the sainted Dr. Walter A. Maier's homegoing, broadcasts were carried each week in thirty-six languages over more than 1,100 stations, located in fifty-one different countries; and

WHEREAS, This gigantic activity has been carried on at a cost of approximately a million and a half dollars a year without any expense to Synod's treasury; and

WHEREAS, Present-day economic conditions make the continued financing of so vast an enterprise increasingly difficult; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Laymen's League through its Executive Board petition the synodical convention of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to urge all of our congregations to support the Lutheran Hour even more energetically and enthusiastically, on a regular and systematic basis, so that the blessed work of proclaiming the Gospel over the radio may continue to grow and flourish, to the glory of God, for the preaching of His Gospel, and the salvation of precious souls.

THE LUTHERAN LAYMEN'S LEAGUE

[1013]

**Permit Broader Committee Assignments
for District Presidents**

WHEREAS, The traditional concentration of District Presidents on Committee No. 1 at the convention of Synod unnecessarily restricts the general availability of their experience and judgment; be it therefore

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint them to the convention committees according to their special competence and interest.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT
B. HOLM, *Secretary*

[1014]

New District for South Idaho and Utah

To be included under Section V after [520]

WHEREAS, The congregations of South Idaho and Utah wish to form their own synodical District; and

WHEREAS, The Northwest District in convention at Snohomish, Wash., June 15—18, 1948, adopted the following resolution:

"It was voted overwhelmingly to grant a peaceful dismissal to the congregations of Circuit 4 (south of Salmon River in Idaho and east of the Pacific Time Zone in Oregon, requesting the privilege of establishing the Utah and Idaho District of Synod, pending the approval of the General Convention in 1950. Our District Board of Directors and Praesidium are to render every possible assistance to these congregations in their action to establish this new District and to work in harmony with the officials of the Colorado District (to which the Utah congregations now belong)"; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 1950, grant the privilege of the formation of the Utah-Idaho District.

THE NORTHWEST DISTRICT
VICTOR A. SCHULZE, *Secretary*

[1015]

Report of Board of Missions for the Blind

To be included under Section IV after [410]

Until the time of the Chicago Convention in 1947 the work of our Church among the visually handicapped was directed by our Board for the Deaf and the Blind. Because this work was of a very individual nature and often did not fit under the scope of the Board for the Deaf, and needed more individualized attention, Synod was memorialized to divide the work and assign the work among the Blind to a new Board. This was done by resolution of the Chicago Convention, and a new Board, consisting of Pastors Martin Strasen, Arthur Oswald, and Victor Selle, all of Milwaukee, and Messrs. Victor Miller, of Milwaukee, and Theodore Lay, of New York, was elected. To expedite the work of this Board, Synod also authorized the calling of an Executive Secretary in this Department. Since all but one of the Board members were from the Milwaukee area, Mr. Theodore Lay requested to be relieved of his appointment, in view of the distance that he lived from Milwaukee, and also the inconvenience this would entail in attending Board meetings. This request was granted and

another lay member, Mr. Ernest Berger of Milwaukee, was appointed by the President of Synod in his place.

After its appointment the Board devoted the first months to orienting itself in its work. However, while in the process of calling an Executive Secretary, Pastor Oswald had to resign as member of the Board in view of his election as District President of the South Wisconsin District. Next Pastor Strasen tendered his resignation in view of his acceptance of a call to South America. Efforts were made at once to fill these vacancies, but a considerable number of months elapsed before the membership of the Board was again completed. In place of these two men the President of Synod made the appointment of Pastors George Brueggemann and Erwin Tieman.

Appointment of Executive Secretary

As soon as the new membership of the Board had been acquainted with the work assigned to it the Board again proceeded with the calling of an Executive Secretary. The call was extended to the Rev. Walter Storm of Cleveland. Upon finding it impossible to leave his congregation, Pastor Storm expressed a willingness to serve on a voluntary basis, devoting one half of his time to the work in his congregation and the other half to directing the interest of our Church among the Blind, if we would supply him with an office secretary, while his congregation assumed the entire responsibility of calling an assistant pastor. To this the Board and also Synod's Board of Directors agreed. The spirit with which both Pastor Storm and his congregation have entered this plan, we believe, is most commendable and up until the present has proved a satisfactory arrangement.

One of the first interests of the Board after the appointment of the Executive Secretary was to co-ordinate its work with that of the pastors of our Church serving in communities which have State Schools for the Blind. There are fourteen such State Schools in which our Church is now serving. To encourage these men and to enlarge our interests in this field of service, a meeting of all workers was held in Chicago on November 15 and 16 of 1949. This meeting was the first of its kind in our Church circles and was thoroughly revealing in the understanding it gave to all of what has been done in the past and what can be done to serve especially the young people of our Church studying at the various State Schools. It also gave us insight into the general attitudes of Blind people and splendid contacts with men in both Government and State positions who know the work among the Blind, which should stand us in good stead in the future. Since that Chicago meeting the Mission Boards of various Districts have been con-

tacted with the one purpose of having them assign a contact pastor in their respective District through whom contact may be established in the individual State School and through whom the work of our Board may be cleared in each District. Through such contact pastors we are hopeful of keeping each District informed as to how our congregations might better serve any Blind which they have in their membership, and through such contacts we feel that also our subscription lists can be cleared in the various Districts with the possible thought of gaining any unchurched subscribers for our Church. We trust that in this program we shall have the co-operation of every District Mission Board.

Literature for the Blind

Since one of the primary means of conveying the messages of our Church to the visually handicapped is raised type, one of the primary interests of the Board from the beginning of its assignment was not only to continue and to improve our present publications but also to prepare new publications to be put into Braille. Before incurring any expenditure in the preparation and production of new materials, however, it was felt advisable to make a complete appraisal of what we have prepared in the past. This has now been done. To facilitate this study, ink print copies of our various publications have been prepared and the first step in new publications has been taken. This is the preparation in Braille of *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories* by A. Gross, eventually to supplant our present Old and New Testament Bible Stories. On the child level this new copy, it is felt, will be more meaningful than our previous text to the children we are serving in the various State Schools.

Another venture only recently undertaken is the production of our first Talking Book, placing H. W. Gockel's *What Jesus Means to Me* on a series of disks, or records. This is by no means a new method of instruction in work among the Blind but has before not been utilized in our Church. While the method of preparing a Talking Book is a rather costly venture, being about 40 per cent higher than Braille Printing, the need for this in the work of our Church has long been felt, since there are twice as many talking book readers among the Blind than Braille readers. Once this book is completed, it will be available to those requesting the same through our Chicago Library. If the response to this venture is favorable, we hope to enter this field of service to the Blind on a larger scale, since through this method even such as are unable to read by means of Braille and other raised types will have the advantage of much of the fine literature of our Church.

At the time our Board assumed its duties we were asked to consider the re-publication of our German Braille Bote, which had been published prior to the war primarily in the interest of the Blind in Germany, though also read by a considerable number in the States. While a list of prospective subscribers was given to the Board, it was felt that before re-entering this work the lists should be screened and that we should also try to co-ordinate this work with the work of our German Free Church. To date no satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at, though your Board still has the same under advisement.

The possibility of publishing literature in Spanish and Portuguese Braille for the Blind in Central and South America, referred to our Board for study, was also considered, but this, too, is being held in abeyance due to the difficulties which would be experienced at present in disseminating such literature. Should any need, however, present itself and ways be indicated as to how to carry through, your Board will be more than happy to entertain such recommendations.

Braille Press

The question of the purchase of a Braille press of our own was referred to your Board for study at the time of its appointment and was also considered by the Board on numerous occasions in consultation with individuals competent to judge the merit of such purchase in the interest of our Church. From all observations it seems that at least for the present the expense entailed both in the purchase and operation of such a press for the production of our literature would not warrant such purchase at this time. However, this matter, too, is still being given serious study, and the Board would appreciate any constructive suggestions which might help it in its true evaluation and final decision in the interest of our Church relative to this project.

Volunteer Workers

We wish to take this opportunity to commend the interest of various enthusiastic groups of women in our Church, especially in California, Michigan, Minnesota, and the Chicago area, who have done much to foster the work of our Church among the Blind by providing transcriptions of our literature in Braille and by offering other services through which the sightless can be helped. Especially in the Los Angeles area, a group of women has done much to serve the sightless in Germany through the transcription of portions of the Scriptures in German Braille which otherwise were unavailable to these persons since the war. We wish to encourage other groups in Synod seeking worth-while projects to

follow the example of these individuals and groups who have so unselfishly given of their time and talents to assist the visually handicapped, and the Board will be happy to offer new avenues of interest to anyone requesting the same. However, in the interest of a unified policy and program of the Church, your Board feels that all such efforts should always be cleared through those appointed by Synod to direct this work in its behalf.

Library in Chicago

The efforts of one who has quietly worked behind the scenes should also be mentioned, namely, those of Mrs. Victor Piehler, who serves as our Assistant Librarian. She has given much of her time to the preparation of books for our Library in Chicago and also to the entire cataloguing and mailing of those books requested from our Library by Blind readers. It might be mentioned that at present our Library numbers approximately 800 volumes, and its books are available free of charge and with free mailing to any Blind person requesting the same.

Some thought was given by your Board during the past triennium to the relocation of our Library facilities to the proposed new synodical building in St. Louis. However, when the rebuilding of the latter was held in abeyance, this idea was dropped and through the generous gift of the Women's Missionary League of Northern Illinois necessary repairs and improvements on our Library Building were made.

25th Anniversary of Work Among Blind

The year 1951 marks the 25th anniversary of the work of our Church among the Blind. From humble beginnings under the direction of the now sainted Pastor Kuntz (who was originally called by Synod to serve the Blind, served faithfully for 13 years, then retired, and was called to his eternal rest on November 3, 1949), assisted faithfully for years by Pastor O. C. Schroeder, who has carried on since Pastor Kuntz's resignation and still serves as Editor of our *Messenger* and *Herald*, and also as our librarian, this work has grown to a proportion which is recognized in circles outside our Church and which has also placed our Church in the forefront among churches serving the Blind. To both of these men our Church owes a debt of deep gratitude. In the light of the glorious blessings which God has given us through the efforts of all who have faithfully served in the interest of the Blind, this anniversary should not pass without fitting observance.

If as much work has not been accomplished during the past three years as some might expect, we beg your indulgence primarily

in view of the many difficulties which presented themselves during the past three years of your Board's service. We are confident that with a better understanding on the part of all Board members of the problems and needs of the visually handicapped, together with the interest and support of all those at present serving in this work, and also with the prayers of the membership of the Church, we shall be better able to serve and to enlarge the interests of our Church in behalf of the Blind during the next triennium.

BOARD OF MISSIONS FOR THE BLIND

VICTOR M. SELLE, *Chairman*

GEORGE BRUEGGEMANN, *Secretary*

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-FIRST
REGULAR CONVENTION
OF
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD



MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

JUNE 21—30, 1950

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTY-FIRST
REGULAR CONVENTION
OF
THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD
ASSEMBLED AT
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
AS THE TWENTY-SIXTH DELEGATE SYNOD
JUNE 21—30, 1950



Saint Louis, Missouri
CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE
1950

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

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FOREWORD

I N I

The forty-first regular convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod (formerly the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States) met at Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., June 21—30, 1950. Sessions were held in the college gymnasium every morning from 8:30 to 11:45 and in the afternoon from 1:15 to 5:00 o'clock. Two evening sessions were held, and on the last day the time had to be extended by having an afternoon session. Dr. J. W. Behnken, and occasionally one of the Vice-Presidents, presided at all these sessions. All matters coming before the convention were, with few exceptions, processed through the floor committees, the personnel of which is found in the PROCEEDINGS. Some of these committees met from two to four days prior to the convention to begin their work.

The addresses at the opening devotions were made by Dr. J. W. Behnken, Vice-President W. F. Lichtsinn, Vice-President Dr. H. Harms, Vice-President Dr. E. J. Friedrich, and the District Presidents J. H. Meyer, O. R. Harms, E. L. Roschke (in the memorial service), H. A. Gamber, A. H. Grumm, and H. W. Bartels, while other Presidents served as liturgists or conducted the afternoon devotions.

In the first session the convention was welcomed by the mayor of Milwaukee, Mr. Frank P. Zeidler.

The opening service was held at Trinity Church on Wednesday morning, June 21. Vice-President F. A. Hertwig preached the sermon, based on 1 Peter 4:7-11. The pastoral service was held at the same church on Tuesday evening, June 27, the Rev. Paul Fretthold of North Tonawanda, N. Y., preaching the sermon. Holy Communion was celebrated in this service. The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D., delivered the confessional address. On Sunday afternoon, June 25, a Convention Service, a mass gathering of about 8,000 Lutherans, was held at the New Arena in Milwaukee. The Rev. R. S. Ressmeyer of Baltimore was the speaker. The inspiring singing of the large audience and the anthems sung by the mixed chorus of about 500 voices added greatly to the solemnity of the occasion.

The two essays on the general topic: "He That Hath an Ear, Let Him Hear," delivered in the morning sessions, held the interest of the delegates and were received with sincere thanks. The speakers were Prof. Martin H. Franzmann of St. Louis and Dr. Martin Walker of Buffalo. They expounded and applied the Letters to

the Seven Churches in Asia Minor in the Book of Revelation, chapters 2 and 3. These essays are to be made available in pamphlet form and to be sent to all pastors and teachers as well as to all lay delegates.

Greetings were received from the Rev. A. F. Michalk, Alsace Lorraine, France; Ev. Lutheran Church of Australia; Ev. Lutheran Free Church (of Germany); the Southeastern District of the Ev. Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States; the Valparaiso University Guild; Dr. Martin Graebner, St. Paul, Minn.; General Conference of the India Mission; Ev. Lutheran Church of Nigeria, West Africa; Northern Wisconsin District of the Ev. Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States; Michigan District of the Ev. Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States; Norwegian Synod of the American Ev. Lutheran Church; Evangelical and Reformed Church; Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church; Minnesota District of the Ev. Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States; Lone Star District Walther League Convention; and the Lutheran Laymen's League.

Personal greetings were extended by Dr. John Salvner in behalf of the Deaf; Chaplain Martin Poch, Army, for his chief, C. Irving Carpenter; Chaplain Ray Hohenstein, Navy, for his chief, Staunton W. Salisbury; Chaplain Wm. Reiss, Air Force, for his chief, O. H. Barker; Chaplain Edward Kroencke, Veterans' Administration, for his chief, Ed. McDonald; and Rev. Stephen Mazak for the Slovak Church.

Greetings were to be sent to the International Walther League, in convention assembled at Denver; Dr. E. Seuel on account of his 85th birthday; and to the National Ev. Lutheran Church assembled at Sebeka, Minn.

On the last day of the convention the members of the *Praesidium*, the President and the four Vice-Presidents, were solemnly installed into office by Dr. E. J. Friedrich.

The daily minutes were written by Prof. Paul F. Bente.

Soli Deo Gloria

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

1 Cor. 15:58

By PRESIDENT J. W. BEHNKEN, D. D.

DEAR FRIENDS IN CHRIST:

Three years have elapsed since our Centennial Convention. They were years of exceptional and blessed activity. God graciously opened doors of wonderful opportunities for us. He made it very clear that He wanted our Church, which He blessed abundantly with purity of doctrine and with inward and outward growth for an entire century, to expand her mission work. The reports of our various boards reveal that we have entered many new fields both at home and abroad. We thank God for permitting us to be instruments in His hands for the extension of His kingdom!

However, the past three years have witnessed also some difficulties. We have had controversies within our own ranks. Instead of marching forward as a mighty army, with ranks closed, we have scattered our forces and weakened our efforts. As a result of it, some time of this convention must be devoted to controversial issues. We have reason to repent, to confess our sins, to ask God for forgiveness, and to address ourselves wholeheartedly to the work which the Lord has assigned to us. Permit me, therefore, under the gracious guidance of the Holy Spirit and on the basis of the text read to you to open our important sessions by focusing your attention on

Three Important Lessons for Our First Convention in a New Century of Synodical Work

1. *Unwavering Orthodoxy*
2. *Increasing Activity*
3. *Blessed Assurance*

1

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable" is the first lesson mentioned by the Apostle in his important conclusion to a very important chapter. What does St. Paul mean? Unquestionably the Apostle wanted the Corinthians to trust Jesus personally and wholeheartedly for their soul's salvation. But he has more than that in mind. The context will help us to get at the meaning.

St. Paul had reminded the Corinthians that he had declared unto them the saving Gospel. He said: "By which also ye are saved if ye keep in memory what I preached unto you." The only condition under which this would fail the Apostle mentioned, saying:

"unless ye have believed in vain." He had proclaimed that which he had received and had emphasized especially the death of Christ for our sins, also His burial and, above all, His resurrection. A feature which we must not overlook is that the Apostle stated twice that all this was "according to the Scriptures."

Whenever St. Paul proclaimed the Gospel of Christ, he met with very hostile opposition. That was nothing strange. Jesus Himself had encountered bitter enmity. The Jews refused to accept Christ as the Messiah and challenged His doctrine and His authority to teach. They knew that He had claimed repeatedly that He would rise again on the third day, and they actually sought to prevent this by making the tomb in Joseph's Garden secure. When despite all their efforts Christ arose and the disciples proclaimed the resurrection, these enemies raved and ranted and persecuted the church. When St. Paul preached the Gospel of the crucified and risen Christ to the Gentiles, some mocked and ridiculed him; some called him a babbler; others merely brushed him aside and dismissed every serious thought. All this influenced some members of the congregation in Corinth. Hence the Apostle felt constrained to rise to the defense of the doctrine of the resurrection. In fact, he was ready to permit everything to hinge on the resurrection of Christ. He knew that Christ's resurrection was the keystone in the arch of Christian doctrine. Everything depends on it. If it is not true, the whole structure falls and crumbles.

The Apostle pointed out a number of sad results if the resurrection of Christ were not a fact. He said: "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain." He added: "Yea, and we are found false witnesses of God." Again: "If Christ be not raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins." To this he added: "Then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished"; furthermore: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable." In other words, if the resurrection of Christ is not a fact, then there is no redemption for us; then we are trusting a deceiver rather than a Savior; then we still labor under the horrible burden and guilt of sin, for then there is no forgiveness; then there is no comfort and consolation for us at the graves of our loved ones, for they are hopelessly lost; then there is no hope for us in the hour of death, for there is no Savior to bring us into eternal life; then Christ would have been the greatest impostor on earth; then He would not be trustworthy, and we could not be certain about any of His teachings. Yes, if the resurrection of Christ is not a fact, the entire fabric of our Christian faith is torn to shreds and is altogether worthless.

However, St. Paul exclaimed: "But now is Christ risen from

the dead and become the First Fruits of them that slept." What wonderful relief and assurance these words contain! We are redeemed. Our salvation is certain. Christ's deity is established. His doctrine is true beyond a doubt. Now the Apostle could shout in triumph: "Death is swallowed up in victory. O Death, where is thy sting? O Grave, where is thy victory? . . . Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Because of this absolute certainty the Apostle urges: "Be ye steadfast, unmovable." Nothing is to cause the believer to yield, to waver, or to be moved away from the foundation. Despite the most vicious attacks of false teachers he should know that the foundation is firm. Christians may stand on the foundation with a sense and conviction of security. It will never fail them.

What an earnest lesson for us today! We know that the foundation which God has laid and which is firmly established by the resurrection of Christ is firm and solid. On it we should stand unmovable. God has been exceptionally gracious to our Church. He has granted and preserved for us purity of doctrine. He has graciously led us to accept every teaching of Scripture as divine truth. Every truth of Scripture is definite, certain, undeniable, established. We should not merely recognize this, but Luther-like also say: "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise." Not only should we guard against every denial of any truth of God's Word, but also against every compromise.

There is urgent reason for speaking thus. We are facing dangers. On the one hand, our generation, the third or fourth generation in our Synod's history, no longer considers matters of doctrine so seriously as did the fathers. There is very much doctrinal complacency. There is also some doctrinal indifference. Under such conditions it is extremely difficult to awaken consciousness of pure doctrine or any appreciation of it. Any warning against false doctrine or unionism as one of the chief dangers confronting the Church today is regarded by many as the voice of an alarmist. However, the danger confronts us. Nor must we overlook the danger of separatism, legalism, lovelessness, unbrotherliness. That tends to disunite and to tear apart. Unionism and separatism — one is as bad as the other. Has either of these troubled us? Have not both contributed to the controversy and the unrest which confronts us? May God graciously forgive our sins and transgressions and move us as brethren earnestly to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints and to remain steadfast and unmovable. God has entrusted the glorious truth of Scripture unto us, firmly established by the resurrection of our Redeemer. United in faith and loyalty to Christ, let us hold fast that which

we have. Remember, it is the Christ whose resurrection established all truth who said: "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you" and also: "If ye continue in the Word, then are ye My disciples indeed, and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." — God grant grace that also this convention may be steadfast, unmovable in its loyalty to God's Word. May God continue to bless our Church with unwavering orthodoxy!

2

A second lesson for our convention the Apostle states in the words: "always abounding in the work of the Lord."

Note well that St. Paul speaks of the work of the Lord. We must not lose sight of the fact that the work of the Church is not her own work nor of her own choosing, but strictly the Lord's work. The counsel of the Triune Godhead planned it in eternity. The salvation of the sinner, which was the purpose and objective of God's plan, demanded a staggering sacrifice. The Father had to sacrifice His only-begotten Son, lay on Him the iniquity of all mankind, demand of Him atonement for every sin of all men and exact of Him payment of the utmost farthing of mankind's enormous debt. In the fullness of the time Christ came and carried out every detail of God's plan. As our Substitute He fulfilled every demand of God's holy Law, suffered every punishment which the inexorable justice of God demanded, and sacrificed Himself on the accursed tree on Calvary's crest, and then furnished incontrovertible proof of the completion of His monumental task by His glorious resurrection from the dead. On the day of Pentecost the Holy Spirit solemnly and miraculously inaugurated the Christian Church by turning craven cowards into courageous confessors and by adding three thousand to the Church.

There can be no doubt that the planning and execution of our salvation as well as the establishment of the Church was God's work. You will note, however, that in the latter He employed His disciples. God, who could have done all of it personally or could have delegated it to His more than twelve legions of angels, chose to carry out His work through us. We Christians are called to work. We must have something to do. Faith must always be active. It cannot remain without works; otherwise it is dead. Hence God graciously grants us the privilege — and an undeserved privilege it is — to work in His kingdom.

However, though we work, it is the work of the Lord. He endows us with the proper gifts and talents. He makes new creatures of us and renders us willing to place these gifts and talents into His service. He provides the opportunities and the proper

motivation. St. Paul said: "A great door and effectual is opened unto me." Above all, it is God who graciously blesses our work in the Kingdom.

What does all this mean for our present convention? Much, very much indeed. Our Church faces opportunities for work in the Lord such as we have never faced before. God has opened many great doors and effectual for us. In the United States and Canada alone more than three hundred new mission stations were opened since our last convention. Our Synod's statistics reveal that over 71,000 adults were confirmed and received into membership during the past triennium. During the year 1949 practically 70,000 members were confirmed or reclaimed for our Church. However, there is still much land to possess. Many new promising mission stations beckon us today. Many, very many more children and adults should be won. We must train our people ever better to do personal mission work.

In foreign fields door upon door has been opened for us. It is most heartening and encouraging that during and since the last World War God permitted our Church to begin work in Panama, Guatemala, Venezuela, Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, New Guinea, and Japan. Everywhere, in these fields as well as in our missions in South America, in India, and in Africa, there is opportunity for expansion.

Our Church faces an enormous challenge, the greatest in her history. The reports of our various mission boards present a veritable Macedonian cry: "Come over and help us." They urge us most earnestly to settle our controversial issues, to set our internal affairs in order in God-pleasing manner, that we may be the better prepared to assume our obligations and be ready not merely to do the work of the Lord, but also to abound, to grow, to increase in it.

We have every reason to abound in fervent prayer for the work. When the enemies sought to silence the Apostles and cast them into prison, the congregation at Jerusalem met and joined in fervent prayer. St. Paul pleaded with his congregations to pray for him and his ministry. Even so we should pray for God's blessings upon our work in the Kingdom. We must confess that we pray altogether too little for our missions.

We have reason to abound in the training of pastors, teachers, and missionaries. The pronounced shortage of professional workers is keenly felt. This convention must weigh and consider proposals for the enrollment and training of more workers. God grant that we may approach this problem in the spirit of "abounding in the work of the Lord." It will require an increase in our contributions.

We must take that into account. But it can be done if we improve in Christian stewardship. As God grants us grace and vision and willingness to carry on the work, let us "abound in the work of the Lord."

3

The third lesson which God would impress on us is one of blessed assurance. The Lord says: "Forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." What a wonderful promise! Greater encouragement could not be given.

For our temporal work there is no promise like this. We know that sometimes our labor proves to be in vain. The farmer tills the soil, plants the seed, and cultivates the crop, but ultimately there is no real harvest. Why? It isn't a lack of labor, for he worked as hard as ever. But rain or sunshine failed at the proper time. — The laborer works hard and practices thrift and economy, but some prolonged sickness or death of some member of his family or some other misfortune befalls him, and as a result his labor seems to be in vain. — The businessman attends to all the affairs of his business with great efficiency, with wisdom, with diligence and with every proper precaution, but reverses set in, losses instead of profits result, and all his labors were in vain.

However, our work in the Lord is not in vain. It always brings results. In our church work we are not sowing ordinary seed, but that which is divine, not the temporal but the eternal. We have God's solemn promise: "As the rain and the snow cometh down from heaven and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth and maketh it bring forth and bud that it may give seed to the sower and bread to the eater, so shall My Word be that goeth forth out of My mouth; it shall not return unto Me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please and shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." The witness-bearing you do for Christ, the efforts you put forth to win souls for Christ, the prayers you send to the throne of God in behalf of missions in our own and foreign countries, the sums of money you contribute for the training of workers or the support of missions at home and abroad, the personal work you do in your local congregation, in your District or in the church at large is not in vain in the Lord.

Let no one think that this is altogether too rosy a picture. It is God's solemn promise, and He fulfills His promises. The Lord never forgets that the work of the Church is His work. Jesus wants us to know that He has a vital and active interest in the work in His kingdom. When He commissioned His disciples to do His kingdom work, He added: "And lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." The Holy Spirit, who proceeds from the Father

and the Son, is ever active in the Gospel and the Sacraments and through these means of grace converts sinners and thus fulfills God's promises.

"Forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." What a mighty incentive! What strong motivation to accept the challenging program which God has placed before us! Beloved delegates to the convention, let us pray God daily and fervently to bestow on us special grace and His Spirit's guidance that we may set our house in order, adjust our difficulties in a God-pleasing manner, carry out the assignment given us, venture to undertake big things for Christ, yes, abound in the work of the Lord, implicitly trusting God's solemn and definite promise, "forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." Amen. In Jesus' name. Amen.

PRESIDENT'S TRIENNIAL REPORT

The Constitution of our Synod, under the caption "Duties of the President" states: "At the sessions of Synod the President shall . . . give an accurate report to Synod of his administration." Permit me now to comply with this regulation.

When we consider the crucial days in which we live, the terrible unrest which obtains on earth, the fear and consternation which fills the hearts of men, the shocking indifference to God's truth which has crept into many churches, the internal difficulties in our own church body, we marvel at the grace and mercy of God and thank Him that He has continued to use us for the up-building of His kingdom. We realize that we have in no wise deserved His kind and gracious blessings.

During the past triennium our good heavenly Father in His wise and gracious providence has called to their eternal rest a number of men who during their life here upon earth served their Savior and our beloved Synod in special capacities. Our Committee on Miscellaneous Matters is herewith requested to give due consideration to this matter and to present appropriate resolutions to our convention.

Professors

Dr. Walter A. Maier
Dr. W. G. Polack

Former Professors

Dr. Henry B. Hemmeter
Dr. Theo. J. Engelder
Dr. Martin S. Sommer
Dr. H. F. A. Stein
Dr. C. W. Eifrig
Prof. George William Mueller
Dr. C. F. Brommer
Rev. C. A. Weiss
Prof. L. Steiner

District Presidents

Rev. Iddo C. Heinicke, Southern Nebraska
Rev. F. M. L. Nitz, Oregon and Washington

Former District Presidents

Dr. C. Henry Becker, Nebraska
Dr. Frederick Brand, Central Illinois, Dir. of Foreign Missions
Dr. Arthur J. Brunn, Atlantic, Vice-President of Synod
Rev. O. G. Cloeter, Iowa
Rev. Harry P. Eckhardt, English
Rev. P. Graupner, Ontario

Rev. Aug. F. W. Heyne, Central Illinois
Rev. Albert Jordan, North Dakota and Montana
Dr. H. W. Meyer, Minnesota
Dr. J. Schinnerer, Michigan
Rev. Robert Koehler, Minnesota

Others

Dr. Hy. W. Horst, Board of Directors
Dr. Paul Schulz, Board of Directors
Rev. F. Selle, Board for Home Missions
Rev. Erich Bertram, Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind
Rev. O. F. Engelbrecht, Synod's Committee on Secret Orders
Rev. W. C. Wangerin, Board of Appeals
Rev. E. C. Wegehaupt, Board for South American Missions
Rev. Geo. F. Schmidt, Army and Navy Board of World War I
Dr. Karl Kretzmann, Curator of Concordia Historical Institute
Rev. H. H. Feiertag, Superintendent of Wheat Ridge
Rev. A. H. Kuntz, Board of Missions to the Deaf and the Blind
Dr. A. J. Lutz, pioneer missionary in India
Rev. Geo. Naumann, pioneer missionary in India
Rev. Frederick Forster, pioneer missionary in India
Teacher Theo. Struckmeyer, Board of Foreign Missions
Dr. Walter Goetsch, Board for Higher Education
Mr. Theo. Doering, Board of Support and Pensions
Teacher Carl H. Meier, General School Board

Members of Boards of Control and Electoral Colleges

Rev. Paul Brammer, Electoral College, St. Paul, Minn.
Rev. A. C. Dubberstein, Electoral College, Winfield, Kans.
Rev. Karl Manz, Board of Control, Austin, Tex.
Rev. L. Nuechterlein, Board of Control, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. Wm. O. Schmidt, Board of Control, Concordia, Mo.
Rev. Carl G. Seltz, Electoral College, St. Paul, Minn.
Mr. L. Pinkepank, Board of Control, Concordia, Mo.
Dr. Paul Schulze, Board of Control, River Forest, Ill.
Mr. Eric Erdmann, Board of Control, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Julius Vogt, Board of Control, Concordia, Mo.

The Centennial Convention adopted a change in our Constitution pertaining to the name of Synod (Article I). This adoption was submitted by the Secretary to all congregations of Synod. Less than one third of the congregations reported a dissenting vote. As a result the official name of Synod now is THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD. This result was reported to all District conventions to give all an opportunity to make the necessary changes in their papers of incorporation.

The Centennial Convention resolved to establish the Florida District. The stipulations were that the geographical boundaries of this District be established only after thorough consultation with the Southern District officials and the Board for Home Missions. This resolution of Synod was carried out in the spring of 1948. Since the establishment of the boundaries resulted in the inclusion of a number of congregations in Georgia, the new District bears the name: The Florida-Georgia District.

Your President was called upon to carry out Synod's resolution with reference to filling a vacancy in the Vice-Presidency. The regulation of Synod reads: "A vacancy in any Vice-Presidency shall be filled by advancing the lower-ranking Vice-Presidents. The remaining vacancy shall then be filled by the President from the reserve list of nominations, that is, from the nominees left after the previous election according to the number of votes received." Since Dr. E. J. Friedrich received the next highest number of votes at the election in Chicago, he became the Fourth Vice-President of Synod when God in His wise and gracious providence called Dr. Arthur Brunn home.

Your President in conjunction with the Vice-Presidents appointed the committees and boards as outlined in the synodical *Handbook*. These appointments were published in our periodicals.

Article 6.25 designates that one of the Vice-Presidents of Synod shall be appointed by the President of Synod to serve on the Board of Control at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Vice-President Walter F. Lichtsinn was appointed to this position.

Quite a number of changes occurred in the membership of Synod's boards and committees. Vacancies were filled as follows:

Mr. Otto L. Viets was appointed to the Board of Control of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. L. Pinkepank.

The Rev. P. Janz was appointed to the Board of Control of Concordia College, Edmonton, Can., in place of the Rev. W. A. Raedeke, and Mr. A. C. Lechelt in place of Mr. Henry Enders.

Mr. Paul Neils resigned from the Board of Control at Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg., to serve on the District Board of Directors. Mr. Fred Wagener was chosen to fill the vacancy. Because of the death of President F. M. L. Nitz, President C. H. Bensene is now *ex officio* a member of the Board.

Because of the death of Dr. Paul Schulze, Mr. Walter Peckat was appointed to membership of the Board of Control at Concordia Teachers College in River Forest, Ill.

The Board of Control at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., lost the services of Mr. Oscar Doerr, who accepted a District office, and Mr. Frank Mueller, who resigned because he moved

to another State. These vacancies were filled by the appointment of Mr. L. C. Heine and Mr. W. A. Leppin.

Because of the change in the District Presidency, President H. A. Gamber succeeded the Rev. Robert Heyne as member *ex officio* of the Board of Control at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

The Rev. Leo Fenske was appointed to replace the Rev. L. W. Brandt on the Board of Control for St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

Because Mr. Paul G. Bouman found it impossible to serve on the Board of Foreign Missions, Mr. Louis Dau of St. Louis was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A number of vacancies had to be filled on the Board of Missions to the Blind. The Revs. George Brueggemann and E. Tieman were appointed to replace the Revs. M. Strasen and A. H. Oswald, and Mr. Ernest Buerger to replace Mr. Theo. Lay.

Because of illness the Rev. E. C. Fackler could not serve on the Board for Public Relations. The Rev. H. W. Gockel was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On the Board for Parish Education the Rev. E. A. Krause succeeded the Rev. P. W. Streufert. Mr. Fred L. Kuhlmann succeeded Mr. John Wegner, and Teacher E. C. Gutz succeeded Teacher George Brandt.

On account of the death of Mr. Theo. Doering and the resignation of Mr. George Halter, Messrs. Arthur H. Hahn and Alfred E. Handrich were appointed to membership on the Board of Support and Pensions.

Mr. John Luecke, elected to the General Church Extension Board, accepted membership on a Southern District board and was replaced by Mr. Elmer H. Fischer.

When Teacher George Stohlmann resigned because he was elected to a Western District board, Teacher Rudolph Baerns was appointed to fill this vacancy.

Dr. Theo. Hoyer declined reappointment to the Synodical Centennial Committee. Dr. H. M. Zorn was appointed to replace him.

At the request of the Committee on Allocation of Funds for Scholarly Research that its committee be augmented, Prof. Martin Coyner and the Rev. Roger Sommer were added to the committee.

After the Committee to Study the Matters of Marriage, Divorce, and Re-marriage and Related Subjects, as resolved by the Centennial Convention, was appointed, it developed that the work of this committee would overlap with the work of a subcommittee of our Board for Parish Education. Upon the suggestion of both groups these committees were merged.

The Survey Committee appointed according to resolution of Synod to investigate the entire field of social welfare in our Church

to ascertain the advisability of engaging a full-time executive secretary of social welfare made a favorable report to the Board of Directors. The suggestions were then passed on to the Fiscal Conference, since it involved financial allocations in Synod's budget. On account of the condition of the treasury the Fiscal Conference did not consider it wise to add this item to the budget.

Since our last convention the document of doctrinal agreement reached between the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the "Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche im frueheren Altpreussen" (Breslau Synod) was approved by the Faculty in St. Louis. Undoubtedly our convention will pass appropriate resolutions thanking God for the blessings bestowed and expressing its joy over the fact that we are now in pulpit and altar fellowship also with the Breslau Synod.

Since our last convention the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church of Germany and the "Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche im frueheren Altpreussen" (Breslau Synod) have conducted negotiations with other free churches in Germany. Dr. P. H. Petersen of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church reported that pulpit and altar fellowship is now a reality among practically all the free churches. A further report on this matter will be presented to our convention by Committee 3.

According to Article 11.23 in our synodical *Handbook*, paragraph h, the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, together with the President and the Vice-Presidents of Synod shall appoint or may terminate the appointment of the editors or the editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner*. The Faculty had acted prior to the last convention and then sought approval of the appointments upon which it had decided. In the fall of 1949, when the matter of new appointments or reappointments was up again for consideration, Dr. Arthur Brunn and your President in behalf of the *Praesidium* met with the Faculty. The *Praesidium* felt that a full-time editor for the *Lutheran Witness* should be appointed and that the editor need not be, yes, should not be a member of the Faculty. It is understood, of course, that the doctrinal contents of the *Lutheran Witness* and other periodicals of Synod must remain under the censorship of the Faculty. The *Praesidium* felt that the stipulations in the synodical *Handbook* which read: "The *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the editorship of the Faculty of the St. Louis Seminary" do not demand that the editor must be a member of the Faculty. Since there was a difference of opinion between the Faculty and the *Praesidium*, it was decided that Prof. Arthur C. Repp should be added to the group of editors, since Dr. Theo. Graebner had resigned after serving more

than thirty years. It was also agreed that this group should carry on the work until Synod itself interprets its regulations and decides whether or not it desires a full-time editor for our *Lutheran Witness* and whether he must be a member of the St. Louis Seminary Faculty.

At the Centennial Convention the following resolution was passed:

"WHEREAS, 'A Statement' as such no longer is a basis for discussion according to the 'Agreement' reported by the President; and

"WHEREAS, The issues raised by 'A Statement' and by memorials referring to 'A Statement' are being submitted for study to pastors and congregations on the basis of materials supplied by direction of the President; and

"WHEREAS, The subject matter is such as to call for time and patience, so that all pastors and laymen may have an opportunity to study the same in a quiet, earnest, and prayerful manner (a course which the Church should always follow); and

"WHEREAS, It is imperative that we continue on the foundation of God's Word, and God's Word alone; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the President continue to submit to pastors and congregations material for the Scriptural study of the questions at issue."

Prior to the 1947 convention the document *Sola Scriptura* had been mailed to all pastors. Since the convention the following documents: *The Doctrine of the Church*, *Theses on Fellowship*, and *Exegesis on Romans 16:17 ff.* were mailed to all pastors and teachers for study at their conferences and especially the last two also for presentation to their congregations. In some sections of Synod these guidelines were studied immediately. In other sections conferences are now studying them. In some instances the theses were well received. In other instances they were criticized. Some adopted them, others requested certain changes. For the sake of greater clarity and correct understanding the authors will make some changes, and these will be presented.

During the past triennium the question of Lutheran Union has been a matter of much concern to your President and Vice-Presidents. Undoubtedly things are happening with respect to Lutheran Union in various Lutheran bodies in America. Our convention in Chicago decided to continue negotiations with the American Lutheran Church. The Committee on Doctrinal Unity was reappointed, and its report is before our convention. To this permit me to add that in 1948 the American Lutheran Conference, composed of the American Lutheran Church, the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the

United Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Norwegian Free Church, passed a resolution which called for free conferences of all Lutherans. The National Lutheran Council was to be asked to implement these free conferences. In January, 1949, an unofficial committee of 34 men from the various bodies of the National Lutheran Council met in Minneapolis. The resolutions adopted at that meeting tended toward either a closer federation of the Lutheran bodies belonging to the National Lutheran Council or to an organic union of these bodies. Soon after that meeting your President received a request for a conference from some prominent men in some of these bodies. A meeting with two of these men was held, attended also by Dr. H. Harms. The question discussed at great length was the present situation in the Lutheran Churches of America, especially also whether the Missouri Synod would participate in free conferences if these could be arranged. Your President answered that the history of the Missouri Synod was the best answer. Dr. Walther and our other founding fathers were always ready for free conferences to discuss doctrine for the purpose of reaching doctrinal agreement. Briefly stated, our reply was that we were ready for bona fide free conferences where on the basis of Scripture and the Lutheran Confessions doctrinal agreement would be sought. The National Lutheran Council in its 1949 convention took no action with reference to free conferences. After this the President of the American Lutheran Church, Dr. Em. Poppen, sent an invitation to the Presidents of all Lutheran bodies for free conferences. He received only one or two affirmative answers. In his answer your President favored genuine free conferences.

After reporting this situation to the College of District Presidents in the spring of 1949, this body adopted the resolutions urging your President to extend an invitation to the Presidents of all Lutheran bodies to arrange free conferences. These invitations were sent. However, practically all the answers were negative, and no free conferences were held.

Soon after the convention in 1947 your President and Drs. L. Meyer and Martin Graebner visited conferences of the Evangelical Lutheran Free Church and the Breslau Synod and also spoke to many conferences of the various *Landeskirchen* in the different Western Occupation Zones of Germany as well as in Berlin. At that time we suggested the possibilities of free conferences. All concerned were interested. Arrangements were made to hold these meetings at Bad Boll in the year 1948. Free conferences were held again in 1949. Doctrinal matters, on the basis of our Lutheran Confessions, and, of course, also some practical issues were discussed. During 1949, members of the National Lutheran Council

also had a part in these free conferences. Also theologians of the Scandinavian countries participated. Representatives of all these church bodies presented doctrinal papers which were discussed thoroughly. It was refreshing and encouraging to find much agreement. On some issues, of course, there was no agreement. The Free Churches and the *Landeskirchen* requested a continuation of these free conferences. Arrangements have been made for 1950 free conferences in a number of places. At this year's so-called "Bad Boll" meetings, and this term now carries the connotation of free conferences, there will be no representatives of the National Lutheran Council. Its Executive Committee decided not to participate in these doctrinal discussions. We should remember our representatives in our prayers and ask God to guide and protect them and to give them wisdom and courage to bear witness to the truths of His Word. Let us invoke God's blessings upon these free conferences that they may bear God-intended fruit and result in ever-sounder Lutheranism.

During the past triennium all Districts of Synod conducted their District conventions. Your President and Vice-Presidents, and in some instances other especially appointed representatives, presented reports of the work of the church at large to these conventions. It is becoming ever more difficult to arrange for official representation at those District conventions which meet during the latter part of June. If at all possible, some of these Districts should give earnest and serious thought to the matter of meeting earlier in June or at some other time of the year.

With deep gratitude to God we should recognize the marvelous blessings which God has showered upon our Church and the great opportunities which He has placed before us. We face a tremendous challenge today, the greatest in our history. The reports of our various mission boards indicate that the Lord has opened doors for us at home and abroad in a measure such as we have never experienced before. The convention must give prayerful thought and attention to the reports of our boards and, as God gives grace, consecration, strength, willingness, and determination, must pass the necessary resolutions to go forward in this important work. — Right in line with our work of missions and the establishment of new mission stations we must give the same prayerful thought and attention to the report of our Board for Higher Education. The training of servants of the Word, both pastors and teachers, presents an enormous obligation which we must face in the name of our Lord. The training of workers and the sending of workers must go hand in hand. We must do the one and not leave the other undone.

Special attention must be called also to the expansion of our

work in the field of Parish Education. Under God's gracious blessings we have made fine progress. More and more of our congregations realize that Christian education must embrace all age levels. Thank God that our Christian day schools are recognized more and more as the best agency in the field of elementary education. However, there still remains much work to be done if we would carry out the program adopted at the last convention. We are grateful to God for His blessings upon the efforts to win more and more unchurched children for our schools, our Sunday schools, Saturday schools, and vacation Bible schools. It is a matter of encouragement also to note that our congregations are placing greater emphasis upon the establishment of Bible classes for the newly confirmed, for young people, and for the adults. Another feature of Christian education which should call forth special gratitude to God is the fact that greater and greater interest is shown in the establishment of Lutheran high schools.

An area of expansion for which we are deeply grateful is the work done by our student pastors under the able guidance of our Student Service Commission. More and more of our young men and women in secular colleges and universities are kept with the Church. Some are regained. A goodly number of unchurched students are being won for Christ.

During the past triennium regular meetings of the Fiscal Conference were conducted. A few years ago finances presented no special problem. During the past two years, however, the raising of the budget became more difficult. On account of this difficulty a special meeting of the Fiscal Conference was held during the early part of 1949. The Fiscal Conference asked the Board of Directors of Synod to give special attention to the matter of a Department of Stewardship and to engage sufficient manpower to carry on this work. The report of the Board of Directors indicates what was done. This convention must determine whether or not a Department of Stewardship should be created.

The raising of finances for the work of Synod has become more difficult because costs have risen, and as a result our budget is higher. Furthermore, the expansion of the work with which God has blessed us means greater costs. A Stewardship Council was appointed and instructed to acquaint our people better with the work of the church at large. We still have much to do in most of the congregations of Synod to arouse a greater stewardship consciousness in the hearts of our members. God does not ask more of us than we can do. When He graciously presents opportunities for the expansion of His kingdom, He also provides His people with the necessary funds to support that work. However, we must lead our people to realize that God has entrusted these

funds to them to be managed for the Lord, and with true Gospel motivation we must persuade them to do their proportionate share in the Lord's work. Our convention must concern itself with a very challenging financial program if the Lord's work is to go forward. One of the important lessons which we should emphasize is that financial contributions for the Lord's work should be made regularly throughout the year. Much more would be accomplished if we would not postpone these efforts until the close of the year.

We have different subsidiary organizations that collect moneys from our people. Because of overlapping of some of this work a Voluntary Council to Co-ordinate the Financial Efforts of these groups was formed. It is hoped that this arrangement will bring about a better understanding and will remove some of the confusion.

The convention will have the pleasure to hear a brief doctrinal essay at every morning session. Dr. Martin Walker and Prof. M. H. Franzmann will deliver one-half hour essays and present the important lessons contained in the Letters to the Seven Churches as recorded in the second and third chapters of the Book of Revelation.

On the basis of all the blessings of God which we have enjoyed, the outward and inward growth of our church body, the progress of our work despite all our weaknesses and shortcomings, we should thank God from the depth of our souls and praise Him for His long-suffering and kindness. Unquestionably God was with us, and we should bless His holy name.

Your President, as he has done at former conventions, herewith wishes to call attention again to the fact that we are assembled for a church convention. Our whole conduct and behavior throughout these days should give evidence of the fact that we are delegates of Christian congregations, chosen for the purpose of conducting the affairs of Christ's kingdom. Hence our meetings should be characterized by a spirit of kindness, brotherliness, and consecrated attention to the business before us. There should be no lobbying and no electioneering and no manner of propaganda behind the scenes. This would be altogether out of place and altogether unworthy of Christian delegates who are met to carry on the work of our Savior. If anyone approaches you and seeks to influence you by such an unworthy practice, you should put forth every effort to correct him. The business of our convention is and should be conducted in a very frank and open manner. If you have matters to present, you can first of all approach the respective committee and present your views. If need be, you will also be given opportunity to discuss the matter on the floor of the convention. It should therefore be a matter of honor with every one of us to avoid secret propaganda or political maneuvering

in the elections and in the other business of the convention. God grant that all may take these words to heart and that as children of God we may conduct our affairs under the gracious guidance of the Holy Spirit and according to the principles laid down in His Word.

Before closing the report, your President wishes to express his sincere thanks to all who co-operated with him during the past three years in the work of Synod. Especially does he wish to acknowledge gratefully the counsel and assistance given him by the Vice-Presidents, H. Harms, F. A. Hertwig, W. F. Lichtsinn, and E. J. Friedrich. In this connection special mention should be made also of the sainted Dr. Arthur Brunn, who was always ready and willing to serve his Church and his Savior. May God graciously reward him in the mansions of eternal bliss! Furthermore, grateful acknowledgment is herewith expressed to the College of District Presidents, who met repeatedly to discuss the ever-increasing problems which confront our church. Furthermore, the splendid co-operation given by Synod's Secretary, Dr. M. F. Kretzmann; the Treasurer of Synod, Mr. W. H. Schlueter; Synod's Board of Directors; Synod's Fiscal Office; Dr. L. Meyer of Synod's Office of Publicity and Missionary Education; the Fiscal Conference; and all boards and committees of Synod, is herewith gratefully acknowledged. May God graciously reward all for their untiring and unselfish service!

And now, brethren, we have work to do. The earnest and important business of the Church has called us to this convention. Let us address ourselves to the Lord's business in all faithfulness and with deep consecration. Let us ever remember that we are children of God and that we must be about our Father's business. May our heavenly Father grant us all a rich measure of His Holy Spirit and shower His divine benedictions on our convention!

CONVENTION ROSTER

(Officers and Representatives Who Registered)

Officers of Synod

President: Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.
First Vice-President: Rev. H. Harms, D. D.
Second Vice-President: Rev. F. A. Hertwig
Third Vice-President: Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn
Fourth Vice-President: Rev. E. J. Friedrich, D. D.
Secretary: Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.
Treasurer and Trust Officer: Mr. W. H. Schlueter

Board of Directors

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NORTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT*President:* Rev. A. H. Werfelmann

Circuit 1: Rev. V. Rickman; Mr. Eldred Johnson.
Circuit 2: Rev. O. A. Geiseman²; Mr. Erwin Leifer.
Circuit 3: Rev. Otto F. Arndt; Mr. Orville G. Thaler.
Circuit 4: Rev. H. Heinemann; Mr. Harold Markworth.
Circuit 5: Rev. Paul F. Huxhold; Mr. Walter Doederlein.
Circuit 6: Rev. C. G. Kruse; Mr. Ed. Toepper.
Circuit 7: Rev. Wm. L. Bartling; Mr. Charles M. Rudow.
Circuit 8: Rev. H. Laufer²; Mr. Elmore Boeger.
Circuit 9: Rev. A. E. Richert; Mr. Walter Kueffner.
Circuit 10: Rev. W. C. Vetter; Mr. Emil Seegers, Mr. James Hyland.
Circuit 11: Rev. C. J. Schuth; Mr. John Oncken.
Circuit 12: Rev. W. H. Vatthauer; Mr. Wm. Radtke.
Circuit 13: Rev. Carl F. Selle; Mr. Franklin Marten.
Circuit 14: Rev. T. W. Strieter; Mr. Edward Troike.
Circuit 15: Rev. H. J. Wunderlich; Mr. George Schultz.
Circuit 16: Rev. H. Oldsen; Mr. Martin Burger.
Circuit 17: Rev. Paul J. Danker; Mr. Arthur Hilgendorf.
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. A. H. Semmann.
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. M. Kluender.
Advisory Pastor, Group 3: Rev. J. M. Kempf.

Teachers

District 1: Mr. H. Bruening, Mr. Emil Marquardt, Mr. L. Pozehl, Mr. Otto-mar Kolb.²
District 2: Mr. H. H. Lipske, Mr. A. C. Wissmueller,² Mr. A. W. Bathje.
District 3: Mr. C. H. Kraemer, Mr. B. Zimdahl, Mr. N. Mattfeldt.

NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT*President:* Rev. W. E. Homann

Circuit 1: Rev. A. F. Schroeder; Mr. Theo. Harms.
Circuit 2: Rev. C. Hellmann; Mr. L. H. Knutzen.
Circuit 3: Rev. A. I. Grimm; Mr. Harry Paulsen.
Circuit 4: Rev. M. Reetz; Mr. Wm. Weiersheuser.
Circuit 5: Rev. A. Bostelmann; Mr. W. Freudenburg.
Circuit 6: Rev. A. R. Allmann; Mr. A. W. Utecht.
Circuit 7: Rev. L. A. Dale; Mr. Kasper W. Harley.
Circuit 8: Rev. A. H. Guettler; Mr. Herbert Wesch.
Circuits 9 and 10: Rev. George V. Weber; Mr. B. F. Aschwege.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. Peter C. Krey.
Teachers: Mr. W. H. Koelling, Mr. T. Kollmorgen.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT*President:* Rev. Carl H. Bensene

Circuit 1: Rev. Harold J. Gieseke; Mr. O. H. Loeschen.
Circuit 2: Rev. Felix E. Janssen; Mr. Paul Schwarz.
Circuit 3: Rev. George Reule; Mr. Harry Nierman.
Circuit 4: Rev. R. C. Muhly; Mr. Irvin Ehlers.
Circuit 5: Rev. Harry A. Kriefall; Mr. Paul Haug.
Circuit 6: Rev. Ernest F. Schwidder; Mr. Donald Larson.
Circuit 7: Rev. Everard Hinrichs; Mr. W. Schultz.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. Amos A. Schmidt.
Teacher: Mr. Arthur F. Zehe.

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT*President:* Rev. Otto Hoyer

Circuit 1: Rev. G. A. Chatt; Mr. A. W. Brueggemann.
Circuit 2: Rev. E. H. Lechner; Mr. Frazier Gutzman.
Circuit 3: Rev. W. A. Haefker; Mr. Karl W. Abel.
Circuit 4: Rev. Edmund Frank; Mr. Paul Theimer.
Teacher: Mr. E. P. Grefe.

ONTARIO DISTRICT*President:* Rev. W. O. Rathke

Northern Circuit: Rev. F. Messerschmidt; Mr. Ed. Kraft.
Southern Circuit: Rev. A. Huth²; —.
Eastern Circuit: Rev. Martin Schieman; Mr. Waldemar Bruer.²
Advisory Pastor: Rev. M. Weissbach.³

SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT*President:* Rev. Walter Nitschke
(Represented by Rev. Phil. Mueller)

Circuit 1: Rev. John E. Schwarting; Mr. Walter Sackreiter.
Circuit 2: Rev. L. J. Fuchs; Mr. Philip Spomer.
Circuit 3: Rev. R. W. Uecker; Mr. Walter Bierwagen.
Circuit 4: Rev. R. A. Wegener; Mr. Bern. Buntrock.
Circuit 5: Rev. Paul Schornack; Mr. Elmer Malthesen.
Circuit 6: Rev. Karl Lassanske; Mr. Joseph Krieger.
Circuit 7: Rev. H. T. Schmidt; Mr. Henry C. Huber.

SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT*President:* Rev. A. H. Oswald

Circuit 1: Rev. Martin W. Albrecht; Mr. Otto G. Liebenow.²
Circuit 2: Rev. Henry J. Eggold; Mr. Alfred H. Knief.
Circuit 3: Rev. Richard A. Jesse; Mr. Clarence B. Koepke.
Circuit 4: Rev. Felix Kretzschmar; Mr. Alfred Boedecker.
Circuit 5: Rev. Louis W. Mahnke; Mr. Ernst F. Mueller.
Circuit 6: Rev. Hans R. Tornow; Mr. Wm. Stauske.
Circuit 7: Rev. Walter W. Laesch; Mr. Oscar H. Bahr.
Circuit 8: Rev. Herbert W. Baxmann; Mr. Henry E. Schmitt.
Circuit 9: Rev. Alfred E. Wolkenhauer; Mr. Anton Lemke.
Circuit 10: Rev. Fred A. Schwertfeger²; Mr. Walter Luck.
Circuit 11: Rev. Herbert H. Ries; Mr. Henry Meyr.
Circuit 12: Rev. Karl Hauser; Mr. Otto Schulz.²
Circuit 13: Rev. Wm. T. Eggers; Mr. Walter Lindeman.²
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Prof. John F. Sullivan.
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Prof. Aug. Hardt.
Advisory Pastor, Group 3: Prof. Paul F. Koehneke.

Teachers

Circuit 1: Mr. Donald Behnken.
 Circuit 2: Mr. Martin A. Greunke.
 Circuit 3: Mr. Arthur C. Krieg.
 Circuit 4: Mr. Ed. H. Matthes.
 Circuit 5: Mr. Harry J. Schoessow.
 Circuit 6: Mr. Karl F. Wedel.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. R. S. Ressimeyer

Circuit 1: Rev. Adolf J. Stiemke; Mr. Lee M. Olszar.²
 Circuit 2: Rev. E. F. Engelbert; Mr. Lawrence L. Schwartz.
 Circuit 3: Rev. Karl H. Maier; Mr. Ralph Gran.
 Circuit 4: Rev. Carl A. Koerber; Mr. Darwin L. Sigman.²
 Circuit 5: Rev. Edgar G. Runge; Mr. J. H. Shealy, Sr.
 Circuit 6, Advisory Pastor: Rev. Melvin J. Holsten.
 Circuit 7, Teacher: Mr. Ernest E. Yungmans.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. M. W. H. Holls

New Orleans Circuit: Rev. A. Jehn; Mr. Charles Hantel.³
 Gulf States Conference Circuit: Rev. W. H. Symank; Mr. Wallace E. Morris.
 Circuit of All Other Louisiana Congregations: Rev. W. F. Wedig; Mr. M. E. Roos.
 Advisory Pastor: Rev. W. G. Kennell.
 Teacher: Mr. E. H. Heintzen.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. E. Mueller

Circuit 1: Rev. E. Ude; Mr. Richard Wunrow.¹
 Circuit 2: Rev. I. Hodde; Mr. Fred Woelke.
 Circuit 3: Rev. C. Bopp; —.
 Circuit 4: —; Mr. Paul M. Long.
 Circuit 5: Rev. R. G. Deffner; —.
 Circuit 6: Rev. W. C. Gesch; Mr. A. J. Schutte.
 Circuit 7: Rev. V. Neemeyer; —.
 Circuit 8: —; Mr. E. W. Miller.
 Circuit 9: Rev. Paul Hilgendorf; —.
 Circuit 10: —; Mr. Leo Marth.
 Advisory Pastor: Rev. G. H. Ferber.
 Teachers: Mr. Herman Meyerhoff, Mr. Paul Hedder.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

President: Rev. H. C. Welp

Circuit 1: Rev. C. E. Benning; Mr. Benjamin Timm.
 Circuit 2: Rev. Wm. E. Wessler; Mr. Arthur Hinke.
 Circuit 3: Rev. A. O. Gebauer; Mr. Wm. Maack.
 Circuit 4: Rev. P. F. Harre; Mr. Carl Streuter.
 Circuit 5: Rev. N. Hildebrandt; Mr. Victor Guebert.
 Circuit 6: Rev. R. C. Rist; Mr. Edwin Dierks.
 Advisory Pastor: Rev. A. J. Bueltmann.

Teachers

Group 1: Mr. A. G. Sommerfeldt.
 Group 2: Mr. F. J. Walther.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. F. Wegener

Circuit 1: Rev. W. W. Koenig; Mr. Ralph Baker.
 Circuit 2: Rev. F. Falkenroth; Mr. Martin Zwick.
 Circuit 3: Rev. C. Long; Mr. Walter Kupke.
 Circuit 4: Rev. A. H. Wagner; Mr. O. R. Simonson.
 Circuit 5: Rev. A. Becker; Mr. Emil Buehler.
 Circuit 6: Rev. A. Popp; Mr. Carl Gratopp.
 Circuit 7: Rev. K. H. Evers; Mr. Elmer Kath.²
 Circuit 8: Rev. L. E. Vogel; Mr. Henry Brott.²
 Circuit 9: Rev. H. Inselmann; Mr. Arthur Jagels.
 Circuit 10: Rev. Theo. Vogel; Mr. Harm Johnson, Jr.
 Circuit 11: Rev. W. Heddrich; Mr. Fred C. Hermes.
 Circuit 12: Rev. R. Leege; Mr. Henry Folchert.³
 Advisory Pastor: Rev. A. G. Ahlman.

Teachers

Group 1: Mr. E. Christjaener.
 Group 2: Mr. J. E. Blasig.
 Group 3: Mr. O. H. Sunderman.

TEXAS DISTRICT

President: Rev. Oliver R. Harms

Circuit 1: Rev. Martin Hartenberger; Mr. Waldemar A. Gehring.
 Circuit 2: Rev. J. A. Birnbaum; Mr. Martin Luker.
 Circuit 3: Rev. W. E. Dorre; Mr. G. R. Wotawa.
 Circuit 4: Rev. A. H. Hoyer; Mr. Wm. A. Rea.
 Circuit 5: Rev. L. Werner; Mr. Elmer Werner.
 Circuit 6: Rev. E. H. Sanders; Mr. Adolf Muenker.
 Circuit 7: Rev. W. E. Meyer; Mr. E. R. Frosch.
 Circuit 8: Rev. A. F. Jesse; Mr. John H. Dallmann.
 Circuit 9: Rev. L. Karcher; Mr. Paul Teinert.
 Circuit 10: Rev. O. C. Schreiner²; Mr. R. E. Neumann.
 Circuit 11: Rev. E. A. Wolf; Mr. Walter Taylor.
 Advisory Pastor: Rev. H. H. Quitmeyer.
 Teacher: Mr. Alfred Geisler.

WESTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. E. L. Roschke

Circuit 1: Rev. Robert Jank; Mr. Paul H. Ahrens.
 Circuit 2: Rev. W. F. Dommer; Mr. Leo A. Roth.
 Circuit 3: Rev. W. Dierking; Mr. Arthur Koehser.
 Circuit 4: Rev. F. Kauth; Mr. Fred Dodel.
 Circuit 5: Rev. Rud. H. C. Meyer; Mr. Vernon Shertel.
 Circuit 6: Rev. Geo. A. Loose; Mr. Elmer Blumenkamp.
 Circuit 7: Rev. L. Niemoeller; Mr. E. T. Bradtke, Mr. Fred J. Niebruegge.
 Circuit 8: Rev. G. P. Dobberfuhr; Mr. Martin F. Mueller.³
 Circuit 9: Rev. Otis Lang; Mr. Wm. Steinbrueck.
 Circuit 10: Rev. Otto Graebner; Mr. Rudolph Moentmann.
 Circuit 11: Rev. Alf. C. Schmalz; Mr. Norman Fischer.
 Circuit 12: Rev. W. J. Gieselmann; Mr. C. H. Bruns.
 Circuit 13: Rev. Wm. Hepting; Mr. Wm. Heins.
 Circuit 14: Rev. Carl Roschke; Mr. Otto Henning.
 Circuit 15: Rev. L. Wyssmann; Mr. John Dunn.
 Circuit 16: Rev. E. W. Callies; Mr. Alva Vester.
 Circuit 17: Rev. Victor Brugge; Mr. George Essig.
 Advisory Pastor: Rev. Martin E. Nees.

Teachers

Mr. L. H. Becker, Mr. Geo. Stohlmann, Mr. Philip Roesel, Mr. E. Hellwege,
 Mr. Theo. Gassner, Mr. Wm. H. Cholcher, Mr. E. B. Schaefer, Mr. L. J.
 Dierker.

Tabular Survey

Synodical Districts	Delegates Present						Delegates Absent					
	Voting			Advisory			Vot'g			Advisory		
	Pastors	Lay Delegates	Totals	Presidents or Vice-Presidents	Pastors	Teachers	Totals	Pastors	Lay Delegates	Pastors	Teachers	Totals
1. Alberta and British Columbia	4	4	8	1			1					
2. Argentine				1			1					
3. Atlantic	14	13	27	1	3	2	6					
4. Brazil				1			1					
5. California and Nevada	6	6	12	1	1	1	3					
6. Central	24	23	47	1	5	7	13					
7. Central Illinois	11	10	21	1	1	3	5	1	1	3	5	
8. Colorado	5	5	10	1	1	1	3					
9. Eastern	11	10	21	1	1	1	3					
10. English	14	14	28	1			1	1				
11. Florida-Georgia	2	2	4	1			1					
12. Iowa East	10	9	19	1	1		2					
13. Iowa West	11	8	19	1	1	1	3			1	1	
14. Kansas	10	10	20	1	1	1	3	3				3
15. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	5	4	9	1			1					
16. Michigan	17	16	33	1	1	8	10					
17. Minnesota	28	24	52	1	2	3	6			1	1	
18. Montana	2	2	4	1			1			1	5	
19. North Dakota	7	6	13	1			1					
20. North Wisconsin	10	10	20	1	1	2	4	1				1
21. Northern Illinois	17	17	34	1	3	8	12					
22. Northern Nebraska	9	9	18	1	1	2	4			2	2	
23. Northwest	7	7	14	1	1	1	3					
24. Oklahoma	4	4	8	1			1					
25. Ontario	3	2	5	1			1					
26. South Dakota	7	7	14	1			1	1				1
27. South Wisconsin	13	13	26	1	3	6	10					
28. Southeastern	5	5	10	1	1	1	3					
29. Southern	3	2	5	1	1	1	3	1				1
30. Southern California	7	5	12	1	1	2	4	1				1
31. Southern Illinois	6	6	12	1	1	2	4					
32. Southern Nebraska	12	11	23	1	1	3	5	1				1
33. Texas	11	11	22	1	1	1	3					
34. Western	17	16	33	1	1	8	10	1				
Boards and Committees												
General Officials							71					
Boards of Control							23					
Faculties							11					
Totals	312	291	603	34	32	68	291	18	2	8	26	

Besides those absent, there were 5 circuits who did not report the names of their delegates.

New Members

By accepting the report of Committee 16, Synod received a number of congregations, pastors, and teachers into membership with the respective Districts. The following report was submitted and adopted:

1. Congregations

The following congregations have applied for membership in Synod:

1. Grace Lutheran Church, Grass Valley, Calif., into the California and Nevada District.
2. First Lutheran Church, Willows, Calif., into the California and Nevada District.
3. The Lutheran Church of the Resurrection, St. Paul, Minn., into the English District.
4. Redeemer Lutheran Church, San Bernardino, Calif., into the English District.
5. Grace Lutheran Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., into the English District.
6. Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jefferson City, Mo., into the Western District.
7. Immanuel Lutheran Church, Fargo, N. Dak., into the North Dakota District. Constitution approved with suggested minor changes in the by-laws.

The constitutions of these congregations had been examined and approved by the respective District Committees on Constitutions.

The revised constitution and by-laws of Trinity Lutheran Church, Faribault, Minn., was ratified at this convention.

2. Pastors and Teachers

The respective District Presidents recommend the following pastors and teachers to be received into Synod:

Atlantic District. Pastor: Clarence Kuehn.

California and Nevada District. Pastors: Melvin Bittner, Orval Oswald.

English District. Teacher: Clarence Goldenstern.

Minnesota District. Pastors: Eugene Eckhardt, Wilbur Franzmeier, Ottis Sauls.

Northern Illinois District. Pastor: Robert Schroeter.

Northern Nebraska District. Pastors: Donald A. Christiansen, Robert Hackler, James W. Mack, Robert W. Olson, Marcus Zill. Teacher: Richard E. Gibeson.

Southern Nebraska District. Pastors: William Fischer, Walter E. Holm, E. George Becker.

Western District. Pastors: Edward L. Schneider, Martin Keck, E. Pennekamp, Walter Gauger, David R. Williams, James Fehner, Antonio Gianvittorio, William Wittrock, Jr., David L. Voorhees.

Pastors transferred from Slovak Synod: Jaroslav Pelikan, Ph.D., Thomas Urban.

Officers and Boards Elected for Three Years

A. GENERAL OFFICERS

President: The Rev. J. W. Behnken, D.D.

First Vice-President: The Rev. H. Harms, D.D.

Second Vice-President: The Rev. F. A. Hertwig

Third Vice-President: The Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn.

Fourth Vice-President: The Rev. A. H. Grumm, D. D.

Secretary: The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.

Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Schlueter

Board of Directors: The President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, *ex officio*; Revs. E. J. Friedrich, D. D., O. A. Geiseman, S. T. D., and Oliver Harms; Messrs. Clarence Amling, John W. Boehne, Jr., Henry Buck, E. J. Gallmeyer, Theo. H. Schlake. *Honorary Member:* Dr. E. Seuel.

Statistician and Chronologist: The Rev. Armin Schroeder

Transportation Secretary: The Rev. Martin Piehler, D. D.

B. BOARDS OF CONTROL

Ex officio, the President of the respective District

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.: Revs. F. Niedner, D. D., John Oppinger, G. W. Wittmer; Messrs. Oscar Brauer, John Fleischli, T. Heinicke, Charles Lottman, Herbert Waltke.

Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.: Rev. B. Selcke, D. D.; Messrs. O. H. Droste, H. M. Olsen, J. C. Rodenburg.

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Rev. Paul Kluender; Teachers A. R. Roschke, E. H. Ruprecht; Messrs. Dr. Waldemar Link, F. O. Linstead, Walter Peckat.

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.: Rev. Fred Worthmann; Teachers E. A. Buchholz, E. Charles Mueller; Messrs. Arthur C. Bek, Fred A. Koltermann, Len C. Heine, W. A. Leppin, E. T. Miessler.

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.: Rev. Edgar P. Schmidt; Messrs. Robert Berning, Clarence Brenner, Robert Moellering.

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Felix Kretzschmar; Messrs. Eric Erdmann, Jr., Ed. Pritzlaff, John Sichling.

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.: Rev. Herman Winter; Messrs. Herbert Kuhn, Henry Neils, Charles Thoele.

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.: Rev. Oscar Tiemann; Messrs. Edwin Pape, Alfred Schreiner, O. L. Viets.

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.: Rev. L. S. Wagner; Messrs. James Kemp, Charles Nehring, L. H. W. Rabe.

St. John's Lutheran College, Winfield, Kans.: Rev. Leo Fenske; Messrs. A. Brueggemann, Leonard Sauer, Walter Wulf.

Concordia Junior College, Portland, Oreg.: Rev. Carl F. Nitz; Messrs. Victor Brandt, A. H. Raasch, George Udy.

California Concordia, Oakland, Calif.: Rev. Victor Am End; Messrs. H. Lembke, Edwin Meese, Albert Theiss.

Lutheran Concordia College of Texas, Austin, Tex.: Rev. W. E. Meyer; Messrs. R. Leschber, Paul Nerger, Albert Schulz.

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alta., Can.: Rev. Philip Janz; Messrs. John Kulak, Clarence Kuhnke, Adolph Lechelt.

Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil: Rev. George Muller; Messrs. S. Lehenbauer, A. Nickel, Hugo Wagner.

Concordia Seminary, Villa Ballester, Argentina: Rev. J. P. Horn; Messrs. F. Ahnert, M. Donner, Ed. Ristau.

C. MISSION BOARDS

Board for Home Missions in North and South America: Revs. Henry Blanke, Walter Dorre, Arthur Haake, Elmer Haserodt, George Kuechle; Messrs. Ferd. Korneffel, Ed. T. Schumm, Otto Steinwart, Paul Vetter.

Board for Foreign Missions: Revs. Robert G. Lange, Herbert Berner, Paul Mehl, Theophilus Strieter; Profs. Wm. F. Arndt, D. D., H. O. A. Keinath, Ph. D.; Teacher John Runge; Messrs. Louis Dau, Lawrence Holt, Louis Prange.

Board for Missions to the Deaf: Revs. W. A. Buege, Otto H. Lottes, Charles Niemann; Messrs. Wilbur Decker, George Kruse.

Board for Missions to the Blind: Revs. George Brueggemann, Victor Selle, Erwin Tiemann; Messrs. Ernest Berger, Victor H. Miller.

Board for European Affairs: Revs. Aug. F. Bobzin, Louis T. Buchheimer, Walter C. Daib; Messrs. Albert Beyer, Fred Schuermann.

D. VARIOUS BOARDS

Church Extension Board: Revs. Martin Haendschke, Theo. Roschke; Teachers W. O. Brauer, Rudolph Baerns; Messrs. Walter Kroehnke, Elmer Fischer.

Board of Support and Pensions: Revs. O. Fedder, Bernard Janssen, Carl Pfothenhauer; Teachers E. A. Groth, A. W. Obermann; Messrs. Wm. Fenske, Howard Goetz, A. H. Hahn, A. Handrich, A. C. Sommer.

Board of Appeals: Revs. Martin E. Mayer, Kurt Daib, H. J. A. Bouman; Profs. Paul Koehnecke, Erwin Schnedler, Albert J. Moeller; Teacher Leonard Dierker; Messrs. Oscar T. Doerr, Carl Thrun, M. F. Lobitz, W. H. Kroeger.

Board of Directors for Concordia Publishing House: Rev. Kenneth R. Hoffmann; Teacher Theo. Gassner; Messrs. Harvey Kopp, Wm. Lahrmann.

Board for Parish Education: Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, Ph. D.; Revs. Edward Krause, C. T. Spitz; Teachers Ewald C. Gutz, Paul W. Lange, John C. Pfitzer; Messrs. Rex Becker, Fred L. Kuhlmann, Robert Steinmeyer.

Board for Young People's Work: Rev. Clarence Peters; Prof. L. W. Spitz, Ph. D.; Teachers Homer C. Gruber, Paul W. Jabker; Mr. Gilbert Muchow.

Board for Visual Aids: Rev. H. A. Bielenberg, Karl Maier; Teachers (Prof.) C. T. Brandhorst, Walter F. Steinberg; Messrs. T. G. Eggers, M. L. Stoeppelwerth, Ernest Tiemann.

Student Service Commission: Rev. Walter Birkner; Prof. E. M. Plass; Mr. H. J. Meier.

Selections Committee for Nominations Committee, 1953: Revs. Aug. Bobzin, Wm. Drews, O. A. Sauer; Teacher Ernest Yunghans; Messrs. Edwin Hilgendorf, John Pohlmann, Alwin Wulf.

Committees

The reports and memorials to Synod as contained in the book of *Reports and Memorials*, also including a large number of unprinted overtures, were submitted by the President of Synod to twenty committees, as reported in the official organs of Synod. These committees are listed below:

Committee 1: Seminaries and Colleges

The District Presidents (with a few exceptions).—Synod's Board of Directors.—Pastors: Birkner (Cent.), Wetzel (Cent. Ill.), Miller (Mich.), Strieter (N. Ill.), Jesse (S. Wis.), Koenig (S. Nebr.), Meyer (Tex.).—Laymen: Geuder (Atl.), Kroeger (Engl.), Piere (Minn.), McCarty (East.), Lange (N. Wis.).—Teachers: Paul (Iowa E.), Roesel (West.).—Professors: Sieck, Barth, Hausmann, Kruse. Chairman, Vice-President W. F. Lichtsinn.

Committee 2: Missions

Pastors: Gabert (Al.-Br. Col.), Zschoche (Cent.), Milke (East), Schildt (Mich.), Baumann (Minn.), Schrader (N. Dak.), Nau (N. Wis.), Semmann (N. Ill.), Schmidt (Northw.), Huth (Ont.), Schwarting (S. Dak.), Albrecht (S. Wis.), Wedig (South.), Harre (S. Ill.), Hartenberger (Tex.), Jank (West.).—Laymen: Weber (Atl.), Rutz (Cent.), Rubin (Cent. Ill.), Schwartz (Engl.), Steenbock (Iowa W.), May (Kans.), Campbell (Man.-Sask.), Eggerstedt (Mich.), Medack (Cal.-Nev.), Weiersheuser (N. Nebr.), Lietz (Okla.), Shealy (Southeast.), Maack (S. Ill.), Hermes (S. Nebr.), Bahr (S. Wis.), Dunn (West.), Borcharding (Iowa E.), Neumann (Tex.).—Teachers: Prigge (Mont.), Bruening (N. Ill.), Blasig (S. Nebr.), Meyerhoff (S. Cal.).—Professors: Sohn, Steege, Wahlers, A. Meyer.—Presidents: Beckmann, Hasse, Rathke. Chairman, Vice-President Dr. H. Harms.

Committee 3: Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters

Pastors: A. G. Dick (Atl.), Krueger (Cent.), Domsch (Iowa W.), Linn (Mich.), Schedler (N. Wis.), Hellmann (N. Nebr.), Reule (Northw.).—Laymen: Wulf (Kans.), Blume (N. Dak.), Knief (S. Wis.), Spomer (S. Dak.), Woelke (S. Cal.), Luker (Tex.).—Teachers: Grotelueschen (N. Wis.), Matthes (S. Wis.).—Professors: J. T. Mueller, M. Naumann, Fuerbringer. President J. H. Meyer. Chairman, Prof. A. H. Schwerdmann.

Committee 4: Parish Education

Pastors: Schwertfeger (S. Wis.), Pickelman (Cal.-Nev.), Boester (Cent.), Leimer (Engl.), Gibson (Fla.-Ga.), Bostelmann (N. Nebr.).—Laymen: Swain (Atl.), Wiemer (Iowa W.), Boeger (N. Ill.), Gratopp (S. Nebr.), Morris (South.).—Teachers: Heidemann (C. Ill.), Nickel (East.), Schulz (Cent.).—Professors: Repp, Bickel.

Committee 5: Young People's Work

Pastors: Voss (Atl.), Fackler (Engl.), Zehnder (Kans.), Uetzmann (Minn.).—Laymen: Iverson (Cal.-Nev.), Beelke (East.), Thaler (N. Ill.), Blumenkamp (West.).—Teachers: Luebke (Mich.), Bleke (N. Wis.).—Professor: Beto.

Committee 6: Constitutional Matters

Pastors: Hofmann (Cent.), Schuelke (Cent. Ill.), Schulz (Colo.), Frincke (East.).—Laymen: Zimmermann (Engl.), Schmidt (Iowa E.), Klautsch (Mich.), Schuster (N. Wis.).—Teacher: Tiemann (Cal.-Nev.).—Professor: Moeller.—Chairman, President W. H. Meyer.

Committee 7: Lodges and Boy Scouts

Pastors: Schumm (Cent.), Loesel (Kans.), Wunderlich (N. Ill.).—Laymen: Hantelman (Iowa W.), Dielman (Cent.), Schwab (Mich.).—Teacher: Marquardt (N. Ill.).—Professor: Hoyer.

Committee 8: Publications

Pastors: Schuknecht (Cent.), Hartmann (Engl.), Koehler (Man.-Sask.), Wegener (S. Dak.), Meyer (West.).—Laymen: Schaper (Engl.), Jagow (Minn.), Mueller (N. Wis.), Marten (N. Ill.), Dittmer (Cent.).—Teachers: Juergensen (Kans.), Yungmans (Southeast.).—Professors: Schick, Rupprecht.

Committee 9: Hymnology and Liturgics

Pastors: Klausung (Cent.), Iten (Iowa E.), Schroedel (Minn.), Werfelmann (Mont.), Guettler (N. Nebr.).—Laymen: Markworth (N. Ill.), Backs (S. Ill.), Shertel (West.).—Teachers: Miller (Atl.), Manske (Cent.), Senne (Mich.), Nitschke (Minn.), Hellwege (West.).—Professors: Buszin, N. Gienapp.

Committee 10: Catechism

Pastors: Oldsen (N. Ill.), Brauer (Cent.), Pautsch (C. Ill.), Kleindienst (East.), Koehler (Minn.).—Laymen: Hohmann (Cent.), Ehman (Mich.), Schutte (S. Cal.), Moentmann (West.), Jagels (S. Nebr.).—Teachers: Glaess (Mich.), Behnken (S. Wis.).—Professors: Guebert, Schmieding.

Committee 11: Finances

Pastors: Baxmann (S. Wis.), Trumpoldt (East.), Zschoche (Iowa W.), Richert (N. Ill.), Gebauer (S. Ill.), Frank (S. Nebr.), Wyssman (West.).—Laymen: Junker (Cent. Ill.), Schmidt (Cent.), Heiden (Iowa E.), Klomp (Mich.), Bierwagen (S. Dak.), Folkmann (Al.-Br. Col.).—Teacher: Geihlsler (Tex.).—Professor: Rehwinkel.

Committee 12: Support and Pensions

Pastors: Eynon (Iowa W.), Zehnder (Mich.), Schuett (Minn.), Frank (Okla.).—Laymen: Ludke (Atl.), Caston (Cent.), Zelle (Cent. Ill.), Brockmeier (Engl.), Freudenburg (N. Nebr.), Frosch (Tex.), Dodel (West.).—Teachers: Karth (Minn.), Cholcher (West.).—Professor: Witte.

Committee 13: Publicity

Pastors: Weber (N. Nebr.), Barth (Cent.), Brehm (Mich.), Riedel (N. Dak.).—Laymen: Kueffner (N. Ill.), Koepke (S. Wis.), Henning (West.).—Teacher: Walther (S. Ill.).—Professors: Caemmerer, Foelber.

Committee 14: Miscellaneous

Pastors: Chatt (Okla.), Naumann (Cent.), Kuehnert (Cent. Ill.), Yoss (Engl.), Weiss (Iowa W.).—Laymen: Braun (Kans.), Rudow (N. Ill.), Timm (S. Ill.), Roth (West.), Brott (S. Nebr.).—Teacher: Bredehoft (Mich.).—Professor: Wuerffel.

Committee 15: Credentials and Registration

Pastors: Eggold (S. Wis.), Mahnke (S. Wis.).—Laymen: Boedecker (S. Wis.), Mueller (S. Wis.).—Teacher: Wedel (S. Wis.).

Committee 16: Application for Membership

Pastors: Kringel (Engl.), Luebke (Mich.).—Laymen: Preusch (Atl.), Thiede (Cent. Ill.).—Teacher: Kollmorgen (N. Nebr.).

Committee 17: Nominations

Pastors: Fretthold (East.), Geiseman (N. Ill.), Jesse (Tex.), Muhly (Northw.), Proehl (Engl.), Reinboth (Cal.-Nev.), Umbach (Atl.).—Laymen: Henkel (Colo.), Long (S. Cal.), Metzger (Mich.), Miller (Southeast.), Ritter (Minn.).—Teachers: Gassner (West.), Heintzen (South.), Hillmann (Iowa W.).

Committee 18: Elections

Pastor: Engelbert (Southeast.).—Layman: Johnson (N. Ill.).—Teacher: Sommerfeldt (S. Ill.).

Committee 19: Excuses

Pastors: Hobratchsk (Kans.), Speckmann (Mich.), Rathjen (N. Wis.), Bopp (S. Cal.).—Laymen: Menge (Engl.), Schutte (Minn.), Larson (Northw.), Bruer (Ont.).—Teacher: Lipske (N. Ill.).

Committee 20: Appeals

The convention elected the following as a nominating committee for the various appeals committees: Pastors: Karl H. Maier (Southeast.), chairman, Detlef Kraft (Atl.).—Teacher: J. A. Klein (Mich.).—Laymen: Benjamin Timm (S. Ill.), Irvin Ehlers (Northw.).

Committee 20a: Appeal, Minnesota District

Pastors: F. Kauth (West.), chairman, O. A. Praeuner (Kans.), C. Gesch (S. Cal.).—Laymen: Elmer Werner (Tex.), Dr. Arthur Manske (Mich.).

Committee 20b: Appeal, Western District

Pastors: Ernest Schwidder, (Northw.), chairman, Ernest Scherer (Atl.), E. W. Nuelken (Mich.).—Layman: Mr. Paul Theimer (Okla.).—Teacher: Harry J. Schoessow (Mich.).

Convention Committee

The Rev. Arthur H. Oswald, general chairman. Mr. John H. Sichling, manager. Prof. J. H. Gienapp, assistant manager. Prof. Leroy C. Rincker, housing chairman. Prof. E. A. Jenne, display chairman. Mr. Hugo Gehrke, music chairman. The Rev. Paul W. Czamanske, publicity chairman. Mr. Henry Loeber, treasurer.

I. SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES**A. INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS****Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.****REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 101)

In submitting this triennial report, the Board of Control humbly acknowledges the unmerited blessings which the great Head of the Church, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, has graciously bestowed upon our Seminary. His protection, guidance, and blessing have been evident in all the work of our institution.

The Board of Control

The regulations governing the Board of Control which were adopted at the last convention increased the membership of the Board by the addition of one of the synodical Vice-Presidents. The Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn was appointed and has been serving on the Board. Mr. J. A. Fleischli accepted the election by Synod to succeed Mr. Wm. F. Drees as member of the Board. The Board has made the adjustments necessitated by the new regulations, making the president of the school the executive officer of the Board. After the last convention the Board of Control organized with the election of the following: The Rev. A. Doerffler, chairman; the Rev. Geo. W. Wittmer, secretary; Mr. Ewald Schuettner, treasurer. Regular monthly meetings have been held, with the exception of the month of August.

Students

The enrollments and graduations within the past triennium were as follows:

Year	Enrolled	Present	Absent	Post-Graduate	Mission School	Total
1947—48	494	350	144	78	13	585
1948—49	507	382	125	100	14	621
1949—50	526	460	66	75	6	607

Four commencement exercises were held, with the following number of graduates and degrees granted:

	Bachelor Arts	Graduates	Bachelor Divinity	M. S. T.	D. D. (honoris causa)
1947, June	115	102	50	5	5
1948, June	28	94	43	4	—
1949, January	15	5	2	—	—
1949, June	102	87	32	13	4

The general health condition of the students has been excellent. A group of doctors, dentists, and nurses have, without cost

to the Seminary, been giving the student body a thorough physical examination at the beginning of the school year. Early detection and remedial attention to incipient health problems have been very helpful in reducing the number of hospitalization cases. One student contracted poliomyelitis in the fall of 1949 and was hospitalized. One student was called by the Lord while in a teaching vicarage at St. Philips in Toledo, Ohio. Memorial services were held at the Seminary on November 22, 1948.

The Faculty

A number of changes have occurred in the faculty during this triennium.

A. New Professors. — At the time of the last convention calls had been extended to the Rev. O. E. Sohn to teach pastoral theology and to Prof. W. E. Buszin to teach homiletics and liturgics. Both accepted and entered upon their service in September, 1947.

The 1947 convention granted two additional professorships. The first of these was for a professor in the field of the Old Testament. The Rev. Alfred von Rohr Sauer was elected and entered upon his work in September, 1948. The second new professor was called to teach in the field of philosophy. This call was extended to Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, who transferred to these courses in September, 1949. In the spring of 1947 Prof. Richard A. Jesse, after seven years of faithful and efficient service as dean of men, accepted a call into the parish ministry. Prof. L. C. Wuerffel was called to the deanship. At the request of the Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., he was permitted to remain at Seward until the close of the first semester in the 1947—48 academic year. During the interim Prof. L. W. Spitz was acting dean of men. Prof. L. C. Wuerffel entered upon his office on February 1, 1948. The call for a man to replace Prof. Paul M. Bretscher in the New Testament Department has been accepted by Prof. Victor Bartling of Milwaukee, Wis.

B. Instructors. — The Rev. E. J. Mahnke completed his preparation to qualify as a director of clinical training and entered upon his work as half-time instructor in the second semester of the 1947—48 academic year. Awaiting the services of a professor in the Old Testament Department, assistance in teaching one division of elements of Hebrew was sought for the second semester, as the large class necessitated an additional division. Mr. Holland Jones, a student at the Seminary, served from February 1 to June 5, 1948. In September, 1948, the Rev. C. T. Schmidt became full-time director of the field-work program and the Rev. Paul J. Reith instructor in the Speech Department. A meeting of the electors was held June 25, 1949, to fill the vacancy created by the retire-

ment of Dr. John H. C. Fritz. The call was for a professor to teach in the Systematic Department. No election resulted. A call for additional nominations would have caused a lengthy delay. The need for a teacher in that department, beginning with September, was so pressing that the electors and the Board for Higher Education approved the request of the Board of Control to engage an instructor who could take over the classes in symbolics in September of that year. In order to secure a capable man, it was agreed that an instructorship of two years should be offered. Prof. J. J. Pelikan, Jr., of Valparaiso University, was requested to accept this instructorship and has been serving since September, 1949. The large admissions class of September, 1949, made an assistant to teach two divisions (ten hours weekly) in Hebrew mandatory. Mr. Holland Jones, who had served satisfactorily in the spring semester of 1948 and graduated from the Seminary in June, 1949, was engaged for this work. In May, 1949, Prof. Wm. Arndt was granted a partial leave of absence at the request of Synod's Committee on Scholarly Research, to direct the preparation and publication of a Greek-English Dictionary. Under the agreement with the Committee on Research, Prof. Wm. Arndt is teaching one prescribed course (three hours) and a two-hour course in the Post-Graduate School. The Committee on Research is paying the salary of such assistants as the Board of Control engages, to aid the faculty members who have assumed the class and editorial work relinquished by Prof. Wm. Arndt. Mr. Walter Bartling, a graduate of 1948, who had continued his studies in the Post-Graduate School, has been engaged for two years. He is teaching two divisions of first-year New Testament Greek.

All of the above-mentioned actions of the Board of Control were taken in consultation with, and by approval of, the Board of Directors or, respectively, the Board for Higher Education, or both.

C. Leaves of Absence. — At the request of the President of Synod the Board of Control consented to the service of a number of faculty members in attending meetings in the interest of the Church in Europe.

Professor F. E. Mayer spent the summer of 1947 in Europe and in 1948, together with Professors Graebner and Bretscher, participated in the free conferences at Bad Boll. The representatives in the summer of 1949 were Professors Graebner, Bretscher, Mueller, and Franzmann. As the conference in 1949 began early in the summer, Professor Graebner was excused from classes after May 10, and colleagues took care of the classes of the other professors during the last weeks of the semester.

Prof. Wm. Arndt is on partial leave since September, 1949,

serving under the Committee on Research in editing a new Greek-English Dictionary. It is estimated that this project will require four years.

D. Retirements. — Prof. Theo. Laetsch retired in August, 1947. He had served the Seminary twenty years. Since his retirement he has been in the employ of Concordia Publishing House and the Literature Board of Synod and has prepared a scholarly commentary on Jeremiah and is now at work on a commentary on the Minor Prophets.

In compliance with the Board for Higher Education's directive on retirement, issued in 1949, Profs. John H. C. Fritz and Th. Graebner were transferred to modified service August 31, 1949. Professor Fritz is serving as editor in chief of *Der Lutheraner* and teaching one course in the Post-Graduate School. Professor Graebner is doing research work in German Theological Literature and teaching one course in the Post-Graduate School.

E. Deaths. — It pleased God to translate the souls of two of our venerable retired veterans into the Church Triumphant. Dr. Theo. Engelder, who had served the Seminary from 1926 to his retirement on August 1, 1946, died at the age of 84 years on June 23, 1949. Dr. Martin Sommer, who had been professor from 1920 to his retirement in 1946 and had been co-editor of the *Lutheran Witness* for thirty-five years, died on December 16, 1949, at the age of 80 years.

The great Lord of the Church also summoned into the Church Triumphant the soul of Dr. Walter A. Maier. He was called to the Seminary in 1922 and taught chiefly in the Old Testament Department until June, 1944. At that time he entered upon a leave of absence, which had been granted to enable him to devote his full time and energy to the International Lutheran Hour. He died after a brief illness on January 11, 1950, at the age of 56 years.

F. Editorial Assignments. — At the death of our venerable President Emeritus Dr. L. Fuerbringer in May, 1947, Prof. Theo. Hoyer was assigned to the editorship of *Der Lutheraner*, Profs. John T. Mueller, Alex Guebert, and O. E. Sohn serving on the editorial committee. The editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness*, with Profs. Th. Graebner and Martin Sommer as co-editors, and Profs. Polack, Schick, and Caemmerer as committee members, was continued and augmented by the addition of Prof. L. W. Spitz. Prof. Th. Graebner had been called to the Seminary in 1913 for the work of editing the periodicals. His retirement in August, 1949, raised the question whether this position in the faculty should be continued. At a meeting of the faculty and the *Praesidium* it was agreed to postpone action until the directive

in the *Handbook* 6.163 b had been clarified by Synod. In the spring of 1949 Dr. Th. Graebner asked to be excused from the editorship of the *Lutheran Witness*. His request was granted.

The faculty, together with the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod, added Prof. A. C. Repp to the editorial committee of the *Lutheran Witness* and appointed Prof. John H. C. Fritz to the managing editorship of *Der Lutheraner*, excusing Prof. Theo. Hoyer from this service to enable the latter to resume his normal number of classes.

On the editorial committee of the *Concordia Theological Monthly* Prof. R. R. Caemmerer replaced Prof. Theo. Laetsch upon the latter's retirement in 1947. Prof. Wm. Arndt retired as editor in chief after eleven years of faithful service. At present the personnel of the committee is: Prof. F. E. Mayer, managing editor; Profs. Paul M. Bretscher, R. R. Caemmerer, Theo. Hoyer, and Louis J. Sieck.

The Dean's Office

In March of 1949 the staff in the dean's office was increased by an additional helper. A secretary with the necessary professional training to assist the dean as recorder to the registrar was employed. Her duties are primarily focused upon the records of the students, assisting in developing the guidance program and operating the I. B. M. machine, which scores the tests of the rapidly expanding testing program and is available to all instructors to score and evaluate objective testing tools which they use in their instruction. The recorder also acts as thesis secretary for all theses which are developed and completed as partial fulfillment for the degrees offered at the Seminary. This assistance enables the dean to center his attention to a greater degree upon the counseling aspects of his duties.

During the past triennium a testing program has been established at the Seminary for all incoming students which is helpful in dealing especially with the personality, academic aptitude, and reading problems of the students. The students are made aware of their strengths and weaknesses and assisted to better adjustments toward the quality of work required at the Seminary and the type of training necessary for a modern ministry.

Together with the field-work director, the dean gives particular attention to the work of the supply students. On-the-job reports are now required of all workers in the field, together with a comprehensive report from the supervising pastors. The outcome and findings resulting from these reports and interviews are carried to the faculty, in order that the Seminary program as a whole may be given thorough consideration in terms of the needs

of the field. By this method it is hoped to co-ordinate the training program with the actual instruction of the classroom to an ever-increasing degree. As the individual student proceeds through the Seminary, a careful record is kept of his progress, and constant attention is given to his needs as a total personality. In connection with this program as well as the entire field-work program a word of sincere appreciation is in order for the splendid co-operation and help extended by pastors, teachers, and congregations of Synod. Without their understanding and sympathy an effective program could not be continued and improved.

The Field-Work Program

The operation of the Field-Work Department, as a part of the dean's office, is under the direction of the director of field work. The functions of the director are to counsel with the students as regards their development, to provide each student with opportunities, under guidance and supervision, to participate in various activities; such as general parish work, youth work, institutional work, etc. At the end of each phase of field work the student has a conference with the director, at which time his whole developmental profile is reviewed. The Seminary requires for graduation that each student complete four semesters of approved field work while in residence and two summers of field work before he is assigned to his year of supply work by the dean of men.

The resident field-work program is correlated with classroom work and requires for graduation the following types of work:

Two semesters of general parish work or mission work, under supervision

Two semesters of institutional work under the guidance of institutional chaplains

Two summers of field work of not less than eight weeks each, under the guidance of the supervising pastor

During the past triennium the field-work program has taken its place as an indispensable part of the Seminary training and has proved its worth beyond any doubt. Increasingly students are commenting on the value of the work, stating that it gives their theological training direction, that it clarifies objectives, that it brings to them the realization that they are ambassadors of Christ, and that it gives them an increased zeal and love to work in the Kingdom effectively and efficiently. Many comments have come from pastors encouraging the Seminary to strengthen the field-work program and deploring the fact that they did not have field-work opportunities while they were at the Seminary.

During the past triennium the summer field-work program has

become more firmly established, a number of congregations regularly requesting the use of field-work students. During the summer of 1947 there were 136 applications from congregations and missions; 104 during 1948; 160 during 1949. The increased enrollment at Concordia Seminary makes it imperative that more summer field-work placements are secured in order that all the students may receive their training. We bespeak the continued and increased aid of congregations and mission boards in this area of ministerial training.

In the resident program all second-year students are engaged in the general parish and mission program. All third-year students are engaged in the institutional program, and a number of the fourth-year men are used in specialized areas and as supervisors for the younger students under the guidance of the director.

Clinical Training

In February, 1948, Concordia Seminary initiated its program of clinical training. Third-year students took one hour of theory in the classroom together with an afternoon each week in clinical experience situations. At the same time four city missionaries took two hours in a clinical workshop each week.

In September, 1949, the city missionaries began serving as assistant supervisors for the third-year men in their clinical work. These missionaries are now in their fifth semester of the two-hour clinical workshop. The one hour of theory is still presented in the classroom and is supplemented by lectures and discussion periods by professional people in subjects related to the problems of ministering to individuals.

The training program has been set up to comply with the minimum standards of clinical pastoral training, as established in 1945. These require:

1. That the program be under the direction of a clinically trained instructor;
2. That the student works in a situation which provides access to people;
3. That the student writes notes on his observations and procedure;
4. That these notes are evaluated and analyzed by the instructor with the student;
5. That lectures be given by the instructor and competent professional people dealing with the specific problems and questions of the students; and that
6. The program be integrated with the Seminary curriculum.

The training centers in which students are working are Lutheran Hospital, Koch Hospital TB, State Hospital (mental), Infirmary (aged), Training School (mental deficient), Homer Phillips (general colored).

Physical Education Director

In 1946 the students petitioned the Board of Control to engage a full-time director of physical education and offered to pay his salary by an increase of the student athletic fee to \$10.00 per annum. Mr. Eldon E. Pederson, who has his Master in Education, was engaged to succeed Mr. John Krause when the latter's three-year contract terminated in August, 1949. He has developed a very good intramural program, through which 85.3 per cent of the student body is drawn into physical exercise. The value of this work is reflected in the generally excellent health condition of the students. While it is true that graduate and professional schools do not have physical education, the Board feels justified in requesting Synod to allow \$4,000 a year toward this physical exercise and health program at the Seminary. We hold that this program at the Seminary is as important in training a physically strong ministry as the program of physical education at our colleges.

Report on Pritzlaff Memorial Library

Pritzlaff Memorial Library began the year 1950 with a total of 40,936 accessioned volumes. It is staffed by the director, two women helpers, and several students, the latter part time. The library has been financed by the annual student fee of \$5.00, the synodical appropriation of \$1,000 per annum (to which the Board of Directors added \$5,000 during the past triennium for the purchase and accession of many necessary volumes), and the Pritzlaff Endowment of \$500 a year. With the introduction of the budget system in 1949 the synodical contribution is fixed by the educational budget of Synod. The allowance for 1949-50 was \$1,725.

With the growth of the student body during the past years, additional demands have been placed upon our library services. The faculty is making far more use of library facilities in its teaching program, and the increased demand for materials, often in duplicate and triplicate, is constantly growing.

The growth of the Post-Graduate and Correspondence Schools is calling for additional materials and services.

More and more demands are being placed upon us by pastors, professors, and teachers throughout Synod for the use of our materials and services in the preparation of conference papers, synodical essays, and the like. A survey shows that no less than 750 items were sent out during the last year.

As our library is expected to function both as a research and working library, funds are needed for both purposes. In the first instance, we should be building a collection of Lutherana and Reformation materials second to none in our country. In the second instance, we ought to keep abreast of the times in the acquisition of current materials for our working library. A wealth of materials now being published in Europe certainly needs to be acquired for both purposes.

Much material still remains unavailable in our lower stacks, both of research and current value (five to ten thousand volumes). This is due to the fact that we lack both the financial means and the personnel to properly assemble, sort, accession, and catalog the items. Many need to be rebound for use. This material has accumulated over the past twenty years.

Report on the Graduate School

We have made steady progress in the development of our Graduate School. Our greatest difficulty is the shortage of manpower in our teaching staff and, next to this, the lack of adequate classroom facilities, suitable living quarters for graduate students, and scholarships to make it possible for able and deserving men, either from the ranks of recent graduates or from the ministry and teaching profession, to pursue advanced theological studies.

Men of our Church who are endowed by God with scholarly talents should be able to continue their theological studies in an orthodox Lutheran Graduate School. Lutheran pastors and graduates of theological schools are attending non-Lutheran seminaries in ever-increasing number, and the Church should not remain indifferent to this situation. No student can be exposed to the influence of an able teacher and not be affected by his theology. If our Church does not meet this situation now, the consequences will be serious. It seems imperative that we provide and control the entire theological training of our future pastors and professors. The excuse that our duty is to train pastors and missionaries for the Church is no longer valid. We must do both—train pastors and missionaries and also Lutheran scholars.

There are marked tendencies today among pastors and theological students to attend the graduate schools of secular universities and earn their Master's and Doctor's degrees. This trend has become quite pronounced. The Master's and Doctor's degrees as conferred by universities certainly have their value, but at best they can only be supplementary to the real professional training. They do not necessarily enhance the pastoral proficiency or the theology of the theological student. But as long as there is no

theological graduate school on the level of secular graduate schools to satisfy their thirst for knowledge, our pastors and theological students will continue to attend these secular institutions.

Our Seminary ought to aim to exert a greater influence in the theological world of today: In God's own providence the disturbed conditions of the world have helped to bring our Synod and Concordia Seminary to the attention of Lutheranism in the world. The Lutheran Hour and other factors have also contributed to make our Seminary known here in America. The time is, therefore, most propitious for us to take the initiative in bringing our influence to bear on Lutheran and Protestant theology. We have already begun to attract pastors and students from other denominations. In the last two years we have had graduates from Princeton, Louisville, Dallas, Eden, Columbus, and other seminaries. The influence that Concordia Seminary can exert through its Graduate School is beyond calculation.

Enrollment.—The enrollment has grown from year to year. We are attracting our own graduates, a great number of pastors in the St. Louis area, some driving as far as 150 miles; and pastors from other Lutheran Synods and other church bodies (a Greek Orthodox minister, three Presbyterian ministers, and two students from Germany and Australia respectively).

Degrees Conferred.—1946: M. S. T., 5: Th. D., 1; 1947: M. S. T., 5; 1948: M. S. T., 4; 1949: M. S. T., 13.

Needs for Further Development

A. The faculty of the Seminary should be increased. At present the courses offered require work equivalent to that of four full-time men. This work is being carried by faculty members, in addition to the regular teaching load.

B. Provisions should be made to give faculty members an opportunity to prepare themselves for work in the Graduate School by further study.

C. Attractive scholarships should be provided to make it possible for our most promising young men to continue their studies for the doctorate.

The Missions Department

Enrollment.—The total enrollment for the past triennium was thirty-three students, twelve of whom were wives of missionaries, and two of whom were single women entering the teaching service in foreign fields. Since 1941, 112 students have been enrolled, of whom thirty-five were women. These figures do not include regular graduate students of the Seminary who availed themselves of the opportunity to take some of the missionary courses in con-

nection with their post-graduate work. Former students of the Department have served or are serving the Church in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Philippine Islands, Nigeria, Cuba, and New Guinea.

Courses and Instructors.—Courses vary from year to year according to the needs of the mission students. The offerings in the past triennium have included: History of India, of China, of Japan, of Islam, of the Philippine Islands; History of Missions in India, in China, in Africa, in Japan, in the Philippine Islands, and among Moslems; Comparative Religion; Missionary Methods; Business Administration; Health Courses for Missionaries; Language Courses in Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Sanskrit, Spanish, and Sign; and four courses for women in Religion.

Prof. E. C. Zimmermann offered most of the courses. The others were given by six professors, three pastors, two missionaries, and five students (Spanish and Sign Languages).

Mission Library.—Nine years ago the Mission Library was started. We now have a total of 908 mission books catalogued as a special section in the Pritzlaff Memorial Library. Mission magazines covering most fields are now available to the students. This is a good beginning, but it is far from meeting the library requirements of a standard mission school.

The Mission Department's Influence on the Campus.—There is a healthy interest in missions among the Seminary students directly traceable to the influence of the Mission Department and the presence of foreign missionaries, both men and women, on the campus. The Students' Foreign Mission Society meets every two weeks, presenting outstanding speakers on subjects relative to foreign missions. The *Mission Call*, published by this society, now has a subscription list of 16,000.

Needs of the Mission Department.—The most pressing need is housing for mission students planning to enter foreign service and for missionaries home on furlough desiring to take courses at the Seminary. The Mission House, granted by the last convention, has not been erected. We cannot expect to attract students unless we provide a place for them to live and have classroom space to conduct the school. We earnestly request Synod to make available the funds for the building of the Mission House, for which the Board of Control and the Mission Boards of Synod pleaded at the last convention.

The Extension Division of the Seminary

This division is served by Prof. A. M. Rehwinkel, M. A., LL. D., as Director. It consists of two departments.

A. *The Correspondence School.*—The Correspondence School

was established by resolution of Synod and opened in 1924. In 1946 it was completely reorganized and brought into line with modern practice in this field of instruction. It aims to bring the regular theological courses, as offered in the six Seminary departments of study, within reach of the professional church worker, not only in the Seminary area, but also to the lonely missionary in distant lands and the pastor and teacher in distant or isolated rural parishes in the United States and Canada.

Courses are offered in the six departments of the undergraduate and graduate divisions of the Seminary. A total of thirty courses are now available. Additional courses are being added when instructors can be secured for the same. The courses are given by sixteen members of the Seminary staff and four other qualified men. Correspondence courses require a great deal of work from the instructor. An additional load of 150 correspondence students added to the regular work of Seminary professors considerably increases the teaching load of the faculty. This factor should not be overlooked in determining the number of professors required to do the work at the Seminary.

Enrollment.—The enrollment numbers 150, of whom 130 are active. These students live in thirty-two States of our own country and in Canada, South America, Australia, Germany, India, Africa, Guam, the Philippine Islands, and, until recently, in China.

B. Extension Centers.—During the past triennium two extension centers were operated—one at Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.; and the other at Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg. Credits earned at these centers are entered upon the records of the Post-Graduate School and in the files of the registrar at the Seminary. Professors of the Seminary taught the courses offered in these Extension Centers.

Capital Investments

In the summer of 1947 two residences were purchased. The property known as 6236 Alamo Avenue was purchased for \$17,500 and is occupied by Prof. Walter E. Buszin. The residence at 6318 Alamo Avenue was purchased for \$14,000 and is occupied by Prof. John H. C. Fritz. As the prospect for erection of a chapel seems remote, the Board of Directors allowed the sum of \$7,940.55 for the installation of a chancel in the auditorium. Gifts from the Seminary Guild and individuals enabled us to add lighting fixtures, paraments, etc.

In order to provide housing for additional professors and instructors, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of a six-family apartment house in close proximity to the Seminary

at 6317 Southwood Avenue. The purchase was made in August of 1948. Price, \$45,000. The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for repairs.

Fifteen professors live on the campus in homes owned by Synod. Six professors live off the campus, five in homes owned by Synod, and one in a home rented by Synod. The instructor in the Mission Department lives off the campus in a home owned by Synod; the other instructors in the apartment house purchased in 1948; Instructor Bartling in one of the homettes.

The prospective enrollment for September, 1949, indicated very definitely that it would be impossible to house the students in our present dormitory facilities. In order to provide room, *two apartments at 6305 and 6311 Southwood Avenue* were acquired at a cost of \$45,850 each. The approximate cost of furnishing the same for student residence will be \$28,000. The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of \$5,000 for repairs.

At the time when the Centennial Thankoffering was gathered, \$300,000 had been included for a Student Service Gymnasium Building. The apportioned ratio of the offering made \$160,000 available for this purpose. With the consent of the Board of Directors a hangar-type field house, 148×162 feet, was purchased and erected on the southwestern part of the campus. The location makes the building accessible to the public by entrance from Concordia Lane and thus avoids traffic through the academic part of the campus. The Field House was dedicated on November 20, 1949. It is proving very serviceable and is supplying a need which has been felt for many years.

Housing students in apartments off campus must be viewed as a temporary emergency measure. It is true that if and when the Senior College is established, the Seminary will have three instead of four classes in residence. However, enrollments at the preparatory colleges forecast future resident enrollments which will approximate the present and even larger Seminary enrollments. It seems apparent, therefore, that in view of this and the growth of the Post-Graduate School and the Mission Department, additional permanent on-campus housing will be a necessity. Synod is requested to provide an additional dormitory. An extension of Dormitory K southward would cost approximately \$294,000. This building would be four stories in height.

The greatest need at present is additional classroom facilities. With some classes now divided into four and five divisions and the Post-Graduate and Mission School classes requiring classroom accommodations, we are using music rooms on the third floor, the auditorium, and the smaller rooms in the Stoeckhardt Hall.

Scheduling any more classes is impossible, as we cannot, for various reasons, such as employment of students and the field-work program, assign late afternoon and evening hours for class sessions. Synod is urgently requested to build the extension of the academic building from the auditorium to the west dormitory, in order to provide additional classrooms, offices for several professors and the business manager, a chorus room, mail room, professors' lounge, etc. The extension would close a new quadrangle, to the west of the auditorium. Continuing the present type of architecture and materials, this two-story and basement would cost approximately \$495,000. The estimates on the dormitory and academic building were furnished by a reputable construction company in January, 1950.

The Mission House allowed at the last convention has not been erected. It is requested that the appropriation for the same (\$150,000) be made available.

Radio Station KFUE

By synodical directive (*Handbook* 6.163 c) Station KFUE shall be under the control of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis.

The Board of Control operates Station KFUE, which is located on the western part of the campus, through a special subcommittee. This committee is submitting to Synod a special report, which the Board of Control has approved.

Concordia Historical Institute

The Board of Control is continuing to grant room space in the Administration Building of the Seminary to the Concordia Historical Institute. With the congested conditions at the Seminary, the rooms are inadequate. The Institute is submitting to Synod its own report.

Requests

The Board of Control respectfully requests Synod:

I. To clarify the statement in the *Handbook* 6.163 b, which reads: "The *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner* shall be the official organs of Synod and shall be under the responsible editorship of the faculty of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis." It has been questioned whether this statement restricts the editorship of the official organs to faculty members.

II. To allow the Seminary the sum of \$4,000 per annum towards its physical exercise and health program (see Report on Physical Education).

III. To provide the funds for the erection of the Mission De-

partment Building, which was granted by the last convention (see Report on Missions Department — \$150,000).

IV. To provide additional classroom facilities by extending the Academic Building westward to link up with Dormitory G, according to the original plans (see Report on Capital Investments — \$495,000).

V. To provide additional on-campus student housing, by erecting an additional dormitory (see Report on Capital Investments — \$294,000).

VI. To grant two additional professorships. At present there are two vacancies in the faculty. If the professorship vacated by the retirement of Dr. Th. Graebner is filled by calling a man to the office to which Dr. Th. Graebner had been called, namely, editorial work, specifically at present the *Lutheran Witness*, it will relieve the editorial burden carried by some faculty members but will not reduce the increasing teaching load. Dr. Th. Graebner carried a teaching schedule in addition to his editorial work.

The emergency in the Systematic Department is temporarily taken care of through the engagement of an instructor who is carrying a full teaching load. This professorship should, if possible, be filled by the time of expiration of the instructor's term in 1951.

The large admissions class in September, 1949, necessitated additional divisions in Homiletics, Hebrew, and Greek. The Board for Higher Education approved the request of the Board of Control to engage an instructor for elements of Hebrew on a two-year basis. As this large class, which entered September, 1949, advances, the problem of additional sections of the class continues. The admissions class of September, 1950, will be larger than that of 1949. It may necessitate an additional section.

In the Graduate School, members of the faculty are carrying sixty hours of instruction out of the sixty-eight total a week.

In the Correspondence School sixteen members of the faculty are carrying over a hundred students. Correspondence courses require a great deal of time-consuming work from the instructor.

The importance to our Church of further development and growth of both the Graduate School and the Correspondence Course is recognized by Synod. If it is to be done, equitable staffing of the faculty becomes a "must."

In view of all the facts given above, the Board of Control respectfully requests Synod to grant, at least, two additional professorships to Concordia Seminary.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY

LOUIS J. SIECK, *Executive Officer*

REQUEST FOR NEW ORGAN

(Unprinted Memorial 67)

This request from the St. Louis Board of Control presented the need of a new chapel organ at the Seminary. The Board had come to the conviction that further repairs on the old organ would cause considerable expense and still leave the Seminary without a satisfactory and adequate instrument for the purposes indicated. Several men from our circles, particularly a recognized organ architect, gave it as their expert opinion that the organ should be replaced by a new one. Reputable organ builders examined the organ and came to the same conclusion. They agreed that rebuilding the organ would not remedy its defects. The specifications thus far submitted indicated that the price of the organ would be approximately \$25,000, and the Board of Control asked for a grant in that amount. (Request VII.)

ACTION

Regarding these requests, the following action was taken:

I. EDITORSHIP OF CHURCH PERIODICALS

This request was considered by Committee 6 on Constitutional Matters and is reported on in connection with Memorials 712—714.

II. PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The following resolution of Committee 1 was *adopted*:

Resolution 35

WHEREAS, The systematic supervision and direction of a physical education program is of vital importance in developing a physically sturdy and healthy ministerium; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of a physical education program at our Seminary during the past years has reflected its value in an improved state of health among the student body; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ask the Board for Higher Education to give consideration in its budget to the item "Physical Education Program at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis."

III. IV. V. BUILDING REQUESTS

These requests were included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education, as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

VI. NEW PROFESSORSHIPS

The following resolution of Committee 1 was *adopted*:

Resolution 36

WHEREAS, Several vacancies exist in the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, Committee 1 has become convinced that the prescribed curricula make it imperative to maintain and, eventually, to increase the number of members on the teaching staff; therefore be it

Resolved, That we turn the matter of additional professorships on the faculty of our Concordia Seminary at St. Louis over to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of two additional professorships at this time.

VII. NEW ORGAN

This request was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education, as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 102)

The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill., herewith submits its triennial report.

With sincere and humble gratitude we offer our praise and thanksgiving to God for the manifold blessings which in His grace He has bestowed upon our Seminary. In the past three years His guidance, protection, and benediction were evident in all the work of our school.

The Student Body

As may be seen from the following tabulation, the enrollment has again greatly increased. The previous peak of enrollment (294 in 1894) was passed in 1948, when 296 students were matriculated, and again in 1949, when 337 men were enrolled as students at our Seminary. The increased number of students made necessary the dividing of classes into two and three sections and has added very much to the burden of the teaching staff. In spite of the crowded conditions in the dormitories, our students enjoyed excellent health during the past triennium.

Enrollment

1947—1948		1948—1949	
Missouri Synod Students	222	Missouri Synod Students	243
Wisconsin Synod Students	28	Wisconsin Synod Students	32
Finnish Students	11	Finnish Students	15
Slovak Students	4	Slovak Students	6
	265		296
Number of Graduates	16	Number of Graduates	22
Number of Married Students ..	44	Number of Married Students ..	63
Number of Veterans	127	Number of Veterans	132

1949—1950

Missouri Synod Students	277
Wisconsin Synod Students	36
Finnish Students	18
Slovak Students	6
	337
Number of Graduates	27
Number of Married Students	80
Number of Veterans	144

The above tabulation indicates the increasing number of married students attending our Seminary. The year of vicarage of these married students posed a real problem for the faculty and the students involved. Few congregations are ready to employ a vicar who has a family. To separate the vicar from his family for a year is not advisable. We have endeavored to solve the problem by obtaining summer vicarages for married students in two successive summers, the first after the Junior year and the second after the Senior year. The married summer vicars must write six additional sermons during their last two years at the Seminary to make up for the sermons which they would have written during the year of vicarage. The Board for Higher Education has approved of this arrangement.

The Faculty

Changes have again taken place in our faculty. Synod in 1947 having granted us an additional professor, the Rev. M. J. Naumann, Altamont, Ill., was called for the courses in education and was installed September 12, 1948. As successor to Prof. F. S. Wenger, who has reached the retirement age of 70, the Rev. L. M. Petersen, Peoria, Ill., was inducted into office on October 23, 1949. With the consent of the Board for Higher Education Dr. R. C. Neitzel and Professor Wenger will continue on "modified service."

In addition to Graduate E. E. Hackmann, the Rev. E. C. Pautsch and the Rev. Geo. Klein are serving as assistants. During the illness of Prof. W. A. Baepler the Rev. R. Fessler served as part-time instructor.

Four of our professors are living off campus, three in houses owned by Synod and one in a rented apartment.

The arrangement with the Finnish National Church, whereby our Finnish brethren make our Seminary the center of their ministerial educational activity, continues. The Finnish students are under the special supervision of Prof. Alexander Monto.

On November 20, 1949, we were privileged to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Dr. Neitzel and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Professor Naumann.

On November 23, 1948, we were happy to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Professor Wenger as professor at our Seminary.

Dr. H. B. Hemmeter, president of our Seminary, 1936—1945, passed away suddenly in his home at Baltimore on July 22, 1948. We shall always hold his memory in high esteem.

The Board of Control

The Board of Control has met monthly for the performance of its synodical duties and has had a number of additional meetings each year according to the needs of the Seminary, including several meetings with the Electoral College.

The chairman of the Board, the Rev. Alb. C. Bernthal, Danville, Ill., after six years of devoted service, retired from the District Presidency, and the Rev. E. F. Tonn, Pleasant Plains, Ill., succeeded him as District President and chairman of the Board of Control in August, 1948.

On January 30, 1950, the Lord of the Church in His inscrutable wisdom called to Himself Dr. Paul Schulz, Springfield, Ill. Dr. Schulz was a member of our Board of Control, 1922—1933. We shall remember with gratitude his services to our Seminary.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the following men: F. H. Brunn, Rockford, Ill. (1947), Andrew Daniel, Detroit, Mich. (1947), G. A. Aho, Painesville, Ohio (1947), Norman Madson, Mankato, Minn. (1949), J. H. Lucht, MacNutt, Sask. (1949), M. N. Carter, Chicago, Ill. (1949), H. H. Hohenstein, St. Louis, Mo. (1949).

The Concordia Seminary Guild continues its very worthwhile efforts in behalf of the Seminary; and the Annual Donation Day remains a boon for the Seminary commissary.

Buildings

On October 23, 1949, we were privileged to lay the cornerstone of our gymnasium. The building measures 145 by 105 feet and will provide ample space for a program of physical education. We are very grateful to Synod for this field house. The Board of Directors informed us on April 4, 1950, that funds required for the Administration-Library-Dormitory Building, granted us by the convention of 1947, had been allocated to us from the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. We were authorized to have plans drawn and to take bids, but not to sign the actual contract until after the meeting of Synod. This new building will do much toward alleviating the congested conditions on our campus, and we pray that nothing will prevent us from starting building operations this fall.

Requests

As already stated, we are at present operating with three assistant instructors. This is definitely a makeshift and is of help only as far as the lower classes are concerned. It can hardly be expected that the teaching of theological subjects be placed into the hands of assistants. The present large number of students in the department of theology requires sectionalizing of the classes, particularly in the courses in Homiletics, Systematic Theology, and Exegetics. To meet the situation adequately, provision must be made for two additional theological professors. We ask Synod to grant the calling of these two men.

BOARD OF CONTROL

B. SELCKE, D. D., *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, the following action was taken:

Resolution 37

WHEREAS, The number of professors on the faculty of our Concordia Seminary at Springfield has not kept pace with the rapidly increasing student body during the past years; and

WHEREAS, All indications point to a continuing large enrollment despite the expected adjustment in the number of students seeking entrance under the G. I. Bill of Rights; therefore be it

Resolved, That we turn the matter of additional professorships on the faculty of our Concordia Seminary at Springfield over to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of two additional professorships at this time.

REQUEST FOR ADMINISTRATION-LIBRARY BUILDING

(Unprinted Memorial 17)

The Springfield Board of Control also presented a special request of \$250,000 for a new Administration-Library building.

ACTION

This request was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

REDUCING ENROLLMENT AGE AT SPRINGFIELD

(Memorials 120-123; Unprinted Memorials 4, 6, 41)

These seven memorials requested that Synod remove the present age limitation of 20 years for enrollment at the Springfield Seminary and allow students to enroll upon graduation from high school.

ACTION

The following resolution of Committee 1 was *adopted*:

Resolution 53

WHEREAS, Concordia Seminary now located at Springfield, Ill., was originally founded for students who have decided later in life to become Lutheran pastors and is still being maintained also for this purpose; and

WHEREAS, A lowering of the enrollment age at Springfield would militate against some of the provisions of the Reorganization Plan as adopted by this convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That these memorials be *declined*.

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 103)

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College herewith submits its triennial report on the institution committed to its care.

In the summer of 1948 the Lord of the Church took unto Himself our aged colleague Dr. Paul Schulze, who had faithfully served Synod as a member of the Board of Control for over forty-two years. Upon the unanimous invitation of the Board, Walter Peckat of Riverside, Ill., consented to fill the unexpired term. In monthly and special meetings the Board took up policies and business falling within its jurisdiction, according to the regulations of Synod, and through its executive officer, the President, worked in close cooperation with the faculty in the over-all operations and improvement of Synod's extensive teacher-training program at River Forest.

The Faculty

Only two changes have taken place within the membership of the *called* faculty during the triennium. The Rev. Siegbert Becker, M. A., of Sac City, Iowa, was called to replace Prof. Edward Koehler, D. D., whose honorable retirement was reported three years ago, and took up his duties in September, 1947. Dr. Koehler has continued to serve as professor emeritus. Mr. Carl Halter, M. Mus., teacher at Grace Church, River Forest, was called to replace Prof. Walter Buszin, M. Mus., who accepted a call to Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis. Professor Halter took up his duties in the fall of 1948. Prof. C. W. G. Eifrig, who had been living in retirement in Florida since 1942, entered his eternal rest in the fall of 1949. In 1947 the University of Chicago conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon Prof. Herbert Gross in the field of Geography. The additional teaching load brought about

by the steady rise in student enrollment and by the increased emphasis on the senior college, was filled by the appointment of temporary instructors, with the approval of Synod's Board for Higher Education.

We are presenting our needs for more permanent professorships in Memorial G—*Additional Professorships to Replace Some of the Temporary Instructorships at River Forest*, for which we ask Synod's careful consideration and favorable action. This action becomes all the more urgent owing to the many additional duties devolving upon our regular faculty members because of the increased need of the field for trained teachers, involving the operation of an extensive Summer School each year, in addition to an Extension and Correspondence Division, a much-expanded Student Teaching and Placement Service, and the editing of *Lutheran Education*, Synod's professional periodical for teachers. Acting upon the authority granted by Synod in 1947 and with the approval of the synodical boards, the Board of Control advanced five associate professors to the rank of professor: Theodore C. Appelt, Ph. D., chairman of the Department of German; Herman O. A. Keinath, Ph. D., chairman of the Department of the Social Sciences; Wilfred F. Kruse, M. S., Registrar and chairman of the Department of the Sciences; Theodore Kuehnert, M. S., Professor of Education, our representative to the synodical Board for Parish Education, and editor of the monthly professional magazine, *Lutheran Education*; and Alfred Schmieding, M. A., Academic Dean and chairman of the Department of Education. The fine spirit of co-operation of our officers of administration and individual faculty members with the President and the Board of Control, and their willingness to assume heavy duties and extra responsibilities, is herewith gratefully acknowledged.

The Student Body

With the gradual discontinuance of Concordia Teachers College High School it has been possible to increase the college enrollment year by year to the full crowded capacity of our buildings. Though we regret the necessity of crowding, the pressing need of the Church for our college graduates makes it impossible for us to do otherwise.

Enrollment, 1947—1950

	High School			Resident * College Students			Grand Totals
	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1947—1948	61	53	114	209	142	351	465
1948—1949	34	44	78	223	178	401	479
1949—1950	13	17	30	265	226	491	521

* In addition to the college resident enrollment, an average of about 100 students served as supply teachers each year.

For many years only students who have declared their intention of becoming Lutheran teachers and whose qualifications gave good promise of attaining that goal have been admitted. Through a careful program of guidance, students whose purpose changes or whose general record makes them ineligible for teacher training, are directed to other colleges or occupations at the close of the term in order to make room for teacher-training students. During the school year 1948—1949 alone twenty-two transfer students with good records entered with advanced standing (sophomore or above) from eighteen different colleges and universities, from California to Ohio, and from Florida to North Dakota. In general, these transfer students did good work and readily adjusted themselves to our environment, thus speeding up our production of graduate teachers. Not quite one half of our entering freshmen now come from our fifteen Lutheran high schools, while the rest are products of a very large number of public secondary schools in many States. While this non-Lutheran high school training has its self-evident drawbacks, we have noted that in the course of years the varying background of our students—geographic, occupational, and educational—has contributed significantly toward a cosmopolitan spirit, a broadness of outlook, and an adaptability in our student body which will stand them in good stead as church workers wherever they may be placed. While the mental quality of our entering students is considerably above average, the product of our Lutheran high schools is definitely in the lead. We have every reason to be thankful for the type of student we have been able to recruit in recent years, and look forward to increased representation of carefully selected graduates of our municipal Lutheran high schools and the academies of our various Concordias to somewhat offset the loss of our own High School on the campus. The results of standardized sophomore tests have regularly demonstrated that the high academic level of the incoming freshmen is maintained in the scholastic achievements of their junior college years.

Student morale and conduct have kept pace with the high type of mental ability. The student counseling program, centering in the office of the Dean of Students, has had good results and is being progressively developed. The religious life of our students continues to show a most praiseworthy improvement. Daily chapel attendance is excellent. Student concern for the religious and moral welfare of their fellow students is considered self-evident, and personal counsel and admonition are given without embarrassment by roommates or members of the Student Council. The comparative scarcity of severe and unnecessary regulations, the common study

of God's Word, and participation in activities in harmony with it, the daily contacts in corridor and classroom, in dining hall and chapel, in study groups and committee work, in training school tours and mission activities, have, by God's grace, led to a mutual respect between the men and women and a fellowship which is remarkable. Coeducation has done much in the twelve years of its existence at Concordia to prepare not only our women, for whom it was intended, but our men as well, for their places in Christian congregations as teachers of the boys and girls, counselors of the young men and women, and co-workers with their colleagues of both sexes and with the fathers and mothers of their school children. We are thankful that the synodical convention of 1938 saw fit to establish a coeducational environment for our teachers in training because of the wholesome attitudes it creates and the high moral tone of the coeds we have been able to recruit.

Summer School, Extension, Correspondence, and Other Educational Services

For the past eighteen years the Summer School has played a very significant part in the in-service training of our Christian day school teachers, both men and women. Especially during the war it also served well in the acceleration of our teacher-training program for regular students, in the training of pre-theological students for a year or more of teaching in the parish schools, and in the preparation of large numbers of emergency teachers of various types. During the past triennium it has continued these activities as needed and has added workshops in Arts and Crafts, Visual Aids, Elementary Education in the One-Room School, Secondary Education, Adult Education, etc. The Summer School operates under a separate Dean, but is integrated with the regular program of the college, and its courses carry the same credit. The resident enrollment of the Summer School during the triennium has been as follows:

Resident Enrollment in Summer School

	Men	Women	Total
1947	160	190	350
1948	127	176	303
1949	162	249	411

The pattern of many years of operating extension centers and giving correspondence courses was continued during the past triennium, with total annual enrollments of 233 in 1947-48, 243 in 1948-49, and 258 in 1949-50. Thus the total number of students of all kinds served by Summer School, Extension, and Correspondence offerings in the past three years has been 583, 546, and 669 respectively.

The college has been privileged to aid in the development of an Adult Education Institute, conducted by the Northern Illinois District, with an enrollment of 182 in its first session in the fall of 1949, and a similar one planned for this spring. We have also permitted the use of our buildings and facilities by various District and synodical boards and committees for workshops and other group meetings. Thus Concordia Teachers College seeks to devote its resources and teaching personnel to all possible phases of the Church's educational program.

Graduates and Supply Teachers

The past three school years saw the following number of graduations from the synodically prescribed teacher-training curricula:

	Men	Women	Total
1946-47	20	20	40
1947-48	34	29	63
1948-49	47	18	65

Nearly all the men took the four-year diploma and Bachelor's degree, and most of the women the three-year synodical teacher-training diploma, from which point many will work on toward the degree in summer sessions and correspondence courses while they are teaching in the field. While the tabulation will not be completed until the end of the summer session in August, it appears that the total number of graduates granted diplomas at the four graduation exercises of the current school year 1949-50 will be 81, including 26 for the three-year teaching diploma and 55 for the Bachelor's degree. Within two years, when the effect of the discontinuance of the High School becomes fully operative, the number of graduates will be much larger. If Synod can grant our request for additional dormitory space (Memorial C) and other facilities, the number of graduates supplied will, by God's grace, be correspondingly increased. In the meantime we are urgently requesting all pastors, teachers, and congregations of Synod, as well as our Lutheran high schools, to help us recruit well-qualified young Christians to enter freshman or advanced college classes. Though we have often been forced to keep highly qualified young women on our waiting list because of lack of space, we have never yet excluded a *male* high school graduate whose official record showed the proper physical, mental, and educational qualifications and who had the recommendation of his pastor as to his religious attitude and moral fitness for the teaching profession. We intend to continue this policy.

The ten-year summary report of our Director of Student Teaching and Placement shows that in the past triennium 99, 99,

and 70 supply teachers have been sent out, without counting a total of about 100 who remained out for an additional year, for a grand total of 368 supplies, or an annual average of over 120. The same report lists a total of 1,510 teaching personnel of all kinds, including emergency teachers, who have been supplied to Synod's school system by River Forest during the ten-year period 1939-49.

New Buildings and Facilities

The new Library and the new Dormitory for Women, allowed by the 1944 synodical convention, were begun in 1947 and were put into use during the school year 1948-49, the Dormitory in December, and the Library in March. The buildings have added much to the appearance of our campus and have already rendered effective service in our program of teacher-training. Through the generosity of congregations in northern Illinois and in Michigan and many individual friends, the buildings have been adequately equipped and furnished without direct cost to Synod. We gratefully acknowledge the release of synodical funds for the most necessary remodeling and repair of parts of our oldest dormitories and Administration Building, the installation of a complete fire-alarm system, the construction of the central offices of administration and a fireproof vault, and for the allowance for furniture and equipment of our expanded science and art classrooms and laboratories. Our requests for needed space and facilities are presented in separate memorials.

Regional Accreditation Achieved

On March 24 the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools officially accepted the application of Concordia Teachers College into the membership of the Association, thus granting unqualified recognition and putting its stamp of approval upon the expansion and progress of the past four trienniums.

Though our college has for many years enjoyed recognition by the State Department of Public Instruction and the State Examining Board for Teachers Certificates, as well as by the University of Illinois and other graduate schools, operative and pending educational legislation of various States made it imperative that regional accreditation be secured as soon as possible. During the war the North Central Association suspended its accrediting procedures, but the college worked steadily toward this goal with the co-operation of the Board for Higher Education and in harmony with the advice of Dr. John Dale Russell, now Director of the Division of Higher Education in the U. S. Office of Education, who examined our college in 1944. Many improvements were made upon

his recommendation. When in 1948 the new library and dormitory allowed by Synod in 1944 were under construction, the college was again thoroughly examined by Dr. M. G. Neale, Professor of Education at the University of Minnesota and an experienced North Central evaluator, and Dr. Paul Lange, Principal of the St. Louis Lutheran High School. Over a period of two trienniums the teaching and administrative staff, the accounting system, the curriculum, library, classrooms, commissary, dormitories, and other facilities were adapted to meet the expanded needs of Synod's teacher-training program, while at the same time conforming to recognized collegiate standards. Following the formal application for accreditation, President Irwin Lubbers of Hope College, Holland, Mich., and Dean Robert White of Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, conducted the official examination and visitation in December, 1949. Their twenty-five-page report was the basis of the favorable action by the North Central Association.

The examiners emphasized eight specific elements of strength at Concordia Teachers College. The first of these concerns itself with the purpose of the institution. Here the evaluators stated: "There is no mistaking the purpose of Concordia Teachers College. The institution knows exactly what it wishes to achieve and states its purpose in unequivocal terms. . . . There is no evidence of dilution of that purpose. . . . The control, administration, faculty, and students possess a common background and objective. . . . The morale of all personnel at Concordia Teachers College is appropriate to an educational institution. . . . It is obvious in all the activities of the college that its purposes are the determining factor." Among the other elements of strength were: loyalty and devotion by all to the college; deliberate and effective study of educational policy by the faculty; a student body of above-average mentality and achievement, which at the same time is highly motivated and sincere; the demonstrated ability of the school to conduct rigid self-study and to make the necessary improvements; strong financial support from the Church; effective student personnel and placement service; and administrative officers and faculty competent to staff an institution with the purposes of Concordia Teachers College.

To overcome the three elements of weakness noted by the examiners, a re-study and clarification of the synodical control of the institution were recommended, as well as the strengthening of the authority of the local board, an increase in the number of board members with longer and overlapping terms of office to insure continuity of policy and effort; clarification and strengthening of the positions of the academic administrators; and a broad-

ening of the general cultural offerings in the college curriculum which is necessarily somewhat narrow because of its professional teacher-training character. Recommendations on some of these points have been conveyed to the Board for Higher Education, who will present them for Synod's consideration; others are being studied and, where possible, improved by the faculty and administration of the college as a matter of continuing policy.

More than any other single event in recent years, the accreditation of Concordia Teachers College by the North Central Association will facilitate the certification of our graduates and aid in securing temporary certificates for our undergraduate students who go out to do a year of temporary supply teaching.

The Board of Control wishes publicly to thank the synodical Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors for their willingness to co-operate in the process of attaining accreditation. Nor can we refrain from expressing our deep satisfaction and sincere gratitude for the earnest purpose and steady co-operative effort of the students, the faculty, and the administrative officers under the leadership of the President, which, under God's abundant blessings, has made this official recognition possible.

Requests and Memorials

None of our requests are really new, but they have become more urgent and, in some cases, more extensive since the synodical conventions of 1944 and 1947 because of the unprecedented enrollment of future teachers needed for Synod's program of Christian education and because of sharply risen building costs.

- I. We respectfully request that the sum of \$200,000 for a new Music Building, allowed by the synodical convention of 1947 and raised by the Board of Directors of Synod to \$275,000 because of increased building costs, as well as the \$100,000 allowed by the Board of Directors for musical instruments and equipment, be released, so that the contract can be let and the construction can begin at the earliest possible moment.
- II. Other requests are presented in the form of separate memorials:
 - A. Additional Funds for Equipment for the New Music Building.
 - B. Additional Music Classrooms.
 - C. Completion of the New Dormitory for Women by Adding the North Wing.
 - D. Repeated Request for an Auditorium.
 - E. Remodeling of the Old Music Building as an Addition to the Administration Building.
 - F. Continued Remodeling of the Older Dormitories.

G. Repeated Request for Additional Professorships to Replace Some of the Temporary Instructorships.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

REQUESTS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

A. Additional Funds for Equipment for the New Music Building at River Forest

(Memorial 124)

The planning of the new Music Building is at the point where construction can begin as soon as Synod permits the letting of the contract. Indications are that the structure can be completed within about a year. The matter of providing equipment for the new Music Building requires the attention of the synodical convention of 1950 because the needs have increased substantially in the past years as the curriculum in music has become more complete and the student enrollment in the College Department has sharply risen. Approximately 60% of the students now entering college at River Forest have had no keyboard experience in music. Upon graduation, approximately 85% of the male candidates are expected to serve as church organists. Approximately 50% of the men and women who fill supply teaching positions after two years in college are expected to serve as church organists during their temporary term of service. Facilities adequate to provide at least one hour a day for practice should be available to each student as a minimum in acquiring the motor skill necessary to perform the music for a church service satisfactorily.

Besides daily practice periods, those students who are taking courses in school music, vocal technique, keyboard harmony, and sight singing and ear training require additional instrumental practice time on either piano or organ for the preparation of their academic assignments in these courses from day to day.

The composite need, expressed in terms of the requirements listed above, can be provided only if one instrument, either piano or organ, can be made available to each group of ten students in the student body.

During the past triennium there has been a 20% rise in the cost of musical instruments. Carefully drawn specifications and accurate estimates indicate that the sum of \$125,000 will be necessary to fill this need. The Music Building which is being built will accommodate the practice and teaching rooms for the instruments mentioned in this request.

Request: In view of the above facts, we respectfully petition Synod to grant the sum of \$25,000 in addition to the \$100,000 al-

ready allocated, for the purpose of providing the new Music Building with musical instruments adequate for our professional needs.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

B. Additional Music Classrooms at River Forest

(Memorial 125)

A concomitant of the increase in enrollment at Concordia Teachers College is the need for additional suitable classroom space for academic music courses. Since the student body is now entirely in the College Department and the curriculum on the senior college level demands a broader selection of courses, a greater number of classrooms are necessary to carry on the academic educational program.

The courses offered in music, such as sight singing and ear training, vocal technique, keyboard harmony, hymnology and liturgics, school music, orchestration, and choral technique and conducting require either singing, the playing of instruments, or the playing of recorded music for demonstration and analysis. As these courses have been added to the curriculum, the music classes tend more and more to disturb the other academic work carried on in the Administration Building.

Since there is a definite need for more classroom space, and since the academic offerings in music have become more complete in order better to provide for the needs of the field, the practical solution is to build the classroom wing planned for the new Music Building. This arrangement will facilitate the work of the music program and also relieve the pressure on the present classroom space. The proposed wing is planned also to provide for the growing record library and to include listening rooms for the study of recorded music literature. Carefully drawn architectural estimates indicate that the cost of this academic wing to the Music Building will be \$75,000.

Request: We respectfully request that the sum of \$75,000 be granted for the classroom wing planned for our new Music Building. We further request that the sum of \$3,500 be granted for the equipment for this academic wing.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
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THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

C. Completion of the New Dormitory for Women at River Forest by Adding the North Wing

(Memorial 126)

In 1944 Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., requested of the synodical convention a Dormitory for Women with a capacity of 150 students at an estimated cost of \$150,000. This was granted.

By the time the funds could be made available by the synodical Board of Directors and the plans and specifications could be prepared, our country was in the midst of wartime building priorities and restrictions, scarcity of materials and labor, and sharply rising costs of construction. When the contract was finally let in the spring of 1947, building costs had advanced almost 100% above the original estimates. The Board of Directors, recognizing our need, eventually raised the amount available to nearly \$200,000 (an increase of 30%). However, the part of the building which was constructed and put into use late in 1948 can house only 80 students in addition to their supervisors.

Meanwhile the need for teachers, both men and women, has continued to rise and, by all indications, will remain high. Numerous studies and estimates of the need have been made. In the light of the most conservative of these, our Church's elementary school system will need fully trained men and women to the crowded capacity of its two teacher-training institutions. We therefore propose to move all the women to the new building and to devote the four old dormitory wings exclusively to the housing of men. With moderate crowding these can take care of 340 men. With the help of God and the co-operation of all synodical agencies, we hope to recruit men up to our full housing capacity and crowd in a few more if we can get them. Meanwhile the new Dormitory for Women, including the proposed addition, would take care of 240 women, slightly over our present number enrolled. In case we cannot recruit men to the capacity of the old dormitories, we propose in the meantime to devote the unfilled units to the housing of additional women to the full capacity of all facilities as long as the need exists.

The construction of the proposed dormitory wing for 160 students would be comparatively economical per student, owing to the facilities already built into the present unit. The present building has the central stairway of the complete plan besides a south stair well. The proposed wing would need only a north stair well. In the present unit there are the following facilities: a two-room-and-bath apartment for the supervisor of women, office, reception room, lounge, two rooms with half-bath for assistant supervisors,

and central boiler room. The new wing could be devoted to student rooms only. A three-story and basement unit for 160 students, according to present estimates, can be constructed of brick and re-enforced concrete, similar to that of the original unit, for \$325,000 exclusive of furnishings.

Request: We respectfully request the sum of \$325,000 for the construction of the north wing of the Dormitory for Women, housing approximately 160 students.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE

PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

D. Repeated Request for an Auditorium at River Forest (Memorial 127)

In 1947 Synod granted our request for a Music Building and Auditorium. Although the need was recognized, the necessary funds for the complete plan could not be made available. We feel constrained to repeat our request for an Auditorium for the following reasons.

Under the present arrangement we are obliged to use our Gymnasium in a double capacity. It is in use continuously during all school days to carry out our program in physical education. At the same time it must serve as an auditorium for the presentation of all of our programs in the fine arts (music and drama). This double use of the Gymnasium does not provide sufficient time in both areas. We cannot encroach on our program of physical education, since two years of physical education classes are required for teacher certification. When the two-year program of physical education has been scheduled for all students who must gain credit in these courses, all remaining time should be scheduled for intramural sports, physical training for the remainder of the student body, and general recreational purposes.

The Gymnasium, designed and built some twenty years ago for a student body of 300 men who at that time had no physical education classes, must now serve a program of *required* physical education classes for a student body of 525 men and women. As the program for physical education demands an ever greater use of the Gymnasium for its primary and secondary functions, the facilities become less and less available for other vital purposes, such as music and drama. The result is a series of annoyances and eventual compromises which harm the total program. We regret this very much.

In his work in the parish the well-trained teacher is expected to serve all of the young people of the congregation with their wide variety of needs and desires. In this area of his duties he must prepare plays, pageants, and concerts. Training in preparation for this service can be carried on successfully only if his interest and ability are stimulated and developed through observation of, and personal participation in, these activities. This area of training should not be curtailed. Opportunity to gain experience in it should, on the contrary, become more general in the student body. The need of an Auditorium for the continuance and expansion of this phase of our work in the broader training of our future teachers is for this reason brought before you again.

Such an Auditorium would also help us to serve our Lutheran constituency more adequately than we are able to do under present crowded conditions, thus promoting their good will towards, and support of, Synod's system of professional training.

We are not at this time reiterating our request for a Chapel, since we hope to adapt the new Auditorium for this purpose until a churchly Chapel can be provided. Our present Chapel is even more inadequate for our needs than it was in 1947, when we made the request.

Request: We respectfully request the sum of \$350,000 for the building of an Auditorium in connection with our Music Building.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

E. Remodeling of the Old Music Building at River Forest as an Addition to the Administration Building (Memorial 128)

The old Music Building at River Forest, completed in 1913 and long since inadequate for the purpose for which it was built, will be available for academic and administrative use when the new Music Building, allowed by the synodical convention of 1947, is completed. We propose that this building be rehabilitated and in part remodeled as a sorely needed addition to our present Administration and Classroom Building.

The *rehabilitation* will include replastering or otherwise resurfacing all of the ceilings and nearly all walls of the building with the exception of the auditorium-chapel and the science laboratories, which have already been taken care of. All interior

woodwork, including floors, will need repair and refinishing, and all wiring and lighting will have to be replaced or modernized as a safety measure. With these improvements the building should be very serviceable for many years to come.

The remodeling needed will be comparatively little, consisting largely of the removal of a number of partitions to convert the old organ practice rooms into larger units for classroom use. All available space, according to our plans, will be devoted to a variety of urgent purposes. The building is conveniently situated for classroom and administrative functions. Its central corridor is already the chief passage between the present Administration Building, the new Library, the Chapel, and the science laboratories.

Request: We respectfully request that up to \$25,000 be allowed for the remodeling and the rehabilitation of the old Music Building as a much-needed addition to the Administration Building.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
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PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*
THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

F. Continued Remodeling of the Older Dormitories at River Forest (Memorial 129)

With the funds allowed by Synod and released by the synodical Board of Directors over the past triennium, we have been able to do much to improve the safety and convenience of the two old south dormitory wings. By order of the State Fire Marshal we have added a complete fire alarm system, emergency fire exits and fire doors, stair-well exits for the basements, exit lights, and so forth, all of which had been overlooked in the original construction of 1912. We have replaced falling lath and plaster in some of the study rooms and bedrooms and closets. Eventually all plaster except that on the outside brick walls will have to be replaced. The buildings will have to be completely rewired. At the same time partitions should be drawn through the large bedrooms to provide two small bedrooms, to serve four students each, instead of one large one for eight students. (Under crowded conditions the large rooms now house ten.)

Since these dormitories are in use the year around except for a few weeks in August, when they are being prepared for the next school year, we cannot spare them for a complete overhaul-

ing at one time, but will have to carry on the process piecemeal, as we have done during the past decade.

Request: We respectfully request that for the triennium 1950 to 1953 the sum of \$50,000 be allowed for the rehabilitation of the two old south dormitory wings.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
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G. Repeated Request for Additional Professorships to Replace Some of the Temporary Instructorships at River Forest (Memorial 130)

Three years ago Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, memorialized the synodical convention of 1947 (*Proceedings*, page 73) to allow additional professorships. This request was discussed in Committee One, and upon their recommendation, Synod took the following action (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 78):

"Resolved, That this request for professorships be referred to the Board for Higher Education for study in the light of Synod's action in the matter of 'Ranking of Professors,' with power to act."

In the meantime we have carried on our program with the same number of professorships as before. The reasons advanced in 1947 for additional called professorships have become more and more compelling. Our over-all enrollment has increased by over 60 students. We have progressively decreased our High School by dropping a class each year so that the final group will be graduated in a few months. Though the number of teachers has increased, the faculty-student ratio has become more unfavorable from year to year as more and more of our students moved into the College, where the faculty-student ratio is expected to be higher than in High School. The new faculty members added have all been on the instructor level. As a result, in some of our fields, instructors are teaching much too great a proportion of the courses offered. In English, for instance, 3/7 of the work is being taught by instructors, in Social Science over 2/3, in Mathematics and Sciences over 2/5, and even in Doctrine the major part of the teaching is done by two emeriti.

After careful consideration of Synod's teacher-training program at our college, we have resolved to come to Synod again with our urgent request for more members of permanent rank on our teaching staff. We therefore request:

1. Five Additional Associate Professorships

In 1947 we asked Synod for *seven* additional associate professorships. In view of the new rank of assistant professor, now proposed by the Board for Higher Education, we have reduced our request to five associate professorships, to be distributed throughout all of our fields with emphasis on those where a very high percentage of the teaching is being done by instructors. Especially in Religion, we feel that an additional associate professorship is very urgent.

At the same time we propose that five of our associate professorships be converted into full professorships, thus leaving us fifteen associate professorships and ten professorships, a total of twenty-five called men.

2. Five New Assistant Professorships

We assume that Synod will create the new rank of assistant professor as proposed by the Board for Higher Education. We feel that this rank will be more satisfactory for our college than the instructorships have been. As a four-year college we cannot always use very fine men whose academic qualifications might permit them to serve in a synodical high school or junior college. In our school such teachers must have a Master's degree or its equivalent in each field in which they are to teach. We prefer to call in men from the field. Ordinarily such men have families, and it has been difficult, if not altogether impossible, to secure them with the salary and tenure arrangements of an instructorship. We therefore respectfully request permission to call in five such assistant professors, or advance present instructors to this rank.

3. Additional Instructorships as Needed

Since the instructorship offers a two-year tenure and will ordinarily be filled by men recently graduated from our synodical schools, we feel that we can use several men on this level and thus balance our teaching load and meet new or changed needs as they arise. According to our present estimates, if we keep the faculty-student ratio the same next year as we have it this year, and we certainly dare not reduce it, we shall need from two to five of these instructors, depending on our enrollment.

Note on Over-All Manpower

Since men of all ranks carry the same standard teaching load, the over-all number of teachers needed will be the same whether the above proposals are granted or not. The over-all cost will be

somewhat higher, depending upon the number of cases of advancement and the salary differential between the various ranks. We feel that this cannot be avoided if we are to train on the college level, especially with the heavy emphasis on the senior college and the professional education and music program.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
PAUL L. KLUENDER, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

Memorial 131, endorsed by Unprinted Memorial 45 of the St. Louis Board of Control, requesting the location of the Senior College at River Forest, was covered by Section "B" of the Report for the Board for Higher Education.

ACTION

Concerning Request I, new Music Building. *No action* was taken by Committee 1 since the matter is in the hands of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education.

Requests "A" to "F," listed under Section II, were included in the Schedule of Current Requests as adopted upon recommendation of Committee 1 under Section C of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Request "G" was presented by Committee 1 in the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

Resolution 40

WHEREAS, The enrollment at our Teachers College in River Forest has continued to increase; and

WHEREAS, Many additional duties devolve upon faculty members "because of the increased need of the field for trained teachers, involving the operation of an extensive summer school each year, in addition to an Extension and Correspondence Division, a much-expanded Student Teaching and Placement Service, and the editing of *Lutheran Education*"; therefore be it

Resolved, That we turn the matter of additional professorships to replace some of the temporary instructorships on the teaching staff of this school over to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of five additional professorships at this time.

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 104)

In making our report of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., for the past three years we find it very difficult to limit ourselves to a few pages. "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." There are very many things which God has done for and through our college and high school, and excellent opportunities which He has opened up for us about which we would like to tell Synod. But we shall limit ourselves to the essentials.

Board of Control

The Board of Control met, on the average, about ten times a year. Under God's blessing, tasks assigned to us could be carried out in a harmonious and co-operative spirit. Several joint meetings were held with the faculty members, and other meetings with the church council of St. John's Church of Seward, with which we work together in the operation of our training school. Several changes have occurred in the membership of the board as elected by the last convention. Messrs. Walter Kupke and William Sieck for valid reasons were unable to serve. Their resignations were accepted, and their places were filled, respectively, by Mr. E. T. Miessler of Columbus, Nebr., a member of the board from 1944 to 1947, and Mr. Frank Mueller of Lincoln, Nebr. In 1948 Mr. Oscar Doerr was elected to an office by the Northern Nebraska District. Since a synodical resolution does not permit holding of two elective offices, Mr. Doerr had to make a choice. He elected the District office, and his place on our Board of Control was filled by Mr. L. C. Heine of Omaha. In December, 1948, Mr. Frank Mueller accepted a position in Joplin, Mo., and distance made it impossible for him to continue his membership. His place was filled by Mr. W. A. Leppin of Kearney, Nebr. When Pastor I. C. Heinicke met with a fatal automobile accident in June, 1949, his place on the board was taken by the new District President, Rev. A. F. Wegener of Chappell, Nebr.

Separation of High School and College

One of the longest administrative steps taken has been the separation of Concordia High School and Concordia Teachers College. Both are still on the same campus and are subject entirely to the control of our board, which has delegated the administration to the president of the college, who also serves as superintendent of the high school. Beyond that, each school has its own faculty and academic officers. The facilities are used in a manner that does not hamper the development of either school and furthers

the growth of both. We believe that this has been an entirely sound and necessary procedure and are completely satisfied with its operation.

Among other changes in administrative procedure which are noteworthy are the following: 1) A careful delegation of many duties to other officers, thus giving the President more time for review, evaluation, and planning. The efficiency of the operation of the schools has plainly been enhanced by this arrangement, and further gains are foreseeable in the near future. 2) The introduction of the faculty-ranking procedure as adopted by the last convention. The plan has been introduced and is now in operation without any apparent difficulty. 3) The introduction of the new budget procedure and accounting methods. This has entailed quite a task and has thrown a very heavy load upon the business office. But we are convinced that it was absolutely necessary and that it gives us a much stronger basis for our financial operations than we could possibly have had under the old system.

The Faculty

Changes in the called membership of the faculty include the following: Professor H. A. Koenig reached the age of retirement but has since been re-engaged annually for a partial teaching load and has continued to render his valuable services to the school. Associate Professor L. C. Wuerffel, who was serving us as librarian and dean of students, accepted the position of dean of students at Concordia Theological Seminary and moved to St. Louis, Mo., at the end of January, 1948. Associate Professors H. L. Hardt and Reuter reached retirement age in 1949. The former has been re-engaged for the teaching of a course in German, but the latter was unable to find a suitable residence in Seward and was compelled to move away. Mr. Walter Mueller, after 15 years of service to Grace Lutheran Church of Kansas City, Kans., joined our staff as instructor in English in 1947 and was called to an associate professorship in the fall of 1949.

As detailed below, the over-all enrollment showed a decided increase. This necessitated an increase of the teaching staff. The total faculty strength now is 25, which includes all administrative officers. The ratio of college to high school is about $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$, but several members serve on both faculties. There are 22 men and three women. The number in each rank is as follows (besides the president): two professors, seven associate professors, two professors emeriti, ten instructors, and three assistants. Suggestions for achieving a better balance are made later in this report. We feel that the members of the faculties are to be commended

for their fine spirit of co-operation, their high morale in general, and their excellent work as instructors. The sabbatical-leave program, adopted in 1944, has now been put into operation and will undoubtedly prove to be a source of much good to our Concordia.

College Academic Matters

The college curriculum is undergoing a complete re-study with a view towards making sure of developing the best possible course of study for meeting the purposes of the school. This is particularly true also of the summer session, which has, under God's blessing, continued to render excellent service to the Church in preparing teachers for its schools. Special mention should also be made of St. John's School, which serves as campus training school. We have a staff of teachers there which is truly outstanding, and a school which in many respects is ideal for teacher-training purposes.

Practically all of the matters which have been detailed thus far enter into the picture of the accreditation of Concordia Teachers College by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This accreditation has not as yet been achieved, but we are confident that one by one the difficulties standing in the way are being removed and expect to make application for such accreditation fairly soon. Because the requirements for teacher certification are being made more stringent in practically all of the States, regional accreditation is essential for Synod's teachers' colleges. Our chances for achieving this accreditation will depend in no small measure on the action taken on our requests.

High School Academic Matters

The curriculum of the high school has undergone a slight revision, making it possible for boys of the neighborhood to take their first three years of pre-ministerial training with us. The enrollment figures given below seem to indicate a static condition. The true picture, however, is entirely different. The high school annually had sufficient applications so that its enrollment could have grown in the same proportion as that of the college, but, because it was felt that in view of the teacher shortage priority should be given, wherever possible, to college applicants in order to prepare more teachers sooner, the high school enrollment was limited to an average of 30-35 pupils for each class.

Concordia High School is fully accredited with the State and with the North Central Association. Nebraska has just revised its accreditation statutes, a step which will undoubtedly make it much more difficult for new high schools to come into being. We are therefore convinced that everything possible should be done to foster the one high school we have in the State.

Enrollment

College							
REGULAR SESSION				SUMMER SESSION			
Year	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
1947—48	95	73	168	81	102	183	
1948—49	109	76	185	82	85	167	
1949—50	137	114	251	66	126	192	
High School				Grand Total			
Year	Men	Women	Total (counting	each name but once)			
1947—48	62	64	126		458		
1948—49	66	63	129		482		
1949—50	70	60	130		549		

Student Life

With the appointment of a dean of students, who carries a comparatively light teaching load, considerable progress in the development of our guidance program was made possible. As the work of this office develops, we think that we shall have an answer to many of the problems which still remain in this area. It should also be noted here that our health service has improved quantitatively and qualitatively through the relocation of our clinic and the engagement of a graduate nurse, who serves us also during the summer session.

Public Relations

The need for the development of our public relations program has steadily become more apparent. We are happy, therefore, that it has been possible to appoint one of the faculty members as director of public relations and to allow him some reduction of his teaching load for the purpose. The moneys used for the public relations program have largely been furnished by the College Association.

Service to Synod

The most important service rendered to Synod has, of course, been the furnishing of teachers for its schools and organists and choir directors for its churches. Herewith the compilation for the first and second years of the triennium.

Year	Students				Total Men	Total Women	Total Teach.
	4-Year Grad.	3-Year Grad.	Regular Session	Students Summer			
1948	14	6	21	32	28	44	73
1949	17	5	25	36	22	61	83

For the current year we cannot give the exact figure as yet, but our best estimate is as follows:

Year	Students				Total Teach.
	4-Year Grad.	3-Year Grad.	Regular Session	Students Summer	
	20	9	33	35	97

In order to render this service, the institution operates practically all year round. For quite a number of years we have operated, besides the regular session, a nine-week summer session. Because of recent changes in the Nebraska certification law we expanded the summer session to 12 weeks in 1949, and we intend to continue this 12-week program as long as it is necessary.

In addition to this service of training workers for the Church we also serve our Synod by furnishing facilities for various types of meetings and gatherings which play a prominent part in the Church's program. Two synodical Districts regularly hold their conventions on our campus. Besides, a steadily growing number of conferences, conventions, and workshops of area-, District-, or Synod-wide character is held there. Our faculty members, furthermore, to an increasing degree hold membership on synodical boards and committees or are drawn into the picture of synodical work as lecturers, essayists, and leaders. We believe that the returns Synod gets on its investment at Seward are very high.

Plant and Property

During the triennium it was possible to erect our new girls' dormitory, Strieter Hall, which houses 50 students. Its cost came out of the Peace Thankoffering. The other major improvement was the installation of the new boilers in the heating plant, which replace the worn-out boilers and adequately take care of present and contemplated future needs.

We regret very much that the plans for the general overhaul and partial remodeling of our older buildings, as presented to the 1947 convention, could not be carried out. For many years the sums made available to us for the upkeep and repair of our plant have been far too low. As a result considerable deterioration has set in. In reviewing these requests we wish to point out that Synod will lose appreciably on its investment if action is delayed further.

Requests

1. *Membership of Board of Control.* — For many years, in fact, as far as we know, from the very beginning of our school, our Board of Control has had a membership of five laymen. The 1947 convention, in adopting the revised synodical *Handbook*, reduced the number to three. Since, however, our charter calls for five, it was necessary to elect five, and we were asked to have our charter changed so that hereafter the board would have only three laymen. We have repeatedly considered the matter, and it is our conviction that our board should continue with the larger number. As a matter of principle we are convinced that every one of Synod's professional schools should have a larger board. In our case, however,

there is the additional reason that, because of the small size of the city in which we are located and the fact it has only one congregation of our Synod and this congregation is involved in the joint operation of our training school, we feel it to be necessary to have a number of members, including laymen, who are not local residents. At the same time we are convinced that it is necessary to have several local laymen who can serve on the executive committee of our board, to which much of the work between board meetings is delegated. Besides, it is of great advantage to the carrying on of Synod's teacher-training program to have adjacent Districts represented on our board and also to make sure that a wider range of vocations is represented than would be the case if the board were limited to three laymen. We therefore request Synod to allow us to continue to have five laymen on our Board of Control.

2. *Term of Office of Members of Board of Control.* — We are convinced that it is a poor policy and a needless risk on the part of Synod to have the terms of office of all men of its Board of Control expire at the same time. We therefore request Synod to take action extending the term of office to six years and providing for the expiration of the term of office of approximately half of the members every three years.

3. *Additional Professorships.* — As indicated above, the present number of persons of the various faculty ranks is in our opinion rather much out of balance because of the rapid recent growth of our institution and the resultant growth of our instructional staff. Assuming that our two faculties will continue to require a total of at least 25 persons, we request that an additional number of associate professorships and professorships be allowed. At present we are allowed a total of 13 called men, including the president. We herewith request that the allowable total be raised to 18, leaving about seven positions to be filled by appointed personnel. We anticipate that, if Synod grants this request, the authorization for the calling of any new personnel will continue to come from the Board for Higher Education. We do not plan to call all of these men at once, but hope to introduce the new positions in the course of the next three years. We are convinced that for instructional and administrative efficiency and for stability it is necessary that these additional professorships be granted, and we cannot expect to meet accreditation standards without them.

4. *Rank of Assistant Professor.* — We understand that the Board for Higher Education is making a recommendation for the introduction of another rank into the system, that of assistant professor. We heartily indorse this proposal and recommend that Synod take positive action on it.

5. *Curriculum Adjustment.*—The curricular studies made by our college faculty have shown certain deficiencies in the present curriculum. One of the most striking is in the field of languages, where, on the one hand, German is the only language we offer in college and, on the other hand, every student must take German. We request authorization, subject to the approval of the Board for Higher Education, to make revisions in our curriculum, particularly in the area of languages, and specifically to add another language to our college curriculum.

6. *Requirements for Lutheran Teachers Diploma.*—The present requirements for the Lutheran Teachers Diploma make it possible for the majority of the students to earn this diploma in three years of college work. Beyond that we have the bachelor's degree, which is awarded at the end of the standard four-year course. Almost without exception our men earn both, because of their desire for a thorough preparation and because of the certification requirements of the various States. It is our conviction that the important document for the teacher in our parish schools should always be the Lutheran Teachers Diploma, which, as far as the Church is concerned, entitles him to hold what we customarily term a "permanent" call. We therefore request that Synod make the four-year course its standard for teacher preparation and authorize the awarding of the Lutheran Teachers Diploma at the end of this course. We also request authorization to award a three-year certificate to those men and women who wish, for one reason or another, to terminate or interrupt their training at the end of this period.

7. *Unification of Budget.*—On the basis of its experience in past years, this Board of Control strongly recommends that Synod adopt for all its professional and preparatory schools the policy of having a unified financial plan to include also such things as synodical tuition, various dormitory funding arrangements, and regular repairs throughout the year. All plant operations have educational implications. We believe that the greatest chance for efficiency in operation and administration of the synodical institutions lies in a single over-all budget for each school. This annual budget is to be submitted to the Board for Higher Education according to the present *Handbook* regulations and, after submission to the Board of Directors and adoption or revision by the Fiscal Conference, is to be administered by the local Boards of Control under the supervision of the Board for Higher Education.

8. *District Overture Regarding Concordia High School.*—On another page of this BOOK OF MEMORIALS will be found the overture of the Southern Nebraska District regarding Concordia High School. We wish to state that we are in hearty accord with the

District's proposal and request Synod to take positive action on the memorial, since we hold that it is an entirely sound and feasible plan for expanding the work of Concordia High School.

9. *Major Improvements and Repairs.*—Since it is customary and desirable in educational circles to consider additions and alterations to the plant under four headings, namely: land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, and major equipment, our major requests for Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., as to remodeling, major repairs, and improvements are grouped according to this classification.

a. *Grading the Athletic Field.* To the last synodical convention we reported: "as part of our campus, Synod owns a large athletic field of which two thirds are unusable because extensive grading work is needed. Our physical education program is seriously handicapped by this factor. The cost of doing the work to specifications is estimated at \$18,000 if the minimum necessary is to be done."

Since that time, with the support of our alumni and others, we have made a beginning in developing a portion of the athletic field to the point where more of the field can be used than formerly, but the bulk of the task remains. Our request to this convention is to grant us \$18,000 (which is still the minimum necessary to do a good job) to make further advances in this direction.

b. *Additional Classrooms in Weller Hall Basement.* The last convention of Synod authorized the conversion of a part of the spacious basement of Weller Hall into classrooms; but, as explained above, no money has been released to date. Our present plans call for the utilization of the entire basement, adding, besides the classrooms, a lavatory for girls, supply and service rooms, and a visual-aids room. We need \$60,000 for this project.

c. *Founders' Hall* is the oldest building on our campus; in fact, it was the first building erected when the school was founded. At that, it was well built and is still structurally sound. In some ways today it contains fire hazards, but with relatively slight modifications it could serve for many years. The third floor needs to be torn off and replaced with a flat roof. The second floor, with modifications, will serve well for group and individual music instruction. The stairs need replacing, and much plastering needs to be done. Also the first floor and the basement need a general overhauling. Our best estimate on this is \$16,000.

d. *Nebraska Hall* is used for music practice and contains organs and pianos. Under our system of supervised music practice every teacher-training student is assigned definite periods of practice. But at present the shortage of space threatens to weaken this part of our program. Fortunately, eight more practice rooms, acousti-

cally treated, can be built into the ground floor, while at the same time a reed-organ practice room can be provided, and the three other floors can receive needed repairs at a total cost of \$10,500. This will provide music practice facilities for 50 additional students in the daily schedule.

e. *Becker Hall* is the former administration building, which was damaged by fire in 1938. At that time only the most necessary repairs were made. During the war years materials for finishing the project were unobtainable. It is essential now that the staircase be rebuilt, new floors be laid, and other repairs made. Our science laboratories, which are in this building, are also very inadequate. They need to be enlarged considerably, with adequate facilities for storage of equipment. These changes can be made without damage to the fundamental structure of the building. The money required for these items in Becker Hall is \$25,550.

f. *Addition to Miessler Hall*. From funds provided in the Centennial Thankoffering we were able to modernize the second oldest building on the campus, which had been in disuse for a good number of years; and by an addition we were able to provide housing for fifty-six male students. Funds in the amount of \$45,000 are urgently requested in order to complete the project by removing a present temporary section, which once served as an addition to the service kitchen, by re-doing the north part of the basement, and by adding a tier of rooms to the north side of the building to provide housing for an additional fourteen students as well as facilities for day students.

g. *Remodeling in Jesse Hall*. Jesse Hall is the newer and larger of our two men's dormitories. The large washrooms have not had major repairs since the structure was built twenty-seven years ago. The wood partitions and woodwork in each of the four washrooms need replacement almost immediately, and the sanitary arrangements are not such that they can pass the most commonly accepted standards. We request a sum of \$15,200 to remodel and modernize all four of these washrooms.

h. *Physical Education Building*. The present gymnasium on our campus was built completely with local funds at no cost to Synod. While it was adequate for its day and is still quite usable because of major changes and additions, which have also been made by funds raised locally in recent years, the present building, with its very limited facilities, does not meet the needs increasingly recognized, and even required, for physical education for both sexes. For some years past our institution has sought to bring up in the supporting neighboring synodical Districts sufficient funds for an additional physical education building. At the time of this writing the total collected for this fund is approximately \$35,000,

most of which has been obtained in the Southern Nebraska District. Since we feel that any further insistence or any further effort to reach the total cost of this project locally would either result in failure for the project or would act as a detriment to the Southern Nebraska District's and other Districts' contributions to the synodical cause and the synodical budget, we urgently request Synod to extend its policy of providing physical education facilities at St. Louis and Springfield to include all the terminal schools in its system. Accordingly we urgently request Synod to grant us \$60,000 for the plant, plus \$15,000 for the necessary equipment.

i. *New Dormitory for Women*. An earlier section of this report detailed the great annual increase in enrollment which our institution has been able to register under the blessing of our God. Though the continuing acute Synod-wide shortage of teachers has been well publicized, the implications of this shortage for the needed growth of the professional schools are not so obvious to all. Funds were granted by the last convention of Synod to add to our campus the first women's dormitory expressly built for that purpose. When finished, this building was to house thirty-eight young women, but in order to enroll as many as possible, since it was opened for use, it has operated at more than capacity by housing fifty young women each term. In view of the immediate and long-range needs of the Church for teachers and the general situation on our campus, we respectfully urge Synod to authorize the immediate construction of another dormitory for women students and for that purpose to grant us a sum of \$132,000, for which, we believe, today's prices would allow duplication of the present new building.

j. *Auditorium-Chapel*. The Centennial Synod granted our request for a new chapel-auditorium and included it in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. At the time of the preparation of this memorial to Synod the necessary funds have not yet been released from the proceeds of the "Building for Tomorrow" collection by the Board of Directors. Accordingly we feel it necessary to renew our request, asking also for renewed approval of it for this building. Our case can perhaps best be made by repetition of what was reported to Synod. "Our present chapel is too small to accommodate our entire student body and instructional staff. Overcrowded to the point of danger, it has serious fire hazards, as the fire marshal has pointed out. The present chapel space is also needed for additional laboratory facilities. Furthermore, we have no adequate auditorium. We sorely need additional office space, and last but not least, we must provide a classroom and laboratory for our art courses as well as storage and display space for our large and now scattered collection of art, music, and other audio and visual aid materials.

k. *Repair Shop and Garage.* We have an excellent staff of maintenance men who are able with the help of student labor to do most of the plumbing, electrical, mechanical, and carpentry repairs on the campus. But we have no adequate shop for this purpose, nor do we have the storage facilities for the necessary materials. The present overcrowded shop constitutes a fire hazard for the building that houses it. Our facilities for handling deliveries of freight are inadequate. We furthermore have a need for a larger garage to house the automotive vehicles which we own (panel truck, dump truck, bus, driver-training car) and the larger pieces of machinery (e. g., power mowers, garden tractor). We can meet all of these needs best by building an addition to our power plant which will serve as repair shop, unloading dock, storage room, and garage. We request the sum of \$11,480 to cover the cost.

l. *Tuckpointing.* In the course of the years some of our buildings have suffered serious exterior harm. This can be remedied by tuckpointing now, at a cost of 30 cents a square foot. Synod can protect its investment and obviate extensive interior repairs and possible replacement by allotting the \$12,880 needed to do this tuckpointing.

m. *Curbing for Driveways.* Visitors to our campus have long remarked about its beauty, but decried the unfortunate lack of curbing, paving, and maintenance of the drives. To provide curbing for our driveways would mean to enhance the appearance of our campus more than its cost would indicate. To improve its property in this respect, we ask Synod to appropriate \$10,000.

n. *Sewer Connection.* When our refectory was built twenty-four years ago, the drains were not connected directly with the city sewer. The refectory sewer system has now deteriorated and will soon necessitate costly repairs and replacement. We recommend the better and cheaper alternative of connecting the refectory sewer with the city system immediately at an estimated cost of \$1,660.

o. *Piano Equipment.* One of the constant needs for a school which trains church musicians is adequate training instruments. Above all we need pianos and organs. Seven pianos are included in our claim on the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. If they have been obtained, we need 12 more; if not, we need 19. Most of our pianos have been in use since 1912 and cannot serve longer. Nor can the cheapest instruments bear up under almost incessant use. The average delivered cost of each piano is estimated at \$925.

p. *Pipe Organ.* Organ "A" is our oldest organ. It has served many students well but now needs rebuilding if it is not to lose all value in the near future. Specifications already available can

provide a good rebuilding of this organ for Synod's use, at a real saving in comparison with replacement of the instrument, for \$10,500.

q. *Reed Organ.* At present we have no reed organs on our campus. Since many of our graduates must use this type of instrument later, they should be able to use one while learning. \$600 will supply this item, if it has not already been granted from the proceeds of the "Building for Tomorrow" collection.

r. *Electronic Organ.* A considerable and increasing number of our congregations are acquiring electronic organs. In order to provide a means whereby our institution can give instruction to future church musicians and teachers on these instruments, as well as on pianos, reed and pipe organs, we respectfully request Synod to grant \$3,000 for an electronic organ, to be bought and used for instructional purposes.

s. *Science Equipment.* For the study of various subjects in the area of the natural sciences our institution has acquired some of the basic equipment necessary in botany and zoology and also for chemistry, but our physics laboratory is woefully under-equipped, and much of the available equipment is out of date because of the tremendous changes and developments in the field of physics. We respectfully request that Synod grant us the amount of \$7,500 to purchase equipment with which to set up an adequate physics laboratory for high school and college courses.

t. *Library.* The grant made by the previous convention to benefit our library has enabled us to make some fundamental remodeling changes. In addition, a considerable number of books were purchased. Yet there is an unfilled need for additional book accessions to bring the library up to standard and the equipment and stacks to place them and care for them. For this the customary annual library grant from synodical funds would not begin to suffice. We respectfully request Synod to grant an additional allotment in the amount of \$18,500, to be disbursed during the triennium.

u. *Domestic Arts Equipment.* Several States are beginning to add domestic arts to elementary school curricula by law and to require teachers qualified in them. We cannot now give teachers this competence. In order to make possible the addition to our curriculum of domestic arts or home economics in a beginning way, we request Synod to authorize the Board for Higher Education to study our further detailed curricular plans and within the next three years to grant the necessary funds to acquire and develop the basic domestic facilities.

10. *Residences for Retiring Professors.*—We would like to call Synod's attention to the serious problem involved in reconciling

the existing policy of furnishing residences or rent to all synod professors who hold the rank of associate professor or above, the present policy on retirement of superannuated members of the teaching staff. We consider the latter policy to be a considerable improvement and highly desirable. We do feel that Synod should charge the Board for Higher Education with the investigation of the possibilities of removing the injustice involved occasionally retiring an individual who has, perhaps, served the Church many long years and has not obtained a house and then in suddenly leaving him with the necessity of acquiring a residence for himself and his family in the declining years of his life.

11. *Building Estimates and Fluctuations.* — We would also request Synod to direct the investigation of the effectiveness of the existing policy of requiring fixed estimates to be attached by the institutions to requests for new plant additions or other changes in capital assets. The economic conditions can change very rapidly. The time of getting estimates for projects is separated by at least half a year from the actual granting of such funds and perhaps by many more months from the time when building begins. Perhaps Synod might decide to require a fixed estimate at the time the report and request to the general convention is prepared, but could use the contractor's or builder's index prevailing in the area where the school is situated to allow for many major fluctuations up or down by the time the building is to begin.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

F. WORTHEMANN, *Secretary*

The memorial referred to under Request 8, Memorial 132, reads as follows:

EXPANSION OF CONCORDIA HIGH SCHOOL, SEWARD, NEBR.

(Memorial 132)

In its 1949 convention the Southern Nebraska District adopted a resolution which states in its opening paragraph: "The Southern Nebraska District affirms its support of a program of Christian secondary education, instructs its Board for Parish Education to promote this cause, and recommends to its congregations to give support by placing the item into their budget annually."

In taking this action the District was moved by the following considerations:

1. The great need for secondary Christian education is generally acknowledged in our circles.
2. Christian education on the secondary level is in keeping with our Church's important work of keeping our youth with Christ and with the Church.

3. Such Christian education helps to develop the talents and character of high school students for valuable services in the Kingdom of God.
4. An expansion of Concordia High School at Seward to include a broader curriculum than now offered for the training of teachers would therefore be a great service to the Church.
5. A larger enrollment at Concordia High School would furthermore, through a good vocational guidance program, serve as a feeder for our teachers' colleges.

The District then adopted a plan or principles of operation in the area of secondary education. The parts of this plan which would apply to Concordia High School at Seward are the following:

1. Moneys allocated to Concordia High School are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Control, to be expended on the non-synodical program of Concordia High School.
2. The expenditures for this program shall be limited to the moneys available.
3. The Board of Control shall allocate the moneys thus received to the accounts for resident instruction and plant and equipment at Concordia High School.
4. The District shall authorize its Board for Parish Education to meet as an advisory committee with the Board of Control at least once annually.
5. The legal representatives of the District shall be authorized to represent the District's interest in the ownership and use of plant and equipment.
6. The Board of Control shall report regularly, at least annually, to the Board for Parish Education of the District, showing conclusively by audit that all of the moneys allocated to Concordia High School have been expended solely for the non-synodical program of Concordia High School.
7. The Board of Control in its regular reports to the Board for Higher Education shall show conclusively that all of the moneys furnished from the synodical budget have been expended solely for the synodical program of pre-professional training.
8. The installation of the proper system of accounting is to make possible the execution of this project as outlined, to the best advantages of Synod and the District.

The members of the District and the administration of Concordia High School are convinced that this plan, providing, as

it does, for unit administration by the synodical Board of Control, for careful financial accounting and strict separation of the costs of the synodical and the District programs, will safeguard the interests of all concerned and will be very desirable from the standpoint of the students, the congregations of the District, the school, and Synod.

Inasmuch as the District, through its resolution, also authorized its Lutheran High School Committee and its president to draw up a memorial which should be sent to the Delegate Synod, the undersigned committee, in the name of the Southern Nebraska District, requests the honorable convention (1) to approve the plan submitted for the expansion of Concordia High School at Seward and the joint operation of the high school by Synod and the District; and (2) to authorize the introduction and administration of this plan by the Board for Higher Education through the Seward Board of Control in co-operation with the designated boards of the District.

EDWARD BECKLER ECKHART SCHEER HENRY LANGE
A. F. WEGENER, *District President*

ACTION

Requests 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, and 11 are included under Section "F," Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Concerning Request 3, re additional professorships at Seward, Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 41

WHEREAS, The rapid recent increase in the enrollment of this institution has placed heavy additional burdens upon the members of the teaching staff; and

WHEREAS, "For instructional and administrative efficiency and for stability it is necessary" that additional professorships be granted and since additional professorships are also in the interest of meeting accreditation standards; therefore be it

Resolved, That we turn the matter of additional professorships to replace some of the temporary instructorships on the teaching staff of this school over to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of five additional professorships at this time.

Concerning Request 6, the following resolution of Committee 1 was adopted:

Resolution 42

WHEREAS, The request of the Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, with reference to awarding a Lutheran Teachers Diploma only after the four-year course has been com-

pleted appears to involve some factors that should be considered and perhaps adjusted before final decision is made; therefore be it

Resolved, To refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education with power to act.

Concerning Request 8, covering also Memorial 132, the following resolution of Committee 1 was adopted:

Resolution 43

WHEREAS, At its 1949 Convention the Southern Nebraska District adopted the following resolution: "The Southern Nebraska District affirms its support of a program of Christian secondary education, instructs its Board for Parish Education to promote this cause, and recommends to its congregations to give support by placing the item into their budget annually"; and

WHEREAS, The Southern Nebraska District has proceeded to adopt a plan of operation in the area of secondary education which would apply to the proposed Concordia High School at Seward; and

WHEREAS, The Southern Nebraska District requests Synod to approve this plan and to authorize its introduction and administration in the interest of the proposed Concordia High School; and

WHEREAS, Some basic considerations underlying the entire proposed development should receive additional study and consideration; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere gratitude to the constituency of the Southern Nebraska District for the unmistakable interest in Christian education on the secondary level; and be it further

Resolved, That the matter of the proposed Concordia High School and all related questions be referred to our Board for Higher Education and our Board of Directors for study and with power to act.

As to Request 9 (major repairs and improvements), this was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as adopted upon recommendation of Committee 1.

Regarding Request 10, the following resolution of Committee 1 was adopted:

Resolution 44

WHEREAS, This proposal to provide residences for retiring professors is admittedly not intended to form a general over-all rule, but refers to occasional instances; and

WHEREAS, It appears to be undesirable to establish a marked

difference in this matter between professors and parish ministers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the need of the situation be satisfied by calling the attention of the Board for Higher Education to the second part of the paragraph, which suggests that this Board should be charged "with the investigation of the possibilities of removing the injustice involved occasionally in retiring an individual who has, perhaps, served the Church for many long years and has not obtained a house and then in suddenly leaving him with the necessity of acquiring a residence for himself and his family in the declining years of his life."

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

REPORT OF BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 105)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., herewith submits its triennial report and respectfully requests Synod to consider the needs of its school. We give thanks and praise to God for the countless blessings He has bestowed upon our school.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control have conscientiously tried to carry out all the phases of the work assigned to them by Synod. Much time has been given by the members individually and as a group to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and, together with the administration and faculty, to the improvement of the total program of our school.

The Faculty

The members of the faculty have faithfully applied themselves to their work and have spent considerable time in evaluating the physical facilities and the curricular program in the light of the needs of the Church and the requirements of higher educational agencies.

After receiving the approval of Synod and the Board for Higher Education, the Rev. Walter Sohn was engaged as resident student counselor for our dormitory students. The results have fully justified the request in establishing this position at our school. Due to the illness of several faculty members, we had to call on part-time help to carry on our educational program. Those men who were temporarily incapacitated are now teaching their full schedule of classes again. Mr. Walter Kitzerow resigned his position as of the end of the first semester of the present school year. This vacancy will have to be filled by next September.

Academic Matters

The synodical curriculum forms the basis for the program of our school. Studies have been made during the past triennium contributing to various changes and improvements in instruction. Audio-visual aids are being used quite extensively. The library service has been considerably improved. The physical education and health program has been expanded and improved.

A good beginning has been made in guidance work. The curricular and co-curricular program of the school has been much more closely integrated than in the past. Convocation programs of a high caliber have helped to contribute to the cultural program of the school.

Requests

1. We would renew our request for an Administration-Library-Auditorium building. The reasons for this request have been submitted to the Board for Higher Education. If requested by the convention itself and deemed necessary, these reasons will be presented by the representatives of the Board.

2. Permission is requested to erect a suitable residence for the president.

3. The Board requests consideration of a modernization and remodeling program for our student health center (hospital). The Martha Society is currently raising \$6,000 toward this project, but an additional \$16,000 is needed. The architect's plans are ready for this project. The facilities at present are very inadequate and antiquated.

4. Permission is also requested to install acoustical tile on the ceilings of some of our classrooms and in the corridors of the classroom buildings. Specific items have been proposed to the Board for Higher Education which would cost \$13,840.

5. The Board likewise requests permission to install proper and adequate drainage in our athletic field. The estimated cost of such an installation is \$6,000. There are too many days in the spring and fall when it is impossible to use our athletic field in our physical education program because it is covered with water or, at least, too muddy to use.

6. Permission is also requested to convert our heating plant to oil. Up to the present time coal has been used as fuel. This fuel has become increasingly more expensive, and in addition, we have a considerable outlay in firemen's wages. For the purpose of converting to oil, we request \$12,610.

7. A request to inaugurate a teacher-training program on the college level is presented in a separate memorial.

Acknowledgments

With sincere thanks we acknowledge the gifts and donations made to our commissary department by members of our congregations and the services and gifts of the Martha Society and of individual congregations and friends. Above all, we acknowledge the blessings of God which were bestowed upon our Concordia in such a large measure during the past triennium and throughout the years.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

PAUL L. DANNENFELDT, *Secretary*

In connection with Fort Wayne College matters, Committee 1 also considered Memorials 134 and 135 as well as Unprinted Memorial 57 on Administrative Matters.

INAUGURATE TEACHER TRAINING AT FORT WAYNE

(Memorial 134)

WHEREAS, Studies made by various committees and boards of Synod have shown the great need in the immediate future for additional teacher candidates; and

WHEREAS, Fort Wayne is located in an area of high Lutheran concentration; and

WHEREAS, There are many parochial schools with a high enrollment from which students might be recruited; and

WHEREAS, Fort Wayne has adequate classroom facilities to accommodate girls on its campus by remodeling some of the large faculty homes without too much additional expense; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Control is willing to use a recent gift of \$5,000 to help equip such a girls' residence center; therefore

We respectfully petition Synod to give the Board of Control at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., authority to inaugurate a non-terminal teacher training program on the junior college level under the supervision of the Board for Higher Education and in co-operation with Concordia Teachers College at River Forest, Ill. The details of this plan have been presented to the Board for Higher Education.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
HERBERT G. BREDEMEIER, *President*
ERNEST C. LEWERENZ, *Secretary*

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
REV. WALTER KLAUSING, *Chairman*
DR. PAUL F. DANNENFELDT, *Secretary*

**ADMINISTRATION-LIBRARY-AUDITORIUM BUILDING
AT CONCORDIA COLLEGE, FORT WAYNE, IND.**

(Memorial 135)

Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., as Synod's oldest theological preparatory school, naturally has some buildings which have been in use for many decades. The old Administration Building was erected in 1856, almost a century ago, and in the course of time has been used as a dormitory and classroom building and at one time partly as a faculty residence. At present it houses some of the offices, the bookstore, and some of the music facilities. This building is old, inadequate, inconvenient, and not fireproof. The Registrar's offices are in cramped quarters and must be located on the second floor, to which access can be gained only by means of a long, narrow stairway. The business offices have inadequate space. The President's offices must be located in another building. The centralization of administrative offices and facilities is impossible under the present conditions. Other educational facilities desirable for modern educational administration and guidance are impossible unless a new building is provided. As one of the two top consistent producers of ministerial students, we are lagging behind other synodical schools in physical facilities.

When Schick Hall was erected in 1905 and the library was located in a room on the second floor of this building, the importance of the library as a functional aspect of modern education was not fully realized. At present the facilities are inadequate as to space and equipment.

The educational life of the school should center around the library, the facilities of which should help accomplish the educational objectives of the school. The library should likewise be readily and easily accessible as well as attractively equipped. A separate reading and study room is required, in addition to other items as outlined by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools, and demanded for accreditation. All this is in the interest of greater efficiency.

An auditorium, likewise, is part of any modern school plant. It is needed for many school assemblies, student programs and meetings which cannot be held in the chapel and for which the gymnasium is not suitable, convenient, or adequate. Again, this item is in the interest of modernization and efficiency.

In view of the above needs, the Central District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, by resolution adopted at the District convention in June, 1949, respectfully petitions Synod to grant Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., a new Administration-Library-Auditorium Building.

W. F. DOCTER, *Secretary of the Central District*

ACTION

Requests 1 to 6 were included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

Request 7 was covered by Resolution 2 under Section "A" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Concerning Unprinted Memorial 57, Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was *adopted*:

Resolution 47

WHEREAS, The administration of two schools on the same campus (Concordia College of Fort Wayne and the Fort Wayne Lutheran High School) requires that any problems arising from this unusual situation be resolved; and

WHEREAS, This matter has been given careful consideration by the Board of Directors of the Lutheran Association for Secondary Education in Fort Wayne and by the Board of Control of Concordia College, Fort Wayne; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the proposal submitted to us jointly by the two aforementioned Boards, namely:

"WHEREAS, A first-class commission will be granted to Concordia High School in Fort Wayne by the Indiana State Board of Education only if a unit control of the high school is established; and

"WHEREAS, Unit control of the High School is also a prerequisite to membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; and

"WHEREAS, In the accreditation procedures for the High School, measures must also be taken to guard Synod's interests in general in such matters and the eventual accreditation measures for Concordia College in particular; and

"WHEREAS, It may be found desirable to include provision for a pre-theological curriculum in the program of the general high school courses in view of the proposed changes pertaining to Concordia College and its future functions as an institution of Synod; and

"WHEREAS, Because of the contemplated building program of the Fort Wayne Lutheran Association for Secondary Education on the campus of Concordia College, urgent consideration is required; now therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod empower the Board for Higher Education to assist the Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne Lutheran Association for Secondary Education, Inc., and the Board of Control of Concordia College, Fort Wayne, in resolving administrative

matters with reference to unit control and the pre-theological curriculum in the High School and such other problems as may be involved in the efficient administration of two schools on the same campus."

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL**

(Memorial 106)

Board of Control

Several changes have occurred in the personnel of the board during the past triennium. The Rev. Felix Kretzschmar was elected in 1947, and the Rev. Arthur Oswald became chairman of the Board in 1948 by virtue of his election to the presidency of the District. In addition to their regular work of supervising all functions and aspects of the school, members of the Board were kept very busy with several building projects. The first wing of a new dormitory has been completed, and plans have been prepared for a second wing of the dormitory and for a new administration building. Board and faculty continue to work in splendid harmony.

Faculty

No changes in the permanent membership of the faculty were made in the last three years. Dr. Walter Jennrich was engaged as instructor in 1947 to teach Greek and Latin. The system of ranking adopted by Synod was put into effect this year. Problems of accreditation are being studied with a view to applying for recognition by the North Central Association in the near future. Faculty members who were listed as ill at the last convention have improved and are enjoying better health. Prof. George W. Mueller, retired since 1936, died on December 9, 1949, at the age of 91. Three members of the staff will reach the age of 65 during the next triennium. A reduction of their teaching load will necessitate the engaging of an additional instructor.

Students

The average enrollment during the last three years has been 271. About 95 per cent of these have been ministerial or teacher-training students. Still suffering from the loss of a dormitory by fire some fifteen years ago, the school has had to crowd this large enrollment into inadequate and substandard quarters. In spite of housing problems, the health and morale of the students have been good. Participation in national testing programs has revealed a consistently high grade of scholarship.

Requests

For the sake of improvement in administration, teaching, and housing, we respectfully *petition* Synod to grant us the following requests:

1. The second wing of the dormitory completed in March, 1950.
2. A grant for the new administration building, \$300,000.
3. Additional quarters for help.
4. Reconstruction of the old laboratory.
5. A new professor's home.

1. The first wing of the new dormitory (granted by Synod in 1947) is now completed and houses 58 students. This wing solves the problems of fire hazards, unsanitary and crowded living in the Old State Dormitory, which must now be razed. Wunder Dormitory, however, remains crowded far beyond capacity and standards of decency. Six students are crowded into rooms planned specifically for only four, with serious effects upon morale, discipline, and study habits.

A second wing of our new dormitory is part of the plan submitted three years ago. The proper functioning of the first wing is dependent on this addition. It will contain a lounge, which is a "must," inasmuch as the study rooms and bedrooms are very small and allow for no recreation or social activity. A second wing of our new dormitory will permit us to reduce the crowding in Wunder Dormitory and to place a proctor, or housemaster, in a room originally designed for such a supervisor.

The total dormitory capacity of the school will be 257 when the new wing has been added — only enough to take care of present needs. Present estimate of cost by the Hunzinger Construction Co., builders of the first wing, is \$375,000, including equipment.

2. In 1947 Synod recognized our need for an administration building and voted us \$110,000. We must have this building in order to modernize our administration. Present facilities are a makeshift and leave no room for any administrative help for the president. This building will also house our music department, with individual practice rooms and an auditorium for music appreciation, concerts, and visual education. The sale of an athletic field some years ago netted enough to pay for a swimming pool. This third part of the building will be an adjunct to our gymnasium and is a necessary part of our intramural athletic program because of the very small campus. The Hunzinger Company, together with Mr. Stubenrauch, our architect, estimate the cost of this building at \$500,000. Of this total we can supply about \$200,000 by private solicitation. Most of these \$200,000 are now on hand.

3. During the past years our kitchen and janitorial help has

been crowded into tiny rooms with practically no privacy. There is room above the present kitchen for several rooms or suites of rooms. These enlarged quarters will keep our help content and make it much easier to retain quality personnel. Our architect estimates the cost of the addition at \$50,000.

4. Our physical science laboratory is antiquated, and much of its equipment is worn out. Plans for reconstruction include a new floor, new tables and fixtures, new cabinets, new lighting, and instructional equipment. The estimate of the cost of reconstruction is \$10,000.

5. When Professor G. W. Mueller died in December, 1949, he vacated one of the oldest homes on the campus. About 70 years old, poorly planned and constructed, with no running water on the second floor, only a ladder leading to the attic, plumbing and wiring in need of replacement, plaster crumbling and general disintegration — there seems to be but one solution in the interest of economy and proper provision for faculty personnel. We ask that this old house be torn down and that a new one for about \$25,000 be erected during the next year. It is our hope to replace five of these very old homes at the rate of one every triennium.

BOARD OF CONTROL, CONCORDIA COLLEGE
(REV.) FELIX KRETZSCHMAR, *Secretary*

ACTION

All five requests were included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee 1.

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 107)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., herewith submits to the honorable Synod the following report, covering the past triennium, together with a statement of the needs and requirements of our school.

Enrollment

The enrollment for the past three school years was:

- 1947—1948: 283 boys and men, of whom 13 were preparing for teacher training;
1948—1949: 243 boys and men, of whom 18 were preparing for teacher training;
1949—1950: 236 boys and men, of whom 20 were preparing for teacher training.

The peak enrollment of 1947-1948 included a large number of veterans, many of whom were not Lutheran and not pre-ministerial students. The State University requested all Junior Colleges to joint-register such students as met entrance requirements and character requirements and who might eventually transfer to the senior division of the State University, provided such Junior Colleges had additional room, not occupied by their regular students. About 25 such veterans were enrolled during the school year 1947-1948. The enrollment for 1948-1949 includes a small number of adult special students in an evening class from the Lutheran community in which the College is located. The percentage of ministerial and pre-teaching students increased during the triennium from a low of 55 per cent in 1947 to a high of 77 per cent in 1949-1950.

Staff

Besides the eleven regularly called professors the following additions in the instructional staff were employed during the triennium:

- 1947-1948: one instructor and one graduate assistant and one missionary.
1948-1949: one instructor and one graduate assistant and one missionary.
1949-1950: two instructors and one graduate assistant.

Curriculum

The curriculum for pre-ministerial students set by Synod was taught in both the High School and the College divisions. In a number of areas, particularly in the languages, the minimum set by Synod is exceeded by a number of units per year. In addition to the synodically prescribed curriculum, commercial courses are offered to all high school students. This requirement became mandatory when the school became accredited. The local community contributes most of the instructional costs of the commercial courses. An Officers Reserve Corps Unit has been organized for the three upper grades, and students may join this unit with the consent of their parents. About 65 students have availed themselves of this training.

Accreditation

Pursuant to a general directive of the Centennial Synod and with the concurrence of the Board for Higher Education, the Board of Control supported the faculty and the administration in their desire to seek accreditation with the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The High School is now a member of the North Central Association. To meet the standards

of this Association, a High School Principal was appointed at the beginning of the last school year. The Junior College is accredited by the University of Minnesota.

Plant

During the school year 1947-1948 the West Dormitory was remodeled and placed into use. In 1948 the Old Buenger Residence was remodeled and converted into a duplex for professorial residences on the campus. In 1948 an additional faculty residence was purchased off the campus at the corner of Lexington Parkway and Dayton Avenue. In 1948 one of the two boilers in the central heating plant was replaced with an oil-burning new boiler. In 1949 an additional 5½ acres was added to the campus at a cost of \$40,000. The buildings and grounds of Concordia are in excellent condition. The Board of Control urges Synod to expend the moneys necessary to keep its plant in good condition, because repairs and necessary improvements, when delayed unnecessarily, are extremely costly.

Requests

The Board of Control respectfully submits the following requests to the honorable Delegate Synod:

1. To concur in the resolution of the Minnesota District to grant expansion of Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., into a Senior College.
2. To supply the necessary funds to erect the Buenger Memorial Library. (Approved in 1947 by General Synod; approved by Board of Directors; approved by Fiscal Conference in 1947; approved by "Building for Tomorrow" Committee.)
3. Remodel the Old Main at a cost of \$50,000. Estimated capacity when remodeled: 92 students.
4. Grant the temporary addition of a pre-education curriculum for freshmen and sophomore college women students who desire to complete their training at one of Synod's teachers' colleges.

BOARD OF CONTROL

H. WINTER, Secretary

In this connection the following memorial was also considered:

EXPAND CONCORDIA COLLEGE, ST. PAUL, MINN., TO A SENIOR COLLEGE

(Memorial 136)

WHEREAS, Synod has resolved to expand her ministerial preparatory course to include the senior college years; and WHEREAS, For this purpose one or more of our existing preparatory institutions will, no doubt, be expanded; and

Enrollment

Enrollment statistics for the three years are as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Faculty
1947-48	151	129
1948-49	147	133
1949-50	150	131

At the opening of the last triennium the chair of History and Social Studies was vacant. After calling unsuccessfully a number of times, a call was extended to the Rev. Wilbert Rosin, then serving as instructor at our institution, on December 17, 1947. After accepting the call Instructor Rosin was installed as Associate Professor of History and Social Studies in a special academic service on February 1, 1948. Vice-President T. A. Weinhold preached the sermon. Chairman O. E. Hellman was in charge of the installation ceremony, assisted by Prof. E. C. Wels and Pastor O. G. Tiemann.

The Rev. Allen Nauss, A. B., B. D., has served as instructor at St. Paul's since 1948. The Board has asked him to serve two more years.

Student Wentzel served as housemaster in Billz Hall, which houses the High School Department, 1947-48. Student M. W. Riedel served in that capacity during the 1948-49 school year, and the present housemaster of Billz Hall is Student David Kramplitz.

New Courses Inaugurated

In harmony with the accreditation of our school as required by the State of Missouri, two new courses were added during the last triennium.

- Course 1. Fine Arts—music, choral work
Course 2. Practical Arts—typing

St. Paul's College Association, a group of some 1,500 friends who have set for themselves the goal of working for the welfare of St. Paul's College, particularly in those areas of activity for which no provision is made by Synod, provided the equipment—typewriters, tables, and chairs—needed for the course in Practical Arts. The cost was more than \$3,500. This group of loyal friends also made available \$5,000 for campus beautification. At the present time the Association is gathering funds for a pipe organ to be installed in the chapel of the new administration building.

Building Program

After the Saginaw Convention in 1944, which guaranteed the continued existence of St. Paul's College, Synod's Board of Directors, according to a directive of Synod, studied the situation at our

WHEREAS, Our Concordia College in St. Paul, Minn., has the plant capacity for a senior college; and
WHEREAS, It is centrally located; and
WHEREAS, The condition of the plant is such as to require very few costly changes; and
WHEREAS, It is located in close proximity to one of the outstanding universities of our country, with which it has excellent relations; and

WHEREAS, Shifting to a senior college would be less difficult than elsewhere by reason of the fact that this institution is not overcrowded; therefore be it

Resolved, That we request The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to expand Concordia College in St. Paul, Minn., to a senior college.

THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT

OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

ARNOLD E. WENGER, Secretary

In convention assembled in August, 1949, at St. Paul, Minn.

ACTION

Request 1 is covered under Section "B," Senior College, Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Request 2 was not included in the Schedule of Current Requests.

Request 3 was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as adopted upon recommendation of Committee 1.

Request 4 is covered under "Action" on Section "A" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

The request of the Minnesota District, Unprinted Memorial 74, to introduce coeducation at St. Paul, was taken care of under "Action" on Section "A" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo. REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 108)

The Board of Control of St. Paul's College herewith submits a report on its activities relative to its supervision of Synod's school during the 1947-1950 triennium and respectfully requests Synod's convention to give attention to the school's needs.

Under the gracious blessing and benediction of God, St. Paul's College was permitted to enjoy three years of progress and success, which, we hope, is the beginning of a new era for our school that will enlarge its program and expand its facilities and usefulness.

Missouri preparatory school. In June, 1945, they allocated \$325,000 for a new and much-needed administration building and central heating plant. With the increased enrollment at St. Paul's after the future of the school was assured, requiring the reconditioning of the 1884-1890 buildings for dormitory purposes, Synod's Board of Directors, in September, 1945, voted to build a dormitory at St. Paul's College. \$100,000 were allocated for that purpose.

In the course of our planning the building program, it became plain that an administration building, central heating plant, and a dormitory could not be erected for the \$425,000 Synod had set aside for that purpose. Accordingly, plans were suggested to Synod's Board of Directors to build the administration building and a central heating plant, after our building advisers had assured us that the appropriation would only cover those projects and that it would be the wise and economical thing to do.

Finally, after many planning checks and re-checks, the contracts for the two buildings (administration building and central heating plant) were let on July 14, 1949. On July 19 a private ground-breaking service was conducted by President A. J. C. Moeller.

The new Administration Building will be called Baepier Hall. The walls of the central heating plant were up, the boilers in place, set in. The re-enforced-concrete structural skeleton for the administration building was also completed before winter weather halted building operations. On September 18, 1949, in connection with our Annual College Day observance, the cornerstone was laid by the Rev. O. E. Heilmann, chairman of our Board, assisted by Pastor O. G. Tiemann. The prayer and benediction was spoken by President Alb. J. C. Moeller. As this report is being written, workmen are busy laying brick; others are working on the roof construction. God willing, the building is to be ready for use at the beginning of the new school year in September, 1950.

Our Western District, by synodical resolution, has agreed to gather the sum of \$50,000 for the furnishings and equipment of the new building. Of this sum \$21,754.34 have been expended for desks, office furniture, chapel seating, and classroom equipment.

Requests

For the proper housing of our students the additional dormitory granted by Synod's Board of Directors should be erected. There-
proprietion of \$250,000 for the erection of a 66-student dormitory. When it became evident that due to rising prices, the three buildings (administration building, dormitory, and central heating plant) needed on the campus could not be built for \$425,000.

Synod's Board of Directors advised that an administration building and a central heating plant be built for the moneys allotted. That leaves unmet the need for additional dormitory space at our school as conceded by Synod's Board of Directors in 1945. Unless additional provisions are made for the proper housing of our students, we shall have to turn applicants away.

In view of these and other reasons, we renew our request for a new dormitory. Our architects, Carroll and Dean, have made a careful study and check of building costs and assure us that a 66-student dormitory could be built for \$250,000.

Such needs of the institution as painting, general repairs, etc., have been submitted to the Committee on Colleges and will, no doubt, be taken care of in the usual manner.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we gratefully acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the splendid co-operation, sympathetic help, and guidance given us by Synod's President, Synod's Board of Directors, Synod's Committee on Colleges, and Board for Higher Education. We bespeak for our school and all other schools of learning maintained by our Church, Synod's continued prayers and participation for the strengthening and widening of their Kingdom-building program.

O. G. TIEMANN, Secretary
BOARD OF CONTROL, ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE

ACTION

The request for a new dormitory was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as adopted upon recommendation of Committee I.

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 109)

It is with a deep sense of gratitude to Almighty God, who has continued to shower His blessings upon the work of our school, that your Board herewith submits its triennial report.

Our Faculty

In November of 1947 it was our privilege to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of Prof. Louis Heinrichsmeyer as a member of our staff. This significant milestone was fittingly observed at a public ceremony in which due recognition was given to the divine mercy which has permitted our beloved professor to render such long and faithful service to our school.

On May 10, 1948, our revered Dr. Henry Stein was called to his eternal reward. He was completing his 56th consecutive year of devoted service at our school, 51 as full-time professor, the last five on a part-time basis after his retirement in 1943.

In the summer of 1948 Prof. Oswald Hoffmann accepted the call as Director of Public Relations of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, causing us to lose his valued services on our staff and campus.

To fill the vacancy, Prof. Henry Proehl was appointed to the chair of Latin and Greek in the college department, having heretofore taught these subjects in our high school department. His place on our high school faculty was filled when the Rev. Carl Weidmann, our housemaster, accepted the call of the Electoral Board to the chair of Latin and Greek in the high school.

This left a vacancy in the position of housemaster, which at the present writing has not been filled despite earnest efforts. In the meantime the duties of the housemaster have been assumed by some of the assistants under supervision of Professor Weidmann, who also serves as principal of our high school.

Another serious vacancy was created when in September of 1949 President Arthur Doege accepted the call as pastor of Our Savior Lutheran Church, Mineola, N. Y., and was granted a peaceful dismissal after having served faithfully and competently as head of our school for the past eleven years.

Prof. Albert E. Meyer, now serving as acting president of our school, was called to the presidency by the Electoral Board on March 15. Up to the present writing we have not received his decision. Professor Meyer also served as acting president during the period of 1942 to 1945, when President Doege served as active chaplain with the Armed Forces.

By authority of the Board for Higher Education two members of our synodical faculty, Prof. Louis Heinrichsmeyer and Prof. Theodore Hausmann, were promoted to the rank of full professorship. Both of these men have been vitally identified with the work and program of our school for many years, Professor Heinrichsmeyer enjoying the distinction of the longest tenure of office on our faculty, Professor Hausmann, who continues to serve as dean of our college, having completed 31 years as member of our staff.

Before the present school year is over, we shall have the privilege of commemorating the anniversaries of ordination for three other members of our faculty: the 40th anniversary of Prof. Emil Luecke, the 25th anniversary of Prof. Herman Grunau and Prof. Henry Proehl.

The past triennium has again been characterized by a beautiful spirit of devotion and consecration on the part of all members of

Our Student Body

The following enrollment figures are to be reported for the past triennium:

College		High School		Ministerial	
Men	Women				
1947-1948	322	80	144	105	
1948-1949	291	65	140	115	
1949-1950	274	72	148	107	

We are happy to report that the number of ministerial students

has remained fairly constant, and it is the consistent aim of our Board to do whatever possible that still more qualified young men from this area will be induced to study for the ministry.

A number of young women wishing to prepare themselves for parish school teaching are enrolled at our college and plan to transfer to our River Forest Concordia for completing their training. We hope that an increasing number of young women will enter this program at Bronkville and that Synod will encourage the further development of this program at our school.

In general the health of our students as well as of our faculty and employees has been consistently good, for which we thank our gracious heavenly Father.

In this connection we wish to call attention to the fact that Bohm Hall, our dormitory for high school boys, is still without adequate fire protection. Whereas our three off-campus girls' dormitories are protected by sprinkler systems, and Sicker Hall, our dormitory for college men, is of fireproof construction, Bohm Hall,

our faculty, who have willingly assumed numerous assignments in addition to their heavy teaching loads.

Our non-synodical staff, of necessity comparatively large because of our extensive program of general education, continues to function capably and in recent years has become increasingly stabilized by long-term contracts with instructors of demonstrated merit.

Since 1947 we have had the services of a qualified full-time director of physical education, Mr. Vincent Olsen, whose presence on our staff has fully justified our expectations for the physical well-being of our students.

Six men and four women constitute the instructors on our non-synodical faculty. With the exception of the Director of Physical Education, whose salary is subsidized by Synod to the extent of \$1,000, all non-synodical instructors are salaried by funds from tuition and from local sources of support.

For the past two years a registered nurse, who is on full-time duty during the day and on call at all times, has been regularly employed on our campus. The cost of this service is borne by the students at the rate of \$1.00 a month.

seen what an invaluable acquisition the Gorman Property presents for any future expansion of our school.

Outstanding among the numerous improvements and renovations accomplished during the past triennium is the redecoration and refurbishing of our dining hall. This project, which has added immeasurably to the beauty and atmosphere of the interior of our commons building, was sponsored by the Women of the Lutheran Education Society at a cost of \$12,000.

During the past triennium we also completed the conversion from AC to DC current for all electrical power used on our campus, as authorized by Synod at the Chicago Convention.

Director of Public Relations

In 1948 the Lutheran Education Society provided for a separate department of Public Relations at our school by making available an annual appropriation of \$7,500 from its treasury. Mr. Herbert Thien has been engaged as Director of Public Relations, and since the beginning of 1949 he has established his headquarters in office space made available in our administration building. Under supervision of a committee consisting of representatives from the faculty, the Lutheran Education Society, and the Board of Control, the Public Relations director is concentrating his efforts particularly on student enrollment and financial support for the program of general education as offered by our school.

Concordia Church

With the dedication of its new church building on April 23 on a corner lot directly opposite the campus across White Plains Road, a hope long cherished by the members of Concordia Congregation as well as by the Concordia campus family has reached fulfillment. Our Board rejoices in the completion of the first church building of this congregation, since the church plays so vital a part in the spiritual life of our students.

Junior College Degrees

In the spring of this year the Regents of New York State approved the granting of two new degrees, the A. A. (Associate in Arts) and the A. A. S. (Associate in Applied Science) by its accredited junior colleges. As one of the accredited junior colleges our Concordia hopes to award the Associate degree to its graduates as soon as the required technical arrangements have been completed.

Acknowledgments

The generous support of many congregations and individuals, and especially of the Lutheran Education Society, the Women of the Lutheran Education Society, the Ladies Aid Society of Con-

our oldest dormitory, erected in 1910, of wood and brick construction, is protected only by fire hose, hand extinguishers, and a warning system. The renewed request for a sprinkler system for Bohm Hall is included in the overtures submitted through the Board for Higher Education, and we are confident that Synod will give sympathetic consideration to a matter so vital to the safety of our students.

Property and Buildings

In 1944 we were granted \$80,000 by the Saginaw Convention for a much-needed library, which was to be one wing of a new educational building containing science classrooms and laboratories and a large auditorium. Funds for the science wing and auditorium were to be raised locally. However, despite the fact that the campaign among our constituent congregations was blessed with success, realizing approximately \$230,000, it was found that building costs had risen to such an extent that the plans had to be modified by omitting the erection of the auditorium for the present. It was also found that Synod's appropriation for the library wing was not sufficient, and, accordingly, this was increased by the 1947 convention to \$125,000.

Final building plans were approved by Synod some two years ago, and it is with sincere regret that we must report that actual building operations could not be undertaken up to the present time. Our school is located in a zone restricted by village law to one-family residences. This requires us to apply for a variance each time we wish to erect any building other than a one-family residence and, in addition, to obtain the written consent of 80 per cent of the adjacent lot owners before the building plans can be considered by the Village Board. Under authority of Synod's Board of Directors we are now in the process of testing in the State Courts the legality of these zoning restrictions as they apply to a school such as ours. We are hopeful of a favorable settlement, permitting the erection of our greatly needed educational building in the near future.

In 1948 we were offered the opportunity to acquire a large parcel of land comprising nine and a half acres directly across White Plains Road from our campus, flanked on one side by the property of Concordia Church and on the other side by our athletic field. This property was purchased at a cost of \$75,000, of which \$50,000 was made available by Synod, and the balance was assumed locally. Known as the Gorman Property, it contains a sizable mansion and a smaller building, formerly used as a garage and servant quarters, both in fairly good condition. Inasmuch as the new educational building when completed will exhaust the development possibilities of our present campus, it can readily be

St. John's College, Winfield, Kans.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 110)

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., herewith submits its report for the years 1947-1950. The enrollment statistics for these three years are as follows:

1947-48: 436, total; 253 boys, 183 girls
1948-49: 411, total; 250 boys, 161 girls
1949-50: 441, total; 245 boys, 196 girls

Pre-theological enrollments:

1947-48, 155; 1948-49, 161; 1949-50, 153

Teacher-training enrollments (girls):

1947-48, 90; 1948-49, 100; 1949-50, 110

Pre-teacher training enrollments (boys)

1947-48, 5; 1948-49, 6; 1949-50, 18

Graduates entering Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.:

1948, 26; 1949, 45; 1950, 38

Girls entering church service as teachers or parish workers:

1948, 34; 1949, 31; 1950, 33

Pre-theological graduates entering teaching service, prior to admission to Concordia Seminary, St. Louis:

1948, 10; 1949, 4; 1950, 4

(These figures are not to be counted in the line which refers to graduates entering Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. They have deferred their entrance to Concordia Seminary by one year.)

The health of our students and faculty members, with a few exceptions, has been very good. On March 20, 1950, a serious accident befell one of our students, Walter Zorn, the son of Pastor C. M. Zorn of Closter, N. J., and a most promising pre-theological student who intended to enter Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, in September, 1950, was accidentally killed. He was struck by a baseball which glanced off his bat. Although the X ray which was taken shortly after the accident showed no skull fracture, yet Walter became violently ill at 2:30 on Tuesday morning, March 21, and passed away about 5:45 A. M. at William Newton Memorial Hospital. A special service was conducted in the Chapel by the President and Pastor C. R. Zehnder. President C. S. Mundinger also accompanied the remains to his home in Closter, N. J., where he conducted the funeral service.

The big item, now in the process of construction, is the new Girls' Dormitory. At this writing the exterior is complete. The plastering of the interior is about half completed. Money for this

Concordia Collegiate Institute, and the Concordia Women's Guild of Long Island, again calls for grateful acknowledgment.

In addition to the projects already mentioned, our school has been provided with modern addressograph equipment by the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia and with new robes for the school choir by the Women's Guild of Long Island.

We are also grateful to report the receipt of two legacies during the past triennium—a bequest of \$55,000 from the Estate of Mrs. Kate B. Langenbacher, earnings of which are to be used for scholarships, and a bequest of \$15,000 from the Estate of Mrs. Anna R. Loderhose, earnings of which are to be used for educational purposes as may be determined.

Personnel of the Board

The following served as members of the Board of Control during the past triennium: Pres. Herman J. Rippe (*ex officio*), Mr. James Kemp, Mr. Charles Nehring, Prof. Louis Rabe, and the Rev. Louis S. Wagner. During the spring of 1947 Mr. Herbert Thien was appointed as member of the Board to complete the unexpired term of our sainted colleague Mr. Fred Overbeck. However, owing to the newly adopted ruling that no individual may simultaneously hold two offices in Synod, he was compelled to withdraw as candidate, since he was already up for re-election as member of the Board for European Missions. In his stead the convention elected Prof. Louis Rabe of New York University.

Your Board has held monthly meetings throughout the triennium and numerous special meetings as necessity demanded. The personnel of the Board suffered a severe loss through the death of Dr. Arthur Brunn in August of 1949. Though no longer a member of our Board since his election to the Vice-Presidency of Synod, Dr. Brunn attended our meetings whenever possible as personal representative of Dr. Behnken, and his helpful counsel was always deeply appreciated.

Your Board again wishes to express its grateful acknowledgment to the members of Synod's Board of Directors and of the Board for Higher Education for the understanding manner in which they gave consideration to the many problems about which we consulted them in the interest of our school.

ACTION

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

LOUIS S. WAGNER, Secretary

The requests in this report were included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as adopted upon the recommendation of Committee I.

dormitory, believes that the reconstruction of Baden Hall can be done for \$145,000.

In view of the fact that Synod ought not to endanger the lives and safety of its students, the Board of Control of St. John's College petitions Synod for funds to rebuild Baden Hall and make it fireproof.

The building is too valuable to be torn down, and it is too dangerous to be occupied in its present condition. During the current year it was occupied by 117 girls.

According to the plans of our Board of Control, this building is again to be used as a boys' dormitory.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

LEO J. FENSKKE, Secretary

REQUEST FOR A NEW WING TO BE ADDED TO THE WOMEN'S

NEW DORMITORY

(Unprinted Memorial 60)

During the years 1949-1950 St. John's College built a new dormitory for women, which will house 120 women. During this same period of time St. John's has had 117 women in old Baden Hall and 38 girls in South Hall, a reconditioned old farm house. At the same time there were 211 boys housed in West Dormitory. West Dormitory was intended originally for 168 men and boys.

It is very evident that the dormitories, both Baden Hall and West Dormitory, are very much overcrowded. South Hall should not be used at all for the housing of girls.

It is true, the women's new dormitory will house 120. To take care of our teacher training-parish worker students alone, we need place for 180 women.

The additional wing, planned at the time when the women's dormitory was planned, will house 60 women. That would give us room for 180 women for our teacher training-parish worker students.

This building is planned of the same material, the same fire-proof construction, the same arrangement of two in a room which the women's new dormitory has.

During the emergency St. John is asked to furnish 75 women teachers each year for Synod. Therefore we believe that this building should be erected just as soon as possible.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

LEO J. FENSKKE, Secretary

ACTION

Action on these matters was covered by the adoption of Schedule "C," as recommended by Committee I.

project was largely contributed by citizens of Winfield and by our Lutheran communicants in the State of Kansas. The building will house 126 girls. It is intended to serve particularly our teacher-training program.

The Commercial Department has continued to function in a satisfactory manner during the past triennium. The department is self-supporting financially, and it also makes an annual remittance to Synod for the use of its rooms in the Administration Building. It offers instruction in typewriting and shorthand to pre-theological students without cost.

Both the High School and the Junior College have been accredited with the educational authorities in the State of Kansas for a number of years; the High School is also a member of the North Central Association. The relationship with these agencies has been satisfactory and helpful.

The big problem of St. John's College is to get more students to take the teacher-training course. Our aim is to turn out seventy-five graduates of this course each year. In order to do this, we must have two hundred students enrolled in this course constantly.

The helpful co-operation of Synod's President, the Board of Directors, and the Board for Higher Education is gratefully acknowledged.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

REV. W. H. MEYER, President

REV. LEO J. FENSKKE, Secretary

In addition to this report, Committee I considered the following Unprinted Memorials:

BADEN HALL

(Unprinted Memorial 59)

The Board of Control of St. John's College, Winfield, Kans., is constrained to bring the case of Baden Hall to the attention of Synod for a second time.

Baden Hall is the oldest building on the campus of St. John's College; it is built of solid stone, and, according to our present architect and builder, it is in a good state of repair. The outside shell of the building is in very good condition.

The interior of the structure—wooden joists, wooden floors, wooden studdings, and lath and plaster—make the building a dangerous firetrap. The whole interior of the structure ought to be torn out, and steel joists, concrete floors, fireproof masonry, and interior walls should be constructed.

Lippert Brothers' Construction Company of Oklahoma City, who rebuilt West Dormitory and who also built the women's new

Concerning fire precautions, Committee I presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 48

WHEREAS, The attention of your Committee has been called to the necessity of modernizing Baden Hall and eliminating the fire hazards which now exist; and

WHEREAS, Similar conditions with reference to fire hazards are said to obtain in some of our other educational institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we turn this matter over to our Board for Higher Education with the suggestion to consider at this time the possibility of installing fire protection devices (such as automatic sprinklers) in all buildings which should be so equipped.

Concordia Academy, Portland, Oreg.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 111)

The triumvirate of 1947 to 1950 has been a period of growth and expansion, both external and internal, at our Portland Concordia. It is therefore with gratitude to God for His manifold blessings upon our school that we submit this report to Synod.

Building Program

On September 20, 1947, our new dormitory, Centennial Hall, was dedicated. This building was erected through a grant of \$140,000 from the Peace Thankoffering. It is of reinforced concrete, fireproof construction, with brick-veneer exterior, with two stories and full basement. The building consists of 20 suites (bedroom and study room), each of which will comfortably accommodate four students. In the basement are located the dining room and kitchen, the students' lounge, the students' store, two recreation rooms, and the laundry.

One year later, on September 26, 1948, we were privileged to dedicate the first unit of our new administration-classroom building, Luther Hall. This building has thus far cost \$105,000, all of which has been contributed by the Northwest District of Synod. Its construction is similar to that of Centennial Hall. Although the interior of the building has not been completely finished, we have used it for the past two years. The first and second stories contain classrooms, offices, laboratory, and temporary library. The basement is being used temporarily for our chapel.

The synodical convention of 1947 authorized a grant of \$110,000 for the completion of Luther Hall, including the addition of a west wing to house the permanent chapel and library. To

date we have not received this allocation, and we therefore voice the earnest hope that this convention will make these funds available to us. The completion of our present building and the acquisition of permanent quarters for our chapel and library are of vital importance for the life of the students and for the development of our program.

God willing, on May 7 of this year we plan to dedicate our new gymnasium. This building, authorized by the Northwest District convention of 1949, has been built at a cost of some \$33,000 through gifts and loans from the congregations and individual members of the Northwest District. This structure harmonizes in appearance and construction, with the other new buildings on our campus. It will have a seating capacity of 800 for basketball games and a total capacity of 1,250.

In the past triennium, accordingly, our Portland Concordia has acquired a completely new set of buildings. Our remaining need is for a new service building, to accommodate our permanent dining hall and kitchen, together with quarters for the staff, guest room, and infirmary. Our present dining hall and kitchen quarters are not ideally located and are becoming increasingly inadequate. In addition, the removal of these facilities from the dormitory basement will allow more space in the building for student activities. We shall also gain space in the dormitory by moving our infirmary and custodian's quarters to the new service building, since these at present occupy two suites of rooms in Centennial Hall, which space is needed for students' quarters. We therefore request an appropriation of \$65,000 for the service building.

Campus Improvements

Since the last convention the two old buildings—administration building and gymnasium—which served this institution for a great many years, have been razed. The campus has been landscaped and presents a very attractive appearance. A new baseball diamond has been installed by the Alumni Association. A group of lots along N. E. Liberty Street, the north boundary of the campus, was acquired in 1948. This property includes a house now being occupied by Instructor Stuenkel.

Accreditation

We are happy to report that since 1948 Concordia Academy has been accredited with the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools and also with the Oregon State Department of Education.

Faculty

Since 1947 the following changes have taken place on our faculty: The Rev. Omar Stuenkel of Dayton, Wash., was engaged as instructor in the summer of 1948 and has continued to serve

our institution since that time. He has replaced Prof. Karl Lorenz, who retired in 1948, but who continues to teach two elective courses. Assistants who have served Concordia in this triennium are Rudolph Rasmeyer, 1947-48; Walter Rubke, 1948-49; and Paul Schulze, 1949-50. In addition, the Rev. F. H. Krinke has been engaged as part-time instructor in Religion; Mrs. Adelaide Willworth as librarian; and Mr. Martin Dobberruhl as instructor in music.

Board of Control

Two changes have occurred on the Board of Control since the last convention: District President C. H. Bensene replaced the late President F. M. L. Nitz after the latter's death in January, 1948. Mr. Fred Wagener was appointed to replace Mr. Paul Nells, who was ineligible to serve because of the fact that he holds another elective office within Synod.

Student Body

During the past three years the enrollment at Portland has reached 78, 80, and 83, respectively. The ministerial and teacher-training students account for 60 per cent of the enrollment. Special emphasis has been placed upon the spiritual program of the school, and there has been demonstrable progress in the spiritual interest and morale of the student body. Extracurricular activities include the Missionary Society, the Craftsmen, the Academy Players, the Camera Club, the Publication Staff, and the athletic teams.

Summer Extension Courses

During the past three years a graduate school for pastors and teachers has been conducted each semester on our campus under the auspices of the Extension Department of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.

Supporting Organizations

Concordia's program has been greatly enhanced by the loyal support of a group of supporting organizations. The Concordia Academy Guild, a District-wide women's organization, has supplied many improvements and new facilities for the campus; the Alumni Association has been especially active in promoting the athletic program; and the Lutheran Education Society has provided ten typewriters and a sound-motion picture projector. These groups also pooled their efforts in promoting the new gymnasium.

Junior College

Pursuant to the resolution of the 1947 convention, which referred Portland's request for a junior college "to the Board for Higher Education, in conjunction with the Board of Directors,

for close and intensive study, and with power to act," these respective Boards have given their approval to the expansion of Portland to the junior college level. The first junior college year will be introduced in the fall of 1950.

BOARD OF CONTROL

ARTHUR RAASCH, *Chairman*
CARL F. NITZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

The request for a service building was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as *adopted* upon recommendation of Committee I.

California Concordia College, Oakland, California

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 112)

With gratitude to God for His blessings and guidance the Board of Control of California Concordia College is privileged to report that the Oakland institution has experienced a period of progress evidenced by its expansion of facilities, increase in enrollment, and an enlarged vision as to its future potentialities on the part of faculty, Board members, and fellow church members generally, who are manifesting an ever greater zeal and fervor for our College and the cause of Christian education as a whole.

Improved Facilities

Regarded as a model of modern school architecture, designed to be both attractive and serviceable, the long-needed new administration-classroom building was dedicated in June, 1948. Erected at a cost of \$245,000, it includes modern classrooms, science laboratories, the library, the chapel-auditorium, faculty consultation rooms, and administration offices. Improvement of the surrounding grounds, including the athletic field, has added to the attractiveness of the campus. When the contemplated repair and exterior painting of the dormitory and gymnasium buildings will have been accomplished, California Concordia, insofar as its physical appearance is concerned, will be a credit to our Church and to the community in which the institution is located.

Faculty

Of greater significance, however, is the fact that California Concordia has maintained a high standard of scholastic achievement and has merited continued recognition and commendation as an institution of learning. Its faculty, numbering fourteen faithful and efficient members, including professors and instructors, has

labored indefatigably to this end. Individual faculty members have cheerfully assumed further responsibilities, in addition to their full share of class instruction, such as the duties of assistant treasurer, librarian, director of choral groups, physical education activities, public relations, and the like. President Theodore Brohm last fall completed forty years of service as head of the institution, while Prof. E. F. Scaer concluded his twenty-fifth year as professor of English. Both anniversaries were appropriately observed. It is with regret that we report the illness of Prof. R. A. Elfert, currently necessitating a leave of absence.

Enrollment

Coincident with and made possible by the expansion of facilities, California Concordia has experienced a 22 per cent increase in student enrollment during the past three years. Registration records reveal that 211 students enrolled in the 1949-50 school year, as compared with 173 in 1947-48 and 195 in the year following.

Increased Interest and Support

We are deeply grateful to Synod for its part in providing the expanded facilities which have made it possible to serve the youth of our Church in larger number, including particularly those who plan to enter the ministry, the teaching profession, or other fields of church endeavor. Likewise do we appreciate the increased interest and support of friends of Christian education in the Far West. The Bente Memorial Library, recently dedicated, and occupying a special section of the new College building, was made possible by a \$10,000 donation from a devoted friend, Mr. Wm. G. Bente of Oakland. The Lutheran Education Society recently purchased a suitable residence, remodeled and renovated it, and is about to make it available for use as a girls' dormitory, a project involving an expenditure of \$15,000. At its last convention the California and Nevada District of Synod included the sum of \$3,500 in its annual budget to add to the faculty staff an instructor in physical education and other subjects. In addition, local funds in the amount of \$9,000 are annually made available to meet the salaries, in whole or part, of four instructors. The Lutheran Women's Missionary League supplied a grand piano and a beautiful stage curtain for the new chapel-auditorium. The alumni of the institution, too, have manifested a keen interest in the welfare of their alma mater and have made contributions, individually and collectively, the latter including, as a major project costing some \$1,500, the sodding of the entire athletic field and the installation of a modern sprinkling system. Furthermore, the College commissary has received generous quantities of foodstuffs from organizations

and individuals, as well as money for special purposes. It is apparent, and an encouraging fact, that our fellow Lutherans in the Far West are increasingly conscious of their opportunity and obligation to give financial and material support to California Concordia.

Requests

To further its progress and to enable it to serve our Church and its youth still more effectively, California Concordia submits two specific requests for which it urges Synod's favorable consideration. They are:

1. *Renovation of Dormitory:* The old administration building has been used exclusively as a dormitory since the new classroom building was erected. The sum of \$54,879 was allocated to Oakland Concordia in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection for the renovation of this building, for its complete conversion into dormitory space, and the expansion of dining-room facilities. The lack of this improvement is a serious handicap, and this project should be carried through to completion at the earliest possible date.

2. *Teacher-Training in Junior College:* We request approval of the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education that teacher training for men and women be added to the curriculum of the Junior College.

a. In the light of the serious need for teacher recruitment this recommendation has received favorable action by the Board for Higher Education and College Presidents in two meetings during the past year and by a special meeting on teacher recruitment in a December, 1949, meeting;

b. It has the unanimous support of the California and Nevada District (see District overture);

c. It will aid in the recruitment of young men and women who might otherwise be discouraged from going East because of the added financial burden;

d. The co-ordination of the curricula has been worked out satisfactorily with Seward. The same working agreement would apply to River Forest;

e. The plan could be carried out by the addition, for the present, of one man to the staff and the provision of a reasonable amount of facilities;

f. Since there is an immediate demand for such training, we request its introduction in the Junior College freshman year in the fall of 1950.

BOARD OF CONTROL

EDWIN MEESSE, JR., Secretary

April 8, 1950

ACTION

The first request was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as adopted upon recommendation of Committee I.

The second request and Unprinted Memorial 51, re pre-teacher training at Oakland, submitted by the California and Nevada District and endorsed by the Southern California District, were taken care of under the general resolution regarding the re-organization of our colleges according to action taken upon recommendation of Committee I. (Cf. action on Report of the Board for Higher Education, B, I.)

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL
(Memorial 113)

With heartfelt gratitude to our heavenly Father, who in His never-ending grace and mercy has again protected, guided, and blessed us, we herewith respectfully submit to the honorable members of Synod our report for the period of 1947—1950.

Board of Control

The Board met regularly to attend to the affairs of the institution. Rev. W. A. Raedeke and Mr. Henry Enders felt constrained to tender their resignations. In their places the Board appointed Rev. Phillip Janz and Mr. A. C. Lechelt.

Faculty

In addition to the five regular members of our faculty, the Rev. John E. Herzer continues to serve efficiently as assistant teacher. In September, 1948, Miss Edith Lechelt was added to our staff as another assistant; she is doing commendable work in English and typing and as a co-ed counselor. In 1947 Prof. J. H. Herrellers completed twenty-five years of faithful and successful work as teacher of mathematics and science. He has also served ably for many years as college treasurer. And in 1949 Rev. Herzer was able to look back upon 45 years of blessed work in the Lord's vineyard. For the services which these servants of the Lord have rendered our Concordia we are sincerely grateful. — All our regular professors have secured the Bachelor of Education degree at the University of Alberta and are now accredited with the Department of Education as full-fledged high school teachers.

Student Body

Since 1940 there has been a steady growth, as the following enrollment figures will indicate: 28, 41, 50, 63, 68, 76, 85, 96, 113, 123.

	Total	Boys	Girls	Ministerial and Teacher Training	General
1947—1948	96	71	25	43	53
1948—1949	113	84	29	54	59
1949—1950	123	90	33	60	63

Annually we have a number of students who register for the general high school course; after they have been here several years, they change their mind and take up the work in preparation for the ministry or the teaching profession. In our present student body we have 13 who made this transfer. During the last ten years we have also enrolled a limited and carefully selected number of students who were not members of our Church, an average of about five a year. Of these, thirteen became members of our Church, including two who were baptized while here. — The health and general conduct of the students has been very satisfactory. Only in a few cases was severe disciplinary action necessary. A number of years ago a twenty-minute morning devotion was introduced for the entire college family, in which every teacher takes his turn in delivering carefully prepared and timely addresses. We believe that this daily application of the Law and Gospel from the lips of every instructor has, by the grace of God, brought very noticeable blessings to our school.

Board and Tuition

The college charges \$210 a year for board. Non-resident students pay \$40 for an annual service fee. The co-eds, who live in private homes but take their meals in the college dining room, pay \$180 a school year. All students who are not preparing for service in our Synod as pastors or teachers are required to pay tuition — \$200 per credit, approximately \$75 a year. During the school year 1948—49 tuition fees in the amount of \$3,680 were collected and remitted in full to the Treasurer of Synod. Since 1941 every student's account has been paid in full, and Edmonton has had no debt of any kind in the student ledger during the last nine years.

Support of the Districts

The support of the two Districts in Western Canada during the past three years has again been praiseworthy. Ever since 1933 members of the Concordia College Guild gather at the college in the fall and in the spring to supply our larder with victuals. Under the guidance of the Guild, funds are being raised to replace worn-out furniture in the dormitory, and during the last few years approximately \$1,000 was contributed annually by women in practically all parishes of the Canadian West; and even in Eastern Canada a number of societies took part in this worth-

while effort. The laymen of both Districts continue to offer two scholarships on a competitive basis to new students enrolling in the ministerial department. Individual members offer prizes which are awarded annually for notable academic achievement. Walther League societies are gathering funds for the purchase of new pianos. And several times our school has been remembered by our Christians in their last will. Throughout our Districts there is a lively interest in the welfare of our Concordia, and our Christians appreciate the fact that Edmonton has supplied almost 50 per cent of the pastors in Western Canada. Some of our graduates are called from the seminary directly to American parishes, and others who have served in Canada for some years accept calls to the States; their number amounts to 29 per cent out of a total of 70. It arouses genuine joy to know that today the graduates of our school are serving no fewer than 19,000 souls in Canadian and American parishes. For this undeserved blessing we give praise to our heavenly Father; and we speak on behalf of all our Christians when we extend deep-felt gratitude to the members of our Synod for the support they have given us throughout the past 29 years and when we add a special word of thanks to Synod's Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors for the wholehearted interest they have shown at all times in the development of our strategically important Canadian Concordia.

Expansion Program at Edmonton

Our greatest need at the present time is an expanded plant. Permit us to call your attention to the following:

1. Our classrooms are too small to accommodate a number of the larger classes. As a result we must divide them. This doubles their classroom periods and increases the teaching load of our instructors.

2. Only six classrooms are available for seven teachers. If all seven are to teach at the same time, one class must be taken into the chapel, where facilities for instruction are poor.

3. Our science classroom is too small to accommodate the classes; and we feel the lack of storage space for scientific equipment. The lack of space in our science department has been criticized by the high school inspectors.

4. Another room considered inadequate by the high school inspectors is our library. We are using a room which measures 18x27, and this—to quote the inspector's report—"cannot accommodate the full number of students whose study periods might be spent there with profit." Furthermore, all the books owned by a school ought to be placed in the library, where they may readily

be used by students and faculty members alike whenever needed. Our library is not large enough for this. A number of books are stored away in the vault, others in the roof chamber, and still others in a basement room of the dormitory. Books which can be obtained only with difficulty are practically useless.

5. At a school like ours future pastors, teachers, and lay leaders ought to have opportunities for practice on pianos and other musical instruments. Yet this advantage can be granted to only a small number because we have not room for such instruments. This year only six students are able to find sufficient opportunity to practice on our two college pianos for their music lessons. In a recent survey no fewer than fifty-six students indicated that they would like to take lessons if pianos for regular practice were available.

6. For some years the matter of providing suitable living quarters for our caretaker has been a very real problem. Several years ago we were compelled to vacate a classroom in order that this might serve as a living room for the caretaker and his wife. With a larger enrollment, this room was needed for teaching purposes. There is only one hospital room (large enough for a single bed) available now, in which our present caretaker lives, as long as it is not needed for a patient. To employ a married man for this position is out of the question because there is no accommodation for him.

7. Most of the instructors have duties besides their classwork. At present there is no suitable space for the work of the registrar, the librarian, and especially the student counselors.

8. In order to enhance our devotional life, the proper worshipful atmosphere ought to obtain in the chapel services. However, the students do not find much of such atmosphere in our present chapel, which is used for classroom purposes, choir rehearsals, orchestra practice, dramatic presentations, comedy, etc.

9. We are in need of storage room for spare tables, benches, stage equipment, trunks, traveling bags, etc. Repeatedly we have been able to find no other space than the roof chamber. To store objects up there requires either to climb a ladder through a trap door or to hoist things up from the outside with a pulley.

10. Although our co-eds live in homes near the college, they spend the greater part of the day at the college. We are crowding 33 of them into a room 20x16.

11. Our present dormitory was designed to accommodate 68 boys, with four or five in each room. By overcrowding we can add one more. That is what we are doing this year. Instead of 68, 80 are living in the suites. This overcrowding causes much dis-

future involving the assumption that by 1960 we shall have a possible enrollment of 160 students (approximately 40 more than today). Careful computation of what we have and what additional space we shall require for the accommodation of some 160 students has enabled us to arrive at the cubic area required in new additions. Sketches have been drawn up by our architect. The entire expansion plans have been submitted to the Board, and its members have declared themselves to be in basic agreement with these.

Within the lifetime of one pioneer, our venerable Dr. E. Eberhardt, Western Canada has developed from a "frozen" mission outpost into two synodical Districts, numbering 28,000 souls and having within its boundaries an educational institution. The development of its vast resources found in forests, fields, and mines is attracting the interest of people over the entire North American continent. Edmonton is today the fastest growing city in Canada, and within a radius of 50 miles 700 oil wells have been brought into production during the last three years. The steady growth of population guarantees, under God, a growth in the membership of our Church. In enlarging the place of our tent and stretching forth the curtains of our habitations, we shall keep in mind the words of our Lord: "The harvest truly is plentiful, but the laborers are few." We hope and pray that our Concordia will always be privileged to supply increasingly such laborers in the kingdom of our precious Savior Jesus.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

W. C. EBERT, Chairman

T. APPELT, Secretary

ACTION

This request was included in the Schedule of Current Requests under Section "C" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education as adopted upon recommendation of Committee 1.

Concordia College, Austin, Tex.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 114)

Synod's school in Austin continues to enjoy the blessings of a benevolent God. His grace has been particularly apparent during the past triennium.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control attempted to administer the school in accordance with the regulations of the Handbook and the directives of Synod's Boards. Some

turbance during work hours. In addition, a number of city students live in the study rooms during the day.

12. And last, but not least, the problem of supplying recreational facilities to our students becomes more difficult from year to year. A small room 25×37 (which has been criticized repeatedly by the high school inspectors) is not adequate to take care of our classes in Health and Physical Education, much less to offer recreation on the many days on which inclement weather prevents the students from going out on the campus. Although we are the northernmost college in Synod and are, because of the rigors of the climate, perhaps more in need of recreational facilities than any other college, yet we are the only preparatory school which has no gymnasium. This past winter our recreational problem was unusually trying. We had an uninterrupted cold spell lasting 46 days. The greater part of this time the mercury was between 30 and 40 below—usually too cold for skating. And week after week the students were confined to their overcrowded rooms.

These are the reasons which compel us respectfully to petition the venerable Synod for additions to our present administration building and dormitory and for a new gymnasium. It is our opinion that the erection of these buildings will involve a sum in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

In its Centennial Convention at Chicago, 1947, Synod adopted the following resolutions:

"Upon the recommendation of Committee 1 it was resolved:

"1. To approve an expansion program at Edmonton;

"2. To encourage the Canadian Districts to begin collecting their fair share of the cost of such a program;

"3. To authorize the Board for Higher Education to approve the plans for any proposed construction and submit them to the Board of Directors." (Proc., p. 129.)

These resolutions of Synod gave courage to our Districts, and with a great deal of enthusiasm they resolved at their conventions in 1949 to institute District-wide collections for this building project. Throughout the past fall and winter considerable publicity work was done, including a trip of the Concordia Choristers into 36 congregations. Both Districts have set aside the period between Easter and Pentecost, 1950, for the ingathering of offerings; and we hope to submit to the convention in Milwaukee the results of this collection.

We have also complied with the directive implied in Synod's resolution: "To authorize the Board for Higher Education to approve the plans for any proposed construction." Our plans, upon the suggestion of the Board, are based upon a projection into the

recognition should be given to the members of the Board (Rev. F. Stelzer, Mr. R. Leschber, Mr. Paul Neger, and Mr. Albert Schulz) for their high and intelligent devotion to the trust which Synod has placed in them.

The Faculty

During the past triennium several changes took place in the faculty. Doctor H. P. Studtmann, Concordia's first president, relinquished his duties as administrative head of the school after twenty-three years of service. He continues to render the institution modified service. The duly constituted electors chose a member of the faculty, Professor George J. Beto, to succeed Dr. Studtmann to the presidency. Professor Beto had nine years of service on Concordia's faculty prior to assuming the presidency of the school.

During the past three years various vicars and candidates served the institution as instructors and assistants. Particularly outstanding was the work of Vicar Bernard Kurzweg in the Music Department, and that of Candidate Eugene Lins as housemaster.

Physical Improvements

In 1948 Memorial Physical Education Building was dedicated to the glory of God and the memory of the young men of the Texas District who died in World War II. The \$60,000 structure was erected with the help of a \$25,000 grant from Synod's Board of Directors and a \$35,000 gift from our Texas District Lutherans. In addition, to the facilities usually found in a gymnasium, the building houses a stage, a student lounge, and a piano-practice room.

In May of 1949 Hirschi Memorial Library was dedicated. This \$80,000 air-conditioned building was made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. John Hirschi of Wichita Falls, Tex. These aged Christians underwrote the cost of construction. The furnishings of the Library were donated by Mr. A. Brandt, president of the A. Brandt Company of Fort Worth. The library houses administrative offices as well as library facilities.

In 1948 several acres of campus were cleared and supplied with an underground watering system. This area now serves as a playground and athletic field.

The city of Austin desired to purchase a strip of land from the front of our campus for a right-of-way for an inter-regional highway. The strip of land, 125 feet by 1500 feet (ca. four acres) was sold to the city by the Board for \$27,500. (Since no Board of Control may sell synodical property, the city of Austin was pre-

vailed upon to enter a friendly condemnation suit against Synod.) The Board was able to acquire an equal strip of land at the rear of the campus for \$12,250. The balance of the \$27,500 was remitted to Synod.

Student Body

For the past several years our dormitory has been filled to capacity. In the 1949-50 school year 47 ministerial, 22 normal, and 26 general education students were enrolled.

The morale of the student body, thanks be to God, has been high in recent years. Under God's grace this can be attributed to an improvement of the meals, the introduction of the house-master program, and enlargement of the student activities program, the elimination of students who are unwilling to conform themselves to the Christian spirit of the school, and a systematic effort to deepen the spiritual life of the students.

Support of the Constituency

The support of the Texas and Southern District Lutherans has been heartening. Their liberal support of our commissary enabled us to raise the standards of the meals. Noteworthy has been the support of our student-employment and campus-beautification programs. Approximately \$4,000 a year has been contributed for this purpose.

Requests

The Delegate Synod of 1947 answered our petition for the Junior College years with the following resolution:

The petition that Austin be raised to the status of a Junior College was referred to the Board for Higher Education, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, for close and intensive study and with power to act.

The faculty and Board of Control have given serious thought to the possible early execution of this resolution. However, it is our considered opinion that the addition of the two years of college at Austin should be delayed until the erection of the classroom building authorized by the last synodical convention.

The Texas District presents an overture to this convention petitioning Synod to grant permission for the introduction of coeducation of Austin. This overture is predicated on the assumption that coeducation will be financed locally with no cost to Synod. It is imperative that we receive some kind of commitment from Synod in order that we may plan intelligently for coeducation. The overture of the Texas District simply asks for permission to introduce coeducation; it does not require synodical help for the venture.

George J. Beto, President

CO-EDUCATION AT AUSTIN

(Memorial 137)

The Texas District, assembled in convention at Giddings, Tex., June 6-10, 1949, submits the following petition to the Board of Directors of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod:

WHEREAS, The Centennial Convention in 1947 empowered the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to expand Concordia in Austin into a junior college; and

WHEREAS, The reason for such expansion, as presented by the Texas District (pages 132-133, *Proceedings* of the Centennial Convention) are still valid and cogent; and

WHEREAS, The statistical studies of the Board for Higher Education show that "at this time 45 regular men teachers and 280 women teachers are required annually to replace losses from the number of teachers now serving in our parochial schools"; and

WHEREAS, These same studies indicate that between 1951 and 1955 "an average of 125 men teachers will be required annually and, in addition, 350 women teachers annually in the following 25 years, and only a small increase in the demand for men teachers should be anticipated, while the demand for women teachers will nearly double"; and

WHEREAS, The training of women teachers and parish workers in Concordia at Austin would contribute materially to the satisfaction of this demand; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention respectfully petition the synodical Board of Directors and Board for Higher Education to take necessary steps immediately for the creation of the curriculum for junior college years at Austin; and be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the synodical Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education that the junior college be made co-educational (see memorial to the synodical convention) and that the curriculum include the courses necessary for the training of women teachers and parish workers.

The following is the memorial to the synodical convention: That the Texas District, assembled in convention at Giddings, Tex., June 6-10, 1949, respectfully petition Synod to grant to the Board of Control of Lutheran Concordia College at Austin, Tex., and that the curriculum include the courses necessary for the training of women teachers and parish workers.

THE TEXAS DISTRICT

PAUL C. ELLERT, Secretary

Concerning Memorial 137, Committee I brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

ACTION

Resolution 54

WHEREAS, The Centennial Convention in 1947 empowered the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to expand Concordia College at Austin into a Junior College; and

WHEREAS, The Texas District now requests Synod to permit the Junior College to become coeducational, particularly in view of the increased demand for women teachers and parish workers; therefore be it

Resolved, To refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education with power to act.

Seminarío Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 115)

The Board of Control of Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina, herewith submits its report for the period of 1947-1950. Thanks to God on High, the last three years of our Seminario have been years full of rich blessings from the heavenly Father in Jesus Christ. During the last months of the year 1947 the fine plant in greater Buenos Aires could be completed. The Seminario building proper and the three residences were ready for occupancy at the end of January, 1948. Special thanks we must offer God that not a single mishap or accident occurred during the time of construction. The plant meant an outlay of over a half-million pesos. Synod treated its brethren in Argentina most nobly in financing this wonderful plant. All your fellow Christians in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay say to you: "God bless you richly for your unselfish help." February 8, 1949, is a red-letter day in the calendar of the Argentine Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. On this day the fine building of Seminario Concordia was dedicated to the glory and service of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The special representative of Dr. J. W. Behnken and of Synod's Board of Directors and of Synod's Board for Home Missions in North and South America, the Rev. F. C. Streuter, D. D., delivered the special dedication sermon. What a day of jubilee and thanksgiving!

The \$15,000 granted by Synod in convention in 1947 were entrusted to the building committee of Seminario Concordia in order to equip the building with the necessary furnishings. Among these furnishings we also find a motion picture machine and a loud-

speaker apparatus, a reed organ for the chapel, and many other useful articles for the proper functioning of a theological seminary. The library is also well equipped and is rapidly growing in number of books.

During the triennium the student body and faculty have enjoyed fine health. No cases of serious sickness arose in the Seminary. In the past two years one class of five was out in the field doing supply work. Of the five one could not return to the Seminary this year, 1950, in order to complete his studies. At the close of his two years of supply work he returned home a sick man, having contracted TB. There is hope that he will fully recover under the proper care.

Although food prices have risen enormously, we still were able to keep the price of the student board at a very low level, thanks to the liberal support of the Christians, especially in greater Buenos Aires. In the last two years two special donation days were celebrated annually with a wonderful response. Also the members from the congregations in the interior took part in the donations. The all-out effort made it possible to charge the students only fifty per cent of the actual cost. We are hoping that in this year and the years to come our Christians will respond in the same manner.

During the year 1948 Dir. Fr. Lange was granted a furlough of six months to go to Germany, his homeland and the home of his aged parents. It was his first furlough in 18 years, he having come to us as a candidate from the Zehlendorf Seminary in Berlin in the year 1931. In January, 1950, he returned with his family full of new vigor and energy.

The salaries of the professors have of course been adjusted several times and are at present again in the process of an adjustment because of the continued rapid rise in prices for all commodities of daily life.

During the year 1949 another great change in the life of our Seminary was in process. The amalgamation of our Colegio Concordia in Crespo, Entre Rios, and of our Seminary was already under discussion in the last months of the year 1948. District Synod then discussed it fully at its convention in February, 1949, and decided by majority vote that Synod's Board of Directors could act in the matter as it saw fit as far as our District was concerned. At the end of the year 1949 the amalgamation was resolved upon by Synod's Board of Directors, and the District President was instructed to proceed with the amalgamation, which meant that Colegio Concordia in Crespo be closed and the college department with its two remaining classes be added to the Seminario-Colegio in Villa Ballester. This has now been done. March 15, 1950, saw

the first opening of the complete Colegio-Seminar in Villa Ballester. But a still more important resolution was passed by Synod's Board of Directors: Beginning with the year 1950, Colegio-Seminar Concordia in Villa Ballester is to receive annually a new class. We hope that this will increase rapidly the number of our missionaries, which we so urgently need. In the year 1950 we have two seminary classes, with four students each, and two college classes, with five and eleven students respectively. Our Church in Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay is in dire need of men, and we pray fervently to God that He give us more men.

The faculty has, of course, been enlarged to some extent. Upon instruction of Synod's Board of Directors two instructors were nominated for a term of two years. The two men nominated have accepted.

The Seminary Board has no special requests at this time, since Synod's Board of Directors has well taken care of all the needs.

All glory to God!

SYNOD'S BOARD OF CONTROL
OF SEMINARIO CONCORDIA, BUENOS AIRES
GUSTAVO DIRR, Secretary

ACTION

Concerning the amalgamation of the Crespo College with the seminary at Villa Ballester, also reported on in the Report of the Board of Directors, page 736, No. 17, Synod adopted the following resolution submitted by Committee I:

Resolution 49

WHEREAS, The new seminary at Villa Ballester, a new suburb of Buenos Aires, offers ample facilities to accommodate our preparatory school at Crespo; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors, therefore, authorized the closing of our preparatory school at Crespo and its transfer to the seminary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we ratify this action.

Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL (Memorial 116)

We cannot but give praise and honor to our Lord for the untold blessings bestowed upon our Concordia Seminary at Porto Alegre. Peace and harmony have prevailed within and without, so that the training of pastors and teachers for this vast country of ours could go forward unmolested.

The Teaching Staff

After his return from his furlough, early in 1948, Pastor Werner K. Wadewitz, who had been called to the theological department entered upon his teaching duties. At the close of 1948 Pastor Martin W. Strasen came with his family from Milwaukee, Wis. Soon after his arrival he entered upon his duties in the department of exegesis. In 1949 Mr. Gastao Thome, who had been serving as assistant professor, instructing in the department of history, and who had been teaching the Portuguese language, was advanced to a regular professorship. The annual enrollment of new students necessarily increased the number of classes, which, in turn, called for additional professorships. In 1949, Student of Theology Mr. R. Seide was appointed assistant professor. In 1950, Candidates Martin C. Warth and Arnaldo Schueler were engaged as instructors.

The Faculty

Our present faculty includes the following: Director O. A. Goerl, since 1940; Dean Paul W. Schelp, D. D., since 1920; L. C. Rehfeldt, D. D., since 1918; Dr. K. A. Rupp, since 1925; Dr. O. Schueler, since 1942; G. Thome, since 1946; M. W. Strasen, since 1948; Instructors: A. Schueler and M. C. Warth; Athletic Director: H. Fruestoekel; Mrs. E. Wadewitz, music.

Dr. P. Schelp spent several months on furlough in 1949. During the past two years he was consultant for a committee preparing a revision of the Portuguese Bible. On December 17, 1949, Professor Emeritus F. F. Carchia was called to his eternal rest.

Course of Study

There has been a steady increase in our enrollment. Since 1947, students have been admitted annually. In 1947, 31 new students were admitted; in 1948—36; in 1949—29; in 1950—26. In 1947, nine students served as pastors and four as teachers. In 1947 we graduated five candidates for the ministry and four for the teaching profession. In 1948 there was no graduating class. In 1949 we graduated eleven candidates for the office of the holy ministry.

The total enrollment in 1950 is 116 students. God willing, ten candidates will be graduated at the end of the present school year. Since our petition to add a seventh year to our preparatory department was granted, the full course for theological students has been extended to ten years. Of these, four years are spent at

the "Ginasio," three years at the "Colegio," and three years in the seminary department. In addition, a year of vicarage is required before graduation. This year affords the student opportunity for valuable practical experience.

Although our school is not officially accredited by the State authorities, we nevertheless enjoy favorable recognition. Upon presentation of a diploma by our faculty, our students are readily accepted for examination preparatory to entrance in state universities.

There is a tremendous shortage of manpower in our midst, not only of pastors, but also of teachers. To meet the need for teachers, "a rapid course of instruction for teachers" has been inaugurated. This emergency course extends over a term of four years, after which the "graduate" is required to spend three years in actual teaching experience. At the conclusion of these three years a teaching diploma is granted to all who are found qualified.

Buildings and Improvements

A comfortable duplex dwelling has been erected for the families of Prof. W. K. Wadewitz and Prof. O. Schueler. Extensive repairs have been made in the homes occupied by Professors L. C. Rehfeldt, M. Strasen, and Director O. A. Goerl.

The building known as "the old building" is being remodeled and renovated. When completed, it will offer housing facilities for two professors. The housing situation in Porto Alegre has become acute, particularly during the last few years.

In the main building the stairways have been reconstructed, reinforced, and fireproofed. In the new building we have a library and a well-organized laboratory for our science students. The library ought gradually to be enlarged. It is still rather incomplete. The street in front of our seminary is being paved, and new sidewalks are being laid. This improvement contributes immeasurably to the fine appearance of our property.

The supply of water for the seminary and for the homes of our professors is inadequate, especially during the summer season. The city authorities advise the placement of a larger reserve reservoir on our grounds in order to take care of our needs adequately.

Our Request

In order to carry on our work efficiently, particularly in view of our increased enrollment and the increased number of classes, we plead that two instructors and one assistant professor be added to our teaching staff for 1951. With the expected increase in the

enrollment of students, it will be necessary for us to provide additional housing facilities. As a temporary measure, we request permission to make the necessary provisions for these students in attic space, which is now available. If need be, we can later add another permanent story to our dormitory to take care of the additional enrollment.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

By C. H. WARTH

ACTION

This request was disposed of by a resolution submitted by Committee I, which was adopted:

Resolution 58

WHEREAS, The increased enrollment as well as the increased number of classes at our Concordia Seminary in Porto Alegre, Brazil, have placed too great a burden upon our present teaching personnel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we turn the matter of this additional professorship over to Synod's Board of Directors with power to create this one additional professorship at this time.

Acknowledgment to Teaching Personnel

At the close of this section, Seminaries and Colleges, Committee I submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 62

WHEREAS, The successful training of the future pastors and teachers of our congregations depends, under God, mostly upon the instruction and guidance furnished by the teaching personnel at our preparatory schools, our teacher-training colleges, and our theological seminaries; and

WHEREAS, The reports submitted by the local Boards of Control of our educational institutions carry the information that Synod's teaching personnel has applied itself faithfully and efficiently to its prescribed tasks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we declare our gratitude to the Lord for the blessings that have come to our Church through the personnel of Christian and efficient instructors at our educational institutions; and be it further

Resolved, That we make a public expression of thanks to the presidents of our educational institutions and to all the members of the various faculties for the competent instruction and counsel they have offered their students in a spirit of Christian devotion to their important calling.

B. REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(Memorial 148)

In its administration of the numerous directives on higher

education issued by the last convention, your Board for Higher Education has attempted to give practical expression to the fact that the primary objective which Synod seeks to achieve through its system of ministerial and teacher training is the creation of the deepest possible spiritual convictions and of ingrained attitudes of consecration and service. In this connection the Board is extremely grateful for the excellent leadership furnished by our college and seminary presidents and for the encouragement, co-operation, and help which it has received from other synodical boards, officers, and, particularly, from the special Advisory Committee * appointed by President Behnken at the request of the Fiscal Conference.

In the early part of the triennium the Board gave primary attention to the task of carrying out the synodical directives on accreditation, enrollment policies, testing, accounting, ranking of facilities, institutional budgets, resident student counselors, physical education, and music. While these administrative techniques and new areas of synodical responsibility contribute significantly to the outcomes of our ministerial training program, the present report will make it clear that new and major problems have now combined to demand Synod's attention and, consequently, have pre-empted major attention in the Board's report to this convention. It can be said, without exaggeration, that these new problems and the financial implications involved constitute a real crisis for our Church. Accordingly we are compelled to devote the major portion of the Board's 1950 report to calling Synod's attention to the problems raised by the pressing demand for an increased volume of production of ministers and teachers.

The following extensive and detailed presentations on the senior college, on the reorganization of the existing system, on curricular problems, on integration of the Lutheran high schools, on changing the program pattern at some preparatory institutions, on finances are all essential aspects of the one central problem of producing an adequate number of properly trained professional

* Mr. Henry Buck, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. H. Hartner, Denver, Colo.; Vice-President F. A. Hertwig, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. P. W. Lange, St. Louis, Mo.; President W. Nitschke, Howard, S. Dak.; Dr. M. Piehler, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. H. Romoser, Oak Park, Ill.; Rev. O. A. Sauer, Richmond, Va.; Dr. M. H. Scharlemann, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Rev. G. Smukal, Los Angeles, Calif.; Rev. C. Stephan, Bloomington, Ind.; Mr. M. E. Strieter, Rock Island, Ill.; Rev. R. Wiederaenders, San Antonio, Tex.

Synod's Response

In its Centennial Convention, Synod approved and adopted the Board's statement on "The Objectives of Ministerial Training"; it authorized all of the proposed administrative adjustments and ordered them printed in its official *Handbook*; it passed the following resolution on the senior college:

A. That Synod establish a senior college as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students. (The term "senior college" is understood to designate the academic level of the junior and senior years of the standard American college.)

1. That the present junior college system be retained.

2. That the curriculum of the present junior college and the proposed senior college be completely articulated and integrated and that the same degree of co-ordination be established between the entire college program and the program at the seminary.

3. That the changes necessary in the present junior college program to achieve complete articulation and integration of the junior and senior divisions be authorized.

4. That efforts toward securing regional accreditation of the ministerial academies and junior colleges be accelerated during the next triennium.

B. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to continue its study to determine a satisfactory location for the senior college as well as its organization, curriculum, and plant requirements.

1. That upon completion of these studies the Board be directed to formulate plans for the location, organization, curriculum, and physical plant of the senior college and to submit these preliminary plans together with its recommendations to the synodical convention of 1950.

2. That any costs occasioned by the preparation and presentation of such preliminary plans be approved for payment as items separate from the regular budget of the Board for Higher Education.

The Board now places before this convention detailed recommendations on a reorganization plan and on the senior college proposal. In addition, the Board is now furnishing extensive growth studies which must be basic to any analysis of future supply and demand estimates and which must, necessarily, condition any planning in this field. In a startling fashion these growth studies indicate needs from which there is no escape if Synod continues

servants so that the work and growth of Synod may, at a minimum, continue the pattern of the past quarter century.

The Board's report is divided into the following major sections:

A. Reorganization Proposals

B. The Senior College

- C. Recommendations on the Current Requests from Institutions and on the Building for Tomorrow Program
- D. A Proposed Schedule for Reorganization, Fund-Raising, and the Establishment of a Senior College
- E. Integration of the Lutheran High Schools
- F. Recommendations on Administrative Relations

Section A. Reorganization Proposals

I. THE PROBLEMS

As long as Synod continues to operate an educational program for the training of its professional workers, three basic problems will require continuous attention and study:

1. The establishment and maintenance of workable ratios between the supply of, and demand for, professional workers.
2. The search for means to apply progressively higher standards, improved methods, and more effective integration to the program of ministerial and teacher training.
3. The solution of problems 1 and 2 within the range of the financial capacity of the supporting constituency and the measure of God's blessing upon the stewardship activity of Synod's clergy and administration.

Previous Recommendations to Synod

In its report to the Centennial Convention, the Board for Higher Education focused its major recommendations on policies which are basic to progress in the solution of the mentioned problems.

First of all, the Board placed before the convention and before all of the clergy of Synod a clearly defined statement of *The Objectives of Ministerial Training*.

In the second place, by rewriting the section on higher education in the official *Handbook*, the Board provided an extensive recasting of the entire plan of administration of Synod's educational program and institutions. This procedure involved setting up new approaches to the relationship between Synod and the various administrative agencies involved in the field of higher education.

Finally, in its recommendations the Board proposed an upgrading of the educational standards by calling for the addition of a senior college as an integral part of the synodical program of ministerial training.

its present rate of growth and which can be met only if we begin now to adjust our existing schools so that they will eventually fit into a senior college pattern and so that they will soon supply more ministerial and teacher training graduates regardless of whether the senior college is introduced at this time or not. Such a plan necessarily involves considerable internal organizational adjustment at the colleges and seminaries. It should also involve making use of the available Lutheran high schools in the Middle West, and it should recognize the need for some type of co-ordinator to carry forward a continuing study and a measure of control over the various and complex supply and demand problems which are becoming progressively more acute in direct ratio to the growth of Synod.

Changing Factors

As the Board progressed in its studies, it found that revision of several previously held viewpoints became mandatory. At one time there was a strong opinion that considerable savings in operational costs plus greater operational efficiency could be achieved if the number of educational institutions were reduced. The present study showed, however, that under existing circumstances it would be both uneconomical and unwise for Synod to attempt such a reduction.

This change in viewpoint results from the fact that former studies of the supply and demand problem concentrated upon a minute scrutiny of Synod's past experience; however, the projection into the future, which is a part of the present analysis, indicates that the methods used in previous studies led to an inadequate recognition of the significant implications involved in the tremendous growth which has been experienced during the past 25 years and which may reasonably be expected to continue in the Missouri Synod.

It should be borne in mind, also, that the Lord builds His Church. The result has been that during the past five years many new doors have been opened to our Synod in places where the Church did not plan to enter. The very extensive developments of our mission fields since the conclusion of the Second World War and the opportunities for expansion and growth were, and had to be, totally unforeseen a few years ago.

The Board's study of such a proposal made it clear that in order to establish a smaller number of institutions which could accommodate the required enrollments, it would be necessary to double the capacity of eight existing institutions, to adjust two others, and to abandon four entirely. The cost of the expansion required, plus the large investments which would have to be

Basic Principles

written off entirely, make such actions indefensible for economic reasons. There are other vital considerations which make such a procedure inadvisable. These are detailed in another section of this report.

Some of the fundamental principles which became very clear during the past few years of study should be listed here. It is perfectly apparent that an approach which hopes for a solution of Synod's educational problems for the next century is unrealistic. However, the fact that it takes at least ten years to train a minister makes it impossible for our Synod to escape the necessity for advance planning. Very little progress could be made until the Board adopted a point of view which limited the program of study to a specific future period. As long as the Church is expanding and alive, it will not be able to forget about its problems in professional education for any longer period of time without suffering disastrous consequences.

A second basic principle to which the Board adhered involved the examination of every proposal in the light of the question whether it might be mistaken mere change for progress and might thus be liquidating some of the advantages which are inherent in the present system. In this connection the Board adhered to the principle that every proposal for adjustment must contribute toward a more efficient use of our existing facilities in a manner which would give the Synod greater volume, higher quality, or an opportunity to evaluate outcomes of experimental procedures.

A third principle which the Board attempted to apply was the measurement of any proposal to determine whether it would fit into the American plan of education as closely as this might be accomplished without reducing in any way the prospect of reaching the distinctive objectives of Synod's system of professional training. The Board recognized, also, that there is an inherent conflict between the established need for a large number of ministerial graduates and the impossibility, at graduate and professional levels, of achieving the desired results through the large-scale production of methods which are now so popular in the general liberal arts colleges and universities of our country. In this connection it was noted that a tremendously complex administrative problem would be involved if the Church attempted to establish a single seminary which would be required to produce the required number of graduates and which would also provide for minor specialties which are needed by the clergy, while, at the same time, making provision for a graduate school and a school of missions. On the other

to Dr. A. C. Stellinghorn's estimates, only about 10 per cent of all women teachers in our parochial schools today have received two years or more of formal training in Synod's teachers' colleges. This is a shocking situation, which could eventually lead to a complete fading out of the real objectives of our parochial schools.

The Board believes that we must prepare now to increase the production of professional workers. Our available data make it perfectly clear that the Missouri Synod will continue to grow unless either of two things happens: a) it disintegrates through internal strife, b) it declines to do the work which lies before it to do. Only a defeatist could assume that either of these possibilities could become a reality. The only defensible assumption is that the organization will hold together and that it will do its work. Over the past 20 years, Synod's communicant membership has been increasing fairly uniformly at the rate of 2.42 per cent per year. There is, of course, no absolute proof that this rate of increase will continue in the future, but the only proper assumption is that under the blessing of God a continued rate of increase not greatly different from the rate of the last decades must be assumed as a basis for our human planning.

Even without the well-established need for a higher level of education for our ministry, this growth factor alone would make it necessary to choose between an extensive expansion of the present seminary facilities; the establishment of a third seminary; or the alleviation of excessive crowding at St. Louis by establishment of a senior college. The removal of the physical plant of the School of Missions from the physical plant of the present campus would also have to be considered, since this last device, plus the establishment of a senior college, would increase the capacity of the St. Louis Seminary to turn out regular graduates by 33 1/3 per cent.

Benefits to the Church

The proposed reorganization and the establishment of the senior college should eventually bring many additional advantages which are not immediately apparent:

1. There will be a new opportunity for greater emphasis on the primary requirement of greater spiritual maturity as a concomitant of the mental and physical growth which should result from the program.
2. At the high school level our future professional workers will have an opportunity to secure broader general education than they have under existing conditions, which require that extremely large portions of their high school work be devoted to the study of professional languages.

hand, it does not appear to be in the interest of our Church to establish more seminaries than we now have. We believe that the plan recommended in this report will meet the needs of the Church without creating the undesirable characteristics of extremely large-scale training methods and without the cost of operating additional seminaries.

Finally, it was felt that eventually the principle of planning our enrollments quite carefully must be accepted as a basic factor in the successful application of a reorganization proposal. Unless devices can be found to achieve such a delegation of authority, the possibility of proper co-ordination and of achieving desirable outcomes where so many schools are involved will be seriously and adversely affected. At the same time it was felt that no mechanical and rigid quota arrangements could be proposed, but Synod, inevitably, must use its Board to exercise its right to determine the amount, the kind, and the quality of service which is to be rendered by each of its institutions and its educational system.

The alternatives to an acceptance of planned enrollments would certainly be that no orderly progress toward achieving the desired production of professional candidates should be expected. Such control should apply to quantity as well as quality of production of professional workers for the Church.

The principle of planned enrollments also involves, automatically, the abandonment of the thought that all of the institutions must necessarily have identical programs. If there is to be created an opportunity to examine and evaluate various procedures at the educational institutions, then inevitably we must adopt a principle which will permit variations in the programs of the individual institutions.

The Aims of Reorganization

As far as the adjustments which are proposed for existing synodical institutions are concerned, it should be borne in mind that the purpose is to eventually create a system of higher education which will reflect better stewardship of Synod's expenditures for education by creating an opportunity for scientific observation of the effects which a four-year junior college and a two-year junior college would have upon the training and upon the recruitment problems involved in our work.

The adjustments also involve using the preparatory institutions for teacher training and thus pre-empting much of the space which is now devoted to general education. A rapidly increasing need for synodically trained women teachers is in evidence. According

educational institutions an opportunity to more accurately estimate the professional capacities of those who apply for training, and would lend increased validity to any professional or vocational aptitude predictability tests which may be used (and are now being used).

When all or any of these outcomes are achieved, we believe that we shall have materially improved our Church's capacity to teach the full counsel of God effectively in the period which lies immediately ahead. That is the real and the ultimate motivation for every phase of the proposed reorganization. It should be the basic criterion in any appraisal of the entire plan and of the individual proposals.

The Primary Question

The comprehensive study which follows reflects your Board's response to Synod's resolution to "establish a senior college as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students" and to the directive that the Board "continue its study to determine a satisfactory location for the senior college as well as its organization, curriculum, and plant requirements" and submit these preliminary plans together with its recommendations to the synodical convention of 1950.

Having accepted this mandate to raise the standards of ministerial training, the Board's extensive and prayerful exploration of the problem led to the firm conviction that Synod is faced at this time with an equally compelling problem in the production of ministers and teachers if she is to do no more than to continue her work under the same measure of blessing which has rested upon it during the past 25 years. Note well, that the Board does not even take into account the possibility of *greater* blessings, but speaks only of a continuation of the rate of growth which has been Synod's actual experience during the past 25 years.

In addition to the mandate which calls for higher quality standards through the establishment of a senior college, your Board is forced to recognize also that a primary consideration in every reorganization recommendation must be the realization that Synod will urgently require a sharp increase in the production of ministerial and teacher training candidates if she is to be able to carry forward her work between 1960 and 1980.

Basic to this conviction are the synodical growth and future need studies which follow in Sections II and III of this report. If the fundamental conclusion (not the actual numerical outcomes) illustrated by these statistics is rejected, then it is not necessary to consider the internal reorganization proposed. In that case we

3. There will be an opportunity to align our Church's training more closely, quantitatively, with the college training now required by other major Protestant denominations and by the standard professional programs required in secular institutions and in the criteria established by both the armed services and the accreditation associations for high schools, for colleges, and for seminaries.
4. When completed, the reorganization will clarify the present theological seminary program by eliminating the unique four-year plan. (The vicarage year is to remain in force.) The liberal arts work which is now combined (in a professional school) with our professional courses in theology creates a combination which is not readily understood by others because it is unique in the field. Transfer of this work to the senior college and the admission prerequisite of a B. A. degree will clear the way for conferring the B. D. degree to regular graduates of the seminary.
5. The adjustments at the theological seminary will make it possible to give more serious attention to the further development of our graduate school of theology. This is one of our Church's most serious needs at this time.
6. At least one of the adjustments proposed will enable the Church to experiment with the recruitment of ministerial students at the freshman college level.
7. The curricular adjustments at Fort Wayne will make it possible for students to transfer from other institutions to this school without the deterrent of excessive academic penalties. (This is in accord with the synodical directive that the Board consider making greater use of the existing Lutheran high schools in the Middle West and thus focus synodical attention more directly on the college level.)
8. The reorganization plan recognizes the urgency for an increase in the supply of candidates for the teaching profession by using all preparatory high schools for this work, by adding teacher training courses to the program of three junior colleges, by adding terminal teacher training at another preparatory institution, and by proposing an additional source of women teachers (Valparaiso University).
9. This plan should offer an opportunity to regulate more accurately the flow of ministerial candidates in order to insure, as far as possible, a gradually increasing supply in accordance with the indicated future needs of our Church.
10. The enrollment of more mature students should give our

can simply add a senior college and leave the present system undisturbed. However, if the continued growth indicated by the projections is accepted in principle, then Synod has no choice but to act now or to accept the alternative of declining to prepare for a situation of which it has clear advance indications.

Since Synod is agreed that a full college education should become a part of our ministerial training program, the primary remaining question is: Do we accept the implications of the projected growth studies?

II. ESTIMATES OF PARISH MINISTERS REQUIRED

FROM 1950 TO 1980

One of the most striking and inspiring facts about the Missouri Synod is the phenomenal growth of its membership during the past quarter of a century. So wonderfully has God blessed our work and our workers that today the communicant membership in North America alone is nearly twice as large as it was just twenty-five years ago. God not only increased our membership from a little over a half million to more than a million communicants in twenty-five years, but He also administered this remarkable blessing with astonishing regularity in all of those years. Unaffected by a serious and prolonged depression and undisturbed by a terrible war, God enabled us to grow at an almost constant rate of nearly two and one-half per cent each year. God has, indeed, made us a dynamic, growing, developing, expanding society of Christian men and women!

This prolonged and impressive experience with the generosity of God must provoke in all of us a deep and humble gratitude for which there can be no other expression so fittingly demonstrative as unremitting *continuation* in the work which God has given us to do.

But against the bright background of our stirring growth in numbers there must now be projected a sober appraisal of our capacity and our willingness to continue, in the future, to do the work which God wills us to do in His vast vineyard of souls. Clearly, if our Synod is to continue this growth in the future, the following series of conditions certainly must be satisfied:

1. The Word must be preached to more and more people;
2. There must be more and more persons who can preach the Word and do the work of the ministry;
3. More and more men must be graduated from our seminaries;
4. More and more students must be accommodated in our educational system;

5. Our educational system must have the capacity to accommodate these students;
6. Our members and our congregations must be willing to supply the students and to furnish the means to train them under adequate standards of educational effectiveness.

If we do not wish to commit ourselves to the achievement of these conditions, we cannot, on the other hand, escape the necessity to decide not to do the will of God, or to doubt the promises of God that His Word does bear fruit and that He will be with us in the future as He has been in the past.

As we look to the future, we dare not assume any unwillingness to extend the preaching of the Gospel, not only in foreign lands, but also with unabated zeal in our own land and continent. Who shall say that the fearful social struggles in which the world is gripped today are not also a challenge from God to His Church militant?

Quite obviously, the first practical problem to which our attention must now be turned is the problem of estimating the number of seminary graduates we shall require over, let us say, the next decades from 1950 to 1980, to furnish us with enough pastors to do the work which needs to be done.

To be sure, the work which needs to be done in our own country alone is almost unlimited. Not all of it can be done by the Missouri Synod. But God has made it abundantly clear to us that we can do an increasingly substantial part of the work. We need, therefore, to estimate as carefully as human limitations permit, how much of His work we can and must do in the next thirty years. Since the chief measurable effect of doing God's work is increased membership, we can arrive at an index of what we need to do by estimating our possible growth in communicant membership, at least in North America, over the period from 1950 to 1980. From such an estimate we may then form a tentative estimate of all of the other essential factors—the number of pastors who should be in service, the number of seminary graduates needed, the number of students who should be enrolled in our colleges and seminaries, and finally the institutional capacity which may be required.

A Thirty-Year Forecast

Your Board undertook the somewhat formidable task of forecasting the probable growth of our Synod from 1950 to 1980, and on the basis of this forecast undertook also to estimate the number of ministerial graduates which may be needed during the three decades from 1950 to 1980.

An attempt at forecasting is never, of course, an attempt to foresee. It is only an effort to estimate the effect of a cause operating under certain known or assumed conditions. If the cause can be correctly identified, and if the conditions under which the cause will operate can be correctly appraised, the effect can be predicted with a degree of accuracy limited only by the forecaster's experience with the three elements of cause, condition, and effect.

Your Board prepared, actually, a series of three forecasts — the first in June, 1948; the second in November, 1949; and the third in February, 1950. Each of the three forecasts is included in this report. Because the three forecasts differ markedly in their outcomes, and because, therefore, they may easily lead to confusion in the minds of those who read them, the following explanations are provided in the hope that they will serve to avoid confusion.

1. In the first and in the second forecasts the same basic steps are involved, namely,

a. An analysis of past growth of communicant membership in the Missouri Synod, in the United States and Canada only.

b. A forecast of probable growth in communicant membership in North America from 1950 to 1980.

c. An estimate of the number of pastors who should be in active service in the years from 1950 to 1980, so that the estimated increase in communicant membership can be achieved.

d. An estimate of the number of students who should be graduated from our theological seminaries, so that the estimated needs for pastors in service can be supplied.

2. The third forecast is a more or less arbitrary compromise between the first and the second. The first forecast suggests that the number of seminary graduates should be increased from about 150 in 1950 to about 220 in 1980. The second forecast, on the other hand, indicates that the number of seminary graduates needs to be increased from about 180 in 1950 to about 370 in 1980. Obviously, the forecasts are in sharp disagreement. In the third forecast, this disagreement is reconciled.

3. The disagreement between the first and the second forecasts results chiefly from differences in the assumptions which underlie the two forecasts. The following list of basic assumptions indicates where the two agree and where they differ.

- a. Assumptions which are the same in the first and in the second forecasts:
 - 1) That the Holy Ghost is the one and the only cause of communicating cause whatever, and that He works through the Word and the Sacraments.
 - 2) That the Word will be preached in the Missouri Synod in North America with about the same vigor and zeal from 1950 to 1980 as it was during the past three decades.
 - 3) That the population in the United States will continue to increase, but at a declining rate of increase.
 - 4) That the congregations and Districts in North America will in the future be both willing and able to absorb the number of pastors necessary to achieve some desirable ratio of communicants per pastor.
- b. Assumptions which are not the same in both forecasts:
 - 1) That there will not be enough persons in the United States from 1950 to 1980 to enable our Synod to maintain the rate of growth which it enjoyed in the past two to three decades.
 - 2) That the rate of growth in the Missouri Synod will decline from 1950 to 1980, but not as rapidly as the decline in the rate of growth of population.
 - 3) That an average ratio of 250 communicants per pastor is ultimately desirable.
 - 4) That the Holy Ghost will operate under significantly different conditions from 1950 to 1980.

First Forecast

- 1) That there will be enough persons in the United States from 1950 to 1980 to enable our Synod to maintain the rate of growth which it enjoyed in the past two to three decades.
- 2) That the rate of growth of the Missouri Synod need not at all decline from 1950 to 1980; but that it can and should remain the same as it was in the past two to three decades.
- 3) That an average ratio of 315 communicants per pastor (the approximate current ratio) should be maintained.
- 4) That the Holy Ghost will operate under substantially the same conditions from 1950 to 1980.

Second Forecast

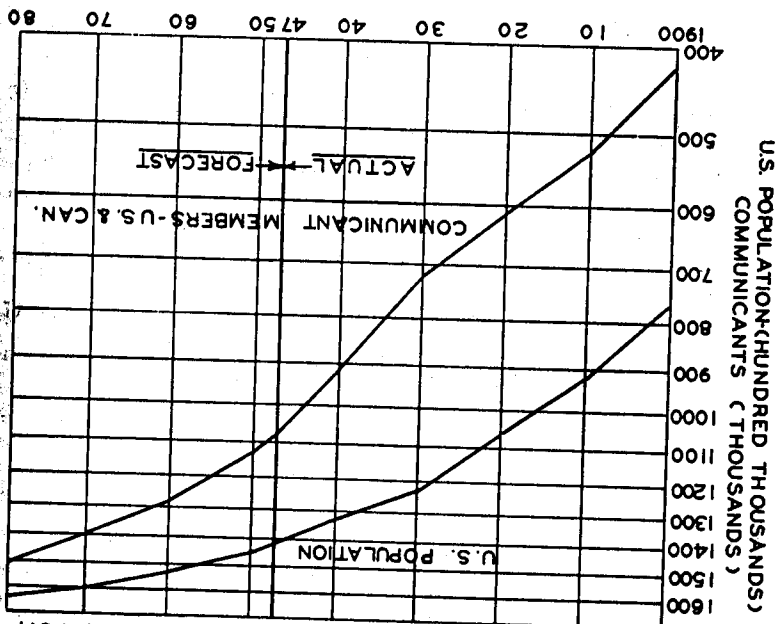
It is these differing assumptions which largely explain the differing outcomes of the two forecasts.

The First Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950 to 1980

While the net outcome of the following growth studies may seem startling, the fact is that the census figures which are basic to this study have already been shown to be too conservative. A recent release of the United States Bureau of the Census makes the statement that a total population of 150,000,000 had already

CHART NO. 1

SHOWING MEMBERSHIP FORECAST BASED ON U.S. POP.



been achieved by the United States on November 1, 1949. This is far earlier than the time anticipated (about 1955) by the official releases and estimates which have been used as a basis for the following growth study of the Missouri Synod.

It should be borne in mind also that this forecast has reference only to parish ministers in the United States and Canada and that it does not attempt to recognize additional needs which will exist in the various special services (faculties, foreign missions, full-time executives, etc.) which are performed in our Synod.

No attempt is made, in this study, to specify the exact number of ministers needed in a given year; instead, the estimates are for average annual needs by decades. It is assumed that more accurate estimates could not be

achieved if much shorter periods of time were used. Even in the decade-by-decade projection it should be remembered that recurring cycles of overproduction and underproduction are likely to occur, but these are expected to average out, at the figures shown, over the decades indicated.

Finally, we need to remind ourselves once more that any planning done in 1950 cannot affect our outcomes much before 1960. This fact makes it all the more urgent to act without delay. The supply of candidates for the ministry of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod should be planned adequately for future needs, but with due regard for the danger of preparing more candidates than can be absorbed by the Church. It is therefore necessary that some predictions of future requirements be attempted. Obviously it is impossible to foresee all factors that may materially affect an estimate of supply and demand. This deficiency does not, however, vitiate the results obtained from a study of factors affecting demand in the past and a projection of these factors into the future.

Although they are not complete for the entire period, the statistics of the past one hundred years present some interesting and useful facts. An examination of the data for the entire century readily reveals that the period from 1900 to 1947 presents more complete and accurate figures. Since, apparently, no changes would result even if the earlier figures were ignored, we have studied the statistics from 1900 to 1947 most intently.

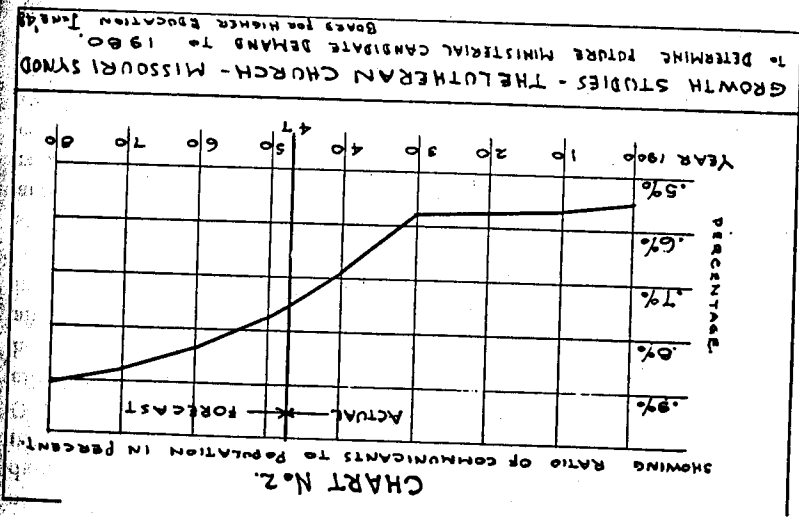
Three factors are of prime importance in a calculation of the anticipated demand for ministerial candidates:

1. Ratio of communicant members to total population in the United States.

In our Church this ratio remained fairly constant to 1930. It was approximately 1 to 175. The rate of growth in our Church was only slightly higher up to about 1930 than the rate of population growth in the United States. By 1947 the ratio of communicants to total population had increased to 1 to 130.

No doubt many factors contributed to our rapid growth. We must assume that our Synod will not and cannot be satisfied to remain in a constant or static relation to the total United States population. It must continue its growth if it remains alert to its objectives. However, it would be hazardous to assume that the current rapid rate of growth will continue. If the impetus which created the current accelerated growth lasts for another ten to fifteen years,

a decreasing rate of growth may be anticipated after that until the ratio of communicants to total population is equal to the ratio which obtained at the turn of the century. Accordingly, a ratio of 1 to 108 by 1980 was assumed. The population forecasts used in this study are those published by the United States Bureau of Census dated June 9, 1947. They are most conservative. Maximum, medium, and minimum forecasts are contained in the Census Bureau report. The medium fertility and medium mortality forecasts, without increase due to immigration, were chosen



as the population data for this study. The census report itself recommends that the medium figures plus immigration be used.

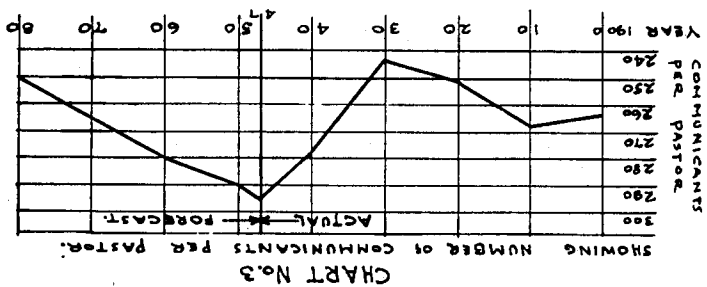
Another indication of the ultraconservative estimates used in the study is the fact that the rapidly growing Canadian population was not included.

2. Number of communicants per pastor.

It is interesting to note that the number of communicants per pastor decreased from 1900 to 1930, but that a rapid rise took place between 1930 and 1947. In 1900, the ratio was: 1 to 263; in 1930: 1 to 243; but in 1947 it was 1 to 295. (Chart No. 3.)

The indicated trend may be interpreted by some as a favorable one; it appears, however, that the ever-increasing demands on a pastor's time (particularly for direct

3. Ratio of pastors leaving the service annually to total pastors



mission activity) would force the conclusion that the trend is an unfavorable one. If we continue our efforts to maintain the current rate of growth, pastors in congregations will automatically be required to supervise lay activity in mission efforts and will need much more time for adult education, pastoral counseling, etc., than was incumbent upon pastors of a generation ago when, as the figures show, a slower rate of growth existed. The study assumes, therefore, that the trend in communicants per pastor will gradually be reversed and that by 1980 a ratio of 1 to 250 (same ratio as 1920) will be reached. (Chart No. 3.)

A factual study of the number of pastors in service shows that there was a net increase of at least 1,300 in the number of pastors in parish service in our Synod from 1917 to 1947. The projection of this same rate of growth over the next 30 years would give us 6,000 in such service by 1980. (Chart No. 4.)

The number of candidates annually required to supply the needs created by vacancies due to retirement, death, or calls into other fields (foreign missions, professors, well-fare posts, etc.) is assumed to be in direct proportion to the total number of pastors serving congregations or stations. Statistics of this group were more difficult to obtain, but figures for the last 27 years indicate an average (mean) annual loss of 2.4 per cent of the total pastors in parish service. It will be apparent, in the light of the increasing effectiveness of our retirement program and of the ever-increasing demands for theologically trained personnel in our educational, administrative, and welfare activities, that this figure is most conservative. (Chart No. 5.)

CHART No. 4.
SHOWING NUMBER OF PASTORS U.S.A. CANADA (cont'd. Mts. 57a)

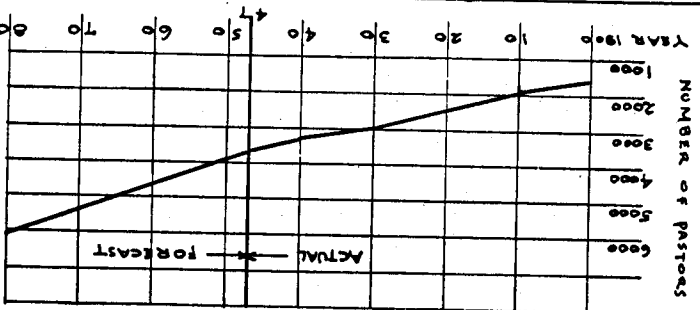
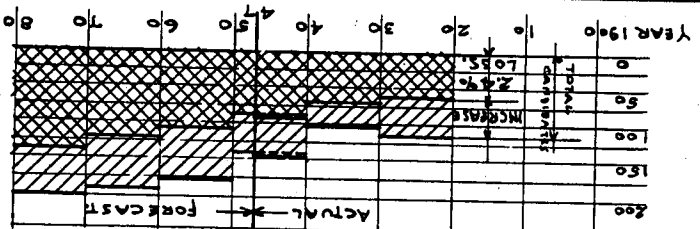


CHART No. 5
SHOWING AVERAGE ANNUAL CANDIDATE REQUIREMENT



GROWTH STUDIES THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD.
TO DETERMINE FUTURE MINISTERIAL CANDIDATE DEMAND TO 1980
BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION - June 48

Interpretation

A projection of these three factors into the future suggests the possibility of a normal annual demand of 210 ministerial candidates by the decade, 1970 to 1980. Shortages and excessive supply are deviations that can be expected in recurring cycles; however, an educational system ready to supply this demand by 1980 is indicated.

The capacity of our existing preparatory schools is adequate, but the capacity of the seminaries is not adequate to supply such demands. (For summary of figures cf. Tabulation No. 1)

The Second Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Need for Ministerial Graduates, 1950-1980

The assumptions which underlie this second forecast greatly simplify the problem of estimating the future growth of Synod and its need for pastors. All that is necessary is to discover the law of Synod's growth in the proximate past, and then to apply this same law to the future. Such a procedure is permissible, to be sure, only in terms of the assumptions upon which this forecast is based.

SHOWING AVERAGE ANNUAL CANDIDATE REQUIREMENT
THREE FACTORS: 1) PERCENT COMMUNICANTS OF U.S.A. POPULATION.
2) NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS PER PASTOR
3) PERCENT LOSS OF PASTORS.

Year	U.S. A. POPULATION (thousands)	PERCENT COMMUNICANTS OF U.S. Pop.	COMMUNICANT MEMBERS U.S.A. & CAN.	COMMUN PER PASTOR	NUMBER PASTORS	PASTOR AVERAGE AGE (10 yrs)	PERCENT LOSS PASTORS	AVERAGE ANNUAL LOSS	Ave. Ann. NET INCREASE	Ave. Ann. Candidate Req'd (3)
1900	76000	.554	420000	263	1580	1768			37.5	
1910	92000	.57	524300	268	1955	2193			47.5	
1920	106000	.575	612000	251	2430	2685	2.44	65.7	51.0	116.7
1930	123000	.58	714000	243	2940	3115	2.23	69.3	35.0	104.3
1940	132000	.692	915000	278	3290	3470 ⁽¹⁾	2.72 ⁽¹⁾	94.7 ⁽¹⁾	51.5 ⁽¹⁾	146.2 ⁽¹⁾
1947	141500	.755	1075000	295	3650	3570 ⁽²⁾	2.4 ⁽²⁾	85.7 ⁽²⁾	56.0 ⁽²⁾	141.7 ⁽²⁾
1950	145000	.78	1125000	290	3850	4265	2.4	105.0	73.0	178.0
1960	153000	.84	1280000	280	4580	4990	2.4	120.0	72.0	192.0
1970	160000	.88	1400000	265	5300	5675	2.4	135.0	75.0	210.0
1980	164000	.91	1510000	250	6050					

ACTUAL — FORECAST.

ANNUAL TOTALS — PERIOD AVERAGES.

Foot Notes: 1) 7 Year Average. 2) 10 Year Average Estimate 1940 to 1950
3) Does not include candidates called directly to foreign missions, etc.

GROWTH STUDIES - THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD.
TO DETERMINE FUTURE MINISTERIAL CANDIDATE DEMAND TO 1980
BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION - June 48

By means of standard statistical methods, the mathematical laws of growth were determined as accurately as possible for the following three phenomena:

- The growth of communicant membership of the Missouri Synod in the United States and Canada over the 21 years from 1927 to 1947. The law of this growth has been established and checked by an exponential equation * accurate to within only about one quarter of one per cent of error. The formula discloses that the normal rate of annual growth in communicant membership from 1927 to 1947 was 2.42 per cent per year.
- The growth of the number of pastors and missionaries in service in the United States and Canada over the 17-year period from 1931 to 1947. The law of this growth is expressed also by an exponential equation * which shows that the supply of pastors and missionaries in service has been increasing at a normal annual rate of only .99 of one per cent per year.

- The change in the ratio of communicant members per pastor over the 21 years from 1927 to 1947. It was not necessary to develop a formula for this phenomenon, because the normal values could easily be determined from the two formulas already developed.

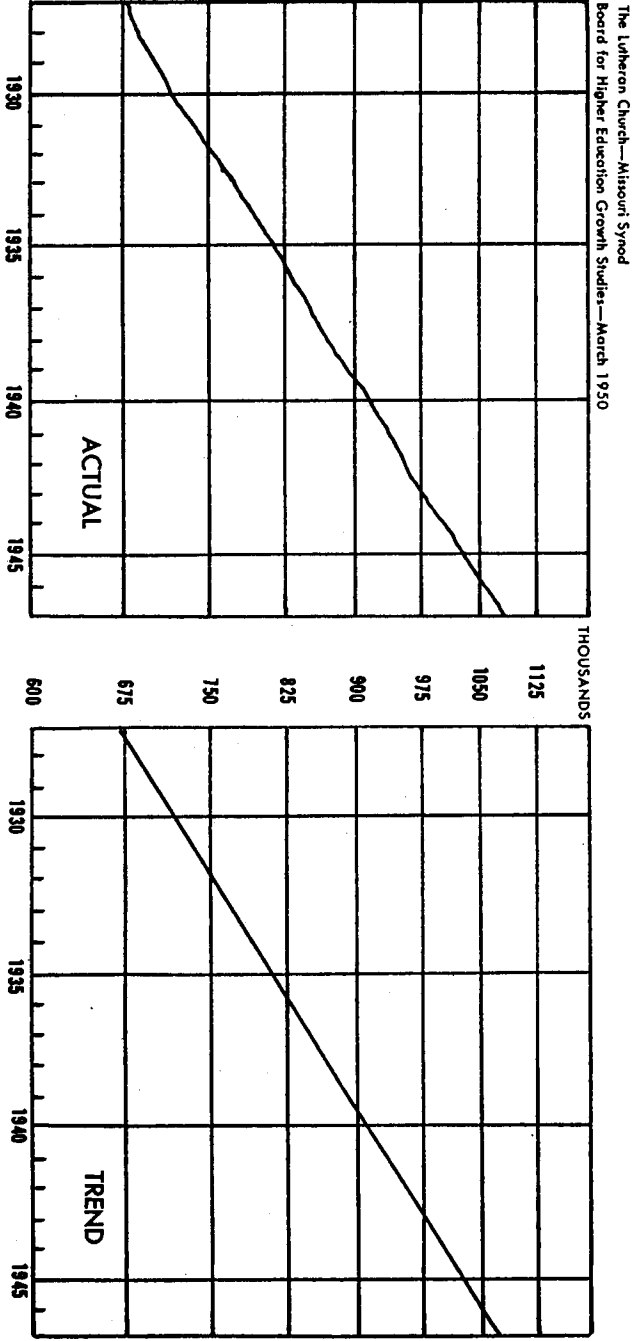
The meaning of the foregoing laws is plainly described in graphic form in Charts A, B, and C.

Chart A shows, at the left, the actual growth of communicant membership from 1927 to 1947; and, at the right, the trend of this growth as determined by the mathematical law stated above. It is obvious that the trend line scarcely differs from the actual growth line.

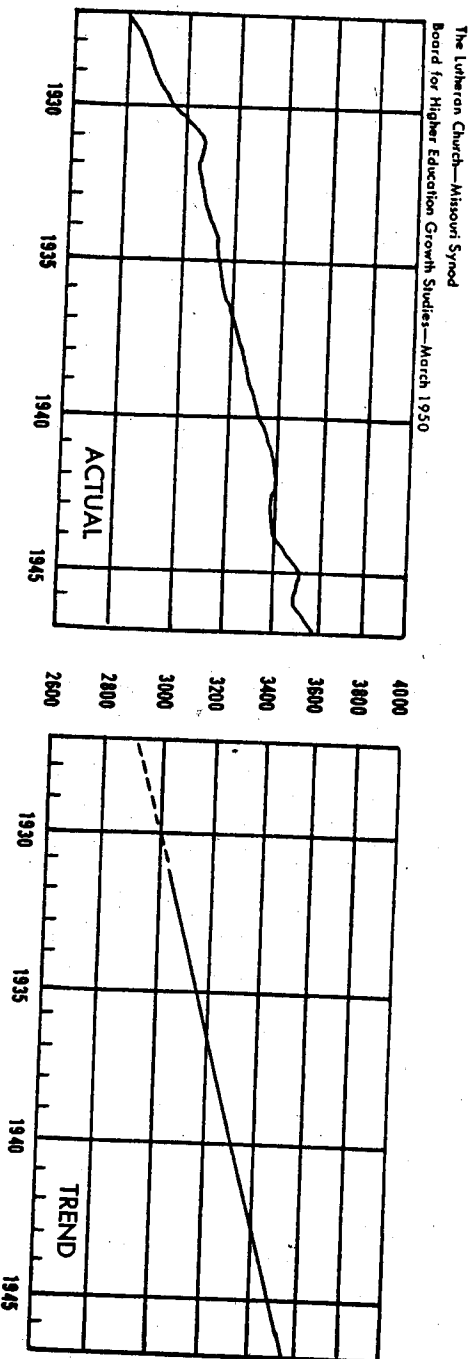
Chart B shows, at the left, the actual growth of the number of pastors in service from 1927 to 1947; and, at the right, the trend of this growth. Clearly, the trend line agrees closely with the actual line. What is highly significant, however, is the relationship of the trend in Chart A to the trend in Chart B. Our communicant membership has been growing at a much higher rate than our supply of pastors (2.42 and .99 per cent respectively). We have been adding communicants almost two and one-half times as rapidly as we have been adding pastors, and we have been doing this steadily for two decades!

* Available upon request

A— COMMUNICANT MEMBERS—NORTH AMERICA—1927-1947



B- PASTORS IN SERVICE-NORTH AMERICA-1927-1947



C- COMMUNICANT MEMBERS PER PASTOR-NORTH AMERICA-1927-1947

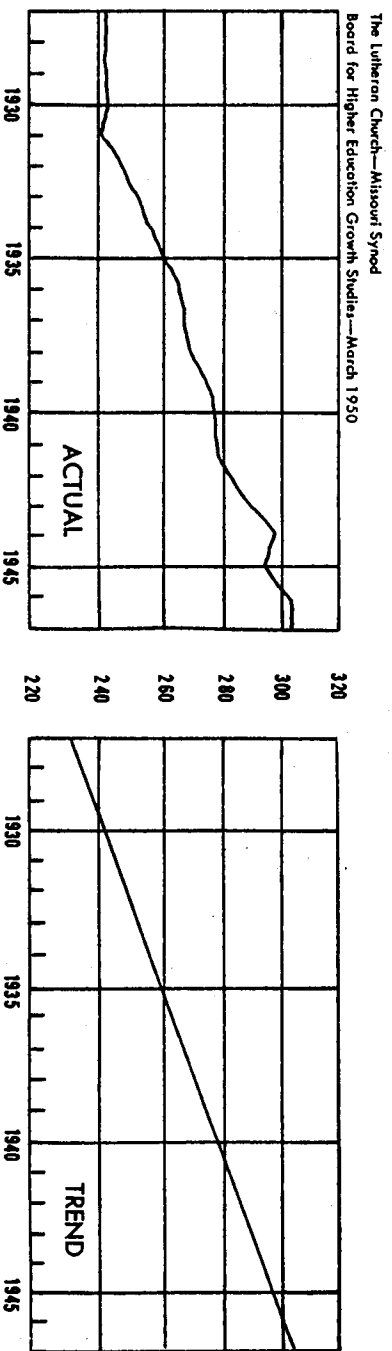


Chart C shows, at the left, the actual growth in the number of communicants per pastor; and, at the right, the trend of this change.

Having determined the laws in terms of which communicant members, pastors and missionaries in service, and the ratio of communicants to pastors have changed in the proximate past, it becomes an easy matter to project these laws into the proximate future. It should be emphasized again that such a projection is permissible only in terms of the specific assumptions which have been stated.

The results of the projection of these laws of growth into the 31-year period, 1950 to 1980, are shown graphically in Charts D, E, and F. The same data are shown in the following tables, but at five-year intervals.

Table 1

Year	Estimated number of communicant members *	Estimated number of pastors and missionaries in service †	Estimated number of communicants per pastor ‡
1950	1,153,300	3,647	316
1955	1,297,200	3,831	339
1960	1,459,100	4,024	363
1965	1,641,200	4,227	388
1970	1,846,000	4,440	416
1975	2,076,300	4,664	445
1980	2,335,400	4,899	477

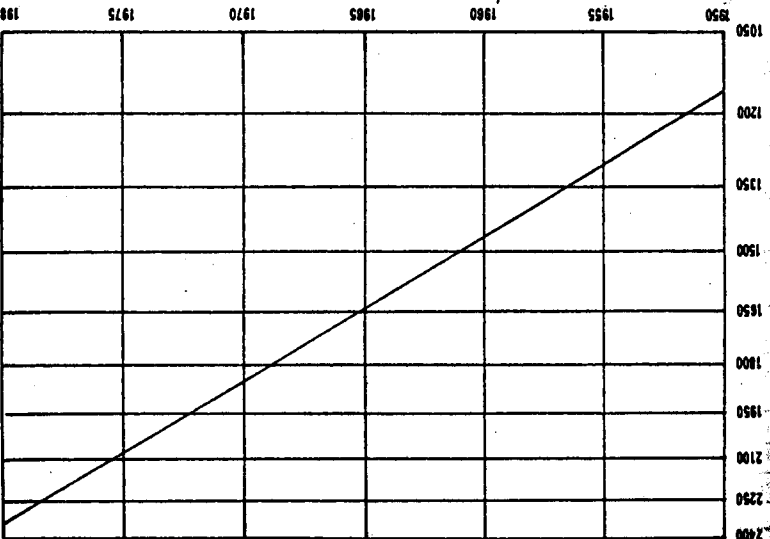
* Based upon the formula of membership growth.

† Determined by dividing column (1) by column (2).

While there may be a question about the ideal ratio of communicants to pastors, there can be no serious question about the undesirability of the trend indicated in column (3). Indeed, it is perhaps improbable that this trend could proceed much beyond its present level (315 to 1) without reaching depressively upon the growth of communicant membership.

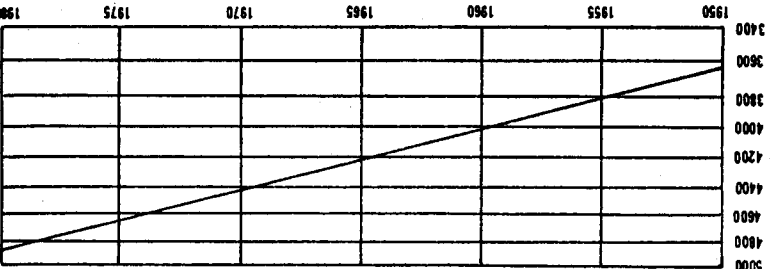
Having forecast the movement of the three factors as shown in Charts D, E, and F and in Table 1 (bearing in mind always the assumptions upon which this second forecast is based), it is possible now to determine how many pastors in service would be needed to maintain a ratio of 315 communicants per pastor. The effect of this calculation and a comparison of the numbers so derived with the numbers in column (2) of Table 1 are shown in the following tabulation.

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



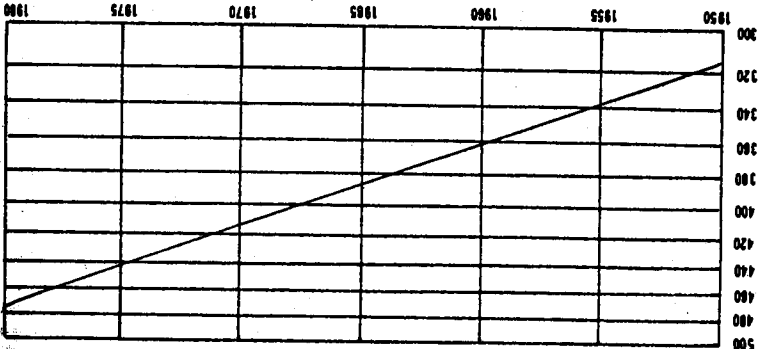
D — COMMUNICANTS WHICH SYNOD WILL HAVE BETWEEN 1950-1980, IF THE TRENDS FROM 1927-1947 CONTINUE UNCHANGED

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



E — PASTORS WHICH SYNOD WILL HAVE BETWEEN 1950-1980, IF THE TRENDS FROM 1927-1947 CONTINUE UNCHANGED

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950



F — COMMUNICANTS PER PASTOR WHICH SYNOD WILL HAVE BETWEEN 1950-1980, IF THE TRENDS FROM 1927-1947 CONTINUE UNCHANGED

Table 2

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1950	3,647	3,831	4,118	3,661
1955	4,024	4,227	4,632	4,032
1960	4,440	4,664	5,080	4,440
1965	4,899	5,118	5,520	4,899
1970	5,358	5,577	5,960	5,358
1975	5,817	6,036	6,400	5,817
1980	6,276	6,495	6,840	6,276

* If the trend in communicant membership growth continues into the future.

The significant divergence of the two sets of figures is immediately apparent.

The next step is to determine how many pastors must enter the service in North America in the period of 1950 to 1980, so that the total requirements as shown in column (4) may be met. This calculation must include (a) the necessary annual net increase in the total number of pastors and (b) the necessary annual replacement of pastors who leave the service for any reason. For the latter purpose a replacement rate of 2.7 per cent per year was used, because this is the modal rate established by the experience of the past 23 years. The results are the following.

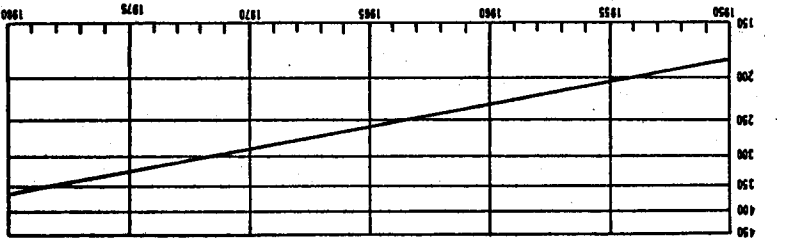
Table 3

Year	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950	85	99	184
1955	96	111	207
1960	108	125	233
1965	121	141	262
1970	136	158	294
1975	153	178	331
1980	171	200	371

(5) Necessary net increase in the total number of pastors over the previous single year
(6) Necessary replacements at 2.7 per cent per year
(7) Total necessary entrants into service

The data in column (7) are shown graphically in Chart G; and these data constitute the forecast of the number of pastors who should enter the service in the years indicated if the assumptions which underlie this second forecast are accepted. Since the numbers in column (7) are the total numbers of entrants into service of all kinds, including the re-entry of pastors who had left the service, the figures in column (7) do not show the numbers of candidates who should be graduated from the seminaries. That number theoretically will be somewhat less in each year than the number shown. But the difference may safely be disregarded. It should be remembered that the figures in column (7) make no provision whatever for any pastors or missionaries outside the United States and Canada, or for any professors, or for any other specialized pursuits requiring theological preparation. If the latter categories are considered, the forecast in column (7) might be increased by perhaps ten per cent to arrive at the desired number of seminarian graduates.

G — NUMBER OF PASTORS REQUIRED FOR ENTRANCE INTO SERVICE, 1950-1980, TO MAINTAIN RATIO OF 315 COMMUNICANTS PER PASTOR, IF THE 1927-1947 TREND OF GROWTH IN COMMUNICANT MEMBERSHIP CONTINUES AS IN GRAPH D



The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
Board for Higher Education Growth Studies—March 1950

An Interpretation of the First and Second Forecasts

Even a cursory examination of the first and the second forecasts will at once disclose the wide divergence of their respective outcomes. The second forecast estimates the needs of Synod for pastors and missionaries, from 1950 to 1980, at a much higher level than does the first forecast. The first forecast estimates that by 1980 Synod would need about 210 graduates from its theological seminaries; the second forecast estimates that Synod would need at least 370 such graduates by 1980 — nearly twice as many.

The difference between the two estimates is to be explained entirely by the difference between the assumptions which underlie the two forecasts. By far the most important of these differing assumptions are the following. The first forecast assumes that the declining rate of growth in total population will be accompanied by a declining rate of growth in the communicant membership of the Missouri Synod. The second forecast, on the other hand, assumes that the declining rate of growth in population will have no effect, at least by 1980, upon the rate of growth of our Synod. The conflict between these two assumptions cannot be settled by statistical method. It can be resolved only by the wise judgment of calm and experienced men invoking the guidance of God.

There is something else connected with this assumption which is, however, extremely important. And that is the kind of policy which Synod adopts with respect to the absorption of additional pastors. If Synod consciously makes it a matter of formal policy that its congregations and Districts should absorb the number of pastors which calm judgment indicates to be desirable for the good of the Kingdom, that is one thing. If Synod, on the other hand, declares no policy about this matter, but by implication of silence adopts the policy of leaving the willingness and ability to absorb pastors entirely to the congregations and Districts, that is quite another thing.

The conflict between the outcomes of the two forecasts can thus be resolved in the following manner. If Synod adopts the

Policy Is Decisive

first course of policy named above, the second forecast probably is the one which should be accepted. If, on the other hand, Synod adopts the second course of policy, then the first forecast appears to be the more appropriate. Only Synod can make the choice. If Synod adopts the second policy, it should be thoroughly aware that its action commits it to a declining rate of growth in the future and to the necessity of adjusting all of its activities accordingly. If it adopts the first policy, however, it thereby commits itself to a stable rate of growth and also to the necessity of developing the whole range of its activities and their instrumentalities, so that a constant rate of growth can be sustained. The implications of the latter course upon its educational system are by no means obscure.

The Third Forecast of Synod's Growth and of Its Needs for Ministerial Graduates, 1950 to 1980

While it is true that the first forecast is entirely acceptable if one kind of synodical policy is adopted, and that the second forecast is equally acceptable if another kind of policy is pursued, your Board could not confidently formulate sound recommendations to Synod unless it accepted one, single, reasonable forecast of the future.

Intelligent planning is utterly impossible without a fairly definite forecast of future needs. At the same time your Board knows full well that no forecast can accurately and dependably estimate the future by as much as thirty years in advance. Yet, such a forecast must nevertheless be made. If it is made with care and prudence, and if it is regarded and used as a tentative device for indicating the probable direction of future trends, it can be a highly useful, thoroughly safe, and indeed indispensable basis for planning. But it must not now be used as a foundation for plans which extend over the entire thirty-year period. It must be used only to make *relatively* short-term plans which then have the benefit of some known relationship to a reasonably conceived long-term point of view — however tentative the long-term estimate may be. Short-term planning simply must be done; but short-term planning will also be short-sighted planning if it is not done in relation to a long-term point of view.

The foregoing principles, which scarcely anyone will question, indicated to your Board how the dilemma of the two competing forecasts should be solved. The solution consists of a third, empirical forecast of the number of ministerial graduates needed from 1950 to 1980. This third forecast is demonstrated in the following chart.

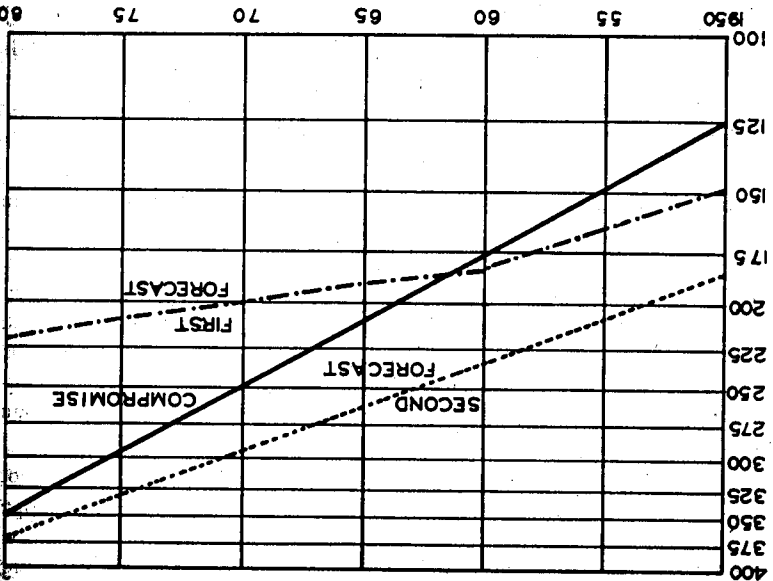


CHART H
COMPARISON OF THREE FORECASTS OF MINISTERIAL
GRADUATES REQUIRED-1950-1980

Chart H was prepared by the process of simply drawing a line between two points, one at 1950 and the other at 1980. This line begins, in 1950, at a number of ministerial graduates lower than either of the first two forecasts indicate, but at the approximate number of graduates actually expected in 1950. The line ends, in 1980, at a number of ministerial graduates somewhat lower than is indicated by the second forecast, but considerably higher than the first forecast recommends.

A numerical comparison of the three forecasts is provided by the following table.

Table 4
Estimated Number of Ministerial Graduates Needed at Five-Year Intervals, from 1950 to 1980

Year	First Forecast	Second Forecast	Third Forecast
1950	148	184	125
1955	164	207	148
1960	183	223	175
1965	190	262	208
1970	199	294	246
1975	208	331	292
1980	220	371	350

The significant features of the third forecast are the following:

1. It begins with the number of ministerial graduates (125) which is actually in prospect for 1950.
2. It terminates, in 1980, with a number of graduates (350) which is the approximate minimum number which, in the carefully considered opinion of your Board, is absolutely necessary if Synod maintains its current rate of growth. Your Board believes unquestionably that Synod must strive to keep up its present rate of growth.
3. It does not disturb the highly conservative estimates of the first forecast. It merely acts to advance the terminal estimate of the first forecast from 1980 to about 1967. The first forecast estimated that Synod will need an average of 210 ministerial graduates in the decade 1970 to 1980. This would mean about 220 graduates at the end of the decade. The third forecast indicates that about 220 graduates may be needed some thirteen years earlier, i. e., by 1967.

Conclusions

The Board for Higher Education proposes that the number of ministerial graduates indicated by the third forecast be accepted tentatively as the probable number of graduates which Synod is likely to need over the next thirty years.

At the same time the following implications of the foregoing proposal should be noted with particular care.

1. It is neither necessary nor desirable, at this early date, to plan in any conclusive manner the capacity and the policy requirements of our educational system for the entire span of thirty years.
2. All that is immediately necessary, so far as plant capacity and operating policy are concerned, is to make sure that our system of schools will be able to accommodate enough students so that 200 ministerial graduates can be produced by 1964. Thus, by planning now to be able to produce 200 graduates by 1964, we shall at one and the same time be pursuing a thoroughly conservative and cautious course of action, and shall also be preparing ourselves sufficiently to be able, after 1964, to produce a larger number of graduates if this should then prove to be necessary. By preparing now for 200 graduates by 1964, we shall do no more than we shall have to do in any event a few years after 1964.

Preparation for such a capacity involves absolutely no foreseeable hazard. There can be no question about it that even under the most unfavorable conditions we shall need 200

ministerial graduates no later than 1975. By making preparations to accommodate this number by 1964, we are at worst only anticipating our most conservative predictions by eleven years. If, on the other hand, the higher and more optimistic predictions of synodical growth and ministerial needs should prove in time to have been correct, we shall have made at least the minimum preparations for them before it is too late.

3. The achievement of an institutional capacity to produce 200 graduates by 1964 absolutely requires:
 - a. The establishment and operation of a senior college no later than 1957;
 - b. The immediate implementation of substantially the policies which the Board for Higher Education is recommending to Synod in 1950.

4. Synod must insist that the Board for Higher Education during the next ten years, from 1950 to 1960, closely and regularly observe the actual growth of Synod and its needs for ministerial graduates, and that the Board regularly check the developing experiences of Synod against the tentatively accepted forecast of 1950. This regular comparison of actual events with predicted events will gradually disclose the measure of the accuracy of the 1950 forecast (third forecast). Thus it will be possible, intelligently and confidently, as time moves on, to advance the more precise planning farther and farther into the future.

The 1950 forecast should furnish a tentative course for the next thirty years, to which we can prudently and safely commit ourselves up to 1964, but which we shall have to adjust from time to time during the next ten years so that we may then confidently plan beyond 1964.

By proceeding in this manner, we shall know our immediate course, and we shall also have some indication of a long-range course, from which we shall expect, however, to deviate as time unfolds events and their meaning.

5. Finally, we should remind ourselves once more that every phase of our work depends, under God, on an adequate supply of trained workers. The proposals made here are based solely on experience and future needs in the North American parish ministry. The glorious expansion of our missions as it is now developing in other parts of the world, all special services, and any faster rate of growth in our local work would require manpower beyond that indicated in this report.

III. A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE PARISH SCHOOL TEACHERS REQUIRED 1950-1980

The studies which are presented in this section attempt to establish a reliable estimate of the teachers which will be needed in Synod's schools. It is recognized that extremely large numbers of women teachers and emergency teachers have not been trained in synodical institutions in the past. Nor will it be possible to make available sufficient facilities to train all the teachers which these studies indicate will be needed during the next 30 years. Far less than half of the indicated numbers can be trained in Synod's schools even if all the adjustments which are proposed in the reorganization plan work out satisfactorily.

It will be conceded that the future effectiveness of our parochial schools will depend, under God, upon the ability of the Church to staff these schools with well-trained Lutheran teachers. An approach which assumes that the Lutheran schools need not be staffed by synodically trained teachers must recognize the fact that the real objectives of Lutheran schools cannot be reached unless a very large proportion of the staff members are fully cognizant of, and sympathetic to, the real objectives of these schools. It may be possible to achieve the desired results through other systems of training, but such a possibility does not alter the fundamental fact that the future of these parochial schools depends upon the attitudes and the convictions of these teachers and that a way must be found to increase the proportion of synodically trained teachers in the schools if they are not to suffer a major decline in religious effectiveness.

As is the case with all forecasts, certain assumptions must be accepted as basic to the procedure. The Board recognizes the fact that there may be valid differences of opinion with regard to the propriety of these assumptions.

Assumption No. 1

Full achievement of the objectives of Lutheran parochial elementary education may properly be expected only when Lutheran schools are staffed by teachers who have adequate training in religion and an understanding of the objectives to be achieved as well as subject-matter competence and technical training for teaching.

Assumption No. 2

Synod will continue to accept the obligation to prepare and to make available the number of teachers required to operate and maintain the parochial schools which local congregations sponsor. This reflects the historical practice of Synod.

Assumption No. 3

The numerical growth of Synod, the recent increase in birth rate, the general acceptance of women teachers, the synodically approved expansion efforts, and diminishing tenure requirements are significant factors materially affecting the demand placed upon Synod's teacher training program.

A study of these and several related factors * seems to indicate that the "emergency" which created the teacher shortage is not an emergency at all, but rather a chronic condition which may require drastic changes in our approach to the solution of the problem of providing adequate teacher training and supply.

The six major factors indicated below are basic to this study of future teacher demand and are reflected in the accompanying graphs and tabulations:

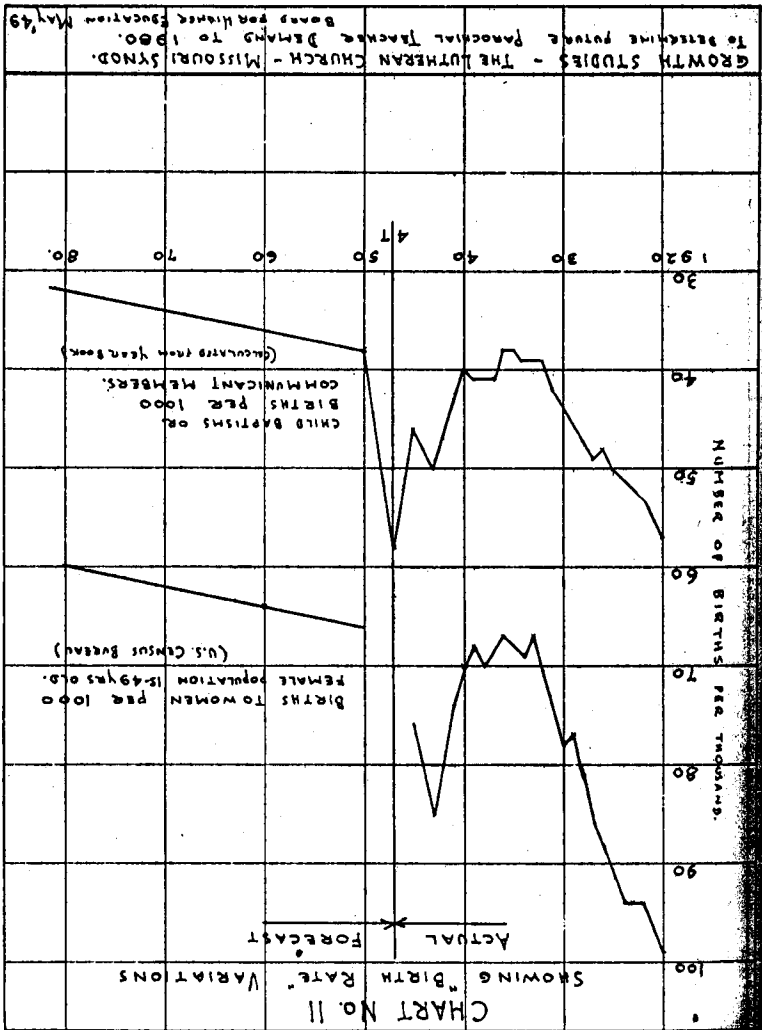
1. Growth of communicant membership in Synod. The communicant membership estimates proposed in June, 1948 for future ministerial candidate demand studies were used (See Chart No. 12.)

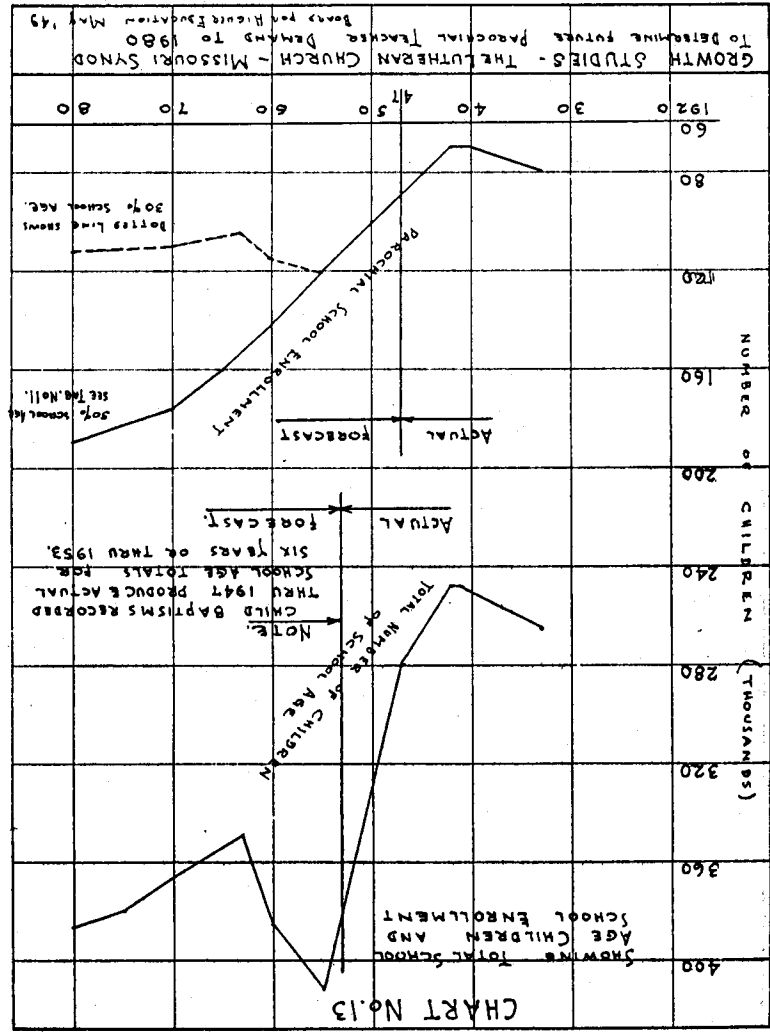
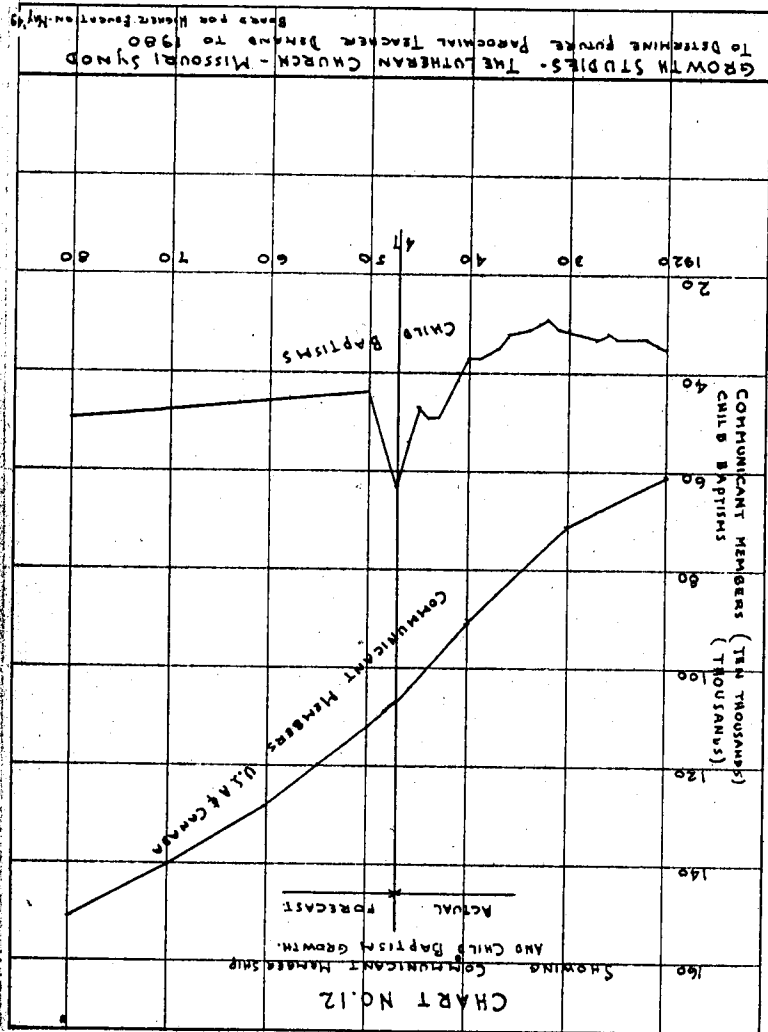
2. Birth rate in Synod. Forecasts of the population of the United States, 1945-1975, by the Bureau of Census, show the past birth rate per 1,000 females between the ages 18 and 49, and forecasts the future birth rate. A study of the "birth rate" in Synod, based on a ratio of Baptisms to communicant membership, indicates variations similar to the national birth rate. The forecasts made in these studies are proportional to the national forecasts. By applying these forecasts to the communicant membership forecasts, it was possible to estimate the number of child Baptisms for each year. (See Charts No. 11 and 12.)

3. Children of school age. The total number of children of school age was estimated by totaling 8 years of child Baptisms. For any given year this total would include figures for all Baptisms of children who had attained the ages of 6 through 13 years; kindergarten and 9th grade, not included. (See Chart No. 13.)

4. Parochial school enrollment. Calculations of enrollments in the past fifteen years indicated that approximately 30 per cent of the children of school age attended our parochial schools. In the 1947 convention, Synod resolved that "as an attainable objective for the next twenty-five years, Synod

* See additional factors listed in Plan C, "The Teachers Colleges," page 187.





TABULATION No. 11									
Year	Total Child Enrollment (Thousands)	Percentage School Enrollment (Thousands)	Pupils per Teacher	Total No. Teachers	Total No. Annual Avg. Teachers				
1947	270	31.6	88	31.3	2800	3100	3780	4150	4500
1950	327	30	96	30	3260	3100	3780	4150	4500
1955	413	30.2	124.5	30	4150	3780	4150	4740	5080
1960	386	36.8	142	30	5320	5900	6260	6200	6240
1970	366	48.3	177	30	5900	6240			
1975	372	50	186	30	6200	6140			
1980	371	50	188	30	6260	6240			
TABULATION No. 12									
MEN TEACHERS					WOMEN TEACHERS				
Year	Annual Avg. Total Men	Annual % Increase	Annual Net Increase	Annual Total Annual Required	Annual Avg. Total Women	Annual % Increase	Annual Net Increase	Annual Total Annual Required	
1947	1400	46	50	9.6	1400	310	50	3.60	446
1948-50	1550	57	68	12.5	1550	378	68	4.46	560
1951-55	1890	57	68	12.5	1890	378	68	4.46	560
1956-60	2250	68	72	14.0	2250	450	72	5.64	616
1961-65	2540	76	58	13.4	2540	508	58	5.64	616
1966-70	2810	84	54	13.8	2810	562	54	5.66	616
1971-75	3070	92	52	14.4	3070	614	52	5.66	616
1976-80	3120	94	17	111	3120	624	17	6.41	
Note: Columns "Annual Avg. Total Men" and "Annual Avg. Total Women" each are equal to one half of "Annual Ave. Total No. Teachers" Tabulation No. 11.									
GROWTH STUDIES - THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD									
To determine future parochial teacher demand to 1980									
Board for Higher Education May '49									

GROWTH STUDIES - THE LUTHERAN CHURCH - MISSOURI SYNOD
To Determine Future Parochial Teacher Demand to 1980
Board for Higher Education May '49

- adopt a goal of having 50 per cent of our school-age children in our schools." *Proceedings, 1947*, page 312, Resolution 3. (See Chart No. 13 and Tabulation No. 11.)
- Number of pupils per teacher. Since 1920 the number of pupils per teacher has decreased from 36 to 31 in 1947. For purposes of future estimates a ratio of 30 pupils per teacher was used. (See Tabulation No. 11.)
- Annual loss of teachers. No accurate data are available to indicate the annual loss of teachers; however, conservative estimates would indicate that the tenure of regular men teachers would not average over 33 years, or a 3-per-cent annual loss; while women teachers would not average over 5 years' service, or a 20-per-cent loss. The percentage of women teachers has increased in recent years, so that now about half of the teachers are regular men teachers and half are women teachers or other temporary supply. For the purposes of estimating future teacher demands, the ratio of half male teachers and half female teachers was used. (See Tabulation No. 12.)

Two of the major factors discussed above present specific variables that were arbitrarily fixed at a conservative figure:

- The first is that "school age" estimates did not include kindergarten or 9th grade. The extension of our "school age" by two years would automatically add 25 per cent to the estimates.
- The second factor is the ratio of regular men to women teachers. Since the annual percentage loss of women teachers is about seven times as great as for men teachers, a change in the ratio of men to women would materially alter the estimated annual demand.

Forecasts of the number of professional workers needed in Synod will always raise serious doubts as to their validity. Past experiences with "oversupply" and shortages seem to indicate that forecasts are colored by the economic cycle during which they are made. This may be true; however, the present acute shortage of professional workers would indicate that the "oversupply" in the early thirties was, in fact, an "undersupply" of funds necessary to meet the real needs. Recurrent economic cycles sharply affect our ability to finance the needed personnel, but do not directly affect the need itself.

Synod, in 1947, resolved to strive to increase the percentage of enrollment of school-age children from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. The work of our Board for Parish Education and the fact

that many Districts have full-time Superintendents of Education will certainly create an awareness in our congregations of their responsibility to provide expanded facilities for Christian elementary education.

Conclusions

These studies indicate that in the five years from 1951 to 1955 an average of 125 regular men teachers will be required annually and, in addition, 350 women teachers annually. In the following 25 years only a small increase in demand for men teachers should be anticipated, while the demand of women teachers will nearly double. (See Tabulation No. 12.)

These astounding estimates can be more readily accepted if we realize that at this time 45 regular men teachers and 280 women teachers are required annually merely to replace losses from the number of teachers now serving in our parochial schools.

If the effectiveness of our parochial schools is to be maintained and even improved, then our teacher training program must have sufficient capacity to furnish not only better-equipped teachers but also an increased supply.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS ON REORGANIZATION

Two basic requirements which Synod must meet successfully, if its God-given, world-wide opportunities and responsibilities are to be effectively recognized during the coming decades, are inevitably related to and, under God, dependent upon proper adjustments in the field of higher education. This conclusion is based upon a careful appraisal of our Church's century of experience and a projection of the extensive statistical data made available to the Board for Higher Education. We must plan now to provide:

1. An increasing production of professional workers.
2. Facilities for full college training in our Synod's pre-ministerial education program.

A major portion of the past five years has been devoted to intensive study of the problems related to planning specifications for the addition of a senior college and, simultaneously, for an increasing volume of adequately trained professional workers. (For see Exhibit 15.) We are convinced that it will not do to depend upon expedient improvisations on past practices. God has obviously given our Synod a broader task, and we must perform it. We have a new day, and we must master it. We have new conditions, and we must recognize them.

In the course of its detailed studies of many and various proposals to meet these educational needs, every known phase of

Exhibit 15 Missouri Synod College Enrollment

1949-1950

College	Total Enrollment	New Enrollment	Total Min. and Teacher Training Enrollment	Total Non-Ministerial and Teacher Training Enrollment	Total Enrollment 48-49	Total Min. and Teacher Training Enrollment 48-49
Austin, Tex.	95	41	69	26	77	56
Bronxville, N. Y.	274	120	109	165	292	115
Concordia, Mo.	149	45	129	20	146	130
Edmonton, Alta.	124	45	59	65	111	55
Fort Wayne, Ind.	240	70	240	—	236	236
Fort Wayne, Wis.	267	77	257	10	238	244
Madison, Wis.	210	82	80	130	199	67
Oakland, Calif.	80	26	48	32	80	46
Portland, Oreg.	231	89	176	55	235	177
St. Paul, Minn.	410	187	270	140	377	237
Winfield, Kans.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, 1949-50	2,080	782	1,437*	643	2,011	1,363
Total, 1948-49	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Of these, 245 are teacher training students.

the spiritual, educational, and financial implications for our work as a Synod has been examined and re-examined. As a result your Board finally concluded that there are only three basically different approaches to our problem; accordingly, it undertook to prepare detailed specifications for each of these. All of the proposals were subjected to microscopic analysis and appraisal by competent individuals and groups in synodical circles and in the field of secular education. The Board's present recommendations are based on the conviction that our Synod's purposes will be served best if it takes favorable action on the last of the three possibilities presented:

Plan A

A study of the feasibility of using this occasion as an opportunity to create for Synod an ideal system of colleges and seminaries by arranging for a smaller number of larger and more efficient schools adequate for the production of the indicated number of required workers and the establishment of a senior college.

Plan B

A study of the feasibility of undertaking a practical rearrangement of the existing system so that a senior college plus an adequate volume of professional personnel could be achieved through remodeling and addition, but without closing schools or supplying a new campus and constructing an additional physical plant.

Plan C

A study of the feasibility of achieving the desired objectives eventually by undertaking an experimental approach at this time.

Teachers College Enrollments

Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments
River Forest, Mo.	523	347	523	481	483
Seward, Nebr.	870	839	5	793	782
Total, 1948-49	1393	1378	5	1586	1265
Total, 1948-49	1393	1378	5	1586	1265

Theological Seminary Enrollments

Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments	Total Enrollments
St. Louis, Mo.	465	98	384	280	664
Springfield, Ill.	319	27	384	280	664
Total, 1948-49	784	125	768	560	1344
Total, 1948-49	784	125	768	560	1344

Plan A

A Theoretically Ideal Arrangement

In recognition of the widespread, frequently voiced opinion that Synod has too many colleges and seminaries, your Board undertook, first of all, a thorough exploration of the possibility of achieving Synod's objectives in higher education through a smaller number of institutions. To get an objective estimate of the possibilities, your Board posed the question: "Disregarding entirely the fact that we already have a system of colleges and seminaries, how many educational institutions of ideal size would be required to prepare an adequate number of professional workers for our Synod?"

After a careful survey of all the data which the Board had available, it reached the conclusion that this work of Synod could, under ideal conditions, be carried forward in ten schools. Such a system would include two seminaries with enrollments approximating 375 each; one senior college with an enrollment of 450; two teachers' colleges and five combinations known as four-year junior colleges, each of these with an enrollment of 500 students. Some of the junior colleges would have a part of their capacity assigned to pre-professional training of parochial school teachers. A total of 4,700 students.

The practicability of applying such a plan by consolidating the existing system into ten such schools was then thoroughly explored.

Three major negative factors and four minor ones support the conclusion that Synod would be ill-advised if it were to attempt a solution along these lines:

1. Although the Church has a tremendous investment (about 12 million dollars) in its 14 existing colleges and seminaries, the physical plants are almost all so extremely small that to meet these requirements, eight plants would have to be expanded to almost double their present capacity. Actual estimates convinced your Board that the capital investment involved in such an operation is so large that it would take approximately 20 years of the resultant operational-cost savings to return the expense of the conversion. In addition, five of the existing campuses and plants would have to be abandoned as synodical educational operations if the Senior College were to have a central location. This would have the effect of contracting all of Synod's educational activity into the Midwest area. The strategic value of our East Coast, West Coast, Southwestern, and Canadian schools would be lost. (See Exhibit I, page 153.)

2. A realistic appraisal of existing emotional factors certainly indicates an overwhelming sentiment for the preservation of what our Synod has developed during the past century. When this traditional factor is coupled with the fact that this plan would necessarily involve transfer, relocation, and re-assignment of at least 75% of the present administrative and teaching personnel, the overwhelming practical difficulty as well as the inadvisability of such a procedure will be apparent.

3. It is a fact that most unusual opportunities for service and for expansion of our Synod's work are characteristic of the outlook for the immediate future. Certainly this is true of the area of foreign missions as these are represented in the eight new fields which have been opened in the last decade alone. Serious thought must be given also to the American population increases, which are as tremendous as they are unexpected. (150 million on November 1, 1949.) These actual numerical expansions, coupled with the great population shifts within our national boundaries, carry the most profound implications for our work in home missions and for the expansion of our parochial schools.
- In this connection we note that this plan would normally involve a shrinkage of our educational facilities in exactly those areas where the greatest future national and synodical expansion is indicated and where, by the grace of God, we already have flourishing educational units.

- In addition to the three major considerations listed, the Board examined, once more, the objections previously mentioned:
1. The need for having institutions in various geographic areas (and particularly there where the Synod is in the process of strengthening and expanding its work) so that the ministry and teaching profession will get a broad cross section and adequate variety of individual types and backgrounds.
 2. Recruitment problems.
 3. The inherent difficulty of conducting really effective ministerial training when student bodies are excessively large.
 4. Transportation problems for students.

Can We Afford the Loss?

In this connection, Paragraph 3 of the major negative factors seems to be of most critical importance. The Board pondered the fact that, by the grace of God, Synod now has five schools which are located strategically so that they are in a position to render special services to our Church: Austin, Portland, Oakland, Bronxville, and Edmonston. Texas, Oregon, and California classify as the fastest growing areas of population and industrial development in our country. A similar classification applies to the Canadian location.

Elimination of Bronxville would involve the loss of our only educational holding in the entire East. Every elimination means that an *area* within a 300 to 500-mile radius of the institution involved is without ministerial and teacher training service. Even more important is the loss of the recruiting and synodical interest stimulation in such sections of our Church. The severe limitation of area coverage, the 300 to 500-mile radius served by an institution, which would result, is indicated on the map. (Exhibit I A, page 155.)

The sections mentioned are, unquestionably, important growth areas of the nation; but, more important is the strategic significance of the five synodical colleges which happen to be located in them. Sensing the critical role which these institutions can plan in the future work of Synod and the immense, but unnecessary, penalties involved in delayed action, your Board is glad to be able to report campus expansion at Austin, Portland, Edmonston, and Bronxville during the past triennium. In addition, construction has already been completed or is being actively planned on every one of these campuses.

The tremendous population thrusts into four of these areas, the strategic importance of the entire East Coast, the evidence of immense commercial and industrial development in each of these

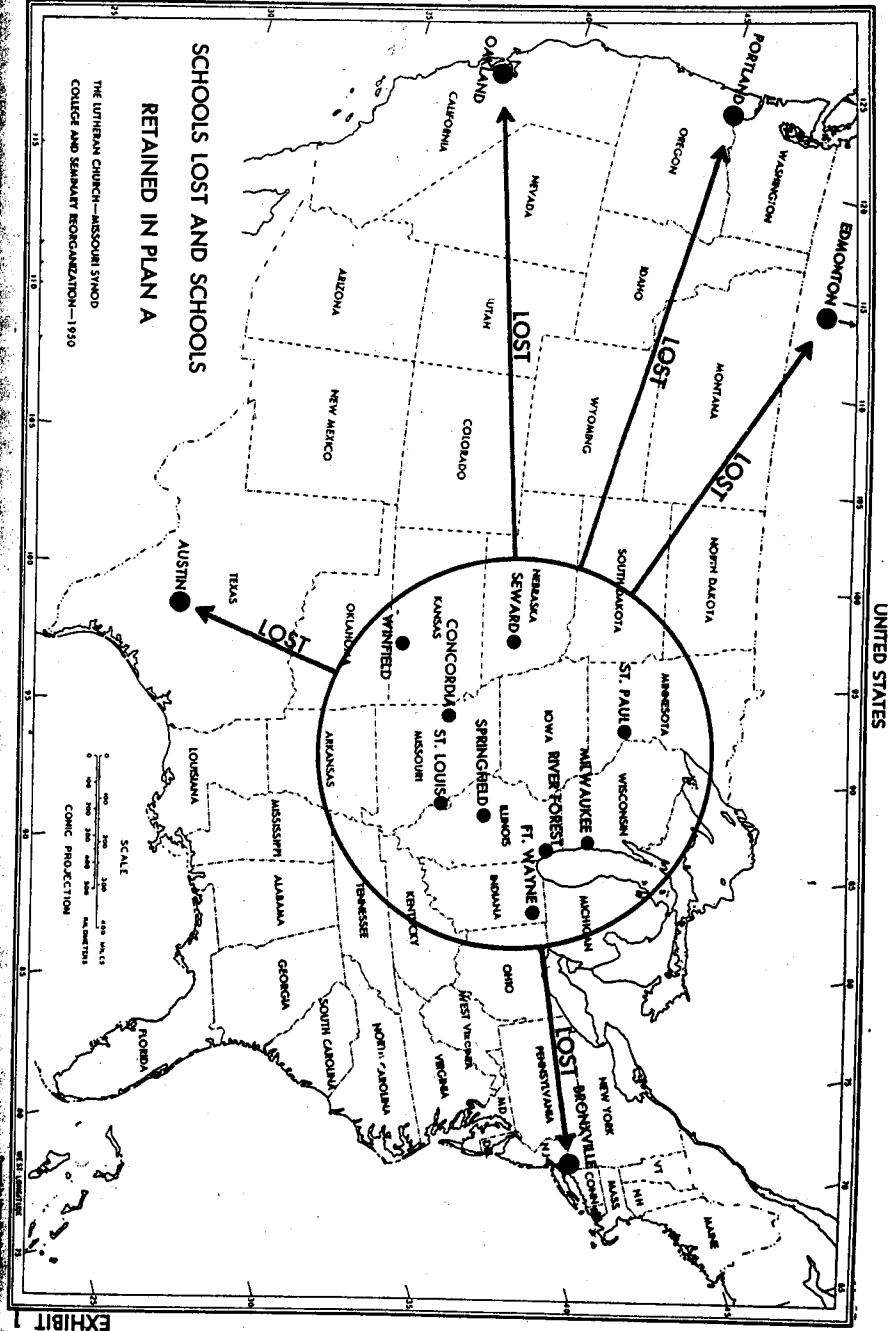
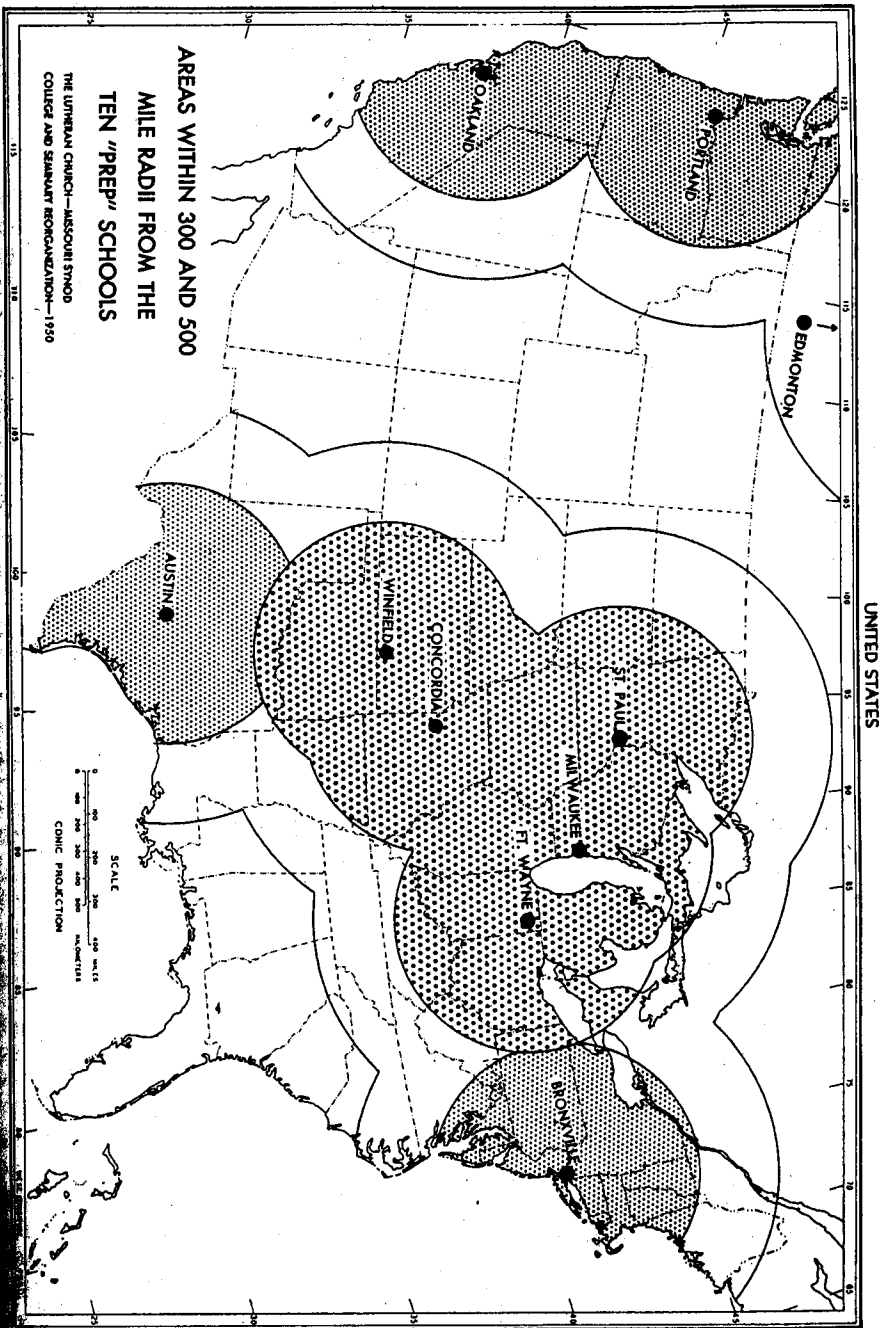


EXHIBIT 1



sections, and the outstanding growth of the synodical Districts involved (1948 rank among North American Districts: California and Nevada 2, Southern California 3, Alberta and British Columbia 4, Northwest 5, Texas 13) make it unthinkable to recommend any proposal to relinquish the tremendous advantages which belong to Synod by virtue of its holdings which were acquired from 23 to 70 years ago when the present tremendous developments could be only dimly foreseen. The U. S. Census Bureau recently reported that Oregon is now the fastest growing State in the Union. In nine years the State's population has increased 59.3% (to an estimated 1,736,000). California has gained 3,758,000 residents since 1940. It is now the second largest State in the Union. Texas is the most rapidly expanding industrialization in the United States. In the light of these facts your Board simply cannot recommend either contraction or elimination of Synod's education projects in these areas. This appears, on the contrary, to be the time to strengthen the Church's holdings in educational property and programs particularly in the areas mentioned, since in a special way these colleges are in a position to function as:

1. Focal points of Church leadership.
2. Prominent physical symbols of the Church in a growing area.
3. Agencies for creating and sustaining group support consciousness.
4. Centers of Christian education.

It is true that the same functions are performed, to a degree, by all the synodical schools. The emphasis here is on the proposition that such functions are a particularly important factor in these five schools. For these reasons, particularly, the school should do something special for the region, and the region should do something special for the school.

On the basis of these fundamentally negative indications it appears that it would be both wrong to advise and unrealistic to attempt any reorganization which proposes to solve this problem through the creation of a consolidation which would give Synod its needed capacity in a smaller number of larger schools (and the resultant economy of operation of the individual units), but which is so expensive to convert from the current situation that 20 years of operational savings would be required to recover the capital investments demanded by the conversion and which would involve the loss of five schools now strategically located in some of the most promising and rapidly developing regions of our Church and nation. For cost estimates on Plan A, see Exhibit 16, page 182.

Exhibit 16

Costs for Plan A

Value of Abandoned Campuses:	
Austin	\$ 300,000
Bronxville	1,000,000
Edmonton	200,000
Oakland	475,000
Portland	400,000
Campus Value Lost (1948 Statistical Yearbook)	\$2,375,000
Expand Seven Existing Campuses to Double Present Capacity, Minimum	3,500,000
Senior College and Campus	2,750,000
Recover from Sales	\$8,625,000
Net Cost	\$7,125,000

A Study of the Feasibility of Undertaking a Practical Rearrangement of the Existing System so that a Senior College plus an Adequate Volume of Professional Personnel Could be Achieved Through Remodeling and Addition, but Without Closing Schools or Supplying a New Campus and Constructing an Additional Physical Plant

Although the Board was of the opinion that many great advantages, such as the opportunity for freedom of choice in location, arrangement, program, tradition, and development of a senior college would be irretrievably lost to the present generation by any course other than building an entirely new college, it still undertook to examine and to work out the specific and complex detail of a program which would enable the Church to provide a senior college plus adequate * production of professional personnel in the foreseeable future without adding another unit to the existing system.

In studying this possibility of finding a practical solution which would meet the most urgent of Synod's capacity and quality requirements without creating prohibitive costs, it became clear to the Board that progress was virtually impossible as long as this effort was based on the assumption that the objective was to find a plan which would answer Synod's needs in education for an indefinite future period—perhaps the next century. In fact, it soon became clear that the educational needs of the Church are never static and that the present dilemma is in no small measure the consequence of a failure to undertake such reviews and subsequent adjustments at more frequent intervals in the past.

* This plan recognized, of course, that it would not be possible, under any circumstances, to provide for direct, full-term synodical training of all the parochial school teachers which the available statistics indicate will be required during the next 30 years.

In its thorough exploration of the possibility of reorganization

within the existing system, the Board prepared an extensive and detailed 65-page report, supplemented by numerous statistical studies and supporting graphs. These materials were then presented in successive meetings to the large advisory committee which had been appointed by President Behken (at the request of the 1949 Fiscal Conference) and to the Plenary Council, consisting of all the college presidents of our Synod and some special consultants. Only the essential features of this plan can be listed here. (For complete detail, see Exhibit 2, next page.) It was proposed to separate the specialty services from the main seminary at St. Louis in order to allow room for an undergraduate student body of 500 students on that campus. The Springfield seminary would become a school for 250 students and would be held to produce 40 graduates annually when the plan would be in full effect. A senior college for 450 students would be established on the present St. Paul, Minn., campus. This would involve the loss of high school and junior college services for that entire region and would also mean that the entire current faculty, administration, and student body (except seniors) would withdraw in order to leave all facilities available to the senior college and to create an opportunity for free choice of staff. The school would have an enrollment of 380, with 175 graduates moving to St. Louis annually. A library (included in "Building for Tomorrow" collection) would have to be built; a physical education plant (promised by the District) would be needed; and a building would have to be remodeled. The geographic location to existing synodical colleges is indicated on Exhibit 3, page 185.

In order to secure sufficient space to train the required number of ministers and teachers in the existing system (without the St. Paul institution), it was proposed to reduce all of the nine remaining preparatory institutions to four-year junior colleges (junior and senior year of high school plus freshman and sophomore year of college).

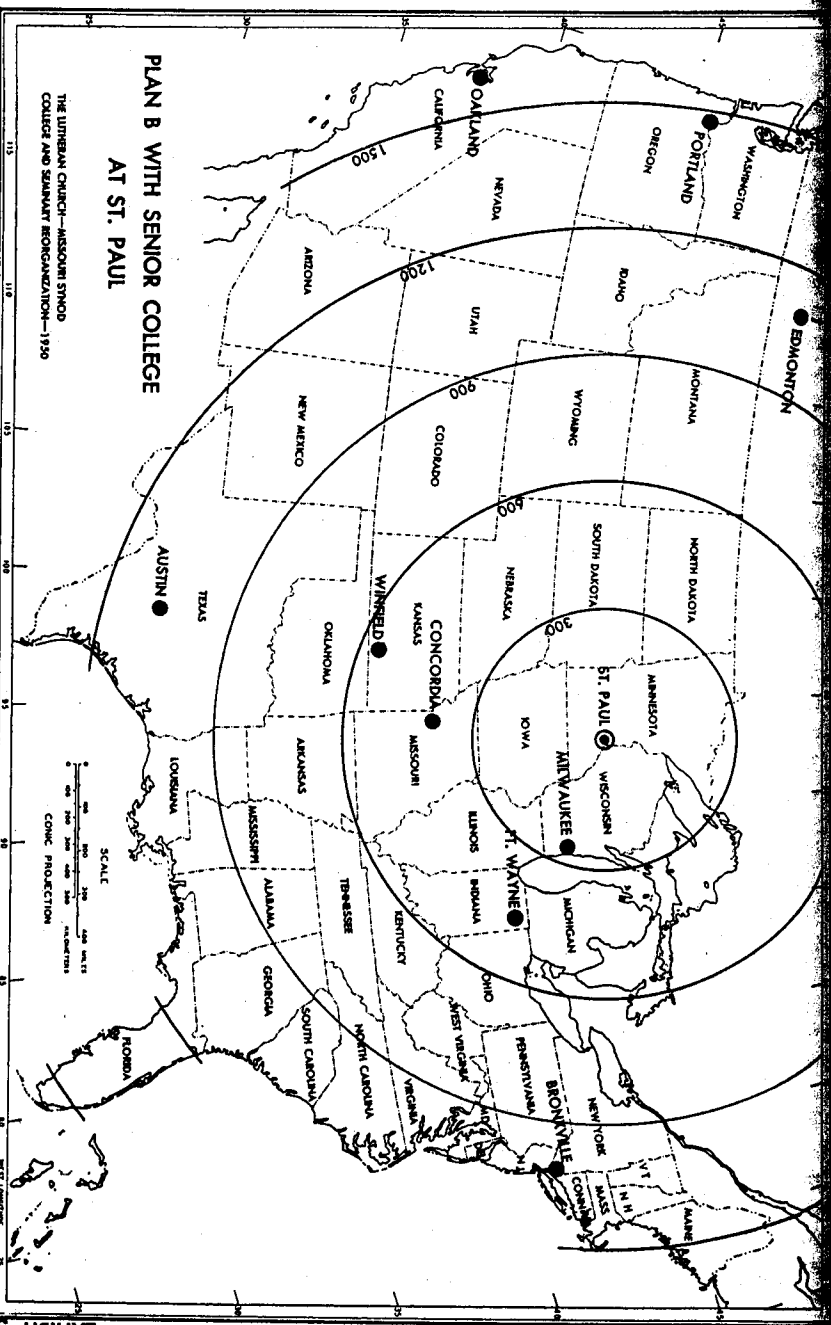
Still further adjustments were proposed to supply increased teacher production. The River Forest enrollment would be restricted to male students with a total enrollment of 500 and a consequent production of 125 male graduates annually. The Seward institution would be left relatively undisturbed; however, the possibility of elimination of the high school would be explored further. In this plan a terminal teacher-training course would be introduced at both the Fort Wayne college and the college at Winfield, Kans. Each of these institutions would be held to train approximately 150 women teacher training students and to produce about 75 graduates annually. This would involve the addition of facilities

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Requirements - (Ref to R. 2017)

22

	Men	Women	Total
1. <i>Age</i>			
2. <i>Marital status</i>			
3. <i>Education</i>			
4. <i>Occupation</i>			
5. <i>Income</i>			
6. <i>Health</i>			
7. <i>Religion</i>			
8. <i>Political affiliation</i>			
9. <i>Attitudes toward women's rights</i>			
10. <i>Attitudes toward men's rights</i>			
11. <i>Attitudes toward children</i>			
12. <i>Attitudes toward family</i>			
13. <i>Attitudes toward society</i>			
14. <i>Attitudes toward government</i>			
15. <i>Attitudes toward religion</i>			
16. <i>Attitudes toward politics</i>			
17. <i>Attitudes toward culture</i>			
18. <i>Attitudes toward art</i>			
19. <i>Attitudes toward science</i>			
20. <i>Attitudes toward technology</i>			
21. <i>Attitudes toward environment</i>			
22. <i>Attitudes toward nature</i>			
23. <i>Attitudes toward animals</i>			
24. <i>Attitudes toward plants</i>			
25. <i>Attitudes toward food</i>			
26. <i>Attitudes toward clothing</i>			
27. <i>Attitudes toward housing</i>			
28. <i>Attitudes toward transportation</i>			
29. <i>Attitudes toward communication</i>			
30. <i>Attitudes toward entertainment</i>			
31. <i>Attitudes toward sports</i>			
32. <i>Attitudes toward leisure</i>			
33. <i>Attitudes toward work</i>			
34. <i>Attitudes toward business</i>			
35. <i>Attitudes toward industry</i>			
36. <i>Attitudes toward agriculture</i>			
37. <i>Attitudes toward fishing</i>			
38. <i>Attitudes toward hunting</i>			
39. <i>Attitudes toward gardening</i>			
40. <i>Attitudes toward crafts</i>			
41. <i>Attitudes toward arts and crafts</i>			
42. <i>Attitudes toward music</i>			
43. <i>Attitudes toward dance</i>			
44. <i>Attitudes toward theater</i>			
45. <i>Attitudes toward film</i>			
46. <i>Attitudes toward television</i>			
47. <i>Attitudes toward radio</i>			
48. <i>Attitudes toward internet</i>			
49. <i>Attitudes toward social media</i>			
50. <i>Attitudes toward mobile phones</i>			
51. <i>Attitudes toward computers</i>			
52. <i>Attitudes toward video games</i>			
53. <i>Attitudes toward books</i>			
54. <i>Attitudes toward magazines</i>			
55. <i>Attitudes toward newspapers</i>			
56. <i>Attitudes toward journals</i>			
57. <i>Attitudes toward encyclopedias</i>			
58. <i>Attitudes toward dictionaries</i>			
59. <i>Attitudes toward atlases</i>			
60. <i>Attitudes toward globes</i>			
61. <i>Attitudes toward maps</i>			
62. <i>Attitudes toward compasses</i>			
63. <i>Attitudes toward watches</i>			
64. <i>Attitudes toward clocks</i>			
65. <i>Attitudes toward calendars</i>			
66. <i>Attitudes toward diaries</i>			
67. <i>Attitudes toward notebooks</i>			
68. <i>Attitudes toward pens</i>			
69. <i>Attitudes toward pencils</i>			
70. <i>Attitudes toward erasers</i>			
71. <i>Attitudes toward rulers</i>			
72. <i>Attitudes toward protractors</i>			
73. <i>Attitudes toward compasses</i>			
74. <i>Attitudes toward dividers</i>			
75. <i>Attitudes toward set squares</i>			
76. <i>Attitudes toward triangles</i>			
77. <i>Attitudes toward circles</i>			
78. <i>Attitudes toward squares</i>			
79. <i>Attitudes toward rectangles</i>			
80. <i>Attitudes toward ellipses</i>			
81. <i>Attitudes toward parabolas</i>			
82. <i>Attitudes toward hyperbolas</i>			
83. <i>Attitudes toward ellipsoids</i>			
84. <i>Attitudes toward cylinders</i>			
85. <i>Attitudes toward cones</i>			
86. <i>Attitudes toward spheres</i>			
87. <i>Attitudes toward cubes</i>			
88. <i>Attitudes toward prisms</i>			
89. <i>Attitudes toward pyramids</i>			
90. <i>Attitudes toward frustums</i>			
91. <i>Attitudes toward cones</i>			
92. <i>Attitudes toward spheres</i>			
93. <i>Attitudes toward cubes</i>			
94. <i>Attitudes toward prisms</i>			
95. <i>Attitudes toward pyramids</i>			
96. <i>Attitudes toward frustums</i>			
97. <i>Attitudes toward cones</i>			
98. <i>Attitudes toward spheres</i>			
99. <i>Attitudes toward cubes</i>			
100. <i>Attitudes toward prisms</i>			



**PLAN B WITH SENIOR COLLEGE
AT ST. PAUL**

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD
COLLEGE AND SEMINARY REORGANIZATION—1950

Prepared by Henry A. Liepman
Published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.
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for coeducation at Fort Wayne and the necessary training school and music instruction arrangements. The Winfield institution has been conducting similar work for some time and would require relatively minor adjustments. In addition, it was proposed to train 40 women teachers (16 graduates from each) at both the Oakland and the Bronxville institutions. Appropriate instructional and housing facilities plus staff would be required at each school. The current emphasis on recruiting teacher training students for all the high school departments of the colleges would continue.

The execution of this plan would involve the loss of the high school and junior college training program for the entire Minnesota region. All of Synod's pre-ministerial students would be required to travel to St. Paul, Minn., for two years of training. The Milwaukee college would have to be enlarged (inadequate campus) to accommodate students who would normally attend St. Paul. The traditional objectives of quite a number of institutions (River Forest, Fort Wayne, Oakland, Bronxville, St. Paul, Winfield) would have to be materially altered. This plan would involve the change to a four-year junior college program and curriculum at all of Synod's educational institutions, because only in that way could sufficient space be created to absorb the loss at St. Paul and simultaneously to provide for a greater volume of ministerial and teacher candidates. Students would be recruited from Lutheran high schools and encouraged to enroll through a scholarship subsidy plan. The arrangement would also require a full co-ordinator of recruitment and of placement. Finally, rather extensive staff changes would also be required at those institutions which would introduce teacher training into their programs, and at St. Paul, Minn., of course, serious staff dislocations would be indicated.

This plan was made available to the two groups previously mentioned for most detailed study, analysis, and appraisal. The Board is grateful to the participants in such meetings and agrees with the findings of a majority that such a proposal would involve implications of sufficiently grave import to justify abandonment or significant modification of a proposal of this type.

The consultants in the Racine meetings agreed with the established premises that there is a genuine need for more professional workers and that the introduction of a senior college into the system is an imperative necessity. It was agreed also that the proposal itself could produce the graduates required; however, the following serious objections were made and recognized to be valid: 1. There is insufficient evidence to show that the four-year junior college is an acceptable arrangement in the American system of education and certainly no evidence to show that

it would or would not be satisfactory in Synod's system of ministerial training. Under these circumstances a wholesale conversion to such units might eventually prove to be serious disservice to the cause of synodical higher education. 2. The adoption of such a plan would create another unique arrangement in place of the unique system which we now have and is therefore out of harmony with the major objective of attempting to create an arrangement which fits more readily into the American pattern of higher education than our present arrangements.

Plan C

A Study of the Feasibility of Achieving the Desired Objectives Through an Experimental Approach

Synod's many existing colleges and seminaries and the successful introduction of the Lutheran high schools in the Middle West create a situation which makes it possible to take advantage of the priceless opportunity for experimentation prior to making final commitments or changes in Synod's entire system of higher education.

The great blessings which have come from synodical training at the high school level will be apparent to all. Where no parallel services exist, it would seem desirable to continue synodical training at this level. It should be recognized also that some type of synodical participation should continue even where Lutheran high schools are available; but it would be difficult to justify duplication of available facilities. Accordingly, the experimental programs proposed in this report reflect the Board's desire to determine whether Synod should direct its attention, as far as possible, toward an eventual program of ministerial training which would provide four years of preparatory college training, three years of professional seminary training, one year of practical experience under guidance, and an opportunity for graduate study in theology under the direct auspices of Synod.

The plan proposed in this section attempts to give recognition to the possible eventual goals and calls for immediate action because of the fact that almost an entire decade must elapse before adjustment, once made, can noticeably affect the outcomes of our Church's educational program. The recommendations should not be understood to involve an immediate or a complete abandonment of existing programs. No such action is recommended at this time; but it appears necessary to initiate a trend and to accept the basic principles indicated. The reorganization section of Plan C is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. An increased production of both ministerial and teacher

- candidates commensurate with the statistically indicated future needs of the Church and the possibility of more effective control over the volume of candidates produced by the system.
2. An opportunity to evaluate the results of any necessary adjustments and to appraise evidence of desirable or undesirable outcomes within our own system of education without risking irretrievable loss of essential features of our present program.
3. The creation of conditions favorable to the introduction of a senior college.
4. The development of a program which is sufficiently flexible to be applied in whole or in part without extensive disruption or loss of existing educational services.
5. A more efficient use of existing facilities for all types of professional training (including teacher training and graduate levels of instruction) through recognition of the principle that there need not necessarily be uniformity of program and services offered in every synodical institution of similar classification.

Theological Seminaries

The growth studies which have been prepared by the Board show that Synod will need approximately 200 seminary graduates annually after the next decade. Graduates expected from the two seminaries in June, 1950, total 125. (For an analysis of seminary enrollments and graduates expected, see Exhibit 5, next page.) It is true that the graduating classes (mainly because of a sharply increased supply from the Springfield seminary) of 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954 will be considerably larger (average of 157 annually for the period mentioned). If these graduations materialize, it will give Synod an opportunity to close the present gap between supply and demand (213 vacancies at the end of 1947; 267 vacancies at the end of 1948). There will also be some alleviation for the temporary shortage which will automatically be created by the introduction of the senior college into the system. It must be remembered that the establishment of a senior college will automatically mean that no new applicants will be available for admission to St. Louis for a period of two years unless Synod adopts a device which would enable some students to by-pass the senior college and to enroll in the St. Louis seminary during those years.*

* The introduction of a senior college in 1954 or 1955 would reduce candidate production over the period 1951-1956 to an annual average of approximately 130.

While no time table can be set up at this time, it is already apparent that even with the smoothest of operations a senior college could not begin its work until the fall of 1952. If such a schedule were followed, then the St. Louis seminary would have no entering class in 1952 and 1953. Fortunately, however, the fact that the St. Louis seminary now has four years in its program would create a situation in which there would be only one year without graduates from the seminary. This time would come in either 1955 or 1956, depending upon the date for opening the senior college. In order to achieve the annual production of 200 trained seminary graduates after the period of adjustment has been completed, the Board gave extensive consideration to several possibilities. It would, of course, be possible to expand the St. Louis facilities so that the necessary number of students might be accommodated. Such an expansion would have to envision facilities to accommodate between 550 and 575 undergraduate students in residence. This would mean, if we assume a normal development for the School of Missions and the Graduate School on the St. Louis campus, that the entire operation there would have to be designed to accommodate approximately 700 students within the next two decades.

Exhibit 5

Analysis of Theological Seminary Enrollments

St. Louis				Springfield			
On Campus Enrollment	Vicars	Total	Year	On Campus Enrollment	Vicars	Total	Year
425	76	501	1929-30	188	39	227	1949-50
449	61	510	1930-31	172	39	211	1948-49
370	165	535	1931-32	169	26	195	1947-48
386	202	588	1932-33	149	23	172	1946-47
429	192	621	1933-34	126	14	140	1945-46
411	166	577	1934-35	123	26	149	1944-45
380	181	561	1935-36	131	21	152	1943-44
413	167	580	1936-37	115	16	131	1942-43
364	152	516	1937-38	116	16	132	1941-42
401	58	459	1938-39	131	24	155	1940-41
357	90	447	1939-40	125	17	142	1939-40
365	104	469	1940-41	139	12	151	1938-39
322	143	465	1941-42	155	25	180	1937-38
368	110	478	1942-43	158	26	184	1936-37
372	123	495	1943-44	276	46	322	1935-36
333	134	467	1944-45	276	46	322	1934-35
334	139	473	1945-46	229	29	258	1933-34
350	144	494	1946-47	265	23	288	1932-33
382	125	507	1947-48	296	15	311	1931-32
463	64	527	1948-49	336	20	356	1930-31

St. Louis

Springs

1

* Average for next five years: 157.

While it is quite true that various administrative devices may be applied to break up the large mass into smaller groupings, most educators will agree that the best results are achieved in small groups and that an elaborate system of professional counseling is only a substitute device to offset the disadvantages of mass education. In an effective system of ministerial training, we believe that the inspiring impact of intimate association with devout Christian scholars and leaders is essential and that direct, personal contact with great teachers is of highest value.

Consideration was given, also, to the possibility of establishing two seminaries of the St. Louis type. The cost factor would, of course, be a major deterrent. In addition, the establishment of a second seminary of the St. Louis type to accommodate the excess enrollment from the first seminary would automatically require furnishing financial support for three theological seminaries or changing the program of the seminary at Springfield. In considering this possibility the Board was also aware of the fact that, historically, such duplicate seminaries tend to develop their separate programs in isolation and to emphasize their independence rather than the parallelism which would be intended. A final negative

1. St. Louis, Mo.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that this seminary be equipped to accommodate 500 to 525 professional students (in a three-year undergraduate program) by concentrating all the regular professional training in existing facilities on the main campus. If off-campus housing is found unacceptable, such a program will require the addition of at least one dormitory to the existing complex of buildings since the seminary estimates that present campus facilities can house only a maximum of 425 students.

The large required enrollment in the regular program makes it necessary to recommend a partial separation of the Missions Department and the Graduate School from the present physical plant. Every effort should be made to keep the wholesome influence which results from undergraduate contacts with these divisions of the school. The joint use of facilities for library, dining halls, physical education, and central administration will contribute, it is hoped, toward this objective.

problem, the Board gave consideration to many immediate and long-range factors which would vitally affect any solution offered. Among the long-range factors the following seem to be relevant:

1. The principle that the Missouri Synod intends to train its ministers and teachers in its own institutions (Article 3 of Synod's Constitution).
2. The expanding system of Lutheran schools.
3. An increasing demand for women teachers and a relatively stable demand for male teachers (cf. the graph on our past ten years' experience). — (See Exhibit 8, page 182.)
4. Rising certification standards.
5. The effects which will be created by a full use of all of Synod's available facilities (including ministerial preparatory institutions).
6. The effect of a continuing high national birth rate.
7. The degree of success which may be expected in an effort to achieve enrollment of 50% of our children (as resolved in the Centennial Convention).
8. The duration of the current economic prosperity.

A study of Section III of this report, "The Demand for Parochial School Teachers to 1980," will indicate that the Board has recognized the difficulty of basing mathematical computations on the variable long-range factors listed. It was necessary therefore to confine the projections to available experience and statistics. Extensive compilations and studies were made available by the School Office of Synod's Board for Parish Education, the teachers' colleges, and the synodical Committee on Trends. While the statistical evidence developed by the mentioned groups left some points of disagreement because of the uncertain factors involved, the Board was nevertheless compelled to attempt some reasonable estimate of the number of teachers which would be required in the immediate future. This study appears in Section III.

The present problem is to find means of alleviating the obvious current shortage, but to arrange any additional teacher training facilities in such a way that they will remain flexible enough to allow for rapid increase or decrease of production as the circumstances may require. It is obvious that such an ideal solution will be difficult to achieve.

The data made available to the Board demonstrate that at this time there is still a serious shortage of male teachers. Much stronger emphasis will therefore need to be placed on the recruitment of properly qualified boys to prepare for the teaching profession. At the same time the need for women teachers is also mounting. While Synod may not be able to train all of the women

It will apparently be necessary, however, to transfer housing and some teaching facilities of these two departments to existing off-campus quarters or to new construction somewhat removed from the physical plant now operating on this campus. Any required additional plant (built, purchased, or leased) would not necessarily conform to the high standards of architecture and construction which characterize the present seminary buildings. This plan assumes that Synod need not necessarily provide dormitory housing for graduate students.

In recommending that the Graduate School of Theology and the School of Missions be separated physically from the undergraduate department, the Board believes that a better opportunity for the full development of the Graduate School and the School of Missions will be created; at the same time, the vacated space in the present complex of buildings will enable the institution to accommodate the indicated enrollment without extensive additional construction.

The proposed arrangement would provide for an average annual production of 160 regular (B.D.) graduates during the decades 1960—1980.

It should be understood that the change-over to a three-year program could not be undertaken until the senior college is in operation and that this particular adjustment would not be required until sometime during the next triennium. The arrangements for shifting the Graduate School and the School of Missions should begin at the earliest possible date.

2. Springfield, Ill.

The Springfield seminary would be scheduled to produce 40 graduates annually by 1965. In order to achieve this, proper and necessary additional facilities should be provided at an early date. The total enrollment (in five classes) to accommodate this number of graduations would approximate 250 students. It should be understood that the maximum-permitted enrollment will be set near the figure indicated and that plans for alteration of the physical plant of the institution should definitely be geared to the predetermined size.

Under this plan the current age restrictions would continue to apply to registrants for the program at Springfield. Apparently the current large enrollment (319) at this seminary is a temporary condition since approximately one half of the students are ex-G.I.'s.

Apparently no part of the entire problem is more complex than the attempt to establish the demand which the next three decades will make on our teacher training facilities. In considering this

involves some adjustment in the present dormitory assignments and arrangements. This policy may eventually make it possible to graduate upwards of 100 male candidates annually with no more dormitory space required than what was originally designed for male students. The number of women graduates will vary according to the amount of space which can be made available for girl students under this policy.

While it is true that the institution has experienced no difficulty in keeping its four college classes at full capacity enrollment owing to the availability of women students, recognition must be given to the fact that some recruitment and public relations appropriations have already been made and that the successful operation of the total program, without a high school, requires a continuation of this type of investment especially for the recruitment of male students. It will be necessary to develop adequate relations between River Forest and the high school departments of the various preparatory institutions and also with the Lutheran high schools in the Middle West territory if the college classes are to be kept supplied with the needed number of men.

Since this institution is now fully accredited with the North Central Association, the Church will need carefully to husband and extend the values which can accrue from this preferred status. As soon as feasible a graduate school should be developed so that the M. A. degree will be available (with majors in such specialties as administration, youth and adult education, music, etc.).

2. Seward, Neb.

For the present it is recommended that this institution remain a full four-year college with four-year high school attached as it is now organized. The institution is operating at capacity.

If it should become necessary to expand production, then the separation of the high school should be undertaken. This would be a desirable arrangement in any event if the establishment of such a high school with joint District and synodical support becomes possible. As soon as an arrangement of this type can be made, the capacity of the institution will be considerably increased, but the full use of this additional capacity could not be secured without an extensive recruitment program and without some type of corresponding adjustments of other synodical services in the area.

Conclusion

The extension of teacher training work to the preparatory institutions and the recruitment of students from many sources requires the most careful co-ordination, if previously existing values are not to be lost to the Church.

teachers required, the welfare of our parochial schools demand that a considerably increased supply of such teachers be made available to our constituency.

The studies made by the Board reveal that the facilities of River Forest and Seward alone are inadequate to supply present and future needs, nor could they be expanded sufficiently without too great a cost to Synod. In a later part of this section the Board therefore proposes that certain adjustments be made at some of the preparatory schools for the addition of a pre-teacher training program or to provide a terminal course for women teachers. The use of our preparatory colleges for this purpose is especially necessary also in view of the fact that the high school department has been eliminated from River Forest. The Board is concerned, therefore, about making available a considerable amount of space and facilities elsewhere for high school boys preparing for the teaching profession. The proposals made in this direction appear under the plans outlined for the preparatory schools.

1. River Forest, Ill.

If the programs of the preparatory institutions are successful, there will be an appreciable increase in the number of college juniors who will enroll in River Forest. For this reason it is recommended that the River Forest institution be equipped to enroll 600 students.

The Board feels that a specified optimum size is necessary to properly plan the development of any college. In the case of River Forest a total of 600 students is considered to be sufficient for economical operation and at the same time not too large to achieve the objectives which the Church has established.

To accommodate the additional enrollment, it would be necessary to provide additional staff and considerably enlarged training school facilities. These are required because there will be a larger concentration of students at the junior level where the teacher training program is offered. As already indicated, there would also be a need for at least one additional women's dormitory. A music building to accommodate a student body of 600 is already planned. Most of the cost has been included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. The library, completed in 1949, is adequate for a student body of the size mentioned. Other plant facilities can apparently be adapted to the larger enrollment.

In addition to the plant and staff adjustments indicated, the Board recommends strongly that River Forest increase and intensify its present emphasis on the recruitment of male students. The present policy of accepting all male students who meet the entrance requirements ought to be continued, even if such procedure

It is well recognized by the teacher training colleges that the entire proposal to utilize existing preparatory institutions and Lutheran high schools is so complex and that it needs integration and so many points that the direction of a synodical board is required if the objectives are to be reached. In addition, the development of new programs ought to be undertaken by experienced people from our existing teachers' colleges or from other sources of training. At the very least, such developments should be under the general direction of especially trained personnel.

Since it is obvious that detail involved in such a program cannot be specified in every instance in advance, if flexibility is desired, it would appear that the only feasible course of action would be for Synod to authorize the Board for Higher Education to specify the actions which are to be taken and the experiments which are to be conducted in the development of non-terminal pre-teacher training programs in our junior colleges. A similar type of direction would be required for successful adjustment of the regular teacher training institutions. Finally, authorization to supply the physical and instructional facilities would have to be included in such permissive legislation.

Proposed Adjustments at Existing Preparatory Institutions

1. Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Board for Higher Education proposes the establishment of a two-year junior college as a substitute for the present six-year program on this campus. An enrollment of about 150 to 175 junior college ministerial students would be considered ideal for the present. When fully effective (1956), the arrangement could supply about 50 additional ministerial graduates annually for the senior college (to make a total of approximately 80). The first group would graduate from the seminary about 1961 or 1962 if the senior college is established according to the time schedule which appears in a later section of this report.

The present teaching staff at the Fort Wayne junior college would be reduced as the 44 high school courses now offered are progressively eliminated. This process would cover a period of four years and would have to be administered with due regard for the welfare of the brethren involved.

Space in one of the existing synodical dormitories would be made available for male boarding students attending the Fort Wayne Lutheran high school. Use of this dormitory would be restricted to professional students from areas in which Lutheran high schools are not readily accessible.

Appropriate adjustments in the synodical college curriculum are to be made so that the high school graduates, especially those of

The Midwest Lutheran high schools, will be attracted to this institution. The details on these adjustments are included in the Board's recommendations on "Integration of Lutheran High Schools" in Section VI of the current report.

An adequate recruitment program is to be developed during the next five years, becoming fully effective in 1956, when the synodical high school will no longer supply college freshmen. Recruitment efforts are to be concentrated on the seven Lutheran high schools which are now located within a four hundred mile radius of Fort Wayne.

A student scholarship plan (detailed in Section VI of this report) is to be part of the recruitment program. If necessary, a religion teacher could be furnished to the Fort Wayne Lutheran high school by Synod.

In addition, the Board recommends the establishment of a two-year pre-teacher training course at Fort Wayne. For the present the total enrollment in this department is to be limited to 60 students in order to enable the River Forest college to absorb the graduates produced and also to assure Synod that the ministerial program can be carried forward without significant additional capital investments. If experience shows that the demand for additional teachers warrants the expense, then the Board for Higher Education stands ready to adjust the experimental quota to a production rate dictated by the possibility of providing the required physical and teaching facilities at River Forest and at Fort Wayne. As an alternative the possibility of transferring Fort Wayne graduates to Seward would be explored. Integration of the River Forest program and the courses proposed at Fort Wayne has already been satisfactorily worked out by the two institutions involved.

For the present, women students who receive a two-year college training at Fort Wayne would be required to complete a minimum of one summer session, with practice teaching, in residence at River Forest or at Seward, in order to qualify for a temporary appointment in a Lutheran parochial school; however, the Board for Higher Education strongly recommends that it be authorized and directed to explore, in consultation with the staffs of the two institutions involved, the possibility of developing a plan which would make use of the excellent and numerous Fort Wayne Lutheran schools in the program of practice teaching. The Board for Higher Education further recommends that it be authorized to inaugurate such a program if and when a satisfactory procedure is developed.

To receive a three-year diploma, of course, would require a full year of residence at one of the teachers' colleges. Male stu-

ful investigation of the pre-ministerial education possibilities inherent in the Lutheran high school.

Finally, the economic pressures which demand every possible economy in the training of ministers and teachers require thorough exploration of any possible use of this new educational tool.

WHY FORT WAYNE?

At no other place in Synod do we find such a nearly ideal combination offering favorable opportunity for experimentation. If Synod were to set out to create the conditions which exist ready-made at Fort Wayne, it would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to prepare them.

Here we have a campus on which both a Lutheran high school and a synodical high school are in operation. Just at this time the Lutheran high school is ready to begin construction (over \$300,000) of its own building on a section of the synodical campus. The faculty of this school is experienced and has proved its competence. Many of the major facilities which Synod has built on the college campus are now being rented and used by the Lutheran High School Association.

Under the plan here proposed it would still be possible for the pre-ministerial students from the general area to attend a Lutheran high school because Synod would supply (at cost) a dormitory for their use and boarding facilities on the Fort Wayne campus. Synod has a vital stake in the high school training of its future ministers and would be justified in making this contribution. The arrangement would make it possible for many of the young men who are preparing for the ministry to be on the very campus where they would later enter college, and they could absorb much of the atmosphere which is now received. Instead of taking their classwork in the college buildings, these students would follow the same program (with fewer language courses) in the high school building. Many of them would continue to live in the college dormitory and would also use other college facilities (campus, gymnasium, library, chapel).

The situation also creates a unique opportunity to work in close harmony in the area of administration, since the college Board of Control must necessarily have final authority over all the synodical properties. The Board and the Association have already had several years of experience in this type of co-operation.

OTHER LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOLS

At no other place in Synod do we find a college located in such favorable relationship to Lutheran high schools in the region. Seven of them are located within a 400 mile radius: Cleveland, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, Racine, Chicago, St. Louis. (See

dents would be required also to complete a minimum of one summer for temporary assignment to a Lutheran parochial school and would require two years in residence at one of the teachers' colleges in order to qualify for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree.

THE FORT WAYNE JUNIOR COLLEGE

While it is true that the term "junior college" does not always denote a pre-professional unit in American educational terminology or concept, it will be apparent that the concept of a two-year unit is thoroughly established in the American pattern. This is evident from the fact that the junior college movement is becoming increasingly popular in our country. In 1919 only 52 junior colleges were listed in the report of the United States Office of Education. By 1945—46 there were 600 junior colleges with an attendance of 300,000. That year California alone had 74, with 120,685 students enrolled. The most recent report of the American Association of Junior Colleges shows that the number of these institutions continues to increase, for the report indicates that there are today 652 junior colleges with a total enrollment of 446,734. The report of the President's Commission contemplates a vast expansion in the decades ahead of two-year post-high school institutions, to be called community colleges. President Truman's budget message of 1950 called for \$320,000,000 in aid to education, including the beginning of "a program of such community colleges."

It appears, then, that in the long-term outlook, circumstances which are already evident are combining to make the two-year pattern a popular and accepted concept to which Synod would be adapting its own specific requirements if it saw fit to convert from its traditional six-year pattern at some locations. For one thing, there is a new element in Lutheran education since the Lutheran high school has made its appearance. It is only the part of wisdom to carefully investigate the possibility of using this new regional development and to avoid duplication in the field.

In some areas of our Church's educational work the conditions which originally made it mandatory for Synod to maintain the high school level of education no longer exist, although it is agreed that the synodical high school brings real advantages to the Church because it provides opportunity for early professional choice on the part of our ministerial students and also because of the profound influences exerted through the policy of bringing the student into direct contact with professional objectives at such an early and impressionable age.

In addition, the apparently increasing need for concentration of synodical effort on the college level adds to the need for care-

Exhibit 6, page 201). The combination of having a central location for this high school, the fact that the Fort Wayne Lutheran high school is already on the very campus of the Concordia College, and the fact that the college can make a dormitory and dining room available for boarding students who would otherwise be unable to get their high school training in a Lutheran high school simply offers an ideal combination which can be duplicated nowhere else in the Missouri Synod and which could not be created elsewhere at anything but prohibitive cost.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

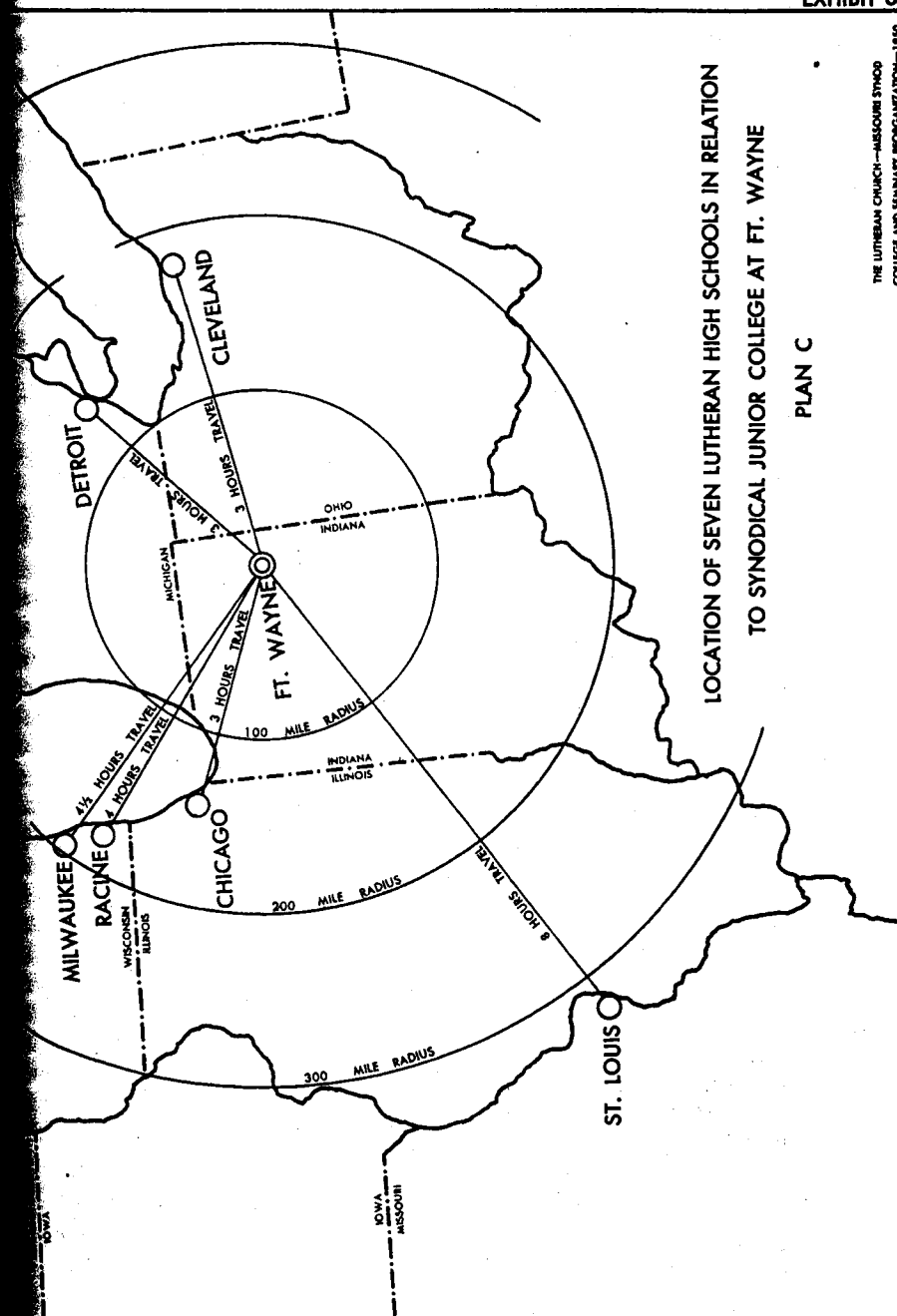
It should be noted also that the possibility of securing 50 additional ministerial graduates from one two-year college is a procedure which merits the most careful evaluation. If we were to attempt to get this increase of production through a six-year program, it would require a minimum of 350 additional students to fill the six-year arrangement and to ultimately produce the 50 additional graduates annually. At best, this process would involve an operating cost of at least \$100,000 per year. The difference appears dramatically when the problem is analyzed on the basis of current costs:

If the cost of producing a graduate from the preparatory institutions is computed at \$300 per student per year (actually the average cost was higher last year), this would mean that the graduates of the junior college would cost \$600 per student instead of \$1,800 per student as at present. Under present circumstances the average operating cost to Synod of the Fort Wayne institution approximates \$75,000 per year, 250 students being figured at \$300 each. It will readily be seen that in six years this cost would total \$450,000 to produce approximately 210 graduates. Under a junior college plan, if we could assume 200 students at a cost of \$300 per student, the annual operating cost would equal \$60,000 and a total for the six years would equal only \$360,000 but would produce about 500 graduates. If the product can be satisfactory, this arrangement would produce approximately 140% more graduates for approximately 20% lower cost. This is a gross saving. The net would be less by the amount involved in the scholarships paid for Lutheran high school students and costs of any necessary recruitment program.

ADJUSTMENT WILL TAKE TIME

It should be remembered that it will take a minimum of five years to complete the necessary adjustments. Even if the full program could begin in 1951 with the elimination of the freshman high school class, it would be 1955 before the junior college were set up without any high school classes, and it would be 1956 be-

EXHIBIT 6



fore the first graduates would be ready. It should be noted also that it will probably not be possible to begin immediately to produce 50 additional graduates, nor is it desirable. The total increase will be required, according to our statistical studies, during the decade 1960—1970, and by that time it appears feasible to set up a junior college at Fort Wayne with 175 students coming into the institution from the various Lutheran high schools which surround it.

In the reduction process it will, of course, be necessary to have due regard for the welfare of staff members who will no longer be required at this institution. Some of the present staff members may not have the necessary academic requirements for junior college teaching or for teacher training work and may prefer to serve in the parish ministry rather than to begin the long process of acquiring the necessary qualifications for accreditation. Such staff members should certainly be continued under the synodical protection until such time when they have made satisfactory transfers to other institutions or to parish work.

COLLEGE CURRICULUM MUST BE CHANGED

As a final adjustment it should be mentioned that the curriculum of the Lutheran high schools should not be expected to furnish students who have the heavy language requirements currently demanded by synodical colleges. It is suggested, therefore, that for the present the Fort Wayne junior college curriculum be the only one that is adjusted so that students from regular high schools may enter without academic penalties. This would mean that the students who enter the college freshman year at Fort Wayne would be required to furnish among their prerequisites two years of Latin and two years of German or their equivalents. The study of Greek would begin in the freshman college year and would concentrate, as soon as possible, on New Testament Greek. An intensive course of Greek instruction would be set up. Additional German would also be required during the junior college work. It is understood that the Fort Wayne faculty, and any necessary consultants, would work out a curriculum under the direction of the Board for Higher Education and that this Board would authorize the introduction of a curriculum which it believes would satisfy the requirements of the experiment.

It should be relatively simple to examine the outcomes of instruction under this curriculum on the basis of actual results achieved by the students who enter St. Louis after this type of training. It is recommended that the Board for Higher Education arrange for such comparative studies of the scholastic records made on the seminary level.

To attempt to apply this scheme wholesale to all our institu-

tions would admittedly be a hazardous proposition. The Board for Higher Education is convinced, however, that an experiment in junior college operation should be undertaken under these controlled circumstances and that the Fort Wayne situation is almost ideally constituted for this very purpose.

2. Portland, Oreg.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that the Portland, Oreg., institution serve as one of the pilot schools for observation of a four-year junior college program (junior and senior high school years; freshman and sophomore college years). Actual introduction of the program to be subject to the prior consent and the request of the local administration. This school would, then, constitute a West Coast experiment in the expansion of an existing academy to a four-year junior college and offer opportunity to observe the effects of gearing an institution to increasingly popular sequences of elementary and secondary education: 6—4—4 and 6—3—3. (For a detailed analysis of this trend, see Exhibit 7, page 205.)

This is a type of arrangement which ought to receive attention and ought to be carefully examined, but not be applied to all of our institutions without careful testing. It may well be that serious recruitment problems would result from such a change, since the freshman year cuts into the middle of a standard type of program. Nevertheless, a rather considerable interest in this type of combination has been evident in American education. There are already 64 four-year junior colleges listed in the standard yearbook of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

For our own purposes this arrangement offers an opportunity to eliminate a high school (operated in Portland for 45 years) and to set up a junior college without operating more than a four-year program.

While the long-term outlook does not indicate that Synod should continue the operation of separate high schools, there is insufficient evidence at this time to justify the reduction of all schools to four-year units, but the opportunity to experiment with this type of unit in selected instances should be grasped. The experiment proposed here would give Portland the stability which comes from the junior college years and would also give Synod an opportunity to see whether or not it can afford to apply such arrangements generally without completely losing the advantages which it now has.

Of course, it would be necessary to develop an appropriate recruitment program to actually determine whether the loss of the freshman and sophomore high school years must necessarily affect the total enrollment at such an institution.

It is recommended further that this college be authorized to enroll male students in pre-teacher training courses. They would, of course, require two years in residence at one of the teacher training colleges in order to qualify for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree. Necessary integration of courses for this arrangement has already been worked out with the Seward Concordia.

It is apparent that increasing numbers of ministerial and male teacher training candidates should be recruited from these rapidly growing areas in the Church if we are to have the manpower which fully understands the background and the environments in which the Lord's work is to be done. After half a century of high school operation, it would seem appropriate to gradually raise the level of educational offerings in a growing area like the Northwest.

Some staff adjustments will be required, but these are not formidable in cost (estimated at \$5,000). If a junior college experiment can be set up for an investment of that size, it certainly seems that the experiment should be undertaken. Assuming the co-operation of the local administration can be secured, only good may be expected from an attempt to observe this educational experiment as it works out in practice over a period of years.

3. Austin, Tex.

The Board for Higher Education proposes to duplicate the Portland arrangements at Austin, Tex., actual introduction of the program to be subject to the prior consent and request of the local administration. The industrial, educational, and synodical developments in the Southwest are very similar in many respects to developments in the Northwest. In addition, the factor of possible use of the Houston Lutheran high school should be recognized. At present this school actually teaches only the freshman and sophomore high school years, and since a considerable part of the Austin college student body normally comes from the Houston area, it would seem entirely natural that Synod abandon the freshman and sophomore high school years at this institution and concentrate its efforts on the upper level. Many Texas cities are well advanced, also, in the development of the 6-3-3 pattern of elementary and secondary education. This factor should contribute to successful operation of a four-year junior college.

The Austin institution needs an administration building (has none at present), but funds for this purpose have already been allocated under the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. The school must have adequate teaching facilities, in any event, if it is to operate a proper program of ministerial training at any level.

Growth of Various Types of High Schools

Public four-year high schools are gradually being replaced by three-year senior high schools, according to a recent nationwide survey by the United States Office of Education. This fact has important implications for Synod's work on the high school level. As we observe this trend, we must consider the advisability of having synodical schools offer three years or even two years of training on the high school level.

The number of regular four-year high schools decreased by 1,093 from 1938 to 1946. The three-year senior high schools, which are a part of school systems with junior high school facilities, increased by 37.5% according to the survey:

EXHIBIT 7

Type	1938		1946	
	Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
Junior High Schools (Grades 7, 8, 9)	2,372	9.4	2,656	11.0
Senior High Schools (Grades 10, 11, 12)	959	3.8	1,319	5.5
Junior-Senior High Schools (Grades 7 through 12)	6,203	24.5 37.7	6,362	26.2 42.7
Regular High Schools (Grades 9 through 12)	15,740	62.3	13,844	57.3
TOTAL	25,274	100.0	24,181	100.0

4. Bronxville, N. Y.

The Board for Higher Education also recommends that permission be conveyed to conduct an East Coast experiment in the four-year junior college type of school at Bronxville. Actual initiation of the program would be subject to the request of the local institution and the consent of the Board for Higher Education.

While the Austin and Portland proposals offer an opportunity to study the effects of *expanding an academy* into a four-year junior college, the Bronxville proposal would give an opportunity to study the effects of *contraction of the six-year program* and the effectiveness of a four-year combination in an area where general education is a dominant feature at the junior college level.

5. St. Paul, Minn.

The Board for Higher Education recommends the establishment of a two-year pre-teacher training program as part of the

curriculum at St. Paul. The offerings of this institution would be available to men and women. Women students who receive a two-year college training at St. Paul would be required to complete a minimum of one summer session, with practice teaching, in residence at Seward or at River Forest in order to qualify for a temporary appointment in a Lutheran parochial school; however, the Board for Higher Education strongly recommends that it be authorized and directed to explore, in consultation with the staffs of the two schools involved, the possibility of developing a plan which would make use of the excellent and numerous St. Paul and Minneapolis Lutheran schools in the program of practice teaching, and the Board for Higher Education recommends further that it be authorized to inaugurate such a program if and when a satisfactory procedure is developed. To receive a three-year diploma, of course, would require a full year in residence at one of the teachers' colleges. Male students would require two years in residence at one of the teachers' colleges in order to qualify for the Bachelor of Science in Education degree.

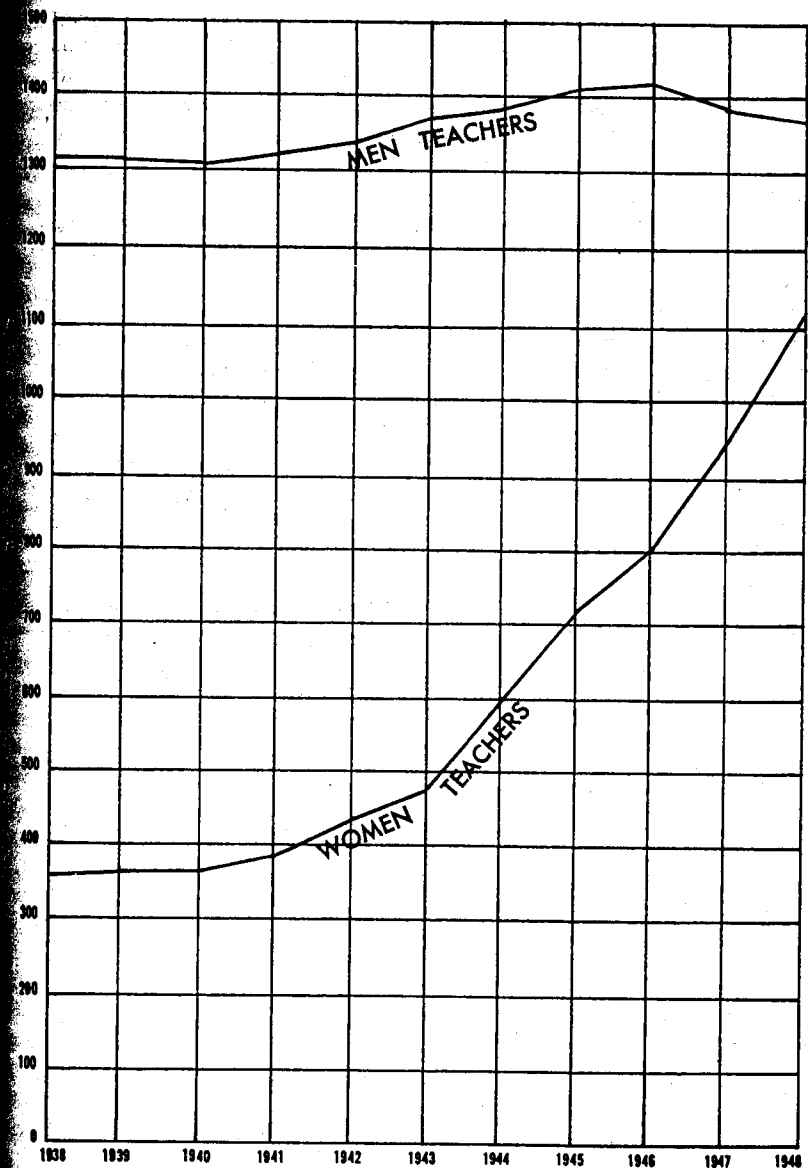
The St. Paul program is proposed in order to secure an appreciably increased volume of, primarily, women pre-teacher training "graduates" at an early date. (For startling evidence of the tremendous growth of the use of women teachers in Synod between 1938 and 1948, see Exhibit 8, page 207.) Since the St. Paul institution is the only synodical institution in which vacant space is now available, the arrangement would appear to be ideal. An entire building, for which remodeling plans were already drawn some years ago, could be converted to a women's dormitory. The very large demand of the Minnesota area for parochial school teachers also makes St. Paul a natural recruiting station for this type of professional student.

Although the school has had some experience with emergency teacher training programs (two summers), it would be planned to establish the new program with the help of the River Forest college. This might mean that a staff member would be transferred to St. Paul in order to serve on the St. Paul college faculty as, possibly, dean of the school of education.

The fact that the St. Paul institution is scheduled to receive a library from the "Building for Tomorrow" collection and a physical education building from the District (memorial building) is another favorable factor. Relationships with the University of Minnesota are also well established. Minor staff and equipment additions would be necessary.

Under these circumstances it appears that the school could absorb an additional 60 to 70 students, could set up the program and operate it with a minimum of disruption of the present six-year program for ministerial students.

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN TEACHERS



THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD
COLLEGE AND SEMINARY REORGANIZATION—1950

6. *Oakland, Calif.*

In order to recognize the need for teacher training on the West Coast as well as on the East Coast and to supply at least a part of the rather extensive demand in this rapidly developing area of church work, the Board for Higher Education recommends the establishment of a two-year pre-teacher training program as part of the curriculum at Oakland. These offerings would be made available to men and women and would be undertaken under the general direction of the Seward institution. Women students who receive a two-year college training at Oakland would be required to complete a minimum of one summer, with practice teaching, in residence at Seward or at River Forest in order to qualify for a temporary appointment in a Lutheran parochial school and would need, of course, an additional year in residence to qualify for the three-year diploma. Men students would be required to complete two years in residence at one of the teachers' colleges for the Bachelor of Science degree.

The need to produce men and women graduates who will be inclined to return to the West Coast is evident. At the same time the distance to existing synodical teacher training colleges is a real barrier to recruitment in the far West. The Board feels that the establishment of these teacher training outposts on the East Coast and on the West Coast is strongly indicated by current developments in our Church and that it would involve a serious oversight and loss of opportunity if arrangements were not made at this time to initiate such programs in our available facilities in New York and California. While neither one of these programs would produce a large volume of teachers immediately, the gradual increase in the number of candidates would fit perfectly into the developments in the areas which are being served.

A small appropriation for a recruitment program would, of course, be necessary, music equipment would be required, and some staff additions would be indicated. The co-ordination of the curricula has already been worked out and appears entirely feasible.

7. *Winfield, Kans.*

At this institution the Board for Higher Education recommends the continuation of the present terminal teacher training courses for women only. The school is at present (beginning in 1951—supplied 37 in 1950) in a position to supply approximately 50 graduates annually. If the need for additional volume of women teacher training graduates continues, it is recommended that production be stepped up to 75 graduates annually.

These women teachers are equipped to enter the work on

the basis of a two-year teacher training program plus practice teaching. The State of Kansas issues certificates on this basis and has approved St. John's College for such a program. The school has more than 30 years' experience in this work.

In the event that it should become desirable to reduce the volume of teacher candidates, it is suggested that the Winfield college be returned to a pre-teacher training status and that the graduates be required to complete (at Seward or River Forest) the work indicated under the recommendations for Oakland, for St. Paul, and for Bronxville. We recommend that Synod's Board for Higher Education be authorized to undertake such adjustments if conditions warrant the action.

All placement policies, of course, for the terminal program at Winfield, Kans., would conform to the existing or revised regulations which Synod has for the placement of teacher candidates.

St. John's at Winfield would then be the only other synodical institution (besides River Forest and Seward) which would offer a terminal program in teacher training.

8. *Milwaukee, Wis.*

9. *Concordia, Mo.*

With regard to the institutions at Milwaukee, Wis., and at Concordia, Mo., the Board for Higher Education recommends that no adjustments be undertaken at this time, but that they continue their six-year program and curriculum substantially as they are now being conducted. The experimentation on the various campuses may indicate that the institutions should make later adjustments, but for the present it is felt that they should be continued without change.

At these institutions, and at all others, the high school departments will continue their present emphasis on recruitment and training of prospective teacher candidates.

10. *Edmonton, Alberta*

This is Synod's only Canadian school. Its development requires full recognition of the fact that it represents special objectives and that it should not automatically be assumed to require identical arrangements as these are applied to other colleges. At present this school operates a five-year program and is fully accredited to the Provincial University located in Edmonton. All staff members have the required permanent teaching certificates.

By the grace of God the school is extremely well located in the center of one of Canada's most active expansions. Enrollment is at overcapacity, an energetic and well-planned campaign for expansion funds is in progress at this writing, and Synod and the

Board for Higher Education have approved the expansion plans. The Board for Higher Education recommends that the local funds gathered for construction be supplemented by Synod so that the indicated construction may be undertaken according to plan. An additional recommendation relating to the possible need to consider placing seminary facilities at this location is detailed in the section entitled "Recommended for Further Study and Future Action."

Recommended for Further Study and Future Action

1. Valparaiso University

The Board for Higher Education recommends that Synod explore the possibility of making satisfactory arrangements to secure any additional women teacher candidates required through agreements with Valparaiso University. This would involve establishment of fixed criteria for qualified teachers, participation in the selection and appointment of teaching personnel, and fixed placement policies.

2. "Teaching Order"

The Board for Higher Education recommends that consideration be given to the possibility of encouraging the establishment of a teaching order similar to the Lutheran Deaconess movement within the Church.

This recommendation is made because your Board is experiencing grave concern over the future of the parochial school, and we are deeply conscious of the social pressures which continue to exert increasingly strong influence toward making higher living standards necessary and toward expanding the economic requirements of all of Synod's professional workers. Such pressure comes not only from the world, but also from our own congregations as groups and from the individual members.

Under these circumstances there is indicated a very gradual but firm pressure to reduce the costs usually connected with the operation of a parochial school. Much consideration was given, therefore, to the possibility of setting up some type of teaching order for women and to training persons for service of that type. As the Board envisions it, such an order would not be sponsored directly by Synod, but could result from consecrated individual leadership similar to that which originated and is now leading the deaconess movement in our Church. It may even be possible to develop such an arrangement to a point where community living would become possible through the construction and operation of a central home for such trained teachers in our larger Lutheran communities. If properly set up, such a plan could lead to significant efficiency gains and financial savings particularly in larger

centers such as St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Fort Wayne, and in other areas which have numerous schools and could thus make a major contribution to the preservation of this important adjunct of the Church's work. Since the professional teachers would agree to devote themselves exclusively to this work and would serve on both the elementary and secondary levels, supplying a very considerable portion of the staffs of our schools in large, urban areas, they would certainly be making a great contribution toward the future welfare of our Church.

It may well be that our present deaconess program could be expanded to include such service and that a series of chapter houses for community living could be developed.

The Board realizes that this proposal may not be ready for adoption, but cannot let this opportunity pass to point out the inherent possibilities and advantages of such a plan and to indicate at this time that eventually the entire proposal may become inevitable if the parochial school is to be preserved in our complex and expensive society.

3. Chicago, Ill.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that Synod explore the possibility of establishing a graduate school of theology or an extension center or a summer school in the Chicago area. It is recognized that the establishment of a successful graduate school involves grave difficulties and that an experienced faculty and an adequate library are absolute requirements. Under these circumstances it is felt that authority should be conveyed to the Board for Higher Education to study the possibility of using either synodical or other educational facilities in the Chicago area and of using seminary personnel for the teaching tasks. It may well be that no more than an extension center could be established, but the urgent necessity of seminary facilities in the area indicates the desirability of beginning early studies of the problem.

4. Edmonton, Alberta

We recommend also that consideration be given to the possibility of establishing, and the need for, a small seminary on the Edmonton campus at some future date. This proposal would be designed to meet the specialized needs of the rapidly expanding western Canadian Districts and would tend to minimize losses to the United States. At present 30% of the Canadian boys who graduate from Edmonton end up in United States parishes. The program offerings might well be similar to those now offered at Springfield.

The conditions obtaining in the western Canadian areas would make it appear to be desirable to give early attention to this prob-

lem and to make use, if possible, of the excellent recruitment and physical plant possibilities which are available on Synod's Edmonton campus.

For chart showing all detail of distribution proposed in Plan C, see Exhibit 9, page 213.

Cost of Reorganization

Since the reorganization plans are designed to give some immediate relief from the teacher shortage and to permit the inauguration of experiments to determine whether the indicated adjustments could prove valuable by producing a larger future volume of ministerial candidates, it will be plain that the proposals will lose their value to Synod if action on them is delayed for several years. Accordingly, the Board is recommending (in a later section of this report) that funds to cover this section be appropriated from Synod's current reserves and refunded when collected offerings become available.

Some of these reorganization costs are not immediately urgent. The construction involved has been requested by the respective institution involved. These sums are listed, with others, in the chart showing requests under *Handbook* Paragraph 6.147 (Section C of this report). The remaining costs, covering adjustments which should be undertaken immediately, amount to approximately \$270,000. These are detailed in the column headed "Reorganization Costs" in the chart covering requests under *Handbook* Section 6.147 (Section C of this report).

Institutions involved in these urgent reorganization costs are St. Louis, Fort Wayne, Oakland, and St. Paul.

Enabling Resolution

The Board for Higher Education *recommends:*

1. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education whatever authority is required to execute the reorganization recommendations or any sections of them which are adopted by the convention.
2. That the Fiscal Conference be instructed to recognize the items of administration, staff, operation, equipment, and miscellaneous requirements involved in the plan as legitimate classifications in Synod's budget for higher education.
3. That matters involving major construction of buildings or the purchase or lease of land be undertaken only with the consent of the Board of Directors.
4. That the Board of Directors be instructed to make available the funds required by projects which classify under Paragraph C.

EXHIBIT 9

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD COLLEGE & SEMINARY REORGANIZATION PLAN "C"

BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION
FEB., 1950

LOCATION OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF YEARS		TYPE OF STUDENT		MINISTERIAL TRAINING						TEACHER TRAINING				
	M	F	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE		SEMINARY				HIGH SCHOOL JUNIOR COLLEGE 2 YEAR TERMINAL SENIOR COLLEGE GRAD SCHOOL	SENIOR COLLEGE GRAD SCHOOL	FULT		
			FR. SR.	JR. SO.	FR.	JR. SO.	PH.	GRAD.	POST GRAD.						
AUSTIN	4	✓	✓	✓	(A)					✓	(A)				
BRONXVILLE	4	✓	(A)	✓	✓					✓					
CONCORDIA	6	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓					
EDMONTON	5	✓	3 YRS.	✓					FULT	✓					
FT. WAYNE	2	✓	(B)	✓						✓					
MILWAUKEE	6	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓					
OAKLAND	6	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓					
PORTLAND	4	✓	✓	✓	(A)					✓	(A)				
ST. PAUL	6	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓					
WINFIELD	6	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓					
SENIOR COLLEGE	2	✓					✓								
ST. LOUIS	3	✓						✓							
SPRINGFIELD	5	✓			✓										
RIVER FOREST	4	✓	✓							✓		✓ FULT			
SEWARD	8	✓	✓							✓		✓			
VALPARAISO	(C) 2	✓	✓							✓		✓			
CHICAGO									(D)						

NOTES..

(A) FOUR YEAR JUNIOR COLLEGES TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH CONSENT OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE CONSTITUENT DISTRICTS.

(B) AVAILABLE THROUGH LUTHERAN HIGH SCHOOLS LOCATED AT— DETROIT, FT. WAYNE, CLEVELAND, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, RACINE AND ST. LOUIS.

(C) SUPPLEMENTARY SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

(D) CONSIDER FOR SUMMER SCHOOL IN SEMINARY AND GRADUATE WORK.

FULT, FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

ACTION

Concerning this Report of the Board for Higher Education, Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted, also disposing of Memorials 134, 140, 141, and Unprinted Memorial 74:

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, God has visibly blessed our Church during the past and has given abundant increase in numbers, permitting us to double our membership within the last twenty-five years; and

WHEREAS, All available studies indicate unmistakably that this harvest of souls may be expected to continue throughout the next generation; and

WHEREAS, This constantly increasing membership will make necessary additional pastors and teachers to serve our existing congregations and to staff newly organized congregations; and

WHEREAS, Also beyond our own horizon the opportunities to enter through open doors are coming to us in unprecedented numbers; and

WHEREAS, The present capacity of our theological seminaries is entirely inadequate to furnish the 200 graduates conservatively estimated to be necessary annually by 1964 for replacement and for the occupation of new fields; and

WHEREAS, The present capacity of our teacher-training colleges also is entirely inadequate to meet the need of 375 teachers (men and women) conservatively estimated to be necessary annually by 1955 for replacement and for staffing new schools; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Higher Education, after very thorough and extensive study and investigation, proposes a reorganization program affecting some of our present institutions; and

WHEREAS, This reorganization program is designed to meet at least in part the threatening crisis as quickly as possible and at the relatively low estimated expenditure of \$270,000; and

WHEREAS, A postponement of action which is demanded by a realistic appraisal of the impending crisis would be both unwise and dangerous; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod approve the Reorganization Program (Plan C) as submitted to us by our Board for Higher Education (pages 187 to 210) at the estimated cost of approximately \$270,000; and be it further

Resolved, That implementation of this action be given by adopting the following enabling resolutions:

1. That Synod delegate to its Board for Higher Education authority to execute the reorganization recommendations or any sections of them which are adopted by the convention; provided,

however, that all funds for this purpose be subject to the prescribed budgetary procedures of Synod;

2. That since this program will require additional teacher personnel, Synod authorize the creation of a maximum of four additional professorships;

3. That the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference be instructed to recognize the costs of administration, staff, operation, and miscellaneous requirements involved in the plan as legitimate items in Synod's budget for higher education;

4. That matters involving equipment, major construction of buildings, or the purchase or lease of land be undertaken only with the consent of the Board of Directors;

5. That a sum up to \$270,000 be made available for immediate allocation for these purposes;

6. That the Board of Directors be instructed to advance this sum from the Postwar Reserve Fund of Synod;

7. That the first receipts of any special educational collection during the next triennium be assigned for repayment of any sums advanced.

Section B. The Senior College

Much consideration has been given to the question of whether there is an absolute need for a senior college program in the process of training Lutheran ministers. After studying many factors over a period of the past five years the Board is still convinced that Synod was entirely correct when the Centennial Convention resolved to progress toward giving its ministers full college training.

During the past 50 years there has been a decided change in the educational climate of our Church. This must be assumed on the basis of the fact that a change of tremendous importance has occurred in the environment in which our Church is located and performs its main work: the U. S. A. In our country the increase in the number of men and women attending colleges and universities has been so rapid that those who have lived through the period have scarcely understood its meaning. A mere recital of the figures is impressive enough, but that does not really indicate the significance of the revolutionary change which is involved or the tremendous effect which widespread higher education will have on our Synod.

A quick look at the figures indicates that in 1900 the total college population of the nation was 238,000. Already, however, it had begun to grow more rapidly than the census. By 1920 more than twice as many youth were seeking higher education, a total of 598,000. In 1930 this number had grown to 1,100,000, an almost

100% increase in a single decade. This was followed by the great depression, but the colleges and universities continued to grow, with the result that there was a college population of 1,494,000 in 1940. Today the full impact of the war plans which were laid to take care of the youth who had gone to war instead of going to school is being felt; we now have a total of 2,400,000 in the colleges and universities of our land.

Thus the college population increased almost 1,000% between 1900 and 1948, while the census showed an increase of only about 100%. In other words, whereas the percentage of American youth aged 18 to 21 enrolled in college in 1900 was 4.01, it was nearing 20% by 1948. According to the most conservative estimates, 3,000,000 of our youth will be attending colleges and universities by 1960.

The full meaning of these figures for our Church and for our work in training ministers for our congregations is difficult to define, but it seems certain that a continuation of the accelerating rate at which our Synod is concentrating its missionary efforts on the general American public will automatically involve the enrollment of steadily increasing numbers of college-trained men and women in the membership lists of our congregations. Effective leadership in these congregations will require a high degree of college training.

The evidence contained in the files of the Rev. R. W. Hahn, Executive Secretary of the Student Service Commission of our Church, makes it entirely clear that the educational progress of our present membership parallels that of the general American public. Note the following comparative figures for the last five years alone and see clearly that the number of our own Lutheran students in public universities has increased almost 200% in the last five years:

1944-45	6,029	1947-48	15,138
1945-46	8,008	1948-49	16,065
1946-47	14,016		

It is only natural to conclude that the longer our Church works in the American scene, the more necessary it becomes for us to approach the national educational patterns which influence the American public so that our workers will be well equipped to understand the environment in which they do their work and that they will be qualified to lead the majority of the parishioners who are in their charge. This requires that we make progress toward shifting our professional education from the high school to the college level and that we provide for full offerings on the college level. It is not possible to establish a full senior college immediately, but it is possible and necessary to conclude the necessary

preliminary adjustments now so that the stage is set for progress toward the objective. Policies established today will achieve no significant outcomes for a period of ten years.

Having, therefore, a clear sense of the direction in which we must go, a conviction that our need is real, and the mathematical evidence that immediate action is required to achieve desirable results a decade hence, there remains the need for a decision on initiating a program which will eventually lead us to the desired goals.

Definition and Curricular Aims of the Senior College

In its Centennial Convention, Synod instructed the Board for Higher Education to proceed with studies and plans for the introduction of the senior college. The convention resolved: "That Synod establish a senior college as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students. (The term senior college is understood to designate the academic level of the junior and senior years of the standard American college.)" In addition, the convention decided that the present system of colleges should be retained, but that the changes necessary in the present junior college program to achieve complete articulation and integration of the two divisions are authorized.

With regard to the integration involved, the resolution states further: "That the curriculum of the present junior college and the proposed senior college be completely articulated and integrated and that the same degree of co-ordination be established between the entire college program and the program at the seminary."

Finally, it was specifically decided that upon completion of these studies the Board is directed to formulate plans for the location, organization, curriculum, and physical plant of the senior college and to submit these preliminary plans, together with its recommendations, to the synodical convention of 1950.

Since it is necessary to know the nature and the aim of a project before one can have an intelligent concept of its desirability or worth, we present, first, a preliminary outline of the aims and the principal areas of subject matter in terms of which a senior college curriculum might be constructed.

Some more or less concrete, though tentative, conception of the aims and content of such a curriculum is indispensable, also, for an estimate of the physical and the administrative organization which a senior college might require. The content of the curriculum must, of course, be controlled chiefly by its aims or objectives. The curriculum which is finally adopted must, therefore, emerge from a juncture of a number of points of view and must be the product, not of one, but of a group of minds.

A clear definition of the sense in which the terms "senior college" and "curriculum" are used in this outline appears to be desirable. The term "senior college" is here used to mean simply the third and fourth years of a four-year college program, without any reference whatever to any plan of organization involving either the separation or the consolidation of the first two and the last two years of the four-year sequence. The term "curriculum" is used to mean a group of educational functions, identified and classified by more or less accurate titles of instructional subject matter, and organized (i. e., selected and related) to form a co-ordinated means for the achievement of certain educational aims or objectives.

Basic Assumptions

A statement of the aims and, consequently, of the content of a senior college curriculum is conditioned, unavoidably, by the assumptions which underlie such a statement. The present outline is based upon the following assumptions:

1. That the introduction of a senior college arrangement will be accompanied by the withdrawal of one year from the present four-year seminary course and that the displaced seminary curriculum content will largely be transferred to the senior college program.
2. That the contracted seminary curriculum will be almost wholly professional in purpose and content and that it will incorporate no concession to any occupational aim other than the ministry.
3. That it will be demanded of all students who wish to enter the seminary that they adequately possess the spiritual and personality development as well as the technical and intellectual apparatus which are necessary for a high level of professional training toward the single occupational aim of serving God in the ministry.
4. That all of the objectives of the four years of a senior college curriculum, whatever these objectives may be, must converge exclusively upon a single aim, which is to equip young men, as indicated above, for the seminary course; and that the senior college curriculum shall not be diluted or qualified or elaborated by the introduction of any subject matter whose purpose is extraneous to the central purpose of the program.
5. That, consequently, the senior college will not at all be regarded as the upper division of a liberal arts program, and that the senior college, however it may be organized, will never be confused with the concept of a university; that,

in other words, it will be and remain wholly an instrumentality of preparation only for admission to the seminary and through the latter for entrance into the work of the holy ministry.

6. That, in view of the foregoing, the senior college curriculum must be a single curriculum consisting chiefly of prescribed courses and offering only a limited opportunity for election, principally in minor fields.
7. That students will not be permitted to select their minor fields for the purpose of merely satisfying their personal interests, but that they will be expected, under guidance, to regard their interests and capacities as indices of possible specialized usefulness in the Church after an adequate period of ministerial experience.
8. That, while it must be acknowledged that a small though significant percentage of seminary students will ultimately be drawn into special forms of church service, this possibility will not materially influence any student's course of study either in the college or in the seminary; and that, to the extent that additional special training proves subsequently to be necessary for, or desired by, the student, it will be secured chiefly in either the Lutheran University or in secular institutions.
9. That the curriculum will be regarded as only one of the essential instrumentalities of education in the senior college and that adequate non- or extra-curriculum means for education will be provided and that these will, in practice, be accorded their necessary position of importance as conditioning influences.

Suggested Aims

It should be emphasized that the aims which are suggested below are not the objectives of a senior college, but only the objectives of that part of a senior college which is its curriculum.

1. Since the training of a minister is the training of a man whose chief instrument of work will be the Word, and since the dominant purpose of a seminary training must be to generate aptness in the use of the Word, a principal aim of a senior college undoubtedly must be to expand the student's knowledge of the Word and to intensify and deepen his personal acceptance of Revelation as the efficient principle of first importance in his own life.
2. Since the work of a minister is always a work upon human beings, he must thoroughly understand man. To gain this understanding of man, it becomes necessary to observe him,

not alone as a product of heredity, but also and importantly as the product of a dynamic social environment. It follows, therefore, that the senior college curriculum must give the student a rather comprehensive training in the sciences of society and some training in the science of psychology.

3. Since the minister will necessarily work within the organization of the Church, he must understand his Church, not only in terms of its current structure and functioning, but also in terms of its own historical development and in terms of its relation to the history of Christendom. Since, moreover, the present seminary curriculum devotes a very large amount of time to the field of church history, it appears to be desirable to incorporate some attention to this area in the senior college curriculum.
4. Since language skills are exceedingly important both for the learning and for the transmission of the Word, it is indispensable that the senior college curriculum yield a high degree of competence in the use of the English language and a working competence in certain ancient and classical languages and in modern German.
5. Since religion, whether as something to be learned or as something to be taught, is a system of ideas, and since it is a system of ideas which must exist, not in a vacuum, but in relation to other ideas, and since its ideas and its relationships to other ideas can be comprehended, not by the peripheral organs of sense, but only by the thought processes of the mind, it appears necessary that the senior college curriculum provide at least a reasonable foundation in philosophy.
6. Since the minister is, of course, a teacher, and since he may have a responsibility for other teachers, it is proper that the curriculum provide a basic appreciation of education, at least from the historical point of view.
7. Since the individual differences of students are natural, in the sense of being created, and since these differences place the individual differently in the social organism in view of which they were created, it is necessary not only to recognize differences in aptitudes and interests, but also to encourage some development along different paths of competence. Since all of these paths must, however, lie within the general area of the ministry, it does not appear to be desirable in the senior college to place more than incidental emphasis upon the pursuit of studies calculated to develop differentiating competences or to provide more than a

limited range of opportunity for curriculum differentiation. Furthermore, economic as well as educational considerations virtually compel Synod to confine the elective possibilities of the senior college curriculum to an extension of only a few of those fields of subject matter which in some measure are already included in the curriculum as required fields.

If Synod finds it possible to approve these basic assumptions and aims, then the Board will be prepared to construct a senior college curriculum on the basis of such approval.

Spiritual Growth: a Major Function of the Senior College

Since the senior college has been authorized by Synod as an additional unit in its ministerial training program, it must be assumed that the senior college will not at all be regarded as the upper division of a liberal arts program and that the senior college, however it may be organized, is not to be confused with the concept of a university. In other words, the synodical senior college will be and remain wholly and exclusively an instrumentality of preparation for admission to the theological seminary and, through the latter, for entrance into the work of the holy ministry in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.

It will be perfectly clear that several additional years of training in subject matter can do little to improve the quality of our ministerial training, for such additional schooling can only impart information and skills while expanding the student's mental capacity and maturity. The primary and lasting advantage, then, which the Church may properly hope to gain from the additional expense of operating the college and from the added time which the student spends in training lies in the area of more highly developed spiritual strength and sensitivity.

It is conceivable that a consecrated man may serve his Lord in the Church without a high degree of specialized intellectual and technical accomplishment, but it is not true that satisfactory service can be rendered without the requisite spiritual development. Our theological seminaries should certainly demand, therefore, of all students who wish to enter these schools that they possess, first of all, an adequate spiritual and a satisfactory personality development. We are assuming, of course, the technical and intellectual apparatus which is necessary for a high level of professional production as an *a-priori* prerequisite for matriculation at the seminaries.

The attainment of such spiritual objectives in the senior college will require a specific program which focuses particularly on the extracurricular and co-curricular areas of activity. In a Lu-

theran college there is only one effective approach through which such a program may conceivably be expected to yield the desired results: the regular and effective use of the means of grace.

It is perfectly true that an educational institution differs from a local parish in that it is not a congregation in the Scriptural sense of the word. The means of grace, however, are the distinctive Lutheran approach to the problem of the individual human soul and its spiritual development, and for that reason they should constitute the center of attention in the designing of any program for the development of our ministerial students' spiritual life. In the use of the means of grace, of course, the Word is paramount and should be central in any program which is finally proposed and adopted.

It should be observed also, that to be distinctively Lutheran, it will be necessary to observe in all the areas of life at the school the important and valid distinction between the Law and the Gospel. This distinction is particularly valuable in the special areas of guidance counseling and in discipline.

Spiritual Maturity Is Essential

It is the clear testimony of the Scriptures that God wants those whom He calls to the work of the holy ministry to be singularly qualified for their supremely important task of teaching and preaching the divine will. He expects them thoroughly to know and sincerely to believe His revealed truths; to be able to accurately distinguish divine truth from human error; and plainly to manifest their Christian faith in an exemplary and highly spiritual life. If we are to have the depth of personal conviction based upon absolute faith, and if we are to achieve exceptional consecration to the divine will as well as spiritual vigor, vision, and maturity, then it is only reasonable that we apply the God-given means to these ends throughout the training of those who will serve as ambassadors of the Lord.

It must be acknowledged, of course, that God has blessed our Church with a host of consecrated ministers, but it must be admitted that marked spiritual growth has come to many only after they have been repeatedly confronted with the evidence of the power of the Word in the practical work of the ministry. All will agree that much of our present effort to develop the students spiritually leaves much to be desired in the effect achieved. In order to attempt some improvement of these measures and results, it is proposed that at the senior college level this almost complete absence of a carefully prepared program for consciously and methodically striving to achieve spiritual growth shall be supplied.

In conclusion, it should be said again that the successful com-

pletion of such a program will depend, of course, entirely upon the blessing which God places upon the laborers involved and the tasks performed. One need hardly add in this connection that strenuous efforts must be made, throughout the program, to guard against pietism and pharisaism, so that the real Lutheran emphasis on faith, justification, and sanctification as pure gifts of God may not be violated.

We are aware also of the absolute need for the most careful selection of administration and staff members for such an institution. In fact, it may well become necessary to set up brief special training programs for staff members under the auspices of the Board for Higher Education, and it may be necessary, further, to inaugurate the entire senior college project under the direct supervision of the Board so that the basic spiritual objectives of the college may not be obscured. Certain it is that no real results may be expected unless every professor and every member of the administrative staff is in thorough and complete sympathy with the view that the spiritual growth of the students is the primary objective of the college. Technical educational competence of staff members must, of course, be taken for granted, and for that reason such qualities are not discussed here.

If the senior college can make a significant contribution toward creating in our students an awareness of the complete relevance of the divine will to all aspects of the student's life, a positive attitude of cheerful obedience to the will of God as a normal and necessary expression of Christian faith, and a feeling of need for daily spiritual meditation and reflection as personal communication with his God, then all the labor and expense which the senior college will entail will result, under the blessing of God, in incalculable benefits for the Kingdom of God on earth.

Accreditation

Our investigations show that an institution of this type would not be handicapped in the matter of seeking accreditation merely because it has only the two years of an accepted senior college. Nor would the fact that this senior college might accept the majority of its students from unaccredited junior colleges in itself be a significant factor in the question of accreditation.

On the other hand, the fact that the institution would be very largely professional might place it outside of the jurisdiction of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (the accrediting agency in the Middle West).

In March, 1949, the North Central Association resolved not to accredit strictly professional schools, and, while it is not entirely clear on its own ruling, it has interpreted this to mean that it

should examine all colleges and universities which are offering a program which includes courses in all or most of the general education fields, even though the institution itself might have a highly specialized purpose.

We quote the following from a letter of Manning M. Pattillo, Jr., assistant secretary of the Commission on Colleges and Universities of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools:

"The North Central Association does not have regulations governing the acceptance of credits for admission or by transfer from secondary or higher institutions. This means that a member institution or an institution seeking membership in the Association is not required to accept students only from accredited institutions. The important consideration is that the admissions policy of a college be consistent with its purposes and the kind of curriculum offered. The acceptance by a senior college of large numbers of students from unaccredited junior colleges would not reflect unfavorably upon the senior college, so far as this Association is concerned, provided the admissions policy supplied the senior college with students whose preparation was appropriate to the program upon which they were embarking in the senior institution.

"The present policy with respect to the eligibility for accreditation of institutions having highly specialized purposes is not clear-cut, and I cannot predict with certainty how this policy would affect a senior college of the type you are considering. As matters stand at the present time, however, I believe the Board of Review would be willing to accept the application of such a college, if that college were offering a program that included courses in all or most of the following fields: the fine arts, the biological sciences, social sciences, languages and literature, philosophy and related subjects, and the physical sciences. I believe the Board would take the position that general education was a 'major function' of such a college and that the college would be eligible to apply for accreditation, even though the two-year unit were preparing men primarily for theological seminaries. . . . The mere fact of a two-year senior college with a limited number of majors would not affect eligibility, nor would it create insuperable difficulties in arranging a fair examination for the institution."

The Board for Higher Education is aware of many factors which make it desirable (and, in the case of the teachers' colleges, mandatory) to seek regional accreditation for our colleges. We are aware, also, of the immense values inherent in the broad educational experience which the regional accrediting agencies can make available for our use. However, the Board is prepared to keep clearly in view that the direct, primary, and unalterable objective of our educational institutions must be the training of professional workers to satisfy the needs of the Church. The Board certainly intends to continue its earnest efforts toward accreditation of all synodical colleges and seminaries, but in supervising the organization and establishment of the senior college it

cannot see its way clear to defer to the demands of secular accrediting agencies in any matter which might militate against achievement of the objectives defined by the Church for this pre-professional school.

The Senior College Curriculum

The construction of a suitable curriculum for the senior college involves a technical project which cannot be undertaken hastily. The dominant consideration by which the construction of such a curriculum must be guided and from which its construction cannot be permitted to deviate is, of course, the needs of students who are being prepared only for the theological seminary with service in the parish ministry as the exclusive immediate goal after the completion of the seminary training.

Although it is not difficult to identify certain broad areas of study which must be included in the curriculum, it should frankly be acknowledged that a detailed determination of the precise courses which the curriculum should embrace and a judgment about the degree of flexibility which it should exhibit are matters which cannot be settled by means of any fixed rules. These are problems which invite a wide variety of personal opinion which should be solicited and carefully weighed in order to arrive at a workable and acceptable outline of studies.

At present it is impossible to go beyond the highly preliminary step of indicating that the student in the senior college will need instruction which will enable him to achieve additional competence in the following three principal directions:

1. A wider and a better understanding of the Word of God and a deeper consecration to its Gospel, and by it to its Law, for the sake of Christ, the Savior.
2. A wider and deeper understanding of man in society, for whom the Word is intended.
3. The cultivation of knowledge, skills, and attitudes which will facilitate his competence in bringing together the Word and man.

Beyond this the senior college curriculum must not go. But toward these purposes the curriculum might well make provision for such fields of study as the following:

Religion	Hebrew	Philosophy
Church History	German	Education
Latin	Social Sciences	Psychology
Greek	English and Literature	

Somewhat later in this report, the Board for Higher Education presents a specific recommendation covering the method of developing the senior college curriculum.

Basic Principles of Organization and Control

It is recommended that the establishment of the senior college be undertaken with the expectation that its own internal organization as well as its relationships to the various control agencies of Synod will conform substantially to the general pattern of organization and control which characterizes the other educational institutions of Synod and, of course, to the laws and regulations of Synod.

While it is to be anticipated that the internal organization of the senior college must, to some extent, unfold with its developing needs and experiences, the principal features of organization should nevertheless be defined in a carefully prepared plan. This plan should make explicit provision for the performance of those functions which are necessary for the achievement of the particular objectives which determine the distinctive meaning and purpose of this institution.

It is recommended, therefore, that the following basic plan of organization be approved as the one which should be established as rapidly as circumstances permit:

1. *The President* **Administrative Organization**

It is proposed that the administrative functions of the President conform with those enumerated in Section 6.91 of the *Handbook*. It is further recommended:

- A. That at least during the early years of the senior college he be clothed with the authority of, and be charged with the responsibility commonly attached to, a Dean of the Faculty. As such, it should be understood that he, with the advice and counsel of those members of his faculty who have professorial rank, possesses final authority for the assignment of all faculty members to their teaching and extracurricular duties, within the broad provisions of their respective calls or appointments.
- B. That he be designated explicitly as the administrative head of all functions of the senior college, to whom all members of the faculty and the administrative staff and of all non-instructional functions are ultimately responsible in a terminal sense.
- C. That the President of this new institution be expected to possess the administrative comprehension, skill, and experience, the educational competence, and the sympathetic understanding of the synodically defined objectives of the senior college which will enable him with reasonable suc-

cess to guide the initiation of this institution to a rapid achievement of its intended place in the educational system of Synod. He shall, of course, be called to his office.

2. *The Dean of Students*

It is recommended that he be charged with the duties usually associated with this office and that, in addition and under the direction of the President, he consider it to be a primary responsibility of his office to foster by suitable means and methods, first, the spiritual development of all students, but also their social and intellectual growth. His teaching activity should not be in excess of one quarter of the classroom hours normally expected of a full-time faculty member, preferably in the field of religion. Moreover, his institutional work should not be permitted to suffer from the invasion of any significant amount of synodical or congregational or other claims upon his time and energy. He shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters and shall be a called member of the staff.

3. *The Registrar*

Since the senior college will not at any time assume the characteristics of a university, and since its curricular organization will be relatively prescriptive, it is not anticipated that the work of the Registrar will demand more than one half of the time of any reasonably competent person. It is recommended, therefore, that this office be filled by an elected or appointed faculty member who will divide his time between teaching and registration. He shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters.

4. *The Business Manager*

It is recommended that the incumbent of this office be charged with the responsibility of supervising the maintenance of the institutional plant, the operation of kitchens, dining halls, and all other service functions; the purchase of supplies and equipment for all instructional, laboratory, library, administrative, and plant functions; the collection of all fees for transmission to the Treasurer; the maintenance of adequate records of account as prescribed by the Board for Higher Education and subject to the audit of the Auditor of Synod; and for any related duties which may be assigned to him by the President. He shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters, except those which are explicitly in the province of the Treasurer. He shall be an appointed member of the staff.

5. *The Librarian*

Because it would be particularly important that the library of the senior college be initiated in a thoroughly competent and

orderly manner, it is recommended that the office of Librarian be established, at least at the outset, as a full-time office, to be filled by a trained Lutheran librarian able to appreciate and intelligently to serve the bibliographical needs of the institution. The Librarian may be appointed or called as circumstances suggest. He shall be expected to consult with, and to receive recommendations from, the faculty, but shall be responsible directly to the President in all matters.

The Instructional Staff

This critically important sector of the organization of the senior college cannot possibly be planned in a completely definitive manner until the details of the senior college curriculum have been fully developed. Nevertheless it is feasible to anticipate the approximate size of the faculty and to indicate certain major classification of the teaching staff.

It is expected that the senior college, when it attains its full enrollment of about 380 students, will require a faculty of not less than twenty full-time men, in addition to the administrative officials already proposed. It is considered probable that a teaching faculty of at least eight full-time men will be required in the first year of operation and a total of at least fifteen in the second year of operation. Not all of these need be called; some may be appointed to instructorships. Since the exact faculty needs of the senior college cannot now be stated, either as to quantity or as to kind, it appears to be inescapable that those who will be charged with the responsibility of assembling the faculty, be given reasonable latitude in the exercise of their powers for a moderate period of time. Consequently it is recommended that Synod approve the following plan:

1. The calling, by the subsequently designated agency and under the conditions recited later in this section, of not more than five men to the faculty of the senior college and the appointment of not more than five full-time men for the first year of operation; and the appointment, if necessary, of not more than three assistants in addition to the full-time called and appointed men.
2. The addition to the teaching staff, for the second year of operation, of a number of faculty members not in excess of the numbers specified for the first year of operation, but only to the extent that the needs of the senior college economically justify the additions.
3. The further addition, if necessary, of not more than three called men for the third year of operation, if the synodical convention does not occur in the same year as the one in

which the official closing date of the second year of operation occurs.

4. The calling of all men who are called for service in the first and second years of operation, to the initial rank of Associate Professor, and the deferment of any advances in rank and of any calls to a full professorship until after the second year of operation.

Service Staff

It is impossible to indicate at this time what numbers and kinds of service personnel may be needed for maintenance, food preparation, and other duties. It can be estimated, however, that two full-time clerical assistants will be required by the administrative staff during the first two years of operation, and authority for the engagement of these, as needed, is suggested.

Control Arrangements and Procedures

As rapidly as possible the control of the senior college should be brought into conformity with the theory and the practice of control which is characteristically applied to all of Synod's educational institutions. It must be acknowledged, however, that for practical reasons these conventional control arrangements must in this particular case be applied gradually and that they can be brought into conformity with the general pattern only after a brief interim period during which a modified control procedure must be observed.

The senior college is to be a new ingredient in Synod's educational system; and it is to be one which must be inserted, not at the beginning of the educational process, but at its upper levels. Moreover, the introduction and successful initiation of a senior college and the effective integration of its functions with the existing educational levels which precede and follow it, constitute a venture with which Synod has had no experience and which demands an unusual amount of technical competence.

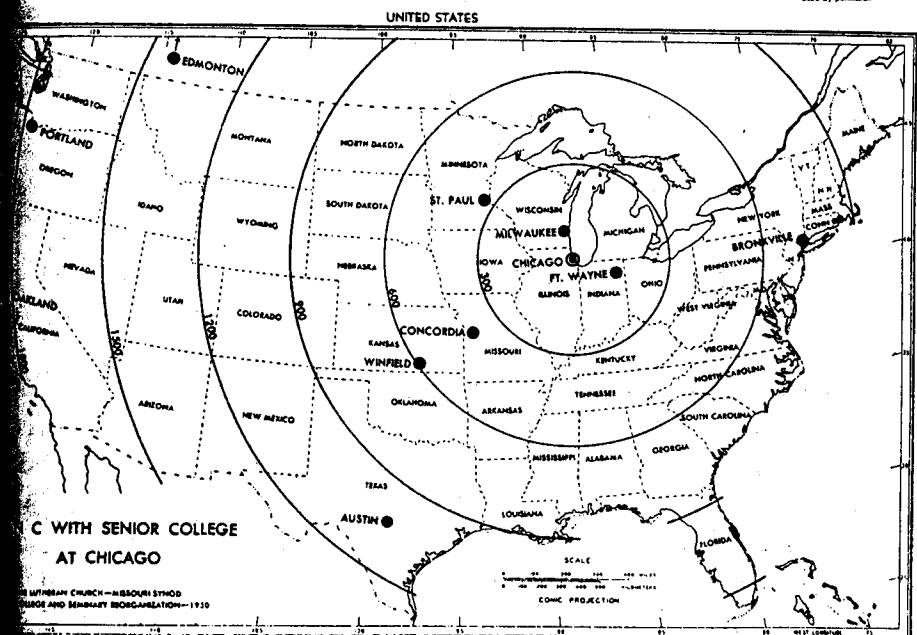
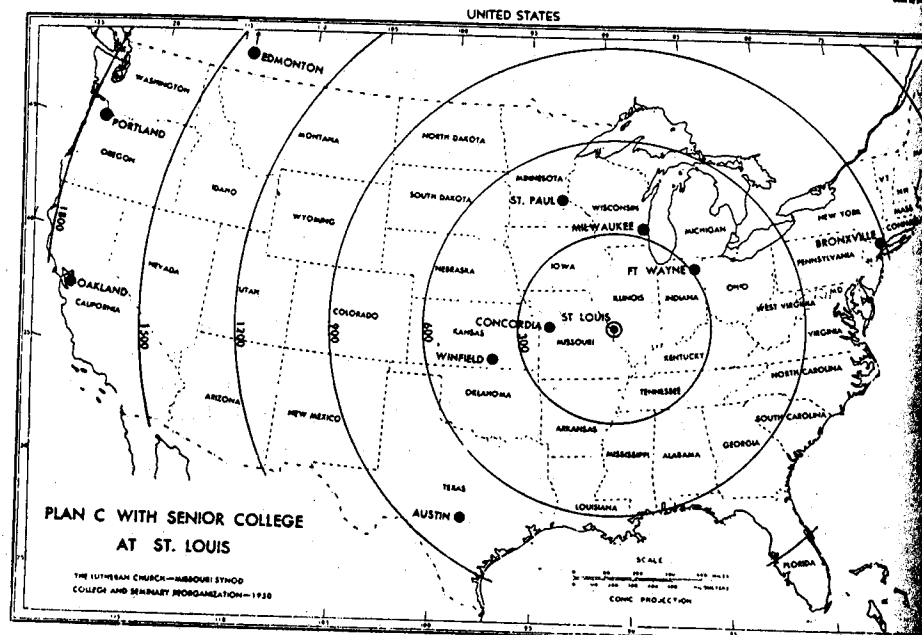
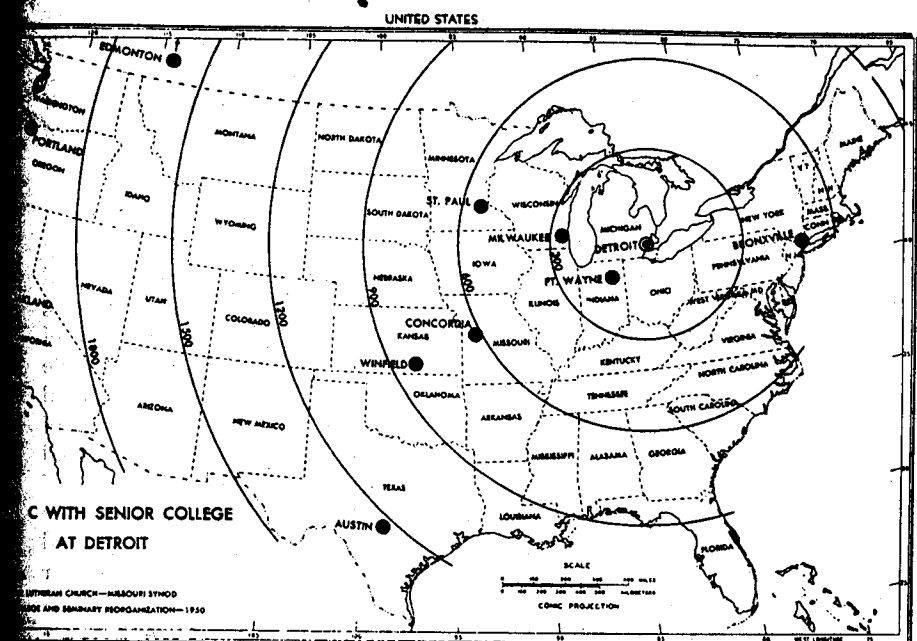
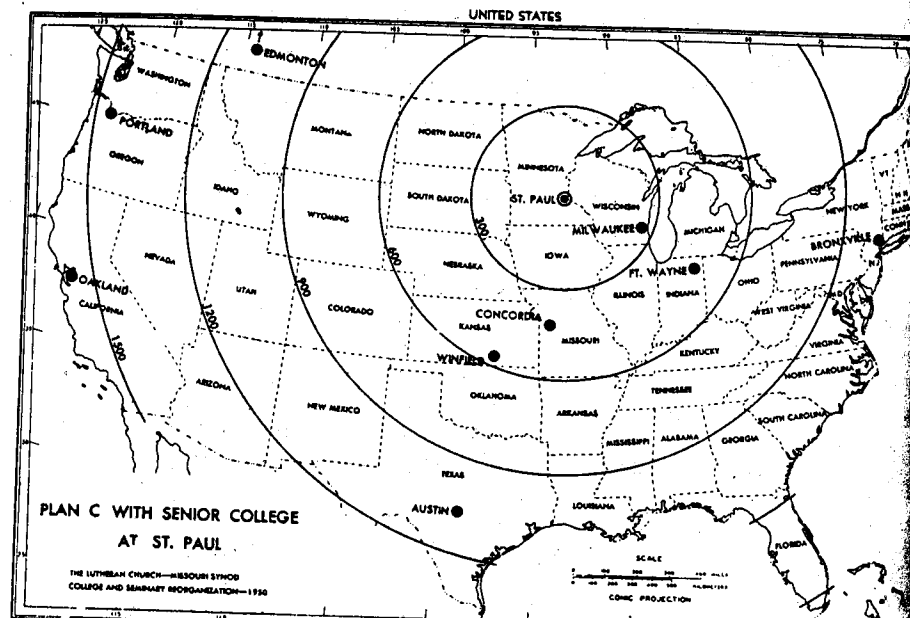
Finally, and most important, the whole value of the senior college will depend upon the extent to which its operation and administration will give practical expression to the particular educational objectives and principles which have led our Synod to the decision to establish such a college.

At the outset, therefore, and for a few years after the first opening of its doors, it will be necessary to guide the development of the new senior college with a degree of direct synodical help and supervision which will no longer be necessary after it has become functionally well established. During the critical years of its initiation into our educational system it is vitally important that

this new institution be given the benefit of a good start in the precise direction which Synod intends it to follow towards the objective which Synod has formulated for it. In view of these rather evident requirements the following recommendations are presented to Synod:

1. That the primary, though not the exclusive responsibility for the establishment of the senior college be placed in the Board for Higher Education, and that this Board be charged with primary responsibility in the following specific areas and in the manner indicated below:
 - A. The selection of the site, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors; the contractual aspects of the actual purchase to be, however, the sole responsibility of the Board of Directors.
 - B. The approval of any and all building places, whether for the erection of new buildings or for the alteration of existing buildings, as well as of the selection of the architect; it being understood that the ultimate responsibility for all contractual aspects of either new construction or the alteration of existing plant is solely that of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall be expected, however, to employ the local Board of Control (explained below) as its agency in any construction or alteration project, but neither the Board of Directors nor the local Board of Control may execute or modify any construction plans without the expressed approval of the Board for Higher Education.
 - C. The appointment of an interim local Board of Control with the concurrence of the Board of Directors and the President and Vice-Presidents of Synod and the President of the District in which the senior college is to be located. It is to be understood that this local Board of Control is to serve by appointment until the second synodical convention after its appointment, when it, with other candidates, is to submit to the process of election. It is further recommended that this interim Board of Control be constituted and function in the manner prescribed by the By-Laws of Synod for Boards of Control generally, except that this interim Board shall include also one Vice-President of Synod appointed by the President of Synod, and except that it, for the interim period, shall with the President of the senior college be directly responsible to the Board for Higher Education in all matters other than those which are expressly stated herein to be within the province of the Board of Directors.

- D. The construction of the curriculum with the aid of a special technical committee (including, of course, representation from the St. Louis seminary) appointed by the Board for Higher Education. It is proposed that the Board for Higher Education be empowered to develop the initial curriculum of the senior college and to introduce the curriculum, but that it be required to submit the curriculum for approval to the next synodical convention following the official opening of the senior college.
 - E. The major administrative and operational plans and the major organizational arrangements within the institution. It is proposed that for the period during which the interim-appointed local Board of Control is in office all significant plans and contemplated organizational arrangements be submitted by the President to the Board for Higher Education for approval before such plans or arrangements are initiated or in any way implemented. The detail to which this provision should be carried out should be left to the discretion of the Board for Higher Education.
2. That the relative positions and functions of the Board for Higher Education, the Board of Directors, and the local Board of Control as outlined in the immediately preceding Section (1) be considered to be in effect immediately upon the approval of these recommendations by the convention of 1950 and that they be continued in effect until the second convention following the year in which the senior college enrolls its first entering class. At that time the Board for Higher Education shall be expected to recommend subsequent control arrangements.
 3. That the following *temporary* policies be approved:
 - A. *Elections.* — It is recommended that the election and calling of the President, of the Dean of Men, and of all called members of the faculty be performed in the manner prescribed by the By-Laws of Synod, except that for the period extending from the approval of this recommendation by the convention of 1950 through the first three years of actual operation of the senior college, the Electors shall be augmented by one additional member of the Board for Higher Education with one vote; and with the further exception that the Vice-President of Synod who is a member of the temporary Board of Control of the senior college shall also have one vote.
 - B. *Appointments.* — It is proposed that for the period of time designated in the immediately preceding Sec-



tion (A), all plans for appointments to administrative or teaching positions be approved by the Board for Higher Education as well as the actual appointments.

C. *Salaries.*—It is recommended that the provisions of *Handbook Section 6.57* be applied in the procedure of determining all salaries at the senior college.

Budgets

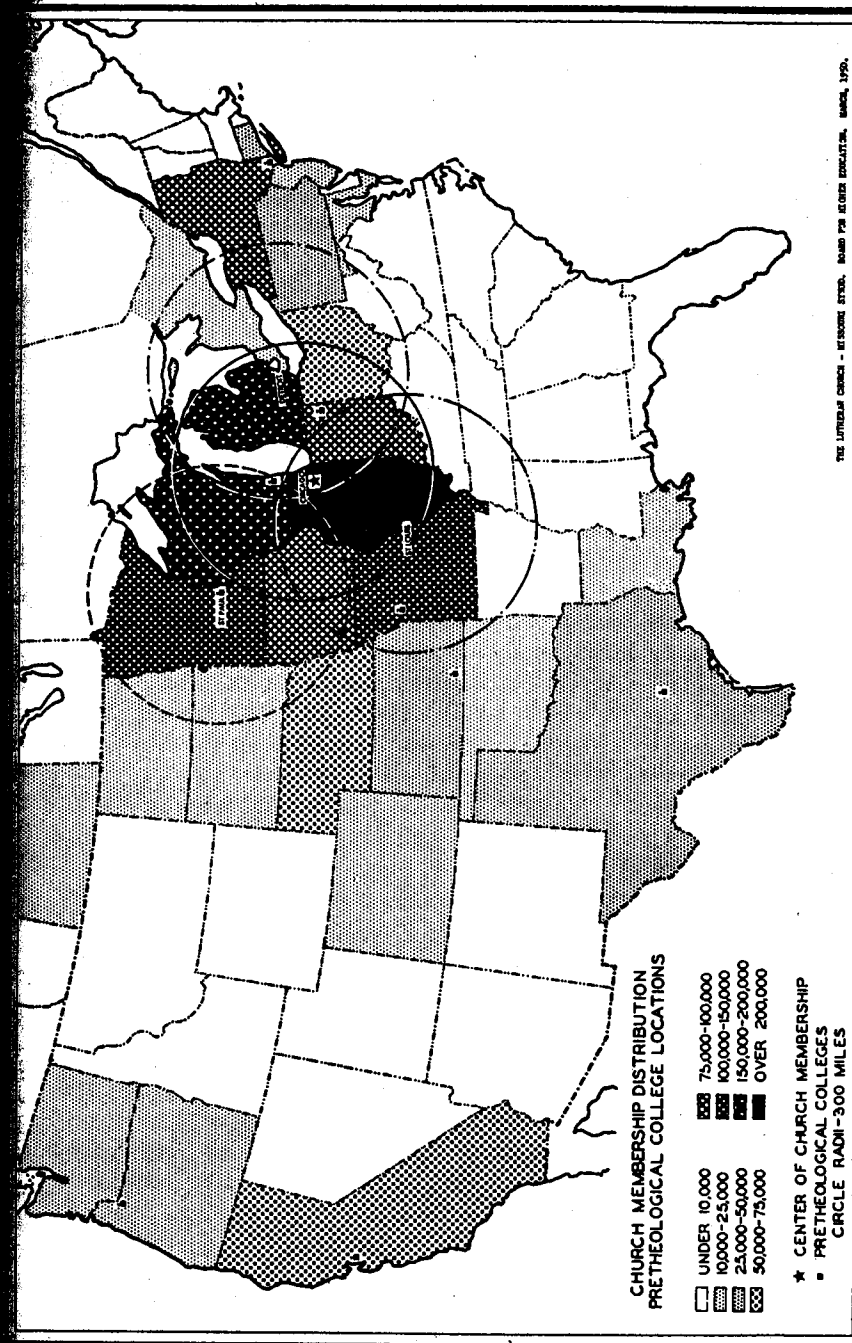
It is expected that the senior college should conform as quickly as feasible to the budgetary procedures which are required of all other institutions. Nevertheless it must be anticipated that during the preparatory stages immediately following the convention of 1950 and during the first two years of operation it may prove to be impossible to submit complete and detailed budgets to the Fiscal Conference. It is recommended therefore that, for the period of time just designated, the Board for Higher Education be charged with primary responsibility for the preparation of the budgets of the senior college, acting in conference with the President and the local Board of Control, and transmitting these budgets to the Board of Directors for submission to the Fiscal Conference. It is further recommended that during this period and in view of the difficulties of forecasting expenditures and incomes of the senior college, the Board for Higher Education be permitted, if necessary, to incorporate in the senior college budgets relatively large requests for unassigned appropriations, separate from and above the usual contingency provisions. It is to be understood, however, that no commitments may be made against such unassigned appropriations except by the expressed approval of both the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors.

Location

During its protracted studies of the problems related to the establishment of a senior college, the Board gave detailed and repeated attention to the question of location. It is apparent that at any proposed location four aspects of the problem deserve critical study: 1. educational, 2. synodical, 3. geographical, 4. financial.

In addition to making its own explorations, the Board also submitted tentative recommendations for appraisal and discussion to its Advisory Council and to the Special Committee which President Behnken appointed at the request of the Fiscal Conference.

Major attention has been focused upon four possible locations: Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, and St. Paul. The geographical relationship which these locations have to the total area of the United States and to the location of Synod's present colleges and seminaries is illustrated in Exhibit 12 (pages 232—233).



But a more important consideration is the *relationship which any proposed senior college location has to the major concentration of the Missouri Synod's population*. A map which exhibits this vital relationship has been prepared at the Board's request by Dr. H. H. Gross of our River Forest Concordia. This map (See Exhibit 10, page 209) indicates that the exact center of Missouri Synod Lutheran population is midway between Aurora and Joliet, Ill. (about 40 miles southwest of Chicago). The Missouri Synod Lutheran concentration for the entire country and, of course, for the areas surrounding the four proposed locations mentioned is indicated in the exhibit. This factor certainly deserves the very careful attention of all who are interested in the problem of location.

The choice is further complicated by the fact that a continuation of the present rate of growth of our Synod would make it necessary to establish a second senior college in the foreseeable future. If that eventuality materializes, then the location choice for the first school should be conditioned by that fact.

Since it has not proved possible thus far to specify an ideal location which has evoked a unanimous and enthusiastic response, and since there are apparently some real advantages to be gained by leaving the location question open for the present, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

1. That the final decision on the location of the senior college be made by the Praesidium of Synod, the District Presidents, the Board of Directors, and the Board for Higher Education. It is understood that the individuals comprising the membership of the group listed shall each be entitled to a vote and that the decision shall be based upon a majority vote.
2. That announcement of the final decision on location shall be made at some time prior to the general solicitation of funds for the establishment of the college.
3. That the Board for Higher Education be directed and authorized:
 - a. To receive and examine all data and suggestions which individuals or groups may wish to bring to Synod's attention in this connection.
 - b. To prepare recommendations and relevant data for the consideration of the group named in paragraph 1 of these recommendations.

Costs

Your Board is not aware of any conditions which would materially affect the construction cost data submitted to the Centennial Convention. A recheck of the estimates made available still

indicates that a complete complex of buildings, including faculty residences and adequate equipment, will approximate the following (cost of land would be additional):

Administration building for housing all administrative offices and consultation	\$ 150,000
Administration building for classrooms and laboratories	400,000
Chapel	150,000
Library	200,000
Dormitories, each having a total capacity of 125 students, but divided into separate units and containing space for a resident Counselor's apartment. All dormitories to be designed to include lounging, reading, and social-recreational rooms	900,000
Refectory and dining rooms	300,000
Student center for both seminary and college, including physical education facilities and recreational facilities, so that students can pursue hobbies: woodcraft, photography, etc.	350,000
Athletic field connected with the student center	50,000
Faculty houses	250,000
	\$2,750,000

If some units are not considered necessary for immediate use, the total cost would be modified accordingly. It may well be also that Synod would not wish to follow the tradition of constructing faculty housing.

In addition to the capital investments indicated, the annual operating cost of the fully developed senior college will approximate \$200,000.

Enabling Resolution

Because the previous sections amply illustrate the interdependence of the large number of necessarily complex adjustments involved in these recommendations, and because these sections also illustrate the impracticability of providing Synod at this time with a detailed specific listing of the sequence, extent, and cost of every required action, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

- a. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education whatever authority is required to execute the senior college plan, or any sections of it, which are approved by the convention.
- b. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education authority to complete the adjustments which are required to integrate and articulate the preparatory system of colleges and the theological seminaries into the extended system of ministerial training which is automatically authorized in section (a) of this resolution.
- c. That Synod's Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference be directed and authorized to make available the funds required to execute these resolutions.
- d. That in any and all actions which the Board for Higher Education undertakes in carrying out these resolutions, the

legal status of the Board of Directors, as defined in Section 2.75 of the *Handbook*, shall in no way be abridged.

In connection with the *Senior College* matter, Committee 1 also considered Memorials 131, 136 (cf. under Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.), 139, and Unprinted Memorial 45, endorsing Memorial 131.

**ESTABLISH THE THIRD AND THE FOURTH COLLEGE YEAR
OF PRE-MINISTERIAL TRAINING AT RIVER FOREST**

(Memorial 131)

The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod resolved in 1947 "that Synod establish a Senior College (on the level of the junior and senior years of the American college system) as an additional unit in its program of the professional training of ministerial students" (*Proceedings*, p. 205). A careful study of all suggestions made toward establishing this program leads the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., to the conviction that the educational and spiritual objectives of ministerial training can best be achieved if provisions for the third and the fourth college year are made at River Forest as part of that institution's program without changing its character or impairing its present teacher-training objectives.

The following favorable factors warrant this conclusion:

1. The River Forest institution is an accredited senior college approved by the North Central Association. The recommendation to locate the Senior College at River Forest assures Synod that the last two years of the pre-ministerial training program will also be accredited within a reasonably short period of time.
2. The establishment of the Senior College for ministerial training will call for a large investment on the part of Synod, both in buildings and staff. Using in part existing facilities and drawing partially upon the present staff at River Forest will enable Synod to introduce the third and fourth college year at a considerable saving.
3. Under this arrangement the present Junior College system will not be touched and would not be in danger of being changed in the future.
4. The non-Seminary courses given at present at the Seminary will be absorbed by the addition of the third and fourth years at River Forest.
5. Desirable adjustments and expansion of the curriculum to achieve the objectives of ministerial training can be effected.
6. River Forest is centrally located, easily accessible, and provides a good cultural and strong Lutheran environment.

7. The unified yet partially diversified program suggested in this recommendation will be favorable to achieve a desired spiritual conditioning. The educational environment will be normal and natural and will approximate those circumstances under which the future pastors will be engaged in Gospel preaching and the cure of souls.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE SENIOR COLLEGE

(Memorial 139)

Since it is advisable that there be many well-trained church workers besides those in the ministry or teaching professions; and

Since future pastors ought not to be trained in monastical fashion, nor as a special class, but as a portion of the universal priesthood; and

Since transfer from other institutions to ours ought to be made as easy as possible to facilitate the gaining of students and to guard against the dangers of inbreeding; and

Since many members of Synod believe the pre-seminary training ought to be not specialized, but of a general and varied nature fitting all Christians for intensive work in the Kingdom;

Therefore, Synod is hereby petitioned to adopt the following resolutions to guide the Board of Higher Education:

1. That the senior college be coeducational.
2. That it be located near a State university for the sake of added facilities and courses.
3. That all students be required to major or at least minor in Christianity, to the extent possible under a system of accreditation.
4. That our system of religious courses be most thoroughly revised and expanded, so that religion becomes truly the first concern of the curriculum, of the extracurricular training, and of the personal lives.
5. That practical experience in church work and soul winning be required in connection with the religious curriculum, so that theory and practice may join.
6. That for this purpose the college be located near a large population.
7. That the pattern of Bible institutes be drawn upon for the best in training for practical church work.
8. That the Walther League be encouraged to make systematic efforts at recruiting our young people for such education and for full-time church work.
9. That no attempt be made to limit "production" of church workers for fear of "oversupply," lest we may be limiting the

blessings of God; that rather an amount of self-support work be encouraged at the college and seminaries to ease the economic burden for the students; that such work be sought for the students along lines of independent professions (e. g., a student works odd hours for the tailor and learns tailoring; barbering; cabinet making; etc.); that the end purpose be to produce church workers capable of self-support, who in times of depression can work for God while earning their own living, imitating the training, practice, and example of the Apostle Paul, Acts 20:34f.

ACTION

MARTIN P. SIMON

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The following resolution was passed at the Centennial Convention in 1947: "That Synod establish a Senior College * as an additional unit in the professional training of ministerial students" (*Proceedings*, 1947, page 200); and

WHEREAS, During the past triennium the continued study of this matter has convinced our Board for Higher Education more firmly than ever that the action taken in 1947 was both wise and necessary; and

WHEREAS, The opportunity granted our future pastors to attain greater spiritual maturity and broader cultural background at the Senior College will condition them more adequately for entrance into our theological seminary at St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, "The longer our Church works in the American scene, the more necessary it becomes for us to approach the national educational pattern which influences the American public, so that our workers will be well equipped to understand the environment in which they do their work and that they will be qualified to lead the majority of the parishioners who are in their charge" (Report of Board for Higher Education, page 216); and

WHEREAS, The Senior College would reduce the enrollment at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis by providing for the transfer of one year of studies from the present seminary course, thereby easing for the time being the overcrowded conditions at our seminary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we proceed to carry out our resolutions of 1947 to establish a Senior College in accordance with the proposals submitted to us at this time by our Board for Higher Education; and be it further

* Definition of Senior College: "The term *Senior College* is understood to designate the academic level of the Junior and Senior years of the standard American college." — *Proceedings*, 1947, page 200.

Resolved, That the final decision on the location of the Senior College be made by the *Praesidium* of Synod; the Board of Directors; the Board for Higher Education; the District Presidents; and lay delegates — one from each District, to be appointed by the respective District President. The individuals comprising the membership of each of the above groups shall each be entitled to a vote, and the decision shall be based upon a majority vote;

That the Advisory Committee of the Board for Higher Education, consisting of the presidents of Synod's educational institutions, shall serve in an advisory capacity without vote;

That announcement of the final decision on location shall be made at some time prior to the general solicitation of funds for the establishment of the college;

That the Board for Higher Education be directed and authorized:

a. To receive and examine all data and suggestions which individuals or groups may wish to bring to Synod's attention in this connection;

b. To prepare recommendations and relevant data for the consideration of the group named in paragraph 1 of these recommendations;

and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of \$2,750,000 be considered the approximate maximum amount (not including the possible cost of land) to be expended in the physical construction of the Senior College; and be it finally

Resolved, That implementation be given the previous resolution by accepting the following enabling resolution:

a. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education whatever authority is required to execute the Senior College plan or any sections of it which are approved by the convention;

b. That Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education authority to complete the adjustments which are required to integrate and articulate the preparatory system of colleges and the theological seminaries into the extended system of ministerial training which is automatically authorized in Section "A" of this resolution;

c. That Synod's Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference be directed and authorized to make available the funds required to execute these resolutions;

d. That in any and all actions which the Board for Higher Education undertakes in carrying out these resolutions, the legal status of the Board of Directors, as defined in Section 2.75 of the *Handbook*, shall in no way be abridged.

Section C. Recommendations on Current Requests from Institutions and on the "Building for Tomorrow" Program

In Section 6.147 of the official *Handbook*, Synod makes the following requirements:

"The Board of Control, in the month of January preceding each triennial convention of Synod, shall submit to the Board for Higher Education recommendations for major repairs, capital improvements, and expansion of the physical plant and equipment and the requirements and program for improvement and expansion of its educational facilities for the succeeding triennium. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education, after consultation with the Board of Directors, shall submit the same, with its recommendations, to the President of Synod for action at the triennial convention."

In accordance with this directive the Board for Higher Education is making available its recommendations on the requests which it has received from the institutions.

Upon examination of these requests it was found that some of the items would properly classify as repairs. It was found further that some of the indicated needs are so urgent that they should receive immediate attention if they are to effect the savings which become possible by adopting them. Accordingly the Board for Higher Education has broken down these requests into the columns indicated below.

A word of explanation with regard to the column headed "Reorganization Costs" will clarify the Board's intention with regard to this column. We have listed here the specific costs which will be caused if Synod adopts the reorganization plans which are detailed in Section A of our report. The introduction of the pre-teacher training courses and the requirements for additional space at St. Louis and at River Forest will, we believe, involve the costs indicated in this particular column. In order to keep all of these financial recommendations in one section, the column has been added to the requests under Section 6.147.

"BUILDING FOR TOMORROW" COLLECTION

As is well known, the "Building for Tomorrow" collection approximated \$1,300,000. This sum was insufficient to meet the needs which were urgent already in 1947, when Synod approved a series of requests selected from a total of more than \$5,000,000 which the institutions had originally requested. This situation leaves some of our colleges and seminaries without facilities which are absolutely necessary and which have been needed for a period of years. The constituencies of these particular institutions have participated in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection and should

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Approved Building and Grounds	Approved Equipment	Deferred	Declined	Repairs	Minor Items Immediately Urgent	Reorganization Costs
Austin							
Service Building	\$ 150,000						
Bronxville 1							
Equip. Library		15,000		9,425			
Sprinkler				7,500			
Extend Road	7,500			8,000			
Fence							
Drainage	3,000						
Alter Classrooms	7,000			12,000			
Faculty Garages							
Convert to Oil				12,000		10,500	
Rewire Building					1,200		
Duplex					400		
Gym							
Lights, Faculty Row					2,500		
Repair Gym Floor	2,000				1,200		
Repair Sidewalk					7,500		
Decorate Administration Building					2,500		
Celotex Arcades					2,000		
Decorate Bohm Hall					4,080		
Doors, Bohm Hall					3,400		
Celotex and Tile					2,000		
Decorate Sieker					3,800		
Floors, Sieker					2,400		
Corridors, Sieker					4,400		
Faculty Housing					1,500		
Roofs							
Walls and Coping							

SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

	1 Approved Building and Grounds	2 Approved Equipment	3 Deferred	4 Declined	5 Repairs	6 Minor Items Immediately Urgent	7 Reorgani- zation Costs
Concordia							
Dormitory	275,000						
Edmonton							
Expansion Program (Ad. Dorm. Gym Expan.)	175,000 ⁴						
Fort Wayne							
Administration and Library	250,000						
Auditorium			100,000				
Pres. House (Assistance)						3,000	
Hospital	16,000						
Acoustic					13,840		
Drainage	6,000					12,610	
Convert to Oil							
Music Equipment and Practice							10,000
Milwaukee							
Dormitory	375,000						
Administration	100,000						
Music and Auditorium							
Quarters for Help	50,000		200,000				
Reconstruct Old Laboratory					10,000	82,230	
New Boilers							
Oakland							
Repair and Improvement							
Emergency Repair					2,625		
Music Equipment and Girls' Dorm.						3622	

SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

	1 Approved Building and Grounds	2 Approved Equipment	3 Deferred	4 Declined	5 Repairs	6 Minor Items Immediately Urgent	7 Reorgani- zation Costs
Portland							
Service Building	65,000						
River Forest							
Equip. Music Bldg. (Addl. Funds)		25,000					
Music Classrooms	75,000						
Equipment for Above		3,500					
Women's Dormitory	325,000		350,000				
Auditorium					50,000		
Remodel Old Music Bldg.	25,000						
Remodel Dormitories							
St. Louis							
Dormitory	294,000						
Administration Building				495,000			
Mission House			200,000			26,000	200,000
Convert to Oil		25,000					
Grad. School and Dept. of Missions							
Organ							
St. Paul 5							
Remodel Old Main	50,000						10,000
Music Equipment and Practice							
Seward							
Grade Athletic Field	18,000						
Weller Hall, Classrooms	60,000						
Founders' Hall	14,000						
Nebraska Hall, Practice Rooms	10,500						
Becker Hall	25,550						

	1 Approved Building and Grounds	2 Approved Equipment	3 Deferred	4 Declined	5 Repairs	6 Minor Items Immediately Urgent	7 Reorgani- zation Costs
Miessler Hall Addition	45,000						
Jesse Hall	15,200						
Physical Education (Women)			75,000				
Women's Dormitory	132,000						
Repair Shop and Garage	11,480			7,500	2,500		
Curbs and Drives							
Pianos		10,000	7,000 ³				
Science Equipment		7,500					
Library Equipment		18,500					
Tuckpointing					12,800		
Sewer Connections					1,600		
Electronic Organ		3,000					
Springfield							
Administration-Library Building	250,000						
Winfield							
Remodel Baden Hall							
Dormitory (Women)			145,000				
Totals	90,000						
	\$2,922,230	\$107,500	\$1,077,000	\$551,425	\$133,745	\$134,702	\$270,000

¹ The Bronxville request included an item of \$20,000 for a faculty residence. Since Synod has been following a policy of amortizing the cost of such housing, the item does not classify under these requests for cash appropriations. We recommend reference to the Board of Directors for appropriate action.

² We are informed that the item of \$362 requested by Oakland for emergency repairs has been processed by the Board of Directors.

³ Of the \$17,000 originally requested by Seward for pianos, \$7,000 is included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection and is allocated to them.

⁴ This is an estimate. The actual amount required will depend on the outcome of local collections which are in progress at this writing.

⁵ This institution also renews requests for projects which were approved by the 1947 convention and which were later included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, but which could not be approved at this time because the funds obtained were insufficient for the purposes.

be entitled to some allocation from the total fund which has been accumulated.

However, the absolute needs of the seminaries and the teacher training colleges have completely absorbed the part of the collection which has been received to date. In order to carry out the resolutions of the 1947 convention, and in order to prevent a very extensive backlog of real needs from overwhelming Synod at some later date, the Board for Higher Education urgently recommends that the remaining "Building for Tomorrow" needs be met and that the necessary funds be included in the one large collection which is recommended in Section D of the Board's current report.

We estimate that a total of \$500,000 will completely cover the remaining grants which were made by the 1947 convention. If, however, the institutions were to wait until these funds can be collected, then the needs already recognized and the grants made by the 1947 convention could not be applied for still another four years. On the basis of a careful resurvey of the entire situation, the Board for Higher Education is convinced of both the moral obligation and of the educational necessity involved, and it *recommends*, therefore,

That a sum up to \$500,000 be made available for immediate allocation for these purposes; and the Board *recommends* further,

That this sum be advanced from the current reserve of Synod; and we *recommend* further,

That the first receipts of any educational collection during the next triennium be assigned for repayment of any sums advanced; and we *recommend finally*,

That any educational projects involved shall be authorized by the Board of Directors only upon the expressed approval of the Board for Higher Education.

ACTION

The above schedule on Current Requests from Institutions is given as revised by Committee 1, upon whose recommendation Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

Resolution 25

WHEREAS, Section 6.147 of the synodical *Handbook* provides that after consultation with the Board of Directors, the Board for Higher Education is held "to present its recommendations" (for major repairs, capital improvements, and expansion of the physical plant and equipment, and the requirements and program for improvement and expansion of its educational facilities for the succeeding triennium) "to the President of Synod for action at the triennial convention"; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has carried out its assigned task with diligence and discretion, as is evidenced by the fact that requests totaling \$1,077,000 were deferred and other requests totaling \$551,425 were declined; and

WHEREAS, Avoiding a future increase of the mounting backlog in our construction program is obviously necessary and constitutes also good stewardship; and

WHEREAS, Many of the recommendations presented at this time by our Board for Higher Education include items which were formally acknowledged as essential in 1947 and even earlier; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend for adoption the sum of \$3,164,432 to undertake and complete the program which is divided as follows (refer to pages 243—246):

1. Approved Building and Ground (Col. 1)	\$2,922,230.00
2. Approved Equipment (Col. 2)	107,500.00
3. Minor Items Immediately Urgent (Col. 6)	134,702.00

Total Requested \$3,164,432.00

NOTE.—Col. 7, Reorganization Costs, \$270,000, was adopted under Section A, Resolution 2 of Committee 1.

NEED FOR FUNDS VOTED BUT NOT COLLECTED

As to the uncompleted "Building for Tomorrow Collection," Committee 1 brought in a resolution, which was adopted in the following form:

Resolution 5

WHEREAS, The "Building for Tomorrow" collection failed by approximately \$700,000 of attaining the projected goal of \$2,050,000; and

WHEREAS, All the available funds have been tentatively allocated by Synod's Board of Directors to three of our terminal institutions, which were confronted with a situation that assumed the aspect of crisis; and

WHEREAS, Five of our preparatory schools had to be denied the funds which were contemplated for them in the "Building for Tomorrow" effort; and

WHEREAS, This situation, if permitted to remain uncorrected, will increase the extensive backlog of real needs which may overwhelm Synod at some later date; and

WHEREAS, The "Reorganization Program" urged by Synod's Board for Higher Education could not be carried through effectively if some parts of the construction program which had been

included in the "Building for Tomorrow" effort were deferred or canceled; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sums necessary for the completion of this program be made available for immediate allocation for these purposes.

"BUILDING FOR TOMORROW"

As to the completion of the "Building for Tomorrow Collection," Committee 11 brought in the following recommendation, which was adopted:

Resolution 2

Overture 148, Section "C," p. 247, asking for an enabling resolution empowering the Board of Directors of Synod to complete the urgently required work, formerly scheduled as part of the "Building for Tomorrow" program, was referred to your Committee.

Your Committee recommends the following:

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has very urgent work to be done in our colleges and seminaries; and

WHEREAS, This work was previously approved and was to be paid for out of the "Building for Tomorrow" effort; and

WHEREAS, At least \$500,000 were needed in order to complete this work; and

WHEREAS, These \$500,000 were not made available through the "Building for Tomorrow" offering; and

WHEREAS, The cost of building and construction has risen considerably and may rise still more before these plans can be carried out; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be empowered to borrow up to \$750,000 to carry out the provisions of the "Building for Tomorrow" program; and be it further

Resolved, That By-Laws 2.79i be suspended in this instance in order to carry out these provisions; and be it further

Resolved, That the first receipts of any educational collection during the next triennium be assigned for repayment of this sum.

Section D. A Proposed Schedule for Reorganization, Fund-Raising, and the Establishment of a Senior College

The Board for Higher Education is profoundly convinced that our Church is face to face with a genuine crisis in its program of ministerial and teacher training.

During the past two decades we have permitted a mounting accumulation of unmet needs. We are faced today, therefore, with a combination of this accumulated financial backlog, with the

immediate expansion program to meet our current shortages and our future volume requirements for trained workers, and with the synodical resolution calling for the achievement of higher standards of ministerial training through the addition of a senior college.

Your Board for Higher Education sees no alternative to an immediate and determined effort to solve this combination of crucial problems, since our failure to do so will inevitably, as far as human beings can see, have a tragic effect on every existing and future undertaking of our Synod.

The Board's report presents a detailed analysis of our present situation and proposes an adequate solution. The following pertinent factors which summarize the extremely complex and inter-related considerations developed in the Board's extensive report deserve careful appraisal:

1. Every phase of our work as individual congregations and as a Synod depends, under God, on an adequate supply of properly trained workers.
2. We have already passed the 250 mark in ministerial vacancies in our regular North American parishes. The work of our parochial schools is handicapped by a similar shortage.
3. To meet today's demand for teachers and the ministerial needs indicated for 1958 to 1964, we must initiate some adjustments of our training system *now*.
4. The exhaustive statistical studies of the Board's current report indicate that if our Synod maintains the *same rate* of growth which it has enjoyed since 1930, our present educational facilities are hopelessly inadequate for our requirements *after* 1964.
5. We can no longer delay the *planning* of expanded educational facilities, because the practical effects of a program which will achieve increased volume become available to us *ten years after* the fund-raising and the adjustments involved have been completed.
6. The only adjustments which can be undertaken without further synodical authorization have already been completed:
 - a. The entire high school department at River Forest has been eliminated in order to double the *college* capacity of the institution.
 - b. The high school departments of all preparatory institutions have been opened to teacher training students.
 - c. The preparatory school at Winfield, Kans., has been authorized to operate a teacher training department for women.

7. The current report proposes additional reorganization within the existing system by providing for:
 - a. Some expansion of the capacity at River Forest (from 500 to 600).
 - b. Opening four additional preparatory institutions for pre-teacher training work (Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Oakland, Portland).
 - c. Providing additional capacity at St. Louis through the removal of one year from the current program and through the establishment of some additional, off-campus facilities for the Department of Missions and the Graduate School.
 - d. Eliminating the high school and establishing a two-year junior college (Fort Wayne) to produce additional ministerial candidates and to test the possibility of using the Lutheran high schools as a substitute for synodical high schools.
 - e. Experimenting with a four-year junior college at, possibly, several locations to see whether that plan can be made to contribute a larger volume of ministerial candidates without requiring Synod to expand the preparatory system.
8. The current report contains the specific detail and the recommendations which Synod ordered prepared on the senior college and which the Centennial Convention resolved to establish.
9. To carry out this program successfully will inevitably make it necessary for Synod to meet the often-postponed problem of putting our currently declining educational properties into sound condition, to take action on the backlog of genuine needs which has accumulated from a series of unmet requests in the past, and to provide for the expansion required by the addition of a senior college. The financial implications of our situation are correctly reflected in the following:
 - a. Required to complete the education section of the "Building for Tomorrow" collection (the projects approved by the Centennial Convention), approximately \$ 500,000
 - b. Required to meet the college and seminary requests now pending before the 1950 convention (excluding the column headed "Minor Items, Immediately Urgent" in Section C), approximately 2,750,000

- c. Required to cover the costs of the reorganization recommended in the Board's current proposals (column headed "Reorganization Costs," Section C), approximately 270,000
 - d. Required to cover the costs of building the senior college, approximately 2,500,000
- \$6,020,000

10. According to synodical resolution no educational construction (except faculty housing) may be undertaken unless all funds required are available in cash.

Because the Board for Higher Education believes that the facts analyzed in its current report demonstrate the imperative necessity for immediate and decisive synodical action in the field of ministerial and teacher training, and

Because the Board for Higher Education is convinced that a problem of this magnitude cannot be solved by a program involving a series of fund-raising efforts to cover the individual items involved, therefore the Board for Higher Education recommends

1. That the major emphasis in the 1950—1953 triennium be placed on providing the means to secure increased production of professional workers and higher standards of ministerial training.
2. That the total program of financing and meeting the accumulated needs of Synod's educational institutions, of reorganizing the system to produce greater volume, and of raising the standards by establishing a senior college be undertaken and completed, God willing, in two sections extending over the next six years.
 - a. Fund-raising and reorganization to be completed during the 1950—1953 triennium.
 - b. The organization, construction, and staffing of the senior college to be completed during the 1953—1956 triennium.
3. That preliminaries for the adjustments at Fort Wayne and at St. Louis be initiated by the Board for Higher Education as soon as feasible after this convention, so that the first phases of the new program may become effective in September, 1951. The remaining sections of reorganization are to be initiated in the sequence dictated by the practical circumstances involved and at the discretion of the Board for Higher Education.
4. That as soon as possible after this convention the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference arrange to organize

and lead a *ministerial training appeal* for \$6,000,000 and to prepare the necessary detailed and elaborate program to alert our Synod and to enlist every available support for a tremendous effort to meet the challenge presented; that this group be instructed to proceed with preliminary activities at a date sufficiently early to make possible the presentation of all details of the final plans at every District convention in 1952; and that the group be instructed, finally, to arrange to gather offerings in response to this appeal at such a time that the final announcement of the outcomes can be made no later than the meeting of the synodical convention of 1953.

5. That the enormity and the urgency of this entire undertaking be recognized by postponing any and all other Synod-wide, extra-budgetary fund-raising efforts or projects to a subsequent triennium in order that such synodical activities or the ministerial training appeal or both be not handicapped by the resultant competition for synodical interest.
6. That an advance fund, up to \$750,000, be made available to the Board for Higher Education and that the Board be authorized and directed to allocate the funds required to make the early stages of the reorganization program effective by September, 1951, and to complete the projects already approved by the 1947 convention (included in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, but not built because the collection did not achieve the goal set).
7. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed to proceed with the organization and the establishing of a senior college according to the following schedule:
 - a. The selection and, if possible, the acquisition of a site for the senior college shall be completed before the close of the calendar year 1953, if it is necessary to erect a new plant on acquired land. It is understood, of course, that the Board of Directors participates in procedures involving land and construction, in accordance with the provisions of *Handbook* Section 2.79.
 - b. The same schedule of action shall be attempted if the Board finds it possible to acquire, through purchase or other means, a complete educational plant which may require more or less of repairs, alterations, or additions. It is understood, of course, that the Board of Directors participates in such a procedure in accordance with the provisions of *Handbook* Section 2.79.

- c. Immediately after the selection of a site and when its acquisition is at least assured, a local Board of Control shall be appointed.
- d. If an existing educational plant is to be adapted to senior college use, every effort shall be made to have it in readiness for occupancy and use by August 1, 1954. If, on the other hand, a new plant is to be constructed, its erection shall be planned for completion and use by August 1, 1955.
- e. The election or appointment of administrative officers and the faculty should be timed in relation to the availability of the plant. In any event the procedure for election and appointment shall be initiated immediately after the appointment of the local Board of Control. It is understood that the beginning of the active duty of the administrative officers should be adjusted to circumstances and the needs of the institution.
- f. That Synod expect all students who would otherwise enter the seminary in St. Louis at the time when the senior college is prepared to begin its operations, to enter the senior college instead of the seminary.
- g. That Synod recognize that the introduction of the senior college will materially affect the operation of the seminary in St. Louis with the removal from it of one year of instruction. This change will raise problems of curriculum, faculty, and budget adjustments within the seminary. In large measure these problems can be anticipated only in their broadest features. It is recommended therefore that the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed, in conjunction with the seminary, to work out the necessary adjustments in a manner which will minimize confusion and inconvenience to the institution and to individuals. It is understood, of course, that the security of the call will not be qualified.
8. That the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, be authorized and directed to release the necessary funds to projects which were originally listed in the "Building for Tomorrow" collection, to reorganization projects, and to projects approved by this convention as a result of requests made under the provisions of *Handbook* Section 6.147. Such projects are to be undertaken only if, as, and when the necessary funds are available.

ACTION

Concerning Section "D," Committee 1 recommended certain changes in the proposed schedule in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 26

WHEREAS, The far-reaching reorganization and expansion program proposed by the Board for Higher Education makes it necessary in the interest of orderly procedure to project a proposed schedule of operations which indicates the order in which the various parts of the plans that have been adopted shall be carried out; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendations submitted to us by the Board for Higher Education (pages 252—254) with the following changes:

- a. Delete Paragraph 5, page 253.
- b. Delete Paragraph 6, page 253.
- c. In Section f (last line) strike the word "expect" and substitute the word "require."

NOTE. — The collection referred to in Paragraph 4 is included under the \$10,000,000 collection proposed in Memorial 804.

Section E. Integration of Lutheran High Schools

In its Centennial Convention, Synod adopted the following directive:

"That the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the possibility of developing a subsidy arrangement with the Lutheran high school for the production of acceptable candidates for matriculation at freshman college levels of our colleges at River Forest and Seward and to report its conclusions to the next convention of Synod." (Memorial 127—Resolution 7, *Official Proceedings*, 1947.)

Since their founding, our Lutheran high schools have been a recruitment source for students for our seminaries and teachers colleges. In connection with the suggested elimination of the high school departments of our teachers colleges, the Centennial Convention gave attention to the problem of recruiting more Lutheran high school students for professional service in the Church. It was felt that some kind of subsidy arrangement would be helpful in implementing this proposal. In recognition of the proposal to experiment with the elimination of the high school division at Fort Wayne, the Board's recommendation expands the application of such a plan to include students for the ministerial preparatory college at that location.

While a direct subsidy to Lutheran high schools in ratio to the number of professional students enrolled would be a simple plan,

the committee asked to study this directive also considered several other possibilities. These include:

1. A subsidy which would refund to the student the tuition he has paid to a Lutheran high school;
2. A refund to the student on the basis of his actual service to the Church;
3. Subsidizing a student while he is attending a Lutheran high school.

After careful consideration of these several plans the following procedure is recommended:

1. Any program of subsidy by Synod for the recruitment of acceptable students from Lutheran high schools for matriculation at the freshman college level in our synodically controlled institutions shall apply equally to ministerial and teacher candidates.
2. It is apparent that our preparatory schools are moving in the direction of general education rather than professional education during the high school years. Admission requirements to our colleges — ministerial and teacher — may therefore be expected to be based on competency in the areas of general education as specified by the respective State and regional accrediting agencies. In the case of ministerial students a prerequisite of two years of Latin and two years of German shall be included as part of the general education program.
3. Graduates of a Lutheran high school recommended by the high school faculty and accepted for admission in one of Synod's colleges shall be granted an annual scholarship in the amount of \$100. It shall be available to boys only and shall be paid directly to the college enrolling the student and shall be credited to the student's account. The annual scholarship payment shall extend for as many years as the student has paid tuition in a Lutheran high school. Graduation from a Lutheran high school shall not constitute a guarantee of automatic acceptance in a synodical college. The prevailing admission standards as well as capacity and quota considerations will apply.
4. Communities supporting Lutheran high schools contribute from one half to two thirds of the total operating cost of these schools. This is their contribution to "building the Kingdom through Christian education." The responsibility of providing sons and daughters for service in the Church is one which these congregations should also recognize and assume willingly. Therefore no subsidy from Synod shall be

claimed by a Lutheran high school for the preparation of acceptable candidates for admission at the freshman college level of our synodically controlled colleges.

5. A standard program for college entrance shall include besides courses in religion for each year enrolled —
 - 3 or 4 units of English
 - 3 units of social science
 - 2 units of mathematics (algebra, plane geometry)
 - 2 units of science
 - 1 unit of fine arts or practical arts
 - 1 unit of physical education and health
 - 2 units of foreign language (for ministerial students German or Latin)
 - 2 units of electives (for ministerial students German or Latin)

This standard program will meet entrance requirements for any college in the N. C. A.

6. Latin III, German III, and Greek shall be eliminated as required courses for matriculation at the freshman college level for ministerial candidates. These courses are too specialized and costly to be included in a defensible program of general education.

It should be remembered that the specialized pre-professional curricula which are now demanded at a synodical high school are really not justified by the educational philosophy of the Lutheran parochial high schools. Since these schools are and ought to be committed to a program of general education at the secondary level for all the youth of the Church, it would not be proper to demand that they provide specialties for the relatively few students whom they prepare for specific professions.

Most educators agree that specialization in languages at the expense of basic courses in science, mathematics, fine arts, and practical arts at the secondary level cannot be justified. Also for ministerial and teacher training students, the broader training offered by the general education subjects is essential as a basic background for the development of effective leadership. For this reason Synod ought not to require the Lutheran high schools to begin the specialty training of pre-ministerial students at the high school level. It is indicated, for the same reasons, that corresponding adjustments should eventually be made in the high school departments of all synodical colleges, since the college departments will be expanded to include senior college years and, therefore, an additional opportunity for language study.

The scholarship payments proposed in these recommendations are simple and direct. It is felt that such an arrangement should encourage a large number of competent students to enroll in our colleges after they have attended Lutheran high schools.

If this plan could be applied at all synodical colleges, a great saving would accrue to Synod because of the fact that Synod would no longer have the expense of training large numbers of students for one or two years and then losing them. The Board's studies show that over a period of ten years the average annual loss sustained when classes moved from the freshman to the sophomore year is 20%; from the sophomore to the junior year 15%; from the junior to the senior year 8%; and from the senior year to the freshman college year 30%. (These are not net decreases in class enrollments, since advanced standing registrations annually replace some of the losses.) Under the plan proposed here, Synod would pay only for those students who actually matriculate in the college department and would then pay only on a year-by-year basis for students who actually progress from class to class. Very considerable savings should result from such an arrangement.

This recommendation also has the advantage of avoiding every connotation of "indigency" with reference to the students who receive the refunds. There is no condition attached to the subsidy except that the student enroll in the professional college and that he make satisfactory academic, cultural, and spiritual progress to merit readmission annually at the next higher level.

The effect upon the enrollment of the Lutheran high schools should be quite satisfactory. It will be a distinct advantage for the student who has the ministerial or teaching profession in mind to enroll in a Lutheran high school rather than in a public high school. Although he could secure the same course content in a public high school, with the exception of the religion courses, it would be to the student's advantage to choose a Lutheran high school because he would receive no tuition grant at the synodical college if he is graduated from a secular high school. At the same time the high school has not postponed payment of the fees and is not placed in the embarrassing position of attempting to collect "back tuition" if the student finds it impossible to continue his enrollment as a pre-professional student.

Finally, the plan proposed is also entirely equitable, since it compensates approximately for tuition costs paid by the student while attending a Christian secondary school preparatory to entering the teaching or preaching ministry. Such costs are not incurred by those who attend public high schools; nor is any tuition paid in the synodical high schools.

Another important consideration, in the opinion of the Board, is the conviction that Lutheran high schools should remain locally controlled educational agencies. If Synod were to undertake some type of direct subsidy payment to the school, there would always be the possibility of requiring some degree of control. It appears wise to avoid this possibility entirely.

Equally hazardous would be any effort to entice the Lutheran high schools into continuing to maintain provisions for specialized training for ministerial or teacher training candidates by making subsidy payments available on the condition that language specialties be supplied. The preparation of a very small number of students for such highly specialized work is already resulting in a costly and inefficient program of education at those schools which maintain it. (At St. Louis Lutheran High School it costs \$218 per pupil per year to supply the required additional courses in third-year Latin, third-year German, and Greek. At Luther Institute in Chicago the cost of such service is \$188 per pupil per year. If this amount is added to the regular cost of providing required courses for high school graduation, the total per pupil cost for ministerial students in these schools exceeds \$400 per pupil per year.)

From a positive point of view it is important that this proposed program enables students to elect some work in the fine arts or in practical arts. Additional units of electives to meet requirements in English, or social studies, or mathematics, are also available. There is ample ground to believe that such additions would add balance and breadth to the training which is now being given to high school boys under present synodical requirements.

The Board for Higher Education recommends:

- a. That Synod approve this plan of Lutheran high school scholarships.
- b. That at this time the Board for Higher Education be authorized to make the necessary budget allowances to make the plan effective at Fort Wayne, River Forest, Seward, and the proposed senior college (or the St. Louis seminary), and to validate vouchers for payment directly to the school upon presentation of properly certified statements by the local administration.
- c. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish and approve any necessary curricular changes involved at the Fort Wayne Junior College.
- d. That this plan become effective on June 1, 1951, so that it may be applied to students entering the listed colleges in September, 1951.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod adopted the proposals of the Board for Higher Education in the following resolution:

Resolution 33

WHEREAS, Synod at its Centennial Convention directed the Board for Higher Education "to study the possibility of developing a subsidy arrangement with Lutheran high schools for the produc-

tion of acceptable candidates for matriculation at freshman college levels of our colleges at River Forest and Seward and to report its conclusions to the next convention of Synod." (Memorial 127, Resolution 7, *Proceedings*, 1947, page 254); and

WHEREAS, The experiment with the elimination of the high school division at Fort Wayne makes it necessary to expand the application of such a plan to include students for the ministerial preparatory college at that location; and

WHEREAS, After careful study of three possible plans, the Board for Higher Education has suggested a definite procedure in detail; therefore be it

Resolved, a. That Synod approve this plan (as detailed in six paragraphs on pages 256 and 257) of Lutheran high school scholarships.

b. That at this time the Board for Higher Education be authorized to make the necessary budget allowances to make the plan effective at Fort Wayne, River Forest, Seward, and the proposed senior college (or the St. Louis seminary), and to validate vouchers for payment directly to the school upon presentation of properly certified statements by the local administration.

c. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish and approve any necessary curricular changes involved at the Fort Wayne Junior College.

d. That this plan become effective on June 1, 1951, so that it may be applied to students entering the listed colleges in September, 1951.

Section F. Recommendations on Administrative Relations

Curriculum Development (Sections 6.07 c and 6.63)

Educators agree that sound principles of curriculum development require that curricula be developed by the faculties involved. In synodical institutions, Synod will wish to prescribe the objectives which are to be reached in a given institution and will then expect the faculty involved to develop appropriate curricula in cooperation with the Board for Higher Education. In actual practice this procedure has been followed, but the wording in some areas of the *Handbook* does not make this procedure entirely clear.

It would be wholesome also if conditions could be established under which the Board for Higher Education would be authorized, in the interim between Synods, to undertake necessary curriculum

changes. For example, questions relating to the reduction of requirements of foreign languages at the high school level or the introduction of public speaking into the curricula would be items of immediate concern in connection with the experimental approach involved in the recommendations on reorganization. Problems connected with the proposed accreditation at Seward would also be involved.

In the course of its experiences with the accreditation process at River Forest the Board was handicapped at times by the lack of a clear definition of its relation to the matter of curriculum, and it was embarrassed by the wording of those *Handbook* sections which seemed to indicate that curricula were imposed on faculties without their consent.

In order that these sections may correctly reflect that actual practice and the intent of Synod, the Board for Higher Education recommends that Section 6.07 c be deleted and that the following be substituted:

"6.07 c

"study the curricula in operation at each of the educational institutions of Synod to determine whether these are adequate to carry out the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; assure itself that the policies and standards pursued at the institution are in harmony with the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; direct the institution to take appropriate corrective measures where changes and improvements are necessary to bring the school into harmony with synodically prescribed objectives."

And we recommend further that Section 6.63 be deleted and that the following be substituted:

"6.63 Curricula

"The faculty of each educational institution shall construct curricula conforming to the synodically recognized and prescribed purposes of the institution. Upon approval by the respective Board of Control, they shall be submitted to the Board for Higher Education. After study and approval by this Board, the curricula shall be put into operation."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

Resolution 7

WHEREAS, At times experience has shown that the accreditation processes at our educational institutions have been handicapped by the lack of a clear definition of the relation of the Board for Higher Education to the matter of curriculum; and

WHEREAS, The wording of pertinent *Handbook* sections seemed

to indicate that curricula were imposed upon faculties without their consent; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.07 c be deleted and the following substituted:

"6.07 c

"study the curricula in operation at each of the educational institutions of Synod to determine whether these are adequate to carry out the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; assure itself that the policies and standards pursued at the institution are in harmony with the synodically prescribed purposes of the school; direct the institution to take appropriate corrective measures where changes and improvements are necessary to bring the school into harmony with synodically prescribed objectives." And be it further

Resolved, That Section 6.63 be deleted and that the following paragraph be substituted:

"6.63 Curricula

"The faculty of each educational institution shall construct curricula conforming to the synodically recognized and prescribed purposes of the institution. Upon approval by the respective Board of Control, they shall be submitted to the Board for Higher Education. After study and approval by this Board, the curricula shall be put into operation."

Handbook Section 6.11

Concurring in a request from the Board of Directors that the triennial convocation of all faculty members be deferred until some future date because the treasuries of Synod were low, the Board for Higher Education did not convene the synodical faculties during the year 1949. It is recognized that this action is not in accord with the provisions of *Handbook* Section 6.11; it was dictated, however, by financial considerations urged by the Board of Directors in conformity with its responsibility for a balanced budget and also by the fact that the very extensive preparations for reorganization and for the introduction of the senior college made it necessary to have more than the planned number of meetings with the Advisory Council (college presidents) and also with a national committee appointed by the President of Synod.

In view of the fact that prevailing conditions ought to dictate the time, the frequency, and the type of such meetings, your Board *recommends* that the following words be deleted from Section 6.11:

"during the year preceding the triennial convention of Synod";

Your Board *recommends* further that the following words be inserted in Section 6.11 in place of the deletion:

"when, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings."

The entire revised Section 6.11 would then read:

"6.11 Meetings with the Faculties

"The Board for Higher Education shall call a meeting of the faculties of Synod's educational institutions when, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings for the purpose of studying, co-ordinating, and improving the educational policies, standards, procedures, and curricula of Synod's educational institutions. No member of any faculty shall be excused except for valid reasons. The cost of such meeting, including expenses for travel, room, and board incurred by each person attending in an official capacity, shall be paid by Synod."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 8

WHEREAS, It is considered desirable that the Board for Higher Education be granted a certain flexibility in calling meetings with the faculties; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following words be deleted from Section 6.11:

"during the year preceding the triennial convention of Synod"; and be it further

Resolved, That the following words be inserted in Section 6.11 in place of the deletion:

"when, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings."

The entire revised Section 6.11 would then read:

"6.11 Meetings with the Faculties

"The Board for Higher Education shall call a meeting of the faculties of Synod's educational institutions when, in its judgment, the welfare of Synod's educational work requires such meetings for the purpose of studying, co-ordinating, and improving the educational policies, standards, procedures, and curricula of Synod's educational institutions. No member of any faculty shall be excused except for valid reasons. The cost of such meeting, including expenses for travel, room, and board incurred by each person attending in an official capacity, shall be paid by Synod."

Handbook Section 6.13 (New)

There are occasions on which the best interest of our educational work requires conferences of regional faculties or of departments or of administrators in Synod's colleges. It would be advantageous to Synod, for example, if authorization were available to convene the faculties of the teachers' colleges, or the faculties of the preparatory institutions, or the faculties of the two theological seminaries. Whenever all the members of Synod's faculties con-

vene (as provided in 6.11) in a single location, it is difficult to effectively meet the real variety of needs and interests which are represented.

At other times it would be wholesome and efficient if authorization were available to convene deans, or registrars, or business managers, or teachers of music, or other special groups involved in specific problems, on a regional or national basis.

Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* the insertion of a new paragraph into the *Handbook*, to be numbered 6.13 and to read:

"6.13 Other Meetings

"The Board for Higher Education shall be authorized to convene selected faculties or faculty members or administrators or other educational personnel for conferences which are in the mutual interest of the educational program of Synod and the individual colleges and seminaries. Funds for such purposes shall be included as estimates in the annual budget proposed for administrative purposes by the Board for Higher Education and subject to authorization by the Fiscal Conference."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 9

WHEREAS, Occasions arise when the best interests of our educational work require conferences of regional faculties or of departments or of administrators in Synod's colleges; and

WHEREAS, At other times it would be wholesome and efficient if authorization were available to convene deans or registrars or business managers, or teachers of music, or other special groups involved in specific problems, on a regional or national basis; therefore be it

Resolved, To insert the following new section into the synodical *Handbook*:

"6.13 Other Meetings

"The Board for Higher Education shall be authorized to convene selected faculties or faculty members or administrators or other educational personnel for conferences which are in the mutual interest of the educational program of Synod and the individual colleges and seminaries. Funds for such purposes shall be included as estimates in the annual budget proposed for administrative purposes by the Board for Higher Education and subject to authorization by the Fiscal Conference."

Handbook Section 6.37

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* that in Section 6.37, Paragraph a, the following words be added after the last sentence in the present section:

"All matters which according to synodical regulations require the attention of any other agency or officers of Synod shall be transmitted to the Board for Higher Education, which Board shall, when necessary, undertake the proper reference of items which Synod has assigned to the responsibility of other boards or officers of Synod."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 10

WHEREAS, The line of communication to be followed by the Board of Control of our various educational institutions in dealing with other synodical agencies should be clearly defined; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following words be added to Section 6.37 a:

"All matters which according to synodical regulations require the attention of any board, agency, or officer of Synod shall be submitted to the Board for Higher Education for reference to the appropriate board, agency, or officer."

Handbook Section 6.39

This is a key section singled out by the examiner as conveying an impression which is contradictory to the principle of unit control, and therefore to Section 6.91, which is considered to be in accord with "the best American practice."

The difficulty arises from the fact that the Board of Control seems to be responsible for the same areas which are assigned to the President's responsibility in Section 6.91 and from the further fact that the local Board of Control seems to be directly responsible to two other synodical boards.

Ultimate responsibility does rest, and should continue to be vested, in the Board of Control, but clarity requires a statement that the responsibility is to be discharged (as is now the case) through the executive officer (not always personally) of the Board and the institution.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends*, therefore, the following changes in Section 6.39:

In Section 6.39 a, line 2, that the word "prescribed" be deleted and the word "approved" be substituted.

In Section 6.39 b, that in lines 1 and 2 the following words be deleted "to the Board of Directors of Synod."

In Section 6.39 d, that in lines 4 and 5 of the paragraph the following words be deleted: "The Board of Directors of Synod in conjunction with."

In Section 6.39 f, that the entire Paragraph f be deleted for the reason that this section contradicts the budgetary control section and also contradicts, in part, Section 6.147. We note

also that the first sentence in the present Section f repeats the directive given in Section b of this same section.

And, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* finally:

That the deleted Paragraph f be replaced by a new Paragraph f with the following wording:

"The Board of Control shall discharge its responsibility through its executive officer, cf. 6.31."

so that the revised sections of 6.39 will read:

"6.39 General Functions and Duties

- "a. The Board of Control shall carry out the educational program and the curriculum approved by the Board for Higher Education for the respective institution; and in order to make certain that the work of the institution is carried on effectively and in the spirit of, and in accordance with, the theological and academic standards of Synod, it shall require regular reports from the President of the institution, or make personal visits, or both.
- "b. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the condition of the physical property of its respective institution and shall operate, manage, control, and supervise the property, grounds, buildings, and equipment, and maintain the same in good repair and efficiency.
- "c. No change.
- "d. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the efficient business administration of its respective institution, in accordance with such methods of accounting as may be prescribed by the Board for Higher Education.
- "e. No change.
- "f. The Board of Control shall discharge its responsibility through its executive officer, cf. 6.31."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 11

WHEREAS, The accreditation of some of our synodical institutions is made unnecessarily difficult because Section 6.39 as now written creates an *impression* which is contrary to the principle of unit control, which is considered to be in accord with "the best American practice"; therefore be it

Resolved, That Paragraph 6.39 be made to read as follows:

- "a. The Board of Control shall carry out the educational program and the curriculum approved by the Board for Higher Education for the respective institution; and in order to make certain that the work of the institution is carried on effectively and in the spirit of, and in accordance with, the theological and academic standards of Synod, it shall require regular reports from the President of the institution, or make personal visits, or both.

- "b. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the condition of the physical property of its respective institution and shall operate, manage, control, and supervise the property, grounds, buildings, and equipment, and maintain the same in good repair and efficiency. It shall submit reports regarding property and maintenance at regular intervals, or upon request, to the Board for Higher Education for reference to the Board of Directors as custodians of Synod's property.
- "c. Remains unchanged.
- "d. The Board of Control shall be responsible for the efficient business administration of its respective institution, in accordance with such methods of accounting as may be prescribed by the Board for Higher Education in consultation with the Board of Directors.
- "e. Remains unchanged.
- "f. The Board of Control shall discharge its responsibility through its executive officer; cf. 6.31."

Handbook Section 6.51

The Centennial Convention authorized the introduction of a ranking system in the synodical faculties at the preparatory institutions and at the teachers' colleges. Present indications are that when there has been an opportunity for the change to become fully effective, some very real benefits will result. According to the schedule set by the convention, the last of the authorized ranks, full professors, became effective on February 1, 1950.

While it is true that there has been some disappointment connected with the establishment of the full series of ranks (because the introduction of full professorships into an existing situation must, admittedly, involve some inequities), the values inherent in the opportunity to secure and to train instructors, under the appointment system, have been enthusiastically acknowledged and endorsed by many of our college presidents. Under this system, Synod now has the means of selecting and training promising material and to either advance such teaching personnel gradually or to decline reappointments as the conditions may warrant.

Although it is well known that the standard ranking arrangement in the American college system involves four ranks, the Board for Higher Education included only three ranks in its original recommendations on this subject, because it was felt that for our junior colleges and high schools the application of all four ranks would be somewhat cumbersome and pretentious.

A careful study of our experience relating to this problem indicates three primary reasons for making an adjusting recommendation at this time:

1. Under the present system of three ranks there is no opportunity to recognize the satisfactory work which may be

done by an instructor unless the instructor can be given a call to a permanent position (from instructor directly to associate professor). This is not always desirable after only two, or four, or six years of moderately successful experience.

2. It should be recognized that we already have two senior colleges (River Forest and Seward) and that the introduction of a senior college for ministerial training is now proposed. In the senior colleges, provision for four ranks would be the normal arrangement.
3. It is apparent that in the larger faculties at all our institutions a better faculty balance could be achieved if there were four ranks instead of three. Some of the accreditation examiners have pointed out this possibility and have also recommended that we take advantage of the benefits which could be achieved by the addition of the assistant professor ranks, since it would offer better prospects of keeping good instructors for longer periods.

Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* that the words "except the theological seminaries," be inserted after the word "Synod" in line 2 of Section 6.51.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the words "four ranks" in line 5 be deleted and the words "five classifications" be substituted.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the designation "assistants" in Paragraph a be deleted and that the term *Student Assistants* be inserted as the title of Paragraph a.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that no faculty "rank" be attached to the classification "Student Assistant."

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the following insertion be made after the word "seminaries" in the fifth from the last line of Section 6.51, Paragraph b: "Instructors may be advanced to the rank of assistant professor by the local Board of Control, with the consent of the Board for Higher Education, without extending a call."

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the words "or assistant professor" be added at the end of Paragraph b, Section 6.51.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the present Paragraph c of 6.51 be designated as Paragraph d.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the present Paragraph d of 6.51 be designated as Paragraph e.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* finally that the following wording be approved as a new section, to be known as Paragraph c of Section 6.51:

"6.51 c Assistant Professors

This classification shall be related to the faculty and to the administration of the institution in a manner identical with the

relationship established for instructors, except in the following matters:

- "1. The tenure of an appointment to an assistant professorship shall be four years.
- "2. Separate salary schedules shall apply to assistant professors.
- "3. If there is no intent to renew the appointment, notice of the fact shall be conveyed to the personnel involved no later than one year prior to the date of termination of the current appointment.
- "4. Assistant professors may transfer to other synodical institutions on the basis of appointments made by the Board of Control of the college or seminary involved."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 23

WHEREAS, Synod has authorized the introduction of a ranking system in the synodical faculties at the preparatory institutions and at the teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, Our Board for Higher Education has concerned itself with the study of the ranking system with the view to noting necessary adjustments; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of Synod's Board for Higher Education some adjustments, such as the establishing of the rank of assistant professors, be established; therefore be it

Resolved, That the present *Handbook* Section 6.51 be repealed; and be it further

Resolved, That *Handbook* Section 6.51 read as follows:

"6.51 Members of Teaching Staff

"The teaching staff of each educational institution of Synod, except the theological seminaries, shall be composed of all those administrative officials and teachers who are called by the electors or who are appointed by the Board of Control. Five classifications shall receive official recognition.

"a. *Student Assistants*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control upon recommendation by the President of the institution and shall be recruited primarily from the ranks of the undergraduate and graduate students of the seminaries and the teachers' colleges. The original appointment shall be for one year and may be renewed by the Board of Control for a second year. Extension of the appointment beyond two years shall require the consent of the Board for Higher Education.

"b. *Instructors*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control upon recommendation by the President of the institution. Such appointment shall be for two-year terms and may be renewed in the manner prescribed for the original appointment. If reappointment is not contemplated,

Boards of Control shall so notify instructors six months prior to expiration of the current appointment and upon their request file the name of such instructors with the Board for Higher Education for listing on the Board's roster of available instructors. Upon completion of satisfactory teaching experience as well as adjustment of any requisite academic, professional, ministerial, or parish school work, instructors shall be eligible for calls to associate professorships or professorships in any of Synod's preparatory colleges, teachers' colleges, or theological seminaries. Instructors may be advanced to the rank of assistant professors by the local Board of Control with the consent of the Board for Higher Education without a call. Business managers, assistant librarians, physical education directors, athletic coaches, or other permanent staff personnel, not requiring theological training or ministerial experience may hold the rank of instructor or assistant professor.

"c. *Assistant Professors*: This classification shall be related to the faculty and to the administration of the institution in a manner identical with the relationship established for instructors, except in the following matters:

"1. The tenure of an appointment to an assistant professorship shall be four years.

"2. Separate salary schedules shall apply to assistant professors.

"3. If there is no intent to renew the appointment, notice of the fact shall be conveyed to the personnel involved no later than one year prior to the date of termination of the current appointment.

"d. *Associate Professors*: They shall be nominated, elected, and called in accordance with the synodical regulations governing the nomination, the election, and the eligibility of professors. The position of associate professor shall involve permanent tenure, terminable under conditions identical with those governing the tenure of professors. Associate professors shall be related to the administration of the institution in a manner identical with the relationship established for professors, except in matters of salary. Associate professors may be advanced to the rank of professors by the local Board of Control with the consent of the Board for Higher Education without a new call.

"e. *Professors*: They shall be nominated, elected, and called primarily from the ranks of associate professors in accordance with the synodical regulations governing nomination, election, and calling of professors. This position involves permanent tenure and increased salary."

Handbook Section 6.52 (New)

When the recommendations on faculty ranking were conveyed to the Centennial Convention, the Board for Higher Education indicated that the system commonly used at liberal arts colleges would not be entirely suitable for our theological seminaries.

Accordingly, at the directive of Synod the ranking provisions approved by the Centennial Convention were applied only to the faculties of all preparatory schools and teachers' colleges. The 1947 resolutions also direct the Board "to study the possibilities of applying similar arrangements to the faculties of the seminaries and to report its findings and recommendations to the next convention of Synod."

The Board, herewith, conveys its findings. A study of the seminary procedures shows that these schools cannot be best served by a system which is entirely rigid insofar as it recognizes only the type of teaching position which involves permanent tenure. A fundamental requirement for effective operation is some degree of flexibility in the system of securing instructional services. Such flexibility is needed because fluctuations in enrollment may require temporary staff adjustments; particular needs may be better served by the appointment of special lecturers; in some cases training men for our faculties requires an opportunity to observe such personnel in an actual teaching situation prior to assigning full-time or life-time positions; and, finally, experience shows that from time to time temporary services are required by the various professional schools (missions, clinical training, etc.) that are a part of seminary operation. We think, for example, of the possibility of bringing in a series of successful parish ministers to lecture on today's problems and techniques in courses in pastoral theology, or of the Bible workshop recently given for graduate students by Pastor O. E. Feucht, or of Pastor Wm. H. Hillmer's course in evangelism, or of other practical and theoretical contributions which needs and circumstances may suggest.

The professional seminary also needs a different set of administrative officers than the average liberal arts college. We include, therefore, a listing of the recognized administrative positions. It should be understood, of course, that the listing is permissive and that it is not required by the proposed *Handbook* section that any or every listed position be filled.

The Board for Higher Education recommends that modified ranking provisions to apply to the theological seminaries be listed in the *Handbook* as Section 6.52. We recommend the following content for this section:

6.52 Members of Teaching Staff at Seminaries

"At the theological seminaries the teaching staff shall be composed of those administrative officials and teachers who are called by the electors or who are appointed by the Board of Control. Four classifications shall receive official recognition.

"a. *Fellows*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the President of the institution and shall be recruited primarily from the ranks of the

graduate students. The original appointment shall be for one year and may be renewed by the Board of Control for a second year. There shall be no additional appointments, beyond the second year, for fellows. Personnel in this classification shall be placed under the direct supervision of an individual professor and shall at the same time be enrolled as resident students in the graduate school. Personnel in this classification shall not participate in faculty meetings, nor shall such personnel hold any administrative office in the institution.

- "b. *Instructors*: They shall be appointed by the Board of Control. Such appointment shall be for two-year terms and may be renewed in the manner prescribed for the original appointment. Whenever an appointment to an instructorship is contemplated, the President of the institution shall make the recommendation to the Board of Control; however, at a time sufficiently prior to final notification of appointment, the names and qualifications of persons proposed for appointment to seminary instructorships shall be submitted to the entire membership of the electoral board, as constituted in *Handbook* Section 6.101, so that there will be an opportunity for such members to express any possible dissent. There shall be no restriction on the number of reappointments which may be offered to an instructor; however, if reappointment is not contemplated, the Board of Control shall so notify the instructor six months prior to the expiration of the current appointment. Instructors shall be held to attend regular faculty meetings as advisory members upon the call of the President. They shall not be entitled to vote.
- "c. *Special Lecturers*: They shall be appointed for specified series of lectures or as assistants in specified courses by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the President. The original appointment shall not exceed one semester in tenure and may be renewed only once. Extension of tenure beyond a total of two semesters shall require the prior consent of the Board for Higher Education. Special lecturers shall be ranked as visiting instructors and shall not, accordingly, participate in faculty meetings or in any administrative activity.
- "d. *Professors*: They shall be nominated, elected, and called in accordance with the synodical regulations governing nomination, election, and calling of professors as prescribed in Section E of the *Handbook*, under the title 'Elections.'
- "e. At the theological seminaries the following administrative positions may be created and filled by the local Board of Control with the prior consent of the Board for Higher Education: academic dean, dean of men, dean of the graduate school, dean of the school of missions, dean of correspondence school, registrar (if he functions as admissions officer), librarian, and placement officer. Appointments to these executive positions are to be made or terminated by the Board of Control upon recommendation of the President of the institution. Under ordinary circum-

stances all such administrative officers will also carry a partial teaching load. All these administrative offices at the theological seminaries are to be held only by called personnel, with the faculty rank of professor."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 24

WHEREAS, The introduction of a faculty ranking system until now applies only to our preparatory institutions and to our teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, The 1947 Convention directed the Board for Higher Education "to study the possibilities of applying similar arrangements to the faculties of the seminaries and to report its findings and recommendations to the next convention of Synod"; and

WHEREAS, A study of the seminary procedures shows that these schools cannot be best served by a system which is as rigid as the one obtaining for our preparatory institutions and teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, It appears that modified ranking provisions to apply only to the theological seminaries are advisable; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend a new section in the *Handbook*: Section 6.52 — Members of Teaching Staff at Seminaries; and be it further

Resolved, That the wording suggested by our Board for Higher Education (page 271 and page 272) be adopted with the following change:

In Paragraph "a. *Fellows*," line 7, strike the words "Personnel in this classification" and substitute "Each fellow."

Handbook Section 6.53

In order to adjust this section so that it will be entirely relevant to the provisions of revised Section 6.51, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That the words "and assistant professors" be inserted after the word "instructors" in line 7 of Section 6.53.

And we *recommend* further

That the entire last sentence of this section be deleted since such a reference in this section introduces an irrelevancy in this section and since this subject is adequately covered in the new Section 6.56.

And we *recommend* further

That the words "except Concordia Seminary, St. Louis," be deleted.

And we recommend finally

That, in order to clarify the position of instructors and assistant professors, who are classified as members of the teaching staff, but not, technically, as members of the "faculty," a situation which has caused some confusion in the administration of our institutions during the past triennium, the following words be added to Section 6.53 of synodical *Handbook*:

"In matters relating to doctrine or establishment of policy, only the called members of a faculty and administration are entitled to vote. In all other matters, involving application of policy to current conditions, all ranked, full-time members of the teaching staff shall be entitled to vote."

So that the entire revised Section 6.53 will read:

"6.53 Members of Faculty"

"The faculty of each educational institution of Synod shall be composed of the President of the institution, the professors, associate professors, and all those administrative officials who are called by the Board of Control in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed. Instructors and assistant professors shall hold advisory membership in the faculty. In matters relating to doctrine or establishment of policy, only the called members of a faculty and administration are entitled to vote. In all other matters, involving application of policy to current conditions, all ranked, full-time members of the teaching staff shall be entitled to vote."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

Resolution 27

WHEREAS, The creation of the rank "Assistant Professor" makes necessary a change in Section 6.53 of the *Handbook* (Members of Faculty); and

WHEREAS, The position of instructors and assistant professors, who are classified as members of the teaching staff, but not, technically, as members of the "faculty," should be clarified; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.53 be changed to read as follows:

"6.53 Members of Faculty"

"The faculty of each educational institution of Synod shall be composed of the President of the institution, the professors, associate professors, and all those administrative officials who are called by the Board of Control in accordance with the regulations hereinafter prescribed. Instructors and assistant professors shall hold advisory membership in the faculty. In matters relating to doctrine or establishment of policy, only the called members of a faculty and administration are entitled to vote."

Handbook Section 6.57

In order to make the provisions of this section entirely relevant to the changes made in Section 6.51, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That the words "professors, associate professors, instructors, and assistants, and other officers" be deleted and that the following words be substituted: "administrative and teaching personnel,"

so that the revised Section 6.57 will read:

"6.57 Salary Schedules"

"The salary schedules of all administrative and teaching personnel, paid in whole or in part from synodical funds, shall be fixed by the Fiscal Conference upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education to the Board of Directors."

No action taken.

Handbook Section 6.62

In the recommendations which are being made to the synodical convention of 1950, the Board for Higher Education expresses the conviction that it is necessary to add one institution for the terminal training of teachers to the colleges now available for this purpose. In addition, three preparatory institutions will be involved in pre-teacher training programs on the college level if the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education are accepted. The very apparent growing need for larger numbers of women teachers indicates the possibility that other institutions may be involved in the future program. Already at this time Valparaiso University is suggested as a possibility for an additional source of women teachers.

Under these circumstances the distribution of candidates will require a carefully integrated procedure on the part of Synod. In addition to the following recommendation, it may well be that Synod should order a review and analysis of the entire current mechanics of placement and that appropriate adjustments, suited to new conditions, should be made.

The Board for Higher Education believes that at this time Synod should make a preliminary adjustment in the matter of placement, and it therefore recommends that a new section be added to the *Handbook*. This section is to be known as 6.62. The following wording is recommended:

"6.62 Placement Officers"

"All institutions which offer terminal training for professional workers in Synod, whether such institutions are under direct subsidy from Synod or not, shall be held to conform their placement policies to the synodical provisions for distribution of candidates for the ministry and the teaching profession. To effectively execute and to fix responsibility

for its placement policy, each institution offering terminal professional training shall appoint to its administrative staff a faculty member (not the president) who is to serve as Director of Placement. This position is to be recognized as properly classifying within the administrative staff and entitled to consideration in the application of salary schedules for officers of administration. This regulation shall not be construed as prohibiting the president from participation in placement procedures."

No action taken.

Handbook Section 6.69

On the basis of its experience during the past triennium, the Board for Higher Education is aware of circumstances which indicate that Section 6.69 of the *Handbook* should be adjusted.

The Board is convinced that grants in aid for faculty study should be kept at a minimum, and it is convinced further that after a period of time such aid should be restricted to instructors and assistant professors; however, the present situation offers many problems in connection with getting and keeping regional accreditation, in connection with the change-over from purely preparatory institutions to teacher training institutions, and in connection with the introduction of a senior college, that we believe the best interests of the Church require the following adjustments of the paragraph mentioned.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That in Section 6.69 the word "instructors" in line 2 be deleted and the words "faculty personnel" be substituted for the deletion.

We *recommend* further

That the word "instructors" in line 6 be deleted and the words "faculty personnel" be substituted for the deletion.

We *recommend* finally

That, in line 6, after the word "work" the following words be inserted: "Requirements of achieving accreditation, requirements of maintaining accreditation, additions which Synod required the school to make to its program."

so that the revised Section 6.69 will read:

"6.69 Grants in Aid

"The Boards of Control of Synod's colleges and seminaries shall recommend subsidies for university study by faculty personnel when such additional study is made mandatory by changes in local circumstances (e. g., addition of courses, requests to assist in library, guidance work, requirements of achieving accreditation, requirements of maintaining accreditation, additions which Synod required the school to make to its program, etc.) beyond the control of the faculty personnel involved. Such recommendations are to become effective upon review and approval by the Board for Higher Education."

No action taken.

Handbook Section 6.79

One of the important functions which Synod requires its Board for Higher Education to perform is the implementation of Section 6.79 of the *Handbook*. Since there are so many delicate personal problems and intimate family considerations involved in the discharge of this responsibility, it can readily be understood that a minimum of publicity would attach to the Board's activity in this area of its work.

During the past triennium your Board for Higher Education has had to participate in more than a dozen retirements from the administrative and teaching positions at our educational institutions. At all times we have conscientiously attempted to carry out the intent of Section 6.79:

"Administrative officials and professors shall be honorably retired at the age of 70. Any continued service after that shall be determined by the Board of Control, in consultation with the Board for Higher Education."

Although this general directive is entirely clear, it must always be read, the Board felt, in the light of the resolution of the convention of 1941 (page 105):

"That a plan of retirement be introduced in our synodical institutions gradually over a period of ten years and with deep regard for the welfare of the older men now in service in our institutions. During the next ten years the local Boards of Control and the Board for Higher Education will necessarily have to consider each case individually. Exceptions to the proposed plan will undoubtedly decrease as the younger members of our faculties come to the age of retirement under the protection of the pension plan."

This will be the last convention prior to the expiration of the decade specified by the Fort Wayne Convention. In carrying out its responsibilities during the years involved, the Board for Higher Education was able to accumulate considerable experience with the problems involved in retirement procedures. On the basis of these contacts the Board issued, in 1948, a detailed statement of the policy which grew gradually from the variety of indicated needs. We believe that the intent of the various resolutions on retirement is carefully preserved and defined, and that the welfare of Synod's education program and of the men serving in it is safeguarded in the general policy quoted here:

A. Retirement

"1. All administrative officials and professors at Synod's colleges and seminaries shall be retired or transferred to modified service at the end of the academic year (July 1—June 30) in which such personnel has reached the age of 70 years.

"2. Prior to 1951 the annual income and housing provisions for retired personnel shall be determined by the Board of

Control and the Board for Higher Education after consultation with the Board of Directors and the Board of Support and Pensions.

"3. Not later than March 1 of the academic year in which a president's or faculty member's seventieth birthday occurs, the president and the Board of Control of the respective institution in which the person involved is serving shall submit a recommendation in writing to the Board for Higher Education with respect to arrangements for the member's retirement.

"a. It is understood that all such proposals shall be presented for the joint consideration of the boards involved as a result of consultations between the local administration and the personnel involved.

"b. It is further understood that Synod intends to supplement the regular pension payments in all cases where any hardship would result from the simple assignment of pension."

B. Modified Service

"1. On transfer to modified service, retired presidents and professors shall be classified as advisory faculty members without vote.

"2. On transfer to modified service such faculty personnel shall be relieved of all major administrative responsibility in the operation of the institution (President, Dean, Registrar, Librarian, Admissions Officer, etc.).

"3. On transfer to modified service such faculty personnel shall also be relieved of all major administrative responsibility which may have been carried with respect to an academic department.

"a. On transfer to modified service, such faculty personnel may be assigned to another type of work more suitable to their capacity.

"b. The services of faculty personnel transferred to modified service because of age shall be limited to the teaching of elective courses, special courses or sections, special lectures, research, publications, representing the institution upon specific appointment, and minor administrative work.

"4. On transfer to modified service such faculty personnel shall not be required to render committee service for the faculty.

"5. The standard annual salary for modified service shall be one half the average regular salary received by such individual during the last full year of standard service.

"a. It is understood that this figure is to be used as a standard basis for recommendations by local presidents and boards.

"b. It is further understood that one part of the salary is to be paid through the standard pension which is due the personnel involved and that the additional sums, plus any necessary housing contributions, are to be charged to the institution's regular salary budget.

"6. Not later than March 1 of the academic year in which a member's seventieth birthday occurs, the president and the

Board of Control of the respective institution in which the person involved is serving shall submit a recommendation in writing to the Board for Higher Education with respect to the nature of the member's prospective modified service, pay, and housing. This arrangement is to be subject to annual review and annual recommendations.

"7. In the light of the existing situation, it is recognized that a complete and immediate application of the indicated procedures might well result in some inequities. To make *Handbook* Section 6.79 effective, therefore, all presidents and Boards of Control will be held to bring their local arrangements into conformity with this policy no later than the end of the current triennium: July 1, 1950.

"8. Sections (A, 2, 3; B, 7) covering procedural relations between local administrations and the Board for Higher Education are to become effective after January 1, 1949."

Because of the fact that there is such an extreme variety of circumstances involved, that a mere mechanical application of the pension and retirement laws at this time would not satisfactorily discharge the Church's obligation in this matter, and that a deep regard for the welfare of the brethren who are required to retire under this directive is a solemn obligation of Synod, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*

"That the Fort Wayne directive in this matter, as interpreted by the quoted policy statement of the Board for Higher Education, continue to guide the deliberations and the actions of the local Boards of Control and the Board for Higher Education over a period of the five years subsequent to 1951."

We *recommend* finally

"That the Board for Higher Education be directed to convey its further recommendations to the convention of 1956, when it makes its report on the status of the retirement program at that time."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 45

WHEREAS, Synod has required the Board for Higher Education to implement Section 6.79 of the *Handbook* (Continued Service after Retirement); and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has accordingly submitted a general policy on retirement and on modified service; and

WHEREAS, The extreme variety of circumstances involved in effecting retirement and modified service make a mechanical application of the rules an unsatisfactory manner of discharging the Church's obligation in this matter with due regard for the welfare of the brethren; therefore be it

Resolved,

"1. That the Fort Wayne directive in this matter, as interpreted by the quoted policy statement of the Board for Higher Education, continue to guide the deliberations and the actions of the local Boards of Control and the Board for Higher Education over a period of the five years subsequent to 1951.

"2. That the Board for Higher Education be directed to convey its further recommendations to the convention of 1956, when it makes its report on the status of the retirement program at that time."

Accreditation

Considerable progress can be reported with regard to the directive given by the Centennial Convention that "all teachers' colleges and junior colleges (except Edmonton) be directed to apply for regional accreditation as soon as they have achieved conditions which would give reasonable indication and assurance that they are acceptable to the association involved," and, further, "that the Board for Higher Education be directed to assist the schools wherever possible."

The Board has now had sufficient experience with the regional accrediting agencies and with examiners and other officials of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools to recognize very clearly that accreditation of Synod's colleges and secondary schools will involve no vital changes in the purposes or programs of our institutions.

High School Departments

We are indeed happy to be in a position to report that all but three of the synodical high schools which come under the jurisdiction of regional accrediting agencies are now regionally accredited. The three remaining schools (Fort Wayne, Milwaukee, and Concordia, Mo.) are accredited with their State universities and have completed, or are in the process of, self-evaluation, which is a prerequisite for regional accreditation. It is anticipated that all three remaining institutions will make application during the coming triennium and that it will be possible to secure the desired status.

Colleges

Some progress can also be reported on the college level. The junior college at Bronxville continues to enjoy regional accreditation with the Middle States Association, but we regret to report that the application of one of our remaining junior colleges was declined by the North Central Association in 1949.

On the other hand, it is with extreme joy that we announce the achievement of the very important regional accreditation with the North Central Association by Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill. At the next convention we hope to have a similar

report on the Seward, Nebr., teachers' college, which is scheduled to apply for accreditation in 1951. The Board has every hope also that some junior colleges can achieve such status during the next triennium.

In the process of examinations in connection with accreditation applications, certain very valuable facts have been uncovered.

These relate primarily to a clarification of the line of administrative control between Synod and the institutions. Since all these adjustments will contribute to the effective administration which Synod desires, it will be the part of wisdom to apply the knowledge gained so that unnecessary losses in scoring which were occasioned by some of these items may be eliminated when additional colleges apply for accreditation.

On the basis of these experiences and in accordance with the directive of a previous convention that "the Board shall study the sections of the synodical *Handbook* dealing with higher education and submit the necessary revisions," the Board is now ready to point out areas requiring clarification or adjustment if they are expected to contribute toward achieving sound administration and regional accreditation for our colleges.

In order to indicate the problems, we quote from the report of the original examiner at one of our institutions:

"The pattern map shows that one of the critical areas of the college, so far as meeting the standards of North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools goes, is in the area of general control.

... "In reading the minutes of the Board of Control over a period of time, numerous practices were found which indicated that a sort of dual control of the institution has existed in practice. . . . The business manager was reported as presenting the budget, which would be considered by practically all accrediting agencies and by the great majority of college heads the clear and important function of the president. Affairs connected with the plant administration were handled in many cases quite independently of the president. Communications from various synodical agencies and other sources relating to important administrative problems sometimes went directly to Board of Control members or committees and never crossed the president's desk.

"The examiner was confused by the synodical regulations on this point. In the synodical *Handbook* (6.91) there is a statement about the authority and duties of the president which appears to be fully in line with the best American practice. This statement says clearly that he (the president) 'shall be the executive officer of the Board of Control.' It says further that the 'Synod, its Boards, and its members shall first of all hold him responsible in all matters pertaining to the institution.' . . . From a study of the minutes of the Board of Control it does not appear to the examiner that the prin-

ciples involved in *Handbook* Section 6.91 have yet been fully embodied in the practice of . . .

"The confusion in the examiner's mind with respect to what the regulations of the Synod actually are grew out of reading Sections 6.39 of the synodical *Handbook* along with the statements quoted above. Paragraph b in particular of Section 6.39 caused most of the confusion, but d, e, and f added to it. . . .

" . . . The institution was given the benefit of the doubt caused by violations of unit control principles in the past on the part of the Board of Control and the apparent contradiction of regulations in the synodical *Handbook*. . . . If a score of zero had been given on the subheading 'Officers Responsible to the Board,' the institution would have scored so low on general control that grave questions might have been raised as to whether its general administrative setup justified accreditation. The major problem here appears to be one of clarifying the regulations in the *Handbook* and bringing the actions of the local board into full accord with the principles of unit control, which in at least one section of the *Handbook* are clearly stated. Unless this matter is cleared up, an examiner might consider himself justified in rating the college at the 3d percentile on general control instead of at the 20th as in this report."

The above quotations are taken from an examination made by a former high official of the North Central Association at the direction of the Board for Higher Education. In the official examination at River Forest the new system of accounting and budgetary control was highly praised and rated, but the "general control" (administrative relation to Synod) was rated at only the 38th percentile. The essence of the problem is to make the necessary adjustments in the *Handbook* so that the acceptance of the following three principles of sound educational administration and control will be clearly reflected:

1. That the president will clearly be the only executive officer (unit control) of the Board of Control and that no direct management or executive operations are undertaken by such Boards.
2. That the local Board of Control have a single channel of communication (unit control) also at the synodical level. This would not obviate, by any means, the possibility of reference by the Board for Higher Education to any other Boards, units, or officers designated by Synod, but the essential point is that all channels from the institution to Synod will lead directly through a single responsible board and that all communications and administrative channels from Synod to the institution will likewise lead through the same single board to the executive officer of the college.
3. That the local Board of Control have discretionary and administrative responsibility within the limits of the budget assigned to the institution.

Synod has already expressed its accord with these principles, and the educational operations during the last triennium have, as far as possible, been carried forward along these lines. The directives of the *Handbook* can be readily adjusted to clarify Synod's policy of unit control. Two types of adjustment are indicated:

1. The contradictory sections should be reconciled to each other where possible.
2. A clear-cut unit relationship between the local administrations and Synod should be established.

This will end confusion by requiring *all* matters which pertain to Synod's educational system to be handled through the Board for Higher Education, even though this Board may be required to refer items to other boards which have an assigned responsibility in the matter involved.

Handbook Sections 6.21 and 2.07

Since it is quite apparent that it would not serve the best interests of our educational institutions if the entire Board of Control personnel were changed at a single synodical convention, and since this could occur under present constitutional and *Handbook* provisions, the Board for Higher Education recommends that some overlapping of terms be introduced. Such action would require an adjustment of Synod's constitution and of *Handbook* Section 6.21.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That the word "triennially" in line 2 of Section 6.21 be deleted.

The Board *recommends* further

That the following two additional paragraphs be added to the revised Section 6.21:

"The chairman, who is a member *ex officio*, is elected by his District for a three-year term of office. All other members of the Board of Control shall be elected for a term of six years (two trienniums)."

"The election of Board members shall be so arranged that at each triennial synodical convention the terms of one half of the members shall expire."

The Board *recommends* finally

That *Handbook* Section 2.07: "Term of Office," be adjusted to conform to the preceding proposals, so that it reads (*italics* indicate changes):

"2.07 *Term of Office*

"The term of all officers of Synod shall be three years, *unless in the case of boards, commissions, or committees of Synod a longer tenure of office is authorized by Synod. In that case part of the board, commission, or committee shall be elected every three years.*"

Interim Adjustment

In order to introduce this proposed change into our existing system the Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That Boards of Control involved in "term of office" adjustments be authorized and directed to designate the incumbents who shall assume six-year terms and those who shall assume three-year terms on the effective date of the change of *Handbook* Section 2.07. It is understood that the constitutional amendment which is recommended in a subsequent section must be approved by the regular constitutional change procedure prior to the effective date of the changes proposed for Sections 2.07 and 6.21.

Enabling Resolution for *Handbook* Sections 6.21 and 2.07

The proposals to achieve overlapping of the terms of office of Board of Control members cannot be made effective without a constitutional amendment. The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore that Article X, Section B, 2, be amended so that the revised section will read (*italics indicate changes*):

"The term of service of all officers of Synod *shall extend* from one regular session of Synod until the next or until their successors have been elected or appointed and have entered upon their respective offices. *In the case of members of boards, commissions, or committees of Synod, however, a longer tenure may be specifically authorized by Synod.*"

ACTION

This matter was taken care of by Resolution 42 of Committee 6 (Constitutional Matters) to change the Constitution, Art. X, B, 2, to read: "The time of service of all the officers, boards, and commissions shall be fixed by the By-Laws of the Constitution of Synod."

Handbook Section 6.27

In its Centennial Convention, Synod directed its educational institutions to seek accreditation with regional accrediting agencies and further directed the Board for Higher Education to assist the colleges and seminaries in their efforts. Our experience in carrying out this directive indicates two areas in which the examiners have reduced the score on general control at our institutions because of conditions which can quite easily be corrected. These two items are the following:

1. The fact that Board members have a term of three years.
2. The fact that as many as a third of the Board members come from a single occupational group.

We quote the following from the report of one of the examiners at River Forest:

"The score on general control was somewhat reduced because of the fact that Board members have a term of three

years. The fact that there is no overlapping of the terms of Board members gave the institution a score of zero on this point. The fact that as many as a third of the Board members come from a single occupational group still further lowered the score under the heading of general control. . . ."

This condition could be quite readily corrected and the institution would be well served if the following *Handbook* adjustments, indicated below and in 6.21 and 2.07, were authorized.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* that *Handbook* Section 6.27 be adjusted to read as follows:

"6.27 Personnel of Boards for Teachers' Colleges

"The Boards of Control of teachers' colleges shall consist of the President of the synodical District in which the institution is located, one pastor who is a voting member of Synod, two teachers who hold membership in a congregation of Synod, and no less than three laymen who hold membership in a congregation of Synod and who reside within reasonable proximity to the institution. Not more than two of the lay members of the Board shall be engaged in the same profession or business. The president of the college shall attend the meetings of the Board of Control in an advisory capacity."

The proposed (above) wording for 6.27 introduces the following changes into the present arrangement:

1. The addition of one teacher to the membership of the Board of Control.
2. The provision that not more than two of the lay members shall be engaged in the same profession or business.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 4

WHEREAS, Synod has directed the educational agencies to seek accreditation with regional accrediting agencies; and

WHEREAS, It has been discovered that the carrying out of this directive has been made unnecessarily difficult because of conditions which can quite easily be corrected; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.27 of the synodical *Handbook* of Section IV (Higher Education) be adjusted to read as follows:

"6.27 Personnel of Boards for Teachers' Colleges

"The Boards of Control of teachers' colleges shall consist of the President of the synodical District in which the institution is located, one pastor who is a voting member of Synod, two teachers who hold membership in a voting congregation of Synod, and no fewer than three laymen who are members in a voting congregation of Synod and who reside within reasonable proximity of the institution. No more than two of the lay members of the Board shall be engaged in the same

profession or business. The President of the college shall attend the meetings of the Board of Control in an advisory capacity."

NOTE.—The proposed wording, if accepted, introduces the following changes into the present arrangement:

1. The addition of one teacher to the membership of the Board of Control.

2. The provision that no more than two of the lay members shall be engaged in the same profession or business.

Handbook Section 6.141

With the help of the bursar and the comptroller of Valparaiso University and in personal consultation with Mr. Henry Badger, chief consultant in accounting to the United States Office of Education and author of the *Standard Textbook in Accounting for Junior Colleges*, your Board has worked out a system which conforms to the generally accepted standards of educational accounting procedures and practices.

This new plan has been adapted for Synod's use by Mr. Elmer Jagow, business manager of the River Forest college, and successfully presented to the examiners in the process of accrediting that institution. The new system of accounting and control has met with such approval that the examiners have referred other schools to our River Forest business department for study and adaptation of this system to their own needs.

The Board for Higher Education is prepared to gradually introduce the basic elements of this system in all of Synod's colleges and seminaries where conditions indicate that it can render the proper service and where it is feasible to carry out its provisions.

In this development process, during the past triennium, the Board of Directors and Mr. Walter Schlueter, the treasurer of Synod, have been fully co-operative through the prompt discharge of their assigned responsibility to prescribe a uniform accounting system for our colleges and seminaries and by making available any funds required for its development and introduction.

Since this system has now been introduced, the Board for Higher Education believes that it will be in the interest of efficient administration and that it will remove a handicap to accreditation if an adjustment can be undertaken in Section 6.141 of the *Handbook*. We recommend therefore

That the words "The Board of Directors of Synod, in conjunction with" be deleted from Section 6.141 so that the revised section will read:

"6.141 Uniform Accounting Methods

"The Board for Higher Education shall establish and prescribe, on the basis of reasonable and generally accepted

educational practice, uniform accounting methods, financial controls, budgetary classifications, and allocations for operating income and costs and for capital investments of each of the educational institutions of Synod."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

Resolution 15

WHEREAS, It has been found to be in the interest of efficient administration to make a slight change in the wording of Section 6.141 — "Uniform Accounting Methods"; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.141 of the *Handbook* read as follows:

"6.141 Uniform Accounting Methods

"The Board for Higher Education, in consultation with the Board of Directors, shall establish and prescribe, on the basis of reasonable and generally accepted educational practice, uniform accounting methods, financial controls, budgetary classifications, and allocations for operating income and costs and for capital investments of each of the educational institutions of Synod."

Handbook Section 6.145

The past triennium has been the first in the history of our Synod in which the educational institutions set up regular budgets of their income and expenditures and applied for synodical subsidies on this basis. In the process of introducing budgetary control we have naturally encountered some difficulties and problems. Chief among these is the traditional practice of separating the maintenance and repair costs (traditionally known as "summer repairs") from the budgeted funds of the institutions. In the past such expenditures have been handled on a basis which requires the institutions to apply for individual amounts on an emergency basis if they were needed during the course of a school year and of submitting accumulated annual needs in the spring of the year in order to receive a grant for "summer repairs."

Several factors contribute toward making this an unsatisfactory practice. Under this procedure it is not possible for the institutions to take advantage of favorable seasons for maintenance and repair. In addition, some of the largest spenders of such funds are in operation throughout the summer and are therefore no longer in a better position to perform this work at that time, as they once were. Frequently also, important maintenance operations are postponed to a period when they become more expensive than would have originally been the case if they could have had prompt attention. It is impossible, also, under this system for the institutions to plan a regular program of systematic maintenance and repair. Finally, the exclusion of maintenance and repair from the budget

of the institution gives Synod a distorted picture of the cost of education.

It is only a reasonable procedure to bring the entire maintenance and repair operation within budgetary control. If this practice were followed, then Synod would know approximately what its expenditures for the purpose will be at the time when a new budget is set. Past practice has relied upon an estimate of this rather large sum of money (up to \$300,000) and has, as a result, frequently been as much as \$50,000 to \$100,000 short of the actual final expenditures for the purpose. This causes a serious dislocation of the over-all budget of the Missouri Synod and should be avoided if possible.

Another area which has caused some concern to the Board for Higher Education is the distribution of Student Work Funds. The disbursing agency of Synod has taken the position that funds used for this purpose could not be included in the budgets of the institutions because some of the funds thus used have been allocated from earnings of undesignated legacies. It appears to the Board for Higher Education that Synod's best interests require that all subsidies which Synod furnishes to a given institution should be placed under budgetary control and that a sound administrative policy of budgetary control will require also that an institution be held to budget all of its funds. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education recommends adjustments of Section 6.145 of the *Handbook* so that the section will have three paragraphs reading as follows:

"6.145 Budget for Operation of Institutions

"a. All funds which an institution receives from Synod shall be budgeted and shall be subject to budgetary control.

"b. Each Board of Control, in the month of May of each year, shall prepare and submit to the Board for Higher Education a detailed estimate of the income, costs of operation, replacement of equipment, maintenance and repairs, student work funds, contingency fund, and all other operating costs. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education shall transmit the budget Synod should pay, to the Board of Directors for recommendation and for reference to the Fiscal Conference, which shall then fix the budget for the seminaries and colleges.

"c. In order to provide for major contingencies in the category of maintenance and repair, the Board for Higher Education shall reserve no less than 25 per cent of the total allocation for maintenance and repair in a contingency fund which shall remain under the direct jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education. If Synod has met its budget in any given year, the funds remaining in this contingency repair fund at the close of the fiscal year shall be accumulated from year to year as a reserve for major contingencies. Whenever such

accumulated funds exceed one third of the total allocation for maintenance and repair for a given fiscal year, the excess shall become a part of the regular allocation to institutions for maintenance and repair in the following year and shall reduce, to that extent, the amounts which must be drawn from the budgeted funds of the fiscal year involved."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

Resolution 16

WHEREAS, It appears a reasonable procedure to bring the entire maintenance and repair operation of our educational institutions within budgetary control; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.145 of the *Handbook* be changed to read as follows:

"6.145 Budget for Operation of Institutions

"a. All funds which an institution receives from Synod shall be budgeted and shall be subject to budgetary control.

"b. Each Board of Control, in the month of May of each year, shall prepare and submit to the Board for Higher Education a detailed estimate of the income, costs of operation, replacement of equipment, maintenance and repairs, student work funds, contingency fund, and all other operating costs. After due consideration thereof, the Board for Higher Education shall transmit the budget Synod should pay, to the Board of Directors for recommendation and for reference to the Fiscal Conference, which shall then fix the budget for the seminaries and colleges.

"c. The Board for Higher Education shall consider 25% of the maintenance and repair items as a contingency fund."

Handbook Section 6.146

In order to provide for necessary "adjustments within a budget," a subject covered in the section which was deleted from 6.145 in order to avoid the confusion of treating two separate subjects in a single section, the Board for Higher Education recommends the following wording for new Section 6.146:

"6.146 Budget Adjustments

"a. Final synodical responsibility for administering the annual budgets assigned to the institutions by the Fiscal Conference shall be vested in the Board for Higher Education.

"b. Necessary transfers of budgeted funds from one classification to another within the institution's budget allocation may be undertaken by the local Board of Control, upon recommendation of the college president, up to, but not exceeding, the amount of \$100 per transfer. Notification of such internal transfer of synodical funds must be conveyed in duplicate copy to the Board for Higher Education and Synod's Fiscal Office.

"c. Expenditures from the contingency fund of each institution shall be made only upon approval of the Board for Higher Education.

"d. If a revision of the original total allocation to an institution becomes necessary, or if it becomes necessary or advisable to shift part of a budgetary allocation from one institution to another during the course of a fiscal year, the Board for Higher Education shall first consult with the Board of Directors.

"e. Whenever the Board for Higher Education approves an expenditure which exceeds the total budgetary allocation for a given institution, it must obtain the prior consent of the Board of Directors.

"f. All expenditures which exceed the total budgetary allowance for higher education must be authorized by the Board of Directors."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 17

WHEREAS, "Adjustments within a budget" has been deleted from Section 6.145 in order to avoid the confusion of treating separate subjects in a single section; therefore be it

Resolved, That a new Section 6.146 be added and that it read as follows:

"a. The Board for Higher Education shall be given final responsibility for administering the annual budget assigned to the educational institutions by the Fiscal Conference.

"b. Boards of Control, upon recommendation of the college President, may undertake necessary transfers of budgetary funds from one classification to another within the institutional synodical budget allocation, up to, but not exceeding the amount of \$100.00 per transfer. Notification of such internal transfer of synodical funds must be conveyed in duplicate copy to the Board for Higher Education and Synod's Fiscal Office.

"c. Boards of Control shall obtain the approval of the Board for Higher Education before making any commitments or expenditures from their contingency funds.

"d. The Board for Higher Education may approve an expenditure which exceeds the total budgetary allocation for a given institution only with the consent of the Board of Directors.

"e. All expenditures which exceed the total budgetary allowance for higher education must be authorized by the Board of Directors."

Handbook Section 6.07

In order to recognize the provisions of revised Sections 6.145, 6.146, and of present Section 6.151, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* that additional sections to be known as Paragraphs j, k, and l be inserted under Section 6.07:

"j. Be responsible for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties and shall convey its recommendations to the Board of Directors in all matters relating to purchase, lease, or rental of any land and on the purchase, lease, rental, or construction of any buildings on the campuses of Synod's colleges or seminaries.

"k. When Synod has made appropriations for specific educational projects, the Board for Higher Education shall determine the order in which these projects shall be carried out.

"l. In all matters relating to purchase, lease, rental, or construction, the Board of Directors shall, with the consent of the Board for Higher Education, issue the direct authorizations to the local Board of Control so that the Board of Directors' legal responsibilities for synodical property are in no way bridged and that the specific provisions of Section 6.37 d remain in full force."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 18

WHEREAS, It is necessary to recognize the provisions of the revised Sections 6.145 and 6.146 and of present Section 6.151 of the Handbook; therefore be it

Resolved, That additional sections to be known as Paragraphs j and l be inserted under Section 6.07 (Duties of Board for Higher Education); and be it further

Resolved, That these three sections read as follows:

"j. Be responsible to the Board of Directors for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties and for the discharge by the Board of Control of their responsibility for the condition of the physical property of their institutions.

"k. Convey its recommendations to the Board of Directors in all matters relating to purchase, lease, rental, or construction of any buildings of Synod's colleges or seminaries.

"l. Make recommendations to the Board of Directors as to the order in which specific educational projects for which Synod has made appropriations shall be carried out."

Handbook Section 2.79

The Board for Higher Education recommends the following adjustments in order to match the changes recommended in 6.39 and thus to clarify the administrative responsibility in matters of construction and repair of educational buildings.

Section 2.79 k is contradictory to Section 6.147 in part. The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That Section 2.79 k be deleted in its entirety and that the following wording be substituted for the present paragraph:

"2.79 k

"Whenever Synod has made appropriations for any specific projects relating to the establishment of new institutions, the relocation of old institutions, or for new buildings, extensive remodeling, or the purchase, lease, or sale of property, the Board of Directors shall authorize the initiation of such projects at a time when it believes the best interests of Synod will be served. It shall not, however, initiate projects in higher education without the consent of the Board for Higher Education."

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that at the beginning of 2.79 l, the following words be inserted:

"Upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education,"

If these words are not added, Paragraph l will contradict the recommendation made to this convention on Faculty Housing.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further that the entire Paragraph m be deleted.

If this is not done, Paragraph m will contradict the budgetary control over maintenance and repair which is recommended in another section of this report.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* finally that the remaining paragraphs, following the deleted Paragraph m, be designated as Paragraphs m, n, o, p, q, and r, in the order in which they now appear in the *Handbook*.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 19

WHEREAS, Section 2.79 k of the *Handbook* is contradictory in part to Section 6.147; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 2.79 k be deleted in its entirety; and be it further

Resolved, That the following paragraph be substituted:

"The Board of Directors, at a time when it believes the best interests of Synod will be served, shall authorize the initiation of specific projects relating to the establishment of new institutions, the relocation of old institutions, or of new buildings, extensive remodeling, or the purchase, lease, or sale of property, when Synod has made appropriations for these projects. It shall, however, initiate and shall establish the priority of higher educational projects upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education."

and be it further

Resolved, That at the beginning of Section 2.79 l the following words be inserted:

"Upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education," and be it further

Resolved, That Paragraph m of Section 2.79 read as follows:

"The Board of Directors shall have final responsibility for the maintenance of all of Synod's property and shall exercise this control as provided in Sections 6.07 j and 6.39 b."

Handbook Section 6.35

In order to bring the provisions of the *Handbook* into conformity with the recommendations made to this convention, the Board for Higher Education *recommends*:

That Section 6.35 b be adjusted by deleting the following words at the beginning of line 6 in Section 6.35 b: "the Board of Directors of Synod in conjunction with."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 20

WHEREAS, It is necessary to bring the provisions of the *Handbook* into conformity with the recommendations accepted by this convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.35 b of the *Handbook* be changed by deleting the following words:

"the Board of Directors of Synod in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education";

and be it further

Resolved, To substitute the words:

"the Board for Higher Education in consultation with the Board of Directors."

The paragraph would then read as follows:

"Each Board of Control shall elect a treasurer, who need not be a member of the Board. He shall keep accurate accounts of all moneys, goods, property, and assets received and disbursed by him, in accordance with such system of accounting and business records as may be prescribed by the Board for Higher Education in consultation with the Board of Directors; shall deposit all moneys in a bank designated by the Board of Control, make regular reports to the Board of Control, submit his books and records for inspection and audit, and furnish bond to Synod for the faithful performance of his duties in such amount as shall be determined by the Board of Directors of Synod. All surplus funds above a reasonable working balance shall be deposited with the Treasurer of Synod."

Courses in Administration

During the past triennium a great many advances and changes have been made in the procedures involved in the administration of our colleges and seminaries. Many of these adjustments are reflected in the changes which appear in the revised *Handbook*.

This trend has been accelerated by Synod's directive that all the colleges are to seek regional accreditation at the earliest possible time and are to undertake adequate preparation prior to making application for such status. One of the cardinal principles involved in seeking accreditation is the establishment of the president's office as the administrative center of the college.

It should be noted also that during the decade beginning in 1940, 71% of the presidencies of our various colleges and seminaries will have received new incumbents. These men have had no opportunity to prepare themselves for such a specialty in our own synodical schools and have usually been hard pressed to find the necessary time to begin studies in colleges during their parish ministry or after the assumption of their new duties. At the same time, if we are to have a reasonable hope of achieving the accreditation of our colleges and seminaries and of securing the full benefits of improved administrative techniques, it will be necessary for us to supply some opportunity for a direct study of the basic principles of administration and of practical applications of such findings for the men who must administer our colleges and seminaries.

The Board for Higher Education believes that it would be in the interest of our Church to supply an opportunity for all presidents of colleges and seminaries to study this high specialty under the best available men in the field. In the Chicago area, Synod could, if it desired to do so, use its existing facilities at River Forest as a base of operations for this purpose. In the same area there would be available nationally recognized men in the field of college administration as well as a supply of important administrators of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In addition, the most extensive libraries in the field are also available in the Chicago area.

Under these circumstances, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That authorization be granted to arrange, during one of the summers of the next triennium, for special courses in administration, with major emphasis on college administration, and for special lectures on the North Central Association's administrative criteria.

We recommend further

That the presidents of Synod's 14 colleges and seminaries be encouraged and urged to participate in such courses if and when they are made available.

We recommend finally

That an appropriation of no less than \$4,500 be made available to the Board for Higher Education in order to defray a part of the costs involved.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

Resolution 21

WHEREAS, One of the cardinal principles involved in seeking accreditation is the establishment of the President's office as the administrative center of the college; and

WHEREAS, During the last decade 71% of the presidencies of our various colleges and seminaries will have received new incumbents; and

WHEREAS, It will be necessary to supply some opportunity for a direct study of the basic principles of administration and of practical application of such findings for the men who must administer our colleges and seminaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we adopt the following recommendation:

1. That authorization be granted to arrange, during one of the summers of the next triennium, for special courses in administration, with major emphasis on college administration, and for special lectures on the North Central Association's administrative criteria.

2. That the presidents of Synod's 14 colleges and seminaries be encouraged and urged to participate in such courses if and when they are made available.

3. That an appropriation of no less than \$4,500 be made available to the Board for Higher Education in order to defray a part of the costs involved.

Summer Schools

According to the regulations which appear in *Handbook* Section 6.161 d, only the "seminary at St. Louis and the teachers' colleges are authorized to conduct summer schools." These summer schools are to be conducted "under the direction of the respective Board of Control and faculty."

At River Forest a summer school has been conducted annually since 1932. Seward has served Synod continuously in this way since 1936. With their programs the teachers' colleges have been able to reach many hundreds of students for emergency training, and they have also, at the same time, carried forward extensive programs of in-service training for pastors and teachers in such summer schools. In some cases, members of the faculties at the theological seminaries have been utilized for these purposes.

Although they are not officially authorized to do so, some of

the preparatory institutions have also set up summer schools in order to use both the time and the campus available for this worthwhile purpose. These have met with varied success.

It would seem that Synod ought to make use of its very extensive investments on the various campuses of the preparatory institutions. Great benefits could undoubtedly be achieved if good teaching staffs could be made available for the in-service training of ministers and teachers who would find it possible to take refresher courses in such summer sessions. Such faculties could be recruited from the existing faculties at our seminaries, teachers' colleges, and preparatory schools, and it should be possible, in addition, to secure outstanding teachers from the ranks of our own clergy and from the ranks of American colleges and universities, where summer school transfer of instructors is a well-established practice.

Because it believes that a proper development of these available resources would bring inestimable blessings to the work of our Church, the Board for Higher Education *recommends* that

- a. The preparatory institutions be authorized to use their synodical facilities for conducting summer schools for the in-service training of pastors and teachers in their area.
- b. The Board for Higher Education be directed to assist these schools in the use of their campuses for such purposes, by helping to secure personnel, by assisting in the preparation of an adequate program where possible, by co-ordinating the programs of the various institutions, and by assisting these schools financially where that becomes necessary.
- c. An annual appropriation of \$5,000 be placed at the disposal of the Board for Higher Education for this purpose annually during the next triennium.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 22

WHEREAS, According to the regulations appearing in *Handbook* Section 6.161 d only the "seminary at St. Louis and the teachers' colleges are authorized to conduct summer schools"; and

WHEREAS, Other of our educational institutions have also sought to expand their service to the Church in this manner; and

WHEREAS, It appears that Synod should make fullest use of its very extensive investments also on the various campuses of the preparatory institutions; therefore be it

Resolved,

- a. That the educational institutions be authorized to use their synodical facilities for conducting summer schools for the in-service training of pastors and teachers in their area.

- b. The Board for Higher Education be directed to assist these schools in the use of their campuses for such purposes by helping to secure personnel, by assisting in the preparation of an adequate program where possible, by co-ordinating the programs of the various institutions, and by assisting these schools financially where that becomes necessary.
- c. An appropriation of \$5,000 be placed at the disposal of the Board for Higher Education for this purpose annually during the next triennium.

Budget Allocations for Building

Synod now has in its system of colleges and seminaries no less than 110 buildings exclusive of 140 faculty residences. These buildings range in age from one to one hundred years.

It is perfectly obvious that such an extensive system of buildings devoted to the cause of higher education will continue to require replacement and expansion. In its Centennial Convention, Synod had before it requests which totaled more than five million dollars for construction on the various campuses. In addition, the local areas were undertaking during the past five years an additional construction of approximately two million dollars. At the time of the Centennial Convention, when it was faced with urgent requests for such a large sum of money, Synod found itself without any available funds for the requested replacement of obsolete facilities or the construction of new ones.

Because this situation has always obtained when requests for building funds were made, Synod has followed the practice of raising a special collection whenever additional construction or replacement was required in its educational system.

Since it is known now that additional expenditures will continue to be made for such purposes, the Board for Higher Education recommends recognition of this fact and *recommends*

That Synod authorize an annual allocation in the amount of \$250,000 from its regular budget to be placed in a college and seminary building fund.

The Board for Higher Education *recommends* further

That disbursement from these accumulated funds be made only triennially after approval of specific projects by the Synod, upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, as provided in Section 6.143 of the present *Handbook*.

ACTION

Committee 1 brought in the following resolution:

Resolution 28

WHEREAS, The suggestions of our Board for Higher Education to allocate annually an amount of \$250,000 from Synod's budget as a "college and seminary building fund" touches upon an area

which is not immediately within the province of Committee 1; therefore be it

Resolved, That this matter be submitted for consideration to the Committee on Finances, Committee 11, with the notation that Memorials 808 and 809 refer to related matters.

Committee 11 then reported as follows:

Resolution 21

Your Committee has studied this matter referred to it by resolution of this convention and finds that the plan to set up a fund from budget receipts for building purposes has much merit; therefore, your Committee makes the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, A large collection for our educational building is contemplated during the present triennium; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do not consider this recommendation at present; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be instructed to study this plan with regard to its feasibility and with regard to the ultimate goal toward establishing a unified budget which would reduce the needs for special drives and make a report to the next convention of Synod.

This recommendation was *adopted*.

Tuition

It has been traditional for Synod to charge no tuition to students who are preparing for the ministry or the teaching profession.

During the early days of Synod's educational activities, the general body was able to pay all of the costs of operating the institutions except the cost of board. Accordingly, the only fee which was paid by the student was a fixed charge for board. Students also purchased their own books and personal supplies, of course.

Within the last two decades the educational system has had to expand to such an extent that it is no longer possible for Synod to bear all the costs of operation at a given institution. The costs of engineering services, the cost of janitorial services, the cost of most utilities (except fuel), much of the cost of administration (office expense, secretaries, bookkeepers), and much of the cost of upkeep of grounds, drainage, landscaping, pavement of drives, and many other extensive operating expenses of the institutions have to be born locally out of funds collected from the students themselves or from supporting agencies in the vicinity of the college.

The sums collected for these purposes are necessarily mount-

ing. The situation will be readily apparent when we mention, for example, that fixed fees for a student at one preparatory college (not including board or special fees of any type) total \$100 annually; at another college these charges total \$140. The figures quoted will illustrate the general condition. In addition, many other items are included in the charge made under the classification "board."

This situation has a peculiar significance in connection with the G. I. program. Since the Government will pay no benefits for "room and board," some of the institutions have had a great deal of difficulty in adjusting their schedule of charges so that they could collect the expenses to which Synod was entitled from the Federal Government.

The problem results from the fact that our educational institutions have hesitated to use the word "tuition" to designate the charges which they make to students. This term is used by American colleges and universities to indicate, in a rather loose fashion, the general fees which are collected from students and which are not specified for some particular service or student activity (such as health service, athletic fund, student activities ticket, publications, etc.). Many of our institutions have been reluctant also to use this term in their catalogs, because the tradition of the Church has said that professional students pay no "tuition."

In view of the G. I. situation, and in view of the fact that the Federal Government is now apparently ready to begin a series of large appropriations for scholarships and for various forms of assistance to American colleges, we believe that it would be in the interest of our work to specifically convey authority to use the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are now listed as "educational fees" and through the use of other terms which are not common in American educational practice.

Upon the request of one of the teachers' colleges, the Board for Higher Education provisionally authorized the use of this term in the college catalog until the time of the 1950 convention.

The Board for Higher Education now *recommends*

That Synod officially approve the use of the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are made to all students to cover the various costs which must be borne locally by the colleges and seminaries.

We *recommend further*

That, at the discretion of the institution involved, such listings may or may not include the synodical tuition which is charged to "general education students" and remitted to Synod's fiscal office.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 14

WHEREAS, Traditionally the term "tuition" has not been used in our educational institutions to designate the charges which they make to students; and

WHEREAS, The term is used by American colleges and universities to indicate, in a rather loose fashion, the general fees which are collected from students and which are not specified for some particular service or student activity; and

WHEREAS, It would be in the interest of our work to specifically convey authority to use the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are now listed as "educational fees" and through the use of other terms which are not common in American educational practice; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod officially approve the use of the term "tuition" in the college catalogs in order to describe the charges which are made to all students to cover the various costs which must be borne locally by the colleges and seminaries; and be it further

Resolved, That, at the discretion of the institution involved, such listings may or may not include the synodical tuition which is charged to "general education students" and remitted to Synod's Fiscal Office.

Student Fees

During the past triennium there have been a great many suggestions proposing that a larger share of the cost of operating the colleges and seminaries of the Church be shifted to the students of the institution. Accordingly, the Board undertook a formal, on-the-scene survey of the possibility of setting aside some specified fees for particular synodical purposes in order that the subsidies which Synod must pay might be reduced. After careful studies of the local situation it became apparent that a very large proportion of the students in our institutions would be forced to discontinue their studies if any appreciable increase in the charges which they were required to pay would occur. It was felt, however, that some modest increases might be tolerated and that, in severe cases, scholarships or special grants might be made available through existing channels to absorb the increases.

All of the college presidents co-operated with the Board by directing that studies be made at their institutions. A particularly exhaustive survey which was made at our River Forest institution will illustrate the situation. It was found in this study

that in answer to the question "What does it cost you to spend one year at Concordia Teachers College, including, board, books, fees, clothing, laundry, etc.?" the median answer among the men was \$600 to \$650, and among the women, \$550 to \$600. It was found, further, in this study, that among the men the median reply to the question "What percentage of your total expenses in college is paid for by someone other than yourself?" was "50%" and among the women, "75%." The survey further demonstrated that about 66% of the students must provide at least 20% of their own expenses. Among the men, 20% to 25% must provide 100% of their schooling costs, and a total of 40% must provide 75% or more of their bill.

It would be a mistake to appraise the possibility of passing a larger part of our costs to the students on the basis of charges made even a few years ago. At that time the schools charged approximately \$125, but today, for example, a theological seminary is forced to charge approximately \$315; a teachers' college \$350 (\$410 for women); one preparatory school \$345, another \$430. And charges to "general education students" average an additional 20% to 30%.

Under these circumstances it will readily be agreed that it will not be possible to make any appreciable increases in the cost of such education without adversely affecting the enrollment of students.

The Board for Higher Education is convinced that Synod should continue its policy of furnishing the capital necessary to erect dormitory housing for our students. This is in accord with current practice throughout the country. Colleges and universities rarely attempt to secure any return on capital investments from students and are considered fortunate if they can derive as much as 50% of their educational operating costs from student fees. Auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, dining halls, etc.) are, of course, expected to operate entirely on their own income.

We believe therefore that Synod's past practice in this matter has proved to be a sound contribution toward the objectives which Synod is attempting to reach in its training program and that the construction of such housing continues to be justified as an outright gift from the Church.

However, it is difficult to justify having Synod carry the total cost of the maintenance of such quarters without assessing against the students who live in them, any charge for costs occasioned (normal maintenance) by their use of these living quarters furnished by Synod. (Students do pay for operation of the buildings and for some of the utilities.)

We estimate that the following proposal would produce annual

revenue approximating \$150,000 and that this sum would be sufficient to cover approximately 50% of normal maintenance and repair expenditures throughout our system of educational institutions. The Board for Higher Education *recommends* therefore

That a charge of \$25.00 per semester be assessed against every student in residence in a synodical institution.

We *recommend* further

That the accumulation of such fees be classified in a new and separate account on the books of the institution and that such income be used exclusively for maintenance and repair of college buildings and for replacement of equipment.

We *recommend* further

That proposals for expenditures from this account be included in the annual budgets and processed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6.145 and 6.146 of the *Handbook*.

We *recommend* further

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized, when reviewing annual budgets (6.145 and 6.146), to transfer excess funds from one institution to other institutions, if such excess funds accumulate at a given institution.

We *recommend* further

That a fee of \$12.50 per semester be charged to all non-dormitory students.

We *recommend* further

That these fees be made effective by the institutions on and after September 1, 1951.

We *recommend* further

That, as the new accounting system shows classifications of cost, the institutions be held to make the routine operation of auxiliary enterprises (including dormitory and dining rooms) a self-financing procedure.

We *recommend* finally

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed to abolish or to adjust any or all of these fees at a given institution if their application affects enrollment adversely or if other local circumstances and conditions indicate that such action is in the best interest of Synod.

Music Fees

The Board for Higher Education *recommends*

That all music students who are enrolled in applied music courses pay a fee of \$5.00 per semester for piano and \$10.00 per semester for organ use.

We *recommend* further

That these funds be reserved in a new and separate synodical account for equipment and maintenance of musical instruments at the institutions involved.

We *recommend* finally

That proposals for expenditures from this account be included in the annual budgets and processed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 6.145 and 6.146 of the *Handbook*.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 13

WHEREAS, The suggestions proposing that a larger share of the cost of operating the colleges and seminaries of our Church be shifted to the students of the institution involves many complicated problems, some of which appear to necessitate further investigation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our appreciation to the Board for Higher Education for the attention it has given this matter during the past years; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education be requested to continue its study of this matter.

Faculty Housing

For many years, Synod has followed the traditional policy of providing faculty housing on the campuses of our colleges and seminaries. The conditions which have obtained during the past ten years make it appear advisable to re-examine this policy.

The following *advantages* appear to attach to the present policy:

1. The policy assures some available housing in times of shortages.
2. The policy makes it easier for faculty personnel to accept calls since moving involves no real estate problems which require attention.
3. The policy contributes to the convenience of faculty personnel and results in a considerable saving of travel time (from and to the campus).

The *disadvantages* of an inflexible policy are more numerous:

1. The capital investments in faculty housing are considerable.
2. The maintenance and repair costs continue to increase in direct ratio to age.
3. Synod now owns a considerable number of houses. These range in age from 10 years to 100 years. Many of these ought to be modernized.
4. It is most difficult to anticipate or to meet the varying needs of successive occupants.
5. The policy of placing faculty housing in close proximity to the school and of grouping faculty members and families close to each other has not always contributed to harmony on the staff.

6. The policy creates a situation which is a very frequent cause of difficulty in connection with the synodical retirement policy.

There are, naturally, varying local conditions and needs in a system of 14 geographically scattered and variously typed institutions. It would seem therefore to be in the interest of Synod work to recognize the need for flexibility in the policy on faculty housing.

In addition, some of the faculty people who now live in campus housing would prefer to buy their own homes or to rent; on the other hand, some of those who rent would prefer to live on the campus.

During the past ten years it has not been possible to build new houses on any campus. Instead of following its traditional policy, Synod has been forced by economic conditions to rent out campus homes or to buy them.

It is true also that there exists a rather considerable variation of practice at the various schools. On some campuses all of the faculty people live in synodical housing. On at least one campus only the president of the college lives on the campus in faculty housing.

In order to establish the already existing and desirable flexibility as an official synodical policy, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve or decline (sale or lease or purchase being subject to the consent of the Board of Directors of Synod and to the present *Handbook* Section 2.791) any of the following local options recommended by the Board of Control of the institution involved:

- a. That an equivalent payment for housing or rental furnished may be included in the direct salary of faculty personnel.
- b. That housing may be provided in the form of a separate payment paid to faculty personnel as the cost of housing.
- c. That a long-term sale to faculty people now occupying off-campus purchased synodical housing is authorized.
- d. That the removal of on-campus faculty housing which is entirely obsolete and which can be shown to be uneconomical for further use be authorized.
- e. That the construction or purchase of multiple units only, for the purpose of rental to instructors and assistant professors, be authorized where this can be done as a mutual advantage to Synod and to the faculty personnel involved.
- f. That the present "building and loan" authorizations which govern present faculty housing operations be made applicable to Paragraphs c, d, and e of this resolution.

It must be understood that in authorizing local options it is not the intent of Synod to have available faculty campus housing unoccupied and, further, that this permissive legislation does not obviate the possibility of building on-campus housing under the conditions now obtaining, when local conditions warrant.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

Resolution 34

WHEREAS, The traditional policy of Synod of providing faculty housing on the campuses of our colleges and seminaries has been made difficult, and occasionally even impossible, during recent years; and

WHEREAS, It will be in the interest of Synod's work to recognize the need for flexibility in the policy on faculty housing, since some faculty people who now live in campus housing would prefer to buy their own homes or to rent, while others who now rent would prefer to live on the campus; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following paragraphs constitute the official synodical policy on faculty housing:

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve or decline (sale or lease or purchase being subject to the consent of the Board of Directors of Synod and to the present *Handbook* Section 2.791) any of the following local options recommended by the Board of Control of the institution involved:

- a. That an equivalent payment for housing or rental furnished may be included in the direct salary of faculty personnel.
- b. That housing may be provided in the form of a separate payment paid to faculty personnel as the cost of housing.
- c. That a long-term sale to faculty people now occupying off-campus purchased synodical housing is authorized.
- d. That the removal of on-campus faculty housing which is entirely obsolete and which can be shown to be uneconomical for further use be authorized.
- e. That the construction or purchase of multiple units only, for the purpose of rental to instructors and assistant professors, be authorized where this can be done as a mutual advantage to Synod and to the faculty personnel involved.
- f. That the present "building and loan" authorizations which govern present faculty housing operations be made applicable to Paragraphs c, d, and e of this resolution.

Public Speaking

In its Centennial Thankoffering, Synod established a fund to purchase "speech-laboratory equipment" for the improvement of public speaking instruction at the colleges and seminaries. Acting

upon the expressed intent of Synod, the Board of Directors has formally assigned the funds which became available for this purpose to the jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education.

Your Board has made a detailed study of the speech instruction arrangements and the equipment available at all of our colleges and seminaries. This survey indicates that Synod's objective in allocating such money cannot be fully achieved if the available funds are spent only for laboratory equipment. This situation is created by the fact that the means for effective use of such equipment in the training of our Church's professional workers are lacking at many of our institutions. We refer to two basic deficiencies:

1. The curriculum does not include required courses in public speaking.
2. There is a need for trained men to teach such courses.

Your board proposes to undertake a program which will stimulate institutions to introduce required courses into the curriculum and to assist instructors in acquiring the necessary qualifications for effective teaching of the subject. To devote some of the available funds to this broader purpose requires the permissive legislation by Synod. Accordingly, we *recommend*

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to disburse the speech funds already made available to it through the Centennial Thankoffering for all purposes which in the Board's opinion will contribute toward improvement in the program of training professional and pre-professional students for greater proficiency in public speaking.

We *recommend* further

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve the introduction of a course in public speaking into the curriculum or the substitution of such a course for currently required courses at institutions where present curricular requirements make it impossible for ministerial students to take such training as part of their regular program of instruction.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 29

WHEREAS, Synod at its Centennial Convention established a fund to purchase "speech-laboratory equipment" for the improvement of public speaking instruction at the colleges and seminaries; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Higher Education points to two basic deficiencies which have prevented our educational institutions from fully achieving the intended goal (1. The curriculum does not

include required courses in public speaking; 2. There is a need for trained men to teach such courses); therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to disburse the speech funds already made available to it through the Centennial Thankoffering for all purposes which in the Board's opinion will contribute toward improvement in the program of training professional and pre-professional students for greater proficiency in public speaking;

2. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to approve the introduction of a course in public speaking into the curriculum or the substitution of such a course for currently required courses at institutions where present curricular requirements make it impossible for ministerial students to take such training as part of their regular program of instruction.

"Indigent Student Funds"

Adhering to its original purposes for the professional schools, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has long maintained a program designed to provide for the needs of students in its colleges. Synod was remarkably foresighted in arranging that qualified students should not be denied the right to train for its service, by providing for free tuition, for student work funds, and by encouraging District aid funds.

The Board for Higher Education has had so many and such insistent requests for reviews of this system that it undertook to provide for a detailed study of the entire subject of "student aid" within the Church. This study was made by Dr. Albert Huegli of our River Forest college at the request of the Board for Higher Education. It was presented for detailed discussion to the college presidents and sent to the "Indigent Student Fund" representatives in every District for analysis and comment.

The reactions conveyed to the Board indicate that some specific suggestions on basic principles, organization, and procedures would be welcomed by most Districts. The information and the recommendations supplied to this convention are based upon two motivating premises:

1. The intention of the Church in operating a system of professional schools is that it shall receive from them a continuous supply of apt and able, well-qualified and well-trained leaders in school and parish life. In pulpit or in classroom the Church cannot afford mediocrity. The times are too urgent, the task too great, the opportunities too limitless. The strategy of the armies of the Lord must be planned and executed by the best we have among us.
2. No young man or woman who has the necessary gifts, consecration, and zeal for professional service in the Church

should be prevented from entering its ranks because of financial handicaps. The essence of democracy, especially in a democratic church body, is the equality of opportunity for those who can make something of it. Fallible we may be in our selection and depend upon the Spirit of God for the dedication of hearts to the great cause, but we have no excuse for failing to open doors which remain closed because we do not bestir ourselves.

College Student Aid Program

In making the extensive survey the Board for Higher Education became aware of the fact that our colleges do indeed have a rather acceptable system of student aid. This system consists of the following sections:

- a. Awards for academic achievements
 1. Prizes
 2. Scholarships
- b. Financial aid to needy students
 1. Grants in aid
 2. Loan funds
 3. Student employment programs

It will be evident that there is an increasing awareness among our colleges of their responsibility for establishing techniques of encouraging student academic proficiency in a tangible way and for granting assistance for students in financial need. The following recommendations were submitted by Dr. Huegli for the consideration of the colleges:

1. So far as possible, student aid programs should be under direct institutional control and supervision. Synod has long provided a basic pattern of assistance in the granting of free tuition to professional students, the supplying of student work funds, and the development of a generous system of grants-in-aid through the Districts. The colleges need to cultivate these facilities of student aid and integrate them with their own programs. They should exercise authority in the granting or withholding of such aid. They should further supplement these aid devices with programs of their own initiative.
2. Every school should recognize the scholarship and aid categories of student assistance as they apply in the individual institutions. A thorough survey of the needs of the students in this respect should be made on each campus, and the established patterns of American higher education adapted to the local situation.
3. A program of scholarships and prizes as incentives to academic achievement ought to be undertaken by every college. A Scholarship Committee, following standard practices, should be appointed for the fostering and supervision of this part of the program.

4. The various colleges of Synod, after evaluating their own needs, should seek to co-ordinate and systematize financial aid to the students through Student Aid Committees appointed by the respective presidents. These committees would control campus loan and employment arrangements and work closely with District student aid funds for the benefit both of the school and the Church.
5. The program of student aid should always be associated with the counseling arrangements at our schools. It is not something by itself, but a part of the counseling function. It should therefore be established in policy, but flexible as an instrument of service to the growth and assistance of the students.
6. The synodical colleges should encourage the establishment of a clearinghouse for exchange of information on student aid and maintenance of general policies in the best interest of the Church as a whole. It is suggested that the office of the executive secretary of the Board for Higher Education be expanded to meet this need.

The District Student Aid Funds

In addition to accumulating information on the student aid program which is followed by other church bodies, the survey director secured information directly from the synodical Districts by means of a questionnaire which dealt with questions of organization, administration, funds received and disbursed, the beneficiaries, criteria of awards, contacts after awards, and general evaluation. As a result of this attempt to measure the efficiency of the present District aid system, 22 Districts supplied the details indicated.

There was a large number of optimistic reports; however, there is reason to believe that all Districts would welcome suggestions for improvement. The areas most frequently mentioned in replies to the questionnaire indicated a desire for improvement in the techniques of follow-up in the procedure, centralization of data, and an exchange of information. In this connection a long list of constructive suggestions was also received from the District aid authorities.

Areas of Weakness

Wherever feasible, a detailed report and discussion has been included in the materials presented to the college presidents and to the District aid officers; however, in order to motivate the attached recommendations, we should like to list here five general areas of weakness on which there is quite common consent:

1. *Lack of agreement on the function of the student aid system.* The Districts ought to understand more clearly what they should try to achieve with financial assistance for students. At present some regard their function as a sort of loan service, others as a kind of scholarship, still others as a "give away" fund, with strings attached. Some restrict their aid

to males, others include women students or even students preparing for church service apart from theology or teaching. Everyone concerned in the program would be benefited by an explicit statement of objectives.

2. *Lack of uniformity in general policy.* Certain advantages are to be derived from varied policies of the Districts governing student aid, such as local adaptability, opportunity for experimentation, and the stimulation of new ideas. The District aid system, however, suffers from an excessive lack of uniformity in fundamental principles. Student applicants, many of whom have shifted with their families from one part of the country to another in accordance with the increasing mobility of our population, need to have an understanding of uniform fund requirements. More important, the synodical colleges, which are drawing from ever wider areas of the Church, will be in a better position to help students make use of available funds if the policies are generally standardized. It is also apparent from the Districts themselves that a set of workable policies would make their role in the student aid program more effective if certain basic agreements were reached. Instead of having 32 different systems of student aid, the Church would then have one system, with some modifications for local purposes.
3. *Lack of adequate integration with the colleges attended by subsidized students.* Since scholarship is apparently to be one of the bases upon which the awards are to be made, the colleges should be tied into the system more closely. The present rather general failure to consult with the schools in establishing scholastic criteria must be a handicap for the awards committees. The colleges probably need to agree upon the basic minimum scholastic requirements.
4. *Inadequate means of determining need.* The Districts themselves admit this to be one of their principal difficulties. Practice now is widely varied, and in a comparison of District with District, injustices might seem to result. Samples of forms received from every District surveyed indicate the need for standardization in establishing the criteria. Overdependence upon the local pastor and insufficient use of the personal interview technique suggest areas requiring improvement.
5. *The absence of a central clearinghouse of information.* The Church and the church colleges have a vital interest in the District student aid programs. At present they have no way of ascertaining the effectiveness of the system. No central agency receives data on the number of students assisted, on the criteria of the disbursements, or on other important aspects of the undertaking in the Districts. In addition, the Districts have no way of exchanging ideas except by informal correspondence. And the colleges are bewildered by the variety of practices in District aid. Until a central agency receives reports and sends out information, the system will continue to lack uniformity of policies and standardization of practices.

Recommendations

As a result of the total study, the Board for Higher Education is ready to present the following conclusions for the guidance of Synod and for whatever progress toward efficient and unified procedure might be achieved:

a. Recommended Organization

1) The Districts would continue to control the raising and disbursing of funds for the student aid program. Their specific duties would be to receive applications and pass upon the factor of need for financial assistance. The administrative agency should be a committee responsible to the District Board of Directors, one of the members of the committee serving as principal executive.

2) The colleges should be brought more actively into the system. They should pass upon the scholarship of initial applicants and students applying for continuation of aid. They should be kept constantly informed on the District aid activity in so far as it concerns the respective college. They should publicize the opportunities under the District aid program to needy applicants or enrolled students. They should report regularly to the District upon the performance, character, and development of subsidized students. They should render regular reports to the central information center for student aid.

3) Under the jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education, an extension of the office of the Executive Secretary should be established. It would be the function of this agency to receive reports from Districts and colleges on the nature and activities of the student aid program, to collect data at regular intervals, to prepare studies, and to submit information to the Districts and colleges which would lead to uniformity of policies and standardization of practice. Periodic conferences of District student aid administrators should be called by this agency for a discussion of mutual problems.

b. Recommended Policies

1) The official name of the program of District financial assistance to professional students of the Church ought to be: The Student Aid Fund.

2) The full extent of subsidy, within a maximum to be prescribed, should be awarded only to students who have reached the college level.

3) Assistance to high school students ought to be in amounts proportionate to their level of advancement in the course of training. A suggested arrangement would be: one fourth of the maximum for each of the first two years of high school, one half of the maximum for each of the last two years of high school.

4) Subsidy should be available to qualified men students preparing to become pastors, teachers, or medical missionaries. Graduate theological or teacher-training students preparing themselves for church work should also be eligible for aid.

5) Every applicant for assistance should be held to meet a minimum scholarship standard, such as B—. The colleges would be responsible for the examination and approval of the scholarship qualifications.

6) Every applicant for assistance should meet established criteria of financial need. The District committee would develop techniques for the determination of need in the individual cases.

7) The principal condition of the award should be that the recipient enter the service of the Church. Failure to do so for a period of time satisfactory to the Districts should require repayment of the grant. Satisfactory grade, deportment, and character reports shall be further required of supported students. Students should not be held to work off their grants in special service to the institution.

8) Grants should be paid directly to the school attended by subsidized students and the amount should vary with the costs at the several institutions. Subsidy should not be designated for "board and room" but for "general fees."

9) Districts should make available unexpended funds to applicants from other Districts where funds are exhausted after September 1 of each year.

c. Recommended Action

The Board for Higher Education recommends:

That Synod supplement the undergraduate Student Aid Funds of the Districts by the establishment of a \$10,000 scholarship fund to assist qualified foreign students in Synod's colleges and seminaries, to assist the sons and daughters of Synod's foreign missionaries if they qualify for aid, and to assist qualified persons in the pursuit of graduate studies which will be of direct benefit to the Church in its educational program.

We recommend further

That such a Synodical Scholarship Fund be accumulated by inviting each District of Synod to budget and to remit \$250 or \$500, as the District may elect, to Synod's Treasurer during the course of the District's next fiscal year and in each subsequent year.

We recommend further

That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to administer such scholarship funds on the basis of criteria which it shall prepare and which shall become effective only upon approval of the synodical Praesidium and the District Presidents of Synod.

We recommend further

That at an early opportunity, preferably at a time when it is meeting with its Advisory Council (college presidents), the Board for Higher Education invite the District aid officers to confer on these and other proposals for the improvement and co-ordination of all student assistance efforts.

We recommend finally

That the costs of any such conference be shared so that the Districts will defray the transportation expenses of their representatives, while the Board for Higher Education is authorized to charge room and board costs to its budget for special conferences as provided in *Handbook* Section 6.13 (new).

THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

HENRY GRUEBER, *Chairman*

O. P. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

EDGAR BUENGER

WALTER GAST

WALTER GOETSCH

S. J. ROTH

MARTIN WALKER

MARTIN J. NEEB, *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning these recommendations, Committee 1 submitted two resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolution 38

WHEREAS, Our Church has long maintained a program designed to provide for the needs of students in its educational institutions; and

WHEREAS, It has become obvious after a detailed study that areas of weakness have developed which hamper the successful execution of this program; and

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that all Districts (traditionally the program is carried on at District level) would welcome suggestions to adjust the program to meet present-day conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That at an early opportunity, preferably at a time when it is meeting with its Advisory Council (college presidents), the Board for Higher Education invite the District Aid officers to confer on these and other proposals for the improvement and co-ordination of all student assistance efforts;

2. That the costs of any such conference be shared, so that the Districts will defray the transportation expenses of their representatives, while the Board for Higher Education is authorized to charge room and board costs to its budget for special conferences as provided in *Handbook* Section 6.13 (new).

NOTE. — We call attention to the fact that "Recommended Organization" (page 311) and "Recommended Policies" (page 311) would form the basis for discussions at the meeting authorized in this resolution.

Resolution 39

WHEREAS, No provision exists to assist talented foreign students who desire to enter Synod's educational institutions and who qualify for aid; and

WHEREAS, Only a very unsatisfactory arrangement exists to assist the sons and daughters of our foreign missionaries who desire to enter Synod's educational institutions and who qualify for aid; and

WHEREAS, It is becoming increasingly necessary in view of the enlarged teaching staffs at our educational institutions and the expanding curricula to assist qualified persons in the pursuit of graduate studies which will be of benefit to the Church in its educational program; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That Synod supplement the undergraduate Student Aid Funds of the Districts by the establishment of a \$10,000 scholarship fund to assist qualified foreign students in Synod's colleges and seminaries, to assist the sons and daughters of Synod's foreign missionaries if they qualify for aid, and to assist qualified persons in the pursuit of graduate studies which will be of direct benefit to the Church in its educational program.

2. That such a Synodical Scholarship Fund be accumulated by inviting each District of Synod to budget and to remit \$250, or \$500, as the District may elect, to Synod's Treasurer during the course of the District's next fiscal year and in each subsequent year.

3. That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to administer such scholarship funds on the basis of criteria which it shall prepare and which shall become effective only upon approval of the synodical *Praesidium* and the District Presidents of Synod.

Re: Reassignment of Budget Item from Board for Higher Education to Board for Home Missions in North and South America

Resolution 59

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education assumes responsibility for the administration of the educational budget in North America only; and

WHEREAS, The South American educational institutions are under the direct supervision of Synod's Board of Directors and the Board for Home Missions in North and South America; and

WHEREAS, All other educational institutions outside of North America are administered by the respective Mission Boards; therefore be it

Resolved, That the funds for our South American educational

institutions be removed from the educational budget assigned to the Board for Higher Education and listed in the budget assigned to the Board for Home Missions in North and South America.

Resolution 60

The educational institutions outside of North America are guided and supervised either by one of Synod's Mission Boards or by the Board of Directors. Consequently the Board for Higher Education has no direct relationship to the educational institutions outside of North America. The Board for Higher Education states that it lacks adequate background information to be of substantial help in questions affecting teaching personnel and in establishing curricula for educational institutions outside of North America even if such a request would be made.

It is also plain to Committee 1 that the present staff of the Board for Higher Education lacks time to enter upon such an extension of its activities. Nevertheless, we believe it to be of value for the church at large if at least some type of informal contact be maintained between the Board for Higher Education and all educational institutions of Synod, wherever they may be located. It is for this reason that we offer the following *resolution*:

To suggest to the various Mission Boards of Synod and to the Board of Directors to avail themselves of the good services of the Board for Higher Education, in whatever degree this service is obtainable, in matters where teaching personnel and curricula of educational institutions outside of North America come into consideration.

ACTION

These two resolutions presented by Committee 1 were *adopted* by Synod.

Rename the Board for Higher Education

(Memorial 532)

WHEREAS, The present name of the Board for Higher Education does not accurately describe its true functions; and

WHEREAS, It has been maintained that this misleading name acts as a deterrent in Synod-wide promotion; and

WHEREAS, The preparation of all professional church workers is a responsibility of the entire Synod; be it therefore

Resolved, That the name of the Board be changed to Board of Professional Training, and that its responsibility include all seminaries, colleges, and high schools owned and operated by Synod and engaged in the preparation of pastors, teachers, and missionaries.

YORK-SEWARD REGIONAL CONFERENCE
SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT
B. HOLM, Secretary

ACTION

Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 61

WHEREAS, This memorial came to our attention at a very late hour; and

WHEREAS, The resolution proposed involves much more than the changing of the name of the Board for Higher Education, touching upon some basic issues with reference to the number of educational institutions to be placed under the administrative guidance of the Board for Higher Education; therefore be it

Resolved, That this matter be referred to Synod's Board for Higher Education, to Synod's Board of Directors, and to those Mission Boards of Synod which come into consideration; and be it further

Resolved, That the findings of these combined groups be made available to Synod at its 1953 convention.

Appreciation of the Work of the Board for Higher Education

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, Competent guidance and management of Synod's educational system for the training of pastors and teachers is of far-reaching importance for the continued healthy expansion of our Church; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Higher Education has discharged its assigned responsibility of providing such guidance and management with commendable zeal and with an intelligent understanding of the many complex problems involved; therefore be it

Resolved, That we thank God for the valuable gift He has bestowed upon us in the consecrated and able personnel comprising the Board for Higher Education and its Executive Secretary; and be it further

Resolved, That we express to the Board for Higher Education and its Executive Secretary our sincere appreciation for the efficient and far-seeing manner in which they have fulfilled the obligation of their office.

ACTION

This resolution submitted by Committee 1 was adopted by Synod.

C. GENERAL MATTERS PERTAINING TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Entrance Requirements at the Seminaries

(Memorial 117)

Since it is important that the Church have a considerable number of theological scholars for its work; and

Since, on the other hand, a surprising number of notable preachers of the Gospel (as well as statesmen, inventors, and the like) have had only meager school training, indicating that formal classes are not the only means of effective education; therefore be it *resolved* that Synod lay down the following principles to guide the Board for Higher Education:

1. That the Seminary in St. Louis aim at high scholarship, but arrange its courses in such a manner that graduates from other standard colleges having the necessary spiritual qualifications may enter with the least possible handicap; and

2. That the Seminary at Springfield widen its entrance requirements as much as safely possible, so that all persons qualified to pursue theological studies to advantage be given an opportunity to prepare for the ministry.

MARTIN P. SIMON

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 50

WHEREAS, The proposal advanced regarding entrance requirements at our seminary at St. Louis would tend to lower the prevailing standards which Synod has approved; and

WHEREAS, The proposal regarding entrance requirements at our seminary at Springfield apparently ignores the fact that entrance requirements already have been widened "as much as safely possible"; therefore be it

Resolved, That Memorial 117 be declined.

Emphasize Pastors' Duties

(Memorial 118)

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

Emphasize at the seminary that a pastor's duty is to preach the pure Word of God, instruct, baptize, confirm, marry, give Christian counsel, look up the unchurched, and the like, but *not* to run the business, building, finance, and similar affairs of the congregation. (That is the duty of the voting members.)

ALFRED OPTIZ, Pratt, Kans.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 51

WHEREAS, The prescribed courses given at our seminaries do emphasize the professional theological training of our pastors; therefore be it

Resolved, That Memorial 118 be declined.

Shorten Training for Pastors

(Memorial 119)

It is suggested that the following *proposal* be discussed and voted upon at the 1950 convention of our Synod:

That the training period of our pastors be shortened. (This would cut down on expense, and it seems absolutely unnecessary to spend so many of the best years in training. It appears those who would be good pastors would be as efficient with a year or two of the less essentials cut off. For the others no amount of training would ever classify them as the kind of pastors we need and want.)

ALFRED OPITZ, Pratt, Kans.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 52

WHEREAS, The length of the training period now in effect at our seminaries at St. Louis and Springfield has been determined only after long and conscientious study of all factors involved in preparing for the ministry under present conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That Memorial 119 be declined.

NOTE. — Memorials 120, 121, 122, 123, and Unprinted Memorials 4, 6, and 41, regarding entrance age at Springfield, were disposed of under Section I, A.

Adequate Supply of Teachers

(Memorial 133)

In 1947 Synod, in session at Chicago, resolved to do something toward providing an adequate supply of synodically trained teachers for our Christian day schools. The relevant resolution is found on page 312, *Proceedings*, 1947. Resolution 4 reads:

"WHEREAS, An expanding system of parochial schools will obviously require a greater number of teachers; and

"WHEREAS, The present serious emergency has been met by measures that are far from satisfactory; be it

"Resolved,

"1. That we encourage the teachers' colleges to continue to give special attention to enrolling more male students;

"2. That all Districts and all congregations in each District be urged to assist in providing an adequate and geographically well-distributed supply of male students for our teachers' colleges;

"3. That a committee with representation from the Board for Parish Education, the Board for Higher Education, the teachers' colleges, and the Superintendents' Conference be appointed by the *Praesidium*, the purpose of this committee to be

"a. To study trends in school enrollments;

"b. To propose adequate facilities for the proper training of our future teachers;

"c. To propose plans for the judicious recruiting of students for our teachers' colleges."

Pursuant to Synod's resolution, President Behnken appointed the undersigned to serve on this committee.

Under the chairmanship of the Rev. F. A. Schwertfeger the committee met five times. It has conscientiously tried to carry out the duties assigned to it. The committee herewith makes its report on its findings and recommendations.

Basically, the committee sought to find valid answers to the following questions:

1. Is there good reason to believe that enrollments in our Christian day schools are on an upward trend and that these upward trends will continue in the future?
2. Admitting that there has been a serious teacher shortage in our school system, is there reason to believe that this shortage is of a permanent nature? Is there danger of an overproduction of teachers?
3. Assuming that there is at this time an urgent shortage of synodically trained teachers, particularly men, how can Synod most economically and most flexibly meet the present and probable future needs? To what extent and in what manner should additional facilities be provided in order to meet the need for more synodically trained teachers?
4. What steps should be taken to recruit more students, especially young men, for the teaching profession in our Church?

The committee studied national birth rate trends, public school enrollment trends, infant Baptism trends in our Church, and enrollment trends in our church schools. The committee believes it has valid reasons for concluding that enrollment trends in Lutheran elementary and high schools will continue on their upward trend.

On the basis of statistics the committee studied the teacher pro-

duction, the teacher demand, and the teacher shortage over a long period of time in our Church. The shortage of men teachers and the gradual feminization of our teaching force received special attention. The fact that only 10% of our growing numbers of women teachers are synodically trained was noted. The committee concluded that our teacher shortage has existed for many years; that it is acute at the present time; and that it will continue, or grow worse, in the future.

The problem of increasing the number of synodically trained teachers, particularly men teachers, in the most economical and flexible manner, received considerable attention. Alternative plans, one involving a \$2,000,000 building program at our two teacher-training institutions, were under consideration. The fears of an overproduction were analyzed. The plans which are recommended below are believed by the committee to be economical, flexible, and adequate to meet the present urgent need for more synodically trained teachers. Specifically this committee therefore recommends:

1. That River Forest be continued as a senior college. However, that it be reserved for men students. With a potential enrollment of 500 men students, this source would probably provide an annual graduating class of 100 men teachers.

2. That Seward be continued as a coeducational teacher-training institution. With a potential enrollment of 350 students, this source should provide an additional 25 graduate men teachers.

3. That a larger supply of synodically trained teachers (women) should be provided by Seward and other synodical institutions, as Winfield, and possibly Oakland, Bronxville, Fort Wayne, and St. Paul. These institutions may be expected to provide an annual supply of 250 synodically trained women teachers, particularly if the plans recommended by the Board for Higher Education are adopted at this Synod. Valparaiso University has consented to serve as a supplementary source of Christian day school teachers, if, after exploring all synodical sources, the needs are still not fully met.

4. The recruitment of young men for our teacher-training institutions will require persistent co-operative effort if the current trend toward feminization of our teaching force is to be halted. And this committee believes that it should be halted before we lose what we had, a system of elementary schools in which men teachers predominated. Past efforts to recruit young men have been systematic but still disappointing. The committee believes that the recommended steps in the recruitment of more men students will make a substantial contribution toward supplying an adequate supply of synodically trained teachers.

On the basis of our studies and findings we herewith make the following *additional recommendations*:

1. That provision be made for not less than 125 men graduates per year. This is considered a reasonable and attainable goal. It represents an increase of approximately 88 men graduates per year; 125 in place of 37. The centers and facilities of the required teacher-training program have been indicated.

2. That provision be made, in the manner indicated, for the training of up to 250 women graduates annually. This will come near to providing 100% of synodically trained women teachers instead of the present 10%.

3. That existing facilities can serve this stepped-up teacher-training program without major capital expenditures, provided the recommended procedures are followed.

4. That the recruitment program for future teachers be intensified through pre-teacher-training courses at our preparatory schools.

5. That in the interest of having a supply of synodically trained teachers that is adjusted to the changing needs of the Church, the responsibility for maintaining an effective balance between supply and demand of professional personnel (pastors and teachers) be fixed in Synod's Board for Higher Education and that the Board for Higher Education be directed to appoint the staff personnel needed to discharge this responsibility.

6. That steps be taken toward the clarification of the teacher status in our Church.

7. That the President be asked to issue a call, in our periodicals, for students to prepare for the teaching profession in Lutheran schools.

8. That pastors and teachers be asked to be on the lookout for promising students and to direct them to River Forest or Seward, or, if they are of high school age, to the nearest preparatory college of our Church or to the nearest Lutheran high school.

9. That the names of all such students be sent at once to either River Forest or Seward, thus following through on a procedure similar to the one followed by "Future Teachers of America" (a plan to enroll early and to encourage prospective public school teachers).

10. That each District Board for Parish Education be asked to appoint a student recruiting officer for their District.

C. TH. SPITZ	W. D. KRAEFT
S. J. ROTH	L. G. BICKEL
E. C. SIEVING	F. A. SCHWERTFEGER, <i>Chairman</i>
A. C. STELLHORN	H. J. BOETTCHER, <i>Secretary</i>

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 56

WHEREAS, The special committee appointed "to study trend in school enrollments; to propose adequate facilities for the proper training of our future teachers; and to propose plans for the judicious recruiting of students for our teachers' colleges" has submitted a comprehensive report; and

WHEREAS, Many proposals advanced in this report refer to matters with which our Board for Higher Education is asked to concern itself continuously; therefore be it

Resolved, That the entire report be assigned to the Board for Higher Education for consideration and for action.

Synodical Educational Institution in Southeast of U. S.

(Memorial 138)

1. The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has in the United States two theological seminaries, two normal schools, and nine preparatory schools of higher education, and not one of these is located in the southeastern section of our country.

2. In square miles of productive land the southeastern section of our country embraces approximately one fourth of the whole with population in about the same proportion, while that territory during the last 50 years has made progress in business, educational, and social development comparable to that of any other section of the country.

3. Even though the population contains only a small portion of the members of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, still the Church has many congregations, most of which are mission congregations, in that territory. These member congregations comprise two Districts in their entirety, and two others in part.

4. The policy of our Church has been and still is to carry on its mission work in every land through the establishment of educational institutions for the purpose of training the young men and women of those mission fields to become trained workers for the Lord's vineyard. Examples in addition to our own country: South America, India, China, Africa.

5. The Roman Catholic Church, doing mission work in any particular field and hoping to capture that field for its organization, will invariably back up its work with a strong educational institution. Their policy seems to be: "Educate or perish."

6. In order to obtain a reasonable number of the sons of the congregations located in the southeastern section of our country as future workers for the Church — pastors, teachers, laymen —

stands to reason that we as a Church shall have to provide the facilities, even though the policy may not be a paying one at the first.

7. The congregations of that territory have furnished many able workers for the Church, both ministers and laymen, but these were produced in an age when a school was maintained in their midst. We greatly fear that another generation will tell a different tale.

8. When a nucleus of weak congregations in the southeast knocked at the door of our Synod in the year 1892, they came bringing with them an educational institution, even though small. As fruits of that institution we still have many able pastors and many more consecrated laymen at work in the Church.

9. When in 1935 an effort was made to reduce the financial burden of Synod by the elimination of four educational institutions, the elimination of the lone weakest one, viz., Conover, N. C., did not make even a noticeable change in the synodical budget. We are making no complaint about the retention of Springfield, Concordia, and Portland, but the history of our Church in the southeast territory during the past 15 years convinces us that the abandonment of Conover was a mistake, a mistake not too late as yet to rectify.

10. In response to the calls of the church at large the congregations and individuals of the southeast territory have been making generous contributions both in finances and personal service, but unless an equitable distribution is made of the working units of the Church, it is only natural to suppose that this ardor will cool in the course of time.

11. The time when our Church is inaugurating a "Building for Tomorrow" program seems to be an appropriate time for Synod to give serious consideration to the advisability of re-establishing and maintaining a synodical educational institution in this southeastern section of our country. In order to supply the future needs of the Church for men, there will have to be a marked increase in production. An addition of one new school will naturally help to solve this problem.

12. We, therefore, members of the Conover Concordia Alumni-ae Association, do petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in 1950 convention assembled in Milwaukee, Wis., to give serious and prayerful consideration to the re-establishment of such an institution in said territory.

CONOVER CONCORDIA ALUMNI-AE ASSOCIATION

REV. J. FRANKLIN YOUNT, *President*

MRS. LOIS KREINHEDER-BORNMANN, *Secretary*

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has in the United States of America two (2) theological seminaries, two (2) normal schools, and nine (9) preparatory schools of higher education, and not one of these is located in the southeastern quarter section of our country; and

WHEREAS, In square miles this southeastern section of our country embraces approximately one fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the whole; with population in about the same proportion, and this territory during the past 50 years has made progress in business, educational, and social development comparable to that of any other section of our country; and

WHEREAS, Comparable progress has shown itself in the Lutheran Church in our Southeastern District regarding membership, finances, and a renewed interest in Christian higher education; therefore

The Southeastern District does hereby *petition* The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in 1950 convention assembled, to give serious consideration to the advisability of re-establishing and maintaining a synodical educational institution in the Southeast section of our country.

THE SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT
EDGAR C. RAKOW, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 30

WHEREAS, Our attention has been called to the fact that the southeastern section of our country, which embraces approximately one fourth of the area of the United States, with a population in about the same proportion, is now without an educational institution belonging to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod; and

WHEREAS, This southeastern section of our country is experiencing a remarkable industrial expansion; and

WHEREAS, The opportunities for expansion for our Church in this area are therefore increasing in pronounced manner; and

WHEREAS, This development has caused some of our brethren to suggest an investigation as to the possibility and desirability of establishing a new educational institution in the southeastern section; therefore be it

Resolved, To refer this entire matter to our Board for Higher Education for study, respectively for recommendation, at the next Delegate Synod.

The Present Pre-Seminary Colleges

(Memorial 140)

Since the home is the most important educational institution; and

Since our high school youth needs no education so much as it needs the Christian home; and

Since our educational system ought to be fitted into our present needs; and

Since the new senior college will need very much synodical money; and

Since the increasing length and cost of education to the parents ought also to be considered; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Higher Education be given the following principles of guidance:

1. That the high school years should be eliminated from Synod's system of education as soon as possible and local areas encouraged to promote Lutheran high schools instead.

2. That our present pre-seminary colleges be gradually made into two-year junior colleges.

3. That the feasibility of adding to the junior college the training now commonly given in full-time Bible institutes be investigated for those not contemplating becoming ministers or teachers.

4. That the courses in religion be thoroughly revised and greatly strengthened, so that an inviting variety of courses may be offered to the student.

5. That much opportunity for practical church work be provided.

ACTION

MARTIN P. SIMON

This memorial was considered by Committee 1 in connection with Section "A," Reorganization, of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Continue High School Department at Our Preparatory Schools

(Memorial 141)

In view of the tremendous importance of our synodical colleges for the production of pastors, missionaries, and teachers, and the far-reaching effects of any major changes in our system, the faculty of Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., respectfully submits the following considerations and recommendations:

1. The growing desire in our Synod for the addition of two years to our pre-theological training has crystallized in a number of plans whose relative merits we do not propose to debate at this

time. Some of the advocates of change, however, propose the elimination, or at least the curtailment, of our present high school departments. We are strongly opposed to this departure from our century-old tradition, for reasons stated in the following paragraphs.

2. Our present pre-theological schools (high school through junior college) have kept abreast of the best in modern American pre-professional education and have long ceased to be copies of 19th-century European *Gymnasias*.

3. The ministry which our schools have produced in the past has acquitted itself creditably and measured up to the needs of the hour, the outgoing generation of bilingual pulpit men, for instance, having been the admiration and envy of many in their several communities. Graduates of our colleges have done distinguished work at secular universities; some received recognition reflecting high honor upon the synodical schools in which they had been trained.

4. The high schools which Synod maintains, with six subjects to every four of the public high schools, are an *indispensable integral part of Synod's system of education* and offer the student a broad, well-integrated, intensified preparation for work in the college department.

5. The dropping of the high school would mean, in most areas of Synod, a lull of four years in Christian education between confirmation and college entrance. Yet during these very years character will be molded, molded according to textbook and nondescript convictions of the high school teacher — without the all-important influence of religion.

6. After such a lull in religious training, the diversity of outlook and attitude in such a college student body, made up of high school graduates from all parts of the land and from all types of schools, in the sophisticated age, and without a thorough religious education and training, would present new and grave problems.

7. Synod, in recent years, has found much reason to rejoice because growing numbers of our Christian people are seeing the dangers which threaten their children's faith during the high school years and are making great sacrifices to establish Christian high schools wherever feasible. It would be a cause of offense to those very people if Synod dropped its high schools for *ministerial training*, schools which have existed 30, 50, 70, a hundred years.

8. We can understand that parents would like to keep their boys at home and under parental care during the years of adolescence. However, this influence is limited. For this is the "gang age," and boys are now strongly influenced by their associates. The influence of evil associates during this period is often greater than

that of the home. What, then, could be more desirable than to have boys from Christian homes come to our colleges as high school freshmen and thus enjoy during these critical years invaluable Christian companionship and the guidance of Christian teachers, alert to their duty? Furthermore, circumstances today are such that many of our students make frequent trips home and thus remain under parental influence.

9. A. We fear greatly that if our pre-ministerial students will have to be recruited largely from the graduates of public high schools, the number available will not be adequate to meet the increasing need of our Church. The decision to study for the ministry is often made at the time of confirmation, and this is the ideal time to begin pre-ministerial work. The desire is easily lost in a non-spiritual environment.

B. The situation would be different if we had three or four Lutheran high schools in every major city. However, we cannot, for at least many years, hope to approximate the extensive Roman Catholic system of high schools. Yet without such an extensive system the curtailment or dropping of the high school department at our colleges would, in our opinion, seriously reduce the number of workers in the Church. And even if we did have an extensive high school system for general education, it would be necessary to introduce in these schools a course definitely preparatory for pre-ministerial work.

C. Obviously boys who after confirmation attend a public high school will be influenced by the secular goals of their schoolmates ("I'm going to be a lawyer" — "I'm going to be a doctor"), and the ministry or teaching profession in the Church will receive scant, if any, consideration. None of the teachers and counselors in public high schools will, as is done in our synodical high school department, hold up as a goal to their boys the profession of a minister or Christian day school teacher. Furthermore, boys at a public high school will in many cases want to continue their studies with classmates at secular colleges and universities. Thus many workers will be lost to the Church.

D. Another highly important consideration involved, if we must recruit our pre-ministerial students largely from public high school graduates, is the matter of *preparation*. Our recruits will come from all types of schools — good and bad, will have varied and motley backgrounds, and will often have gaps — particularly in language and history. Thus we shall be under the necessity of doing in college much of what we now do in the *high school*.

In view of the foregoing considerations we have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we plead with Synod to weigh the price to be paid if it should feel inclined to drop, in whole or in part, the high school from the present high school-junior college system of pre-theological education, and thus weaken the foundation of our present educational structure; be it further

Resolved, To urge Synod to strengthen the schools it already has in administration and teaching force and material equipment and to stir both ministry and laity to more Synod-wide interest in Synod's every school; for instance, to take Synod-wide interest whenever a faculty vacancy occurs, and to nominate from all parts of Synod men of the highest caliber in character, consecration, and academic ability. Our schools are not isolated units, but integral members of one system, serving the same Church and the same Master.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
PAUL F. KOEHNEKE, *Secretary of the Faculty*

ACTION

This memorial was considered by Committee 1 in connection with Section "A," Reorganization, of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Change Entrance Requirements for Our College Departments

(Memorial 142)

WHEREAS, The present standards for entrance into the college departments of Synod's preparatory schools make it impossible for graduates of our Lutheran high schools and public high schools to enter; and

WHEREAS, Many parents desire to keep their children under the influence of the home during the formative years of high school; and

WHEREAS, Such parents as want to send their sons to our preparatory schools are penalized together with their sons when these are required to take as much as a couple of years of make-up work before they are admitted to the college departments of our preparatory schools; and

WHEREAS, Such penalties tend to discourage many parents and children; and

WHEREAS, The present standards produce an alarmingly high rate of "casualties" among the students (e.g., out of some eighty students who entered our Milwaukee Concordia in the freshman high school year as the class of 1950, less than 20 are there at the beginning of their final school year); and

WHEREAS, Our present practice is largely responsible for overcrowded dormitories at our preparatory schools; and

WHEREAS, Such practice tends to increase the financial burden of Synod and Synod has closed the doors of the Springfield seminary to all who have not reached the age of twenty years, which in effect prevents most high school graduates from entering the fall after their graduation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the entrance requirements for the college departments of our preparatory schools be brought in line with those of other colleges and universities, even if this involves the eventual discontinuation of the high school departments.

THE PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF CIRCUIT "I"
SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD
REV. B. C. GUMZ, *Visitor*

ACTION

This memorial was considered in connection with Section "A," Reorganization, of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Professors' Conferences

(Memorial 143)

The faculty of Concordia College of St. Paul, Minn., respectfully petitions the convention to retain and enforce the provisions of the synodical *Handbook* concerning professors' conferences. We quote section 6.11:

"Meetings with the Faculties"

"The Board for Higher Education shall call a meeting of the faculties of Synod's educational institutions during the year preceding the triennial convention of Synod for the purpose of studying, co-ordinating, and improving the educational policies, standards, procedures, and curricula of Synod's educational institutions. No member of any faculty shall be excused except for valid reasons. The cost of such meeting, including expenses for travel, room, and board incurred by each person attending in an official capacity, shall be paid by Synod."

It will be noted that the calling of a professors' conference is mandatory and that it is not left to the judgment or discretion of any official or board to decide whether or not such conference is to be held. In direct violation of such provision, the conference scheduled for the summer of 1949 was canceled on account of the financial situation of our Synod, which was described as somewhat precarious.

We respectfully inform the convention that the decision to

cancel the conference was made very early in 1949, when the fiscal year had run less than two months, when no one could possibly predict what the financial situation would be in the summer of 1949, when Synod had a cash balance amounting to \$893,496.88 in the Postwar Reserve Fund and when the professors' conference called for an expenditure of less than 1% of Synod's budgetary commitments for educational purposes. We further call attention to the fact that the financial situation in our Synod did not cause the cancellation of certain other conventions, such as that of the workers among the deaf. Neither were the professors given the opportunity to meet and pay a part or all of their expenses. Not many years ago a professors' conference was held under such conditions.

These conferences constitute the only opportunity the professors have to discuss their common problems and to make their wishes known. The cancellation of a conference which the synodical *Handbook* makes mandatory is a step toward bureaucracy and away from democracy, especially since these professors' conferences are a time-honored institution of our Synod which has received the praise of accrediting agencies.

We therefore urge the convention to leave Section 6.11 intact and to encourage the Board for Higher Education to give it effect.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

W. A. POEHLER, *President*

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

ACTION

This memorial was considered by Committee 1 in connection with its resolution on *Handbook* Section 6.11 as given under Section "F," Recommendations on Administrative Relations, of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Rescind Resolution re Retirement Age of Professors

(Memorial 144)

We, the faculty of Concordia College in St. Paul, Minn., respectfully petition Synod to *rescind* the resolution of the 1944 convention regarding the retirement of professors at the age of seventy. (*Proc.*, 1944, p. 112.)

We hold that this resolution violates the doctrine of the call.

Since the organization of our Synod it has been Synod's position, based upon the doctrine of the call, that a pastor can be removed from office only because of 1) adherence to false doctrine, 2) conduct unbecoming a Christian, 3) willful neglect of duty, 4) incompetency. "If God therefore has called a man, such a man

is in the service of God, and neither a congregation nor anyone else has the right to dismiss him, unless it be evident that God Himself would do so, as when a minister preaches false doctrine, or leads a scandalous life, or willfully neglects, or is no longer able to perform, his official duties, Jer. 15:19; Hos. 4:6; 1 Tim. 3:7; 1 Cor. 4:2. In such a case the *congregation* does not actually dismiss its minister, but only *acts for God* in so doing. If a congregation assumes to tell a minister who has been given to it by the Lord how long he is to remain with them, it puts itself above the Lord, its Master, and interferes with His government. Matt. 23:8; 2 Tim. 4:2-3." (Fritz, *Past. Theol.*, p. 40.)

During all these years it has likewise been Synod's position that a professor duly called by Synod by virtue of the powers delegated to it by the congregations has a divine call in all respects as binding upon him and upon Synod as the call of a pastor. In a sermon delivered at the installation of two professors, Dr. Walther states Synod's position relative to a professor's call, a position which has remained unchallenged from the organization of Synod up to the time of the 1944 resolution. "Es ist daher nicht eine menschliche Ordnung, dass es Maenner in der Kirche gibt, die gottselige Knaben erziehen und unterrichten, damit sie einst das Amt, das die Versoehnung predigt, zu fuehren vermoegen. Ihr Amt ist ein heiliges, goettliches Amt, ein Zweig des Amtes, das Christus einst mit Ueberreichung der Schluessel des Himmelreichs auf Erden stiftete und aufrichtete." (Walther, *Brosamen*, p. 350.)

Since therefore the call of a professor is a divine call on a par with that of a pastor, we maintain that the compulsory retirement of a professor at a fixed age, if none of the above-mentioned reasons can be shown, is a violation of the doctrine of the call.

We therefore respectfully request that Synod reverse its decision of 1944 and return to its former Biblical practice in regard to this matter.

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

Rescind Resolution of Synod re Compulsory Retirement of Professors at the Age of Seventy

(Memorial 145)

We, the Faculty of Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Ind., herewith come before Synod with a sincere and earnest request to rescind the resolution of Synod regarding compulsory retirement of professors at the age of 70.

We believe that the action of Synod as reported in the synodical *Proceedings* of 1944, p. 112, is

1. Ill-advised. For many men, to this day, have done efficient

work in their professions after attaining the age of 70, even at our own seminaries and colleges;

2. Illogical. According to present regulations of Synod a local board is entrusted with the duty to pass on the inability of a professor in a given instance when he is perhaps only 40 years old. Why can't a board pass on the inability of a professor after he has reached the age of 70 or more? Why must an arbitrary human ruling be invoked to declare a man inefficient at the age of 70?

3. Robbing the Church of gifts which God has given her. The representatives of a visible church body have, we believe, no moral right to take away from the Church the gifts which God has given her and which, through years of experience, have been especially trained to serve her in a certain capacity. What injustice would have been done to the Church if, e.g., Drs. Walther and Pieper had been retired at 70?

4. Against the law of love and respect which God demands for His servants, 1 Tim. 5:17-18, *et al.* No visible church body or board, we believe, has the moral right to cut short the service of a servant of God by arbitrary human ruling and to encroach upon His divine prerogative. For professors at our seminaries and colleges are not only servants of the Church but also servants of Christ, the Lord and Master of His Church, who has called them into their office.

5. An impairment of the validity of the calls, through which the majority of our professors have, until now, been divinely called as teachers to our seminaries and colleges. According to the terms of their calls, these men were called to service for life or until such a time when a situation arises in which they can no longer serve efficiently and to retain them as teachers would be detrimental to the Kingdom.

The call of a professor until now was always on a par with that of a pastor. In the past the argument was frequently used—in order to influence a congregation to release its pastor—that a professorship was even of greater importance in the Kingdom than the office of a pastor, because a professor was to help train future pastors and teachers for the Church.

The present ruling of Synod may have the tendency gradually to undermine the proper regard for the sacred character of a professor's call and may tend to change his own attitude toward his work, so that he will no longer look upon his service as consecrated to the Lord in the same degree as that of a pastor of a congregation. It cannot be denied that the present retirement ruling will break down the respect for the divine call of a professor.

Moreover, an age limit cannot be retroactively placed into the

interpretation of the terms of a divine call. It is unethical. By no stretch of the imagination could one consider such an action ethical and pleasing to the Lord and Master of the Church, whose servants the professors are by virtue of their calls.

Unless otherwise stipulated specifically in the call, the recipient of a divine call can be asked to resign only when conditions arise which are displeasing to God. ("In such cases the congregation does not actually dismiss its minister, but only acts for God in so doing." Fritz, *Past. Theol.*, p. 40.) And if an arbitrary age limit is written into a call, it would no longer be a divine call, but a mere contract.

Such conditions which are displeasing to God occur:

1. When a pastor preaches false doctrine, Hos. 4:6;
2. When he leads a scandalous life, 2 Tim. 3:7; 1 Tim. 3:2-4;
3. When he willfully neglects his official duties, 1 Cor. 4:2;
4. When he no longer is able physically or mentally to perform his official duties efficiently, 1 Tim. 3:3.

These were the principles followed by our fathers in the past for removing also a professor from office, because in their view his call was divine in the same sense as that of a pastor.

But the conditions listed above do not automatically come about at the age of 70 or at any other age set in advance.

1. Nowhere in Scripture is any specific age limit, such as 65 or 70, declared to be displeasing to God per se or to disqualify a man for further service in his divine calling.

2. Scripture records instances in which men at an advanced age have served the cause of the Kingdom admirably.

3. We have pastors serving congregations at the present time who have passed the age limit established by Synod for professors. Yet Synod frowns on congregations who would arbitrarily retire their pastors at the age of 65 or 70. But if Synod can terminate a professor's divine call at the age of 70, a congregation can with equal right terminate the call of its pastor at the age of 70 and be justified in citing Synod's example as a precedent.

4. Members of at least one synodical board have passed the age limit set for Synod's professors, although that very board repeatedly has dealings with Synod's professors. This is right and proper in the light of Scripture. But why apply a man-made ruling only to professors?

From what has been said above it follows that no man in possession of a permanent divine call can have his call terminated and be engaged on a temporary, year-to-year basis to please our Lord and Savior merely because he has attained a certain age.

Therefore it is our urgent request that Synod, in convention assembled, reconsider its regulation regarding the retirement of professors and re-study the whole matter in the light of Scripture.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
Fort, Wayne, Ind.

ERNEST C. LEWERENZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod resolved:

Resolution 46

WHEREAS, The assertion that Synod's resolution of 1944 regarding the retirement of professors at the age of seventy violates the doctrine of the call appears untenable to your Committee; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has called attention to the necessity of applying the rules which govern this matter with deep regard for the older men now serving in our institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod decline to reverse its position as stated in Section 6.79 of the synodical *Handbook*.

NOTE.—See action on Section 6.79 of the *Handbook* under Section "F" of the Report of the Board for Higher Education.

Repeal Ranking of Professors

(Memorial 146)

The 1947 convention of our Synod adopted certain resolutions for the ranking of teachers at our Synod's institutions of higher learning, setting up four ranks in the teaching staff: assistant, instructor, associate professor, and professor. The faculty of Concordia College of St. Paul, Minn., hereby respectfully petitions Synod at its 1950 convention to rescind and repeal all its 1947 resolutions pertaining to the distinction between professor and associate professor in our junior colleges and high schools. We submit the following reasons for our petition.

I. The proposal of the Board for Higher Education which resulted in the adoption of the rules pertaining to the ranking of the teaching staff makes the following admission:

"Practically all church and secular institutions of higher learning apply the principle of ranking to their teaching staffs. The policy does not extend generally to the high school level, nor do junior college faculties usually distinguish four ranks as do the universities and senior colleges." (*Proceedings of the Fortieth Regular Convention of the Ev. Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States*, p. 213.)

II. The American Association of Teachers Colleges made a survey of this entire matter in 1946 and found that out of 111 col-

leges reporting, fully 32 do not rank their teaching staff (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ph. D., *The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges*, p. 21). We submit that 32 out of 111 constitute a very respectable minority. The plan adopted in 1947 admittedly does not agree with established American practice. We know of no junior college and of no high school that ranks its teachers.

III. Many objections against ranking of professors are enumerated in the study made by the American Association of Teachers Colleges. We mention the following: (1) Presidents of 10 large schools and 16 small schools saw the system of academic ranks as an unnecessary cause of jealousy, friction, and dissension. (2) Three expressed the belief that ranking is discouraging to good teachers when for any reason the upper ranks are closed to them. (3) It is not at all essential for good functioning of the college. (4) A constant source of rivalry and jealousy and a headache for administrators. (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ph. D., *The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges*, p. 20.)

IV. Even those in favor of ranking state:

"A well-planned program of promotions based upon carefully established criteria which are made known to faculty members provides effective guidance to individuals for the direction of their professional efforts. A carefully designed promotion plan will not leave faculty members in the dark concerning teaching performance, research efforts, professional growth, professional and community services, etc., upon which recognition and promotion will be based." (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ph. D., *The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges*, p. 16.)

While the 1947 resolutions enumerate the criteria for ranking, they are so vague that their application must be largely subjective.

V. While the system of ranking has the purpose to give an incentive for greater efficiency in teaching, subsequent resolutions of the Board for Higher Education entirely take away such incentive. The faculty of St. Paul Concordia College has been limited to two professorships. After those appointments are made, the other teachers have no prospect for advancement in rank. Their loyalty to God and the Church will always be an incentive for faithful work, but the impossibility of gaining recognition is bound to have a bad influence on their morale.

VI. The local board of our school has appointed no one to a full professorship. In some of our schools where the plan has been put into effect, the result has been distinctly unfavorable. The objections against the plan are very similar to those contained in the survey of the teachers' colleges and quoted above in Section III.

VII. Our faculty feels that this system has a tendency to secularize our school and minimize the spiritual motivation for our professors to put forth their best efforts in the service of God.

VIII. Some professors object to the plan for the reason that they have been called as full professors and that it is improper to demote them to associate professors without just cause.

IX. Accrediting agencies do not require ranking of professors for the accreditation of junior colleges and high schools.

For all these reasons we earnestly petition Synod to return to our old system of classifying all our permanently called teachers in our junior colleges and high schools as professors and to eliminate the distinction between associate professor and professor.

FACULTY OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

W. A. POEHLER, *President*

ARTHUR C. STREUFERT, *Secretary*

Unprinted Memorials

In this connection Committee 1 considered Unprinted Memorials 32, 47, and 49 from some members of the faculties at Fort Wayne, Winfield, and River Forest, supporting the above memorial.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, The new procedure of ranking the teaching personnel of our colleges and seminaries has been in operation for only five months; and

WHEREAS, This period of time is too short to evaluate the effectiveness of the new procedure and to form intelligent judgment on the alleged weaknesses; therefore be it

Resolved, a. That the established ranking procedures be retained;

b. That the Board for Higher Education be instructed to carry on a continuous evaluation of the outcome, so that retention, modification, or elimination could be recommended at a future date on the basis of the observed facts.

Assistance for Graduate Study

(Memorial 147)

WHEREAS, The growing complexities of pastoral and educational work of today makes increasing demands on the professional training of pastors and teachers; and

WHEREAS, Educational and professional standards in America are constantly being raised; and

WHEREAS, A gradual improvement and advancement in the professional background of our pastors and teachers seems highly desirable in view of the conditions set forth above; and, finally,

WHEREAS, No official procedures exist in Synod at the present time for permitting men to undertake graduate study by qualified pastors and teachers in specialized fields of work; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Allocating Research Funds be authorized to prepare for the *Praesidium* plans for inaugurating a program of encouraging and financially assisting qualified individuals of the pastoral and teaching professions of our Synod to pursue specialized study on the graduate level at recognized institutions of learning; and be it further

Resolved, That, after approval by the *Praesidium* of an over-all program of encouragement and financial assistance, the Committee on Allocating Research Funds be authorized to receive applications and to make financial allocations as may be required by the approval of qualified applicants.

LUTHERAN ACADEMY FOR SCHOLARSHIP

MARTIN H. SCHARLEMANN, *President*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 57

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship has memorialized Synod that the Committee on Allocating Centennial Thank-offering Funds for Scholarly Research should be authorized to propose plans to "inaugurate a program of encouraging and financially assisting qualified individuals of the pastoral and teaching professions of our Synod to pursue specialized study on the graduate level at recognized institutions of learning"; and

WHEREAS, A common approach to the question of graduate study is desirable; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this memorial to the Committee on Allocating Centennial Thankoffering Funds for Scholarly Research and to the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and to request them to consider together the problems involved and to report their findings to the 1953 convention.

NOTE. — See action on Memorial 1009, the Report of the Committee on Allocating CTO Funds for Scholarly Research.

Salary Scale of Professors

(Unprinted Memorial 70)

In the 1947 Convention, Synod adopted Section 6.57 of the *Handbook*:

"The salary schedules of all professors, associate professors, instructors, and assistants, and other officers paid in full or in part from the synodical funds, shall be fixed by the Fiscal Conference upon recommendation of the Board for Higher Education to the Board of Directors."

In accordance with this directive, the Board for Higher Education set up the following salary scales in 1947:

For professors	\$3,150.00 to \$3,480.00
For associate professors	\$3,000.00 to \$3,240.00
For instructors	\$1,800.00 to \$3,300.00
For assistants	\$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 ¹
At the theological seminaries:	
St. Louis	\$3,720.00
Springfield	\$3,420.00
College presidents	\$3,300.00 ² to \$4,200.00 ³

¹ Plus room and board.

² Junior colleges and academies with fewer than 100 ministerial and teacher training students.

³ The presidency at the St. Louis theological seminary.

During each of the past two years, budget allocations have compelled the Board for Higher Education to restrict the local boards to minimum figures in the scale for each category listed. A cost of living differential of 5% has been allowed at some locations.

The Board for Higher Education is deeply concerned over many communications which it has received and over situations which it has observed in connection with current faculty salaries.

We know that, under God, the key to our problems in ministerial and teacher training is faculty personnel. All of the ministers and teachers who will serve our future Church are being trained by these college and seminary faculties.

We believe that the same Scriptural principles which apply to the relationship between congregations and pastors and teachers should apply to the relationship between Synod and its professors. Accordingly, the following principles are considered valid:

1. Salaries paid to professors should properly provide for the needs of these men and their families so that they may devote the full measure of their talents and their energies to the single purpose for which they have been called.

2. Salaries paid to professors should reflect the type of service and the professional preparation which the Church requires of them.

3. Salaries paid to professors should make possible the continued professional training which the educational welfare of the Church requires.

The present salary scales do not meet these standards; however, the Board feels incapable of successfully presenting the indicated needs and securing the necessary increase in the salary budget without the encouragement and the instruction which Synod alone can give to the Fiscal Conference.

We urgently request such recommendations and instructions, because we are deeply concerned over the negative effects which the present inadequate salaries are exerting on our educational work:

1. A large number of our professors are finding it necessary to supplement their incomes in order to properly provide for the welfare of their families and for the education of their children.

2. The present salaries are inadequate to provide for the purchase of an adequate personal library, professional magazines, and personal contact with professional conferences which contribute toward advances in the particular fields of study.

3. Present salaries are so far below the better salaries paid to ministers in the areas adjacent to our educational institutions and, in many cases, below even the median salaries paid in those areas, that The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod is forced, frequently, to offer men a substantial decrease in salary when it calls them to teaching or administration at one of her colleges and seminaries. Individual congregations can and do place a higher premium on services of some of these men than the entire group of over 4,500 synodical congregations is able to do.

4. Present salaries are inadequate in so far as they permit no savings to meet constantly recurring financial crises (the Board has authorized payment of more than \$5,000 in the past six months alone to meet extreme surgery and illness costs) and to permit some saving to meet the problems posed by the compulsory retirement provisions of the Synod.

None of these conditions are in the interest of the educational work of our Church. Professors who must seek additional methods and means of income are inevitably diverting their interests and loyalties and are expending energy and strength which ought to be devoted to the preparation and to teaching if the vital training of the Church's future ministers and teachers is to be properly done. In addition, it is not difficult to understand that staff spirit, enthusiasm, and high morale are sometimes difficult to maintain under these circumstances.

For example: One of our colleges has a faculty of eleven called men. We find, in the annual reports, that five of the professors are teaching, part time, for the State university; one of them is doing some specialty writing for one of the local newspapers; two serve as regular assistants in congregations; one has a definite preaching schedule; and two report no additional work. The President of the institution, of course, is totally unable to supplement his income because he is forced to remain in constant contact with campus and administrative problems. A situation of this type is not in the interest of our vital ministerial and teacher-training work.

Because past experience leads us to believe that it will not be possible for the Fiscal Conference to see its way clear to accept the necessary increase in the total educational budget without some specific indication from Synod that it desires to see upward adjustments in the salaries paid to our called professors and administrators, the Board for Higher Education recommends

That Synod encourage and instruct the Fiscal Conference to give practical recognition to the need for increased salaries by accepting up to a 10% increase in the salary section of the budget for higher education.

THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

Problem of Salaries Paid to Professors, Instructors, Pastors, and Teachers

(Unprinted Memorial 54)

WHEREAS, The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Government figures show that living costs throughout our nation have increased over 67 per cent since 1939; and

WHEREAS, The professors and instructors at our seminaries and colleges and our pastors are receiving salaries generally much lower than the professors and instructors and clergymen of other leading Protestant denominations; and

WHEREAS, Our parochial school teachers are generally paid salaries far below the State scale; and

WHEREAS, Our professors and instructors and pastors and teachers are often at a disadvantage because of this condition when meeting men of the State schools and churches of leading Protestant denominations about on an equal plane; and

WHEREAS, Salaries paid to men in positions of equal responsibility in the business world are considerably higher than those paid to the men whom we have put into responsible positions in the work of the Church; therefore

We earnestly petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod,

in meeting assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., on June 21—30, 1950, to order its Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to study the problem of salaries paid to our professors and instructors at our seminaries and colleges with the purpose of granting substantial increases; and

We furthermore earnestly petition Synod to request all member congregations to study the question of the salaries of pastors and teachers with the purpose of granting substantial increases.

MILTON CARPENTER

R. C. OBERMANN

LOUIS C. W. HECHT

CHARLES S. LOTTOMANN

EDWARD H. SCHMIDT

D. NELSON BENTRUP

DR. THEO. A. BEHRENS

ACTION

Concerning these two memorials, Committee 1 brought in the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolution 31

WHEREAS, The salary scale for our teaching personnel as set up by the Board for Higher Education in response to a directive from the 1947 Convention could not take into consideration the economic situation subsequent to this action; and

WHEREAS, The training of our future pastors and teachers involves a responsibility which calls for the best available talent in our Church; and

WHEREAS, It is the frequent experience of the Board for Higher Education that men called into our educational system find it extremely difficult, and at times impossible, to effect the adjustment between the salaries which they had been receiving and the salaries which Synod is offering; and

WHEREAS, The prevailing salary schedule frequently makes it necessary for teaching personnel to supplement incomes from other sources in order to provide sufficiently for the necessities of life and for expenses connected with educational advance; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod instruct the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to give practical recognition to the need for increased salaries by accepting up to 10% increase in the salary section of the budget for higher education.

Memorial Concerning Salaries of College Presidents

(Unprinted Memorial 9)

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College has during the past triennium been occupied with the introduction of sweeping changes in the organization and administration of Concordia

Teachers College as adopted and ordered by the Delegate Convention in Chicago in 1947.

We have been convinced that the innovations and changes have in general had a salutary and beneficial effect on the internal and external development of Synod's professional training schools.

The Board of Control has also become conscious of the effect of centering the responsibility for the administration of the college in the office of the President under the so-called unit plan of organization. This we regard as a very important and significant step which makes possible many desirable changes in the operation of collegiate institutions. This arrangement is in harmony with the best practice in colleges and professional schools in our country, and it promises to yield many desirable outcomes at our schools.

The Board of Control has also given thought to the matter of corresponding remuneration of the Presidents of Synod's colleges. The increased responsibility of the office of the President under the unit-type organization and the consequent demand for the highest type of administrator to fill the presidency has caused us to prepare this memorial urging Synod to instruct its Board for Higher Education to inaugurate a scale of pay for the Presidents of the colleges and seminaries of Synod which reflects more adequately the importance of the office.

Specifically, we recommend the standard practice of setting the salary of the head of a college at about double the average salary paid to the called or permanent members of the instructional staff. At present our Presidents are paid less than many high school principals, to say nothing of other junior college, college, and seminary presidents.

BOARD OF CONTROL, SEWARD, NEBR.

F. WORTHMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 32

WHEREAS, The Presidents of our educational institutions carry an additional responsibility, which until now has been recognized by a slight salary differential but which has failed to take into consideration certain expenses which come to the Presidents because of the office which they occupy; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod instruct the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference to give practical recognition to this situation by authorizing the Board for Higher Education to fix a definite schedule of an expense account to be paid the Presidents of our educational institutions in accordance with the need of the respective institution.

Concerning the Study of Hebrew and Greek at Our Preparatory Schools

Unprinted Memorial 28, submitted by Rev. R. E. Kuehnert, advocated that the study of the Hebrew and Greek of the Old and New Testaments be reinstated at our preparatory schools for the holy ministry.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1, Synod *resolved*:

Resolution 55

WHEREAS, The proposal to reinstate the study of Hebrew at our preparatory schools and to adjust various other language courses would disturb the present curriculum, which was put into effect after long and intensive study; therefore be it

Resolved, That this memorial be declined.

II. PARISH EDUCATION

Report of the Board for Parish Education

(Memorial 201)

God places the obligation for Christian training upon both the home and the church. To the parents, God says Eph. 6:4: "And, ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." To the Church, God says in the great commission of our Savior, Matt. 28:19-20: "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." The first of these commands (Eph. 6:4) is the basis for the emphasis that our Lutheran Church has placed upon the divine obligation and prerogative of Christian parents to teach their children. The second of these commands (Matt. 28:19-20) is an educational imperative to the Church.

There is a growing consciousness of the fact that the scope of the parish-education program is from infancy to adulthood. While God does not designate for us the agencies of Christian education that a congregation is to set up, He does give us definite criteria by which we can be guided in setting up a program of education and by which we can measure the adequacy of existing programs.

1. Christian education is a lifelong process. This is clear from 2 Pet. 3:18: "Grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." Cp. Col. 1:10. This increase and growth is commanded without any reference to an age or time limit.

2. God has set high standards for Christian education. This is clear from the words of Deut. 6:6-7: "And these words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart; and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children." To meet God's high standards, there must be careful and prayerful planning for an effective program of Christian education.

That our congregations are concerned about measuring up to the criteria which God has set for Christian education is evident from the reports given by our District Boards for Parish Education as well as from the activity of our pastors, teachers, and lay people in expanding and improving their educational program. While there is much room for improvement in every phase of the educational program of the Church, it is evident that something is stirring in Synod in support of effective Christian education.

The Board's Work

The Board for Parish Education has endeavored to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to it by Synod and to carry out the specific resolutions of the 1947 Convention. The functions of the synodical Board for Parish Education are as follows:

1. Assist in planning an effective program of parish education, and especially improve and extend the system of parochial schools in all congregations.
2. Watch for all movements and tendencies which might endanger the program of parish education, and marshal all available resources to counteract such tendencies and movements.
3. Plan and direct the production of textbooks and other printed materials necessary for the carrying out of an effective program of Christian education.
4. Assist in co-ordinating and integrating the various educational agencies and activities intended to promote parish education.
5. Assist the District Boards in supervising and directing all formal educational activities of the congregations of Synod, such as the Lutheran elementary and secondary schools, the Sunday school, the vacation Bible school, the summer school, and the part-time weekday religious school.
6. Initiate and direct research activities necessary to promote and improve parish education.
7. Advise Synod, its Districts and congregations, with respect to problems, needs, and possibilities in the field of parish education.

Several changes have occurred in the membership of the Board for Parish Education during the past triennium. The Rev. Paul W. Streufert resigned as a member of the Board in October, 1947, because of the press of other activities. To replace him the President of Synod appointed Rev. E. A. Krause. Mr. John C. Wegner resigned in October, 1949, because activities in his profession and in his home congregation prevented his participation in the work of the Board. He was replaced by Mr. Fred L. Kuhlmann. Mr. George Brandt, who accepted a call to the Lutheran High School in Cleveland, was replaced by Mr. E. C. Gutz.

The 1947 Convention authorized the Board for Parish Education to call an Assistant Editor of Sunday school materials. After due deliberation the Board extended a call to the Rev. Allan Hart Jahsmann of Warren, Ohio. Rev. Jahsmann began work on October 1, 1948, and was installed on November 7, 1948.

The Board for Parish Education has participated in the Sunday School by Mail venture, which involves co-operation with the Board for Missions in North and South America, the Lutheran

Hour, and Concordia Publishing House. Lessons for the Primary, Junior, Intermediate, and Senior Departments have been produced by the editor and assistant editor of Sunday school materials, except those for the initial quarter, which were produced with some assistance from the field. There has been some demand for a confirmation course, to run in conjunction with the Sunday School by Mail materials. Thus far the Board for Parish Education has not been able to act on the demand for this particular type of material.

In connection with the Supreme Court decision in the McColum case, the Board for Parish Education made available to the District Boards for Parish Education copies of the Supreme Court decision and a summary statement of findings essential for guidance based on the decision and its interpretation.

The Board for Parish Education has made an exhaustive study of the problem of Federal Aid and authorized its Executive Secretary to present the views of the Board in a brief before a committee of the Congress. Although the brief could not be presented in person, copies were mailed to all members of the Committee on Education and Labor, and copies of the same brief were then made available to the District Boards for Parish Education.

The Board held regular monthly meetings to discuss problems and progress in every area of education under its supervision, heard reports from staff members, and gave guidance to them in their work. Several meetings were held with the Board for Higher Education on the question of teacher supply and demand and the possibilities of a unified training program. At two regular meetings each year representatives of the seminaries and the teachers' colleges and the *Praesidium* were in attendance to discuss important problems with us. Through the members of the staff the Board has maintained contact with the field, largely offering service on call to District conventions, pastors' and teachers' conferences, meetings of Sunday school workers, and other types of educational meetings. Some meetings were held with District Boards for Parish Education under the initiative of the Board for Parish Education. It is our plan to expand this type of service.

The annual Educational Conference, authorized by the Centennial Convention, has been of tremendous assistance in unifying the leadership of parish education in our Synod. The various District Boards have been extremely co-operative both in attending the Conference and in carrying out its resolutions. The major emphasis in the 1949 Educational Conference concerned the goal that Synod had set for school expansion. The major topic for the 1950 Convention will concern a Sunday school expansion program.

The Board found it necessary to approach the Board of

Directors with a request for a subsidy for several textbooks. Since the textbooks for our schools are printed in first editions of approximately 15,000 as compared with the 100,000-copy run of first editions of public school textbooks, it is necessary for Synod to provide a subsidy so that the books can be offered by Concordia Publishing House at prices comparable to those offered to our schools by public school textbook publishing companies. The Board of Directors evidenced its interest in our schools also here by appropriating funds to make possible a lower price for the two new textbooks, *Treasury of Christian Literature* and *The Church Through the Ages*.

The Board for Parish Education has also enjoyed the co-operation of the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education. Through the good offices of this department it was possible to make available each year several free educational tracts and to promote Christian education through various materials. The annual issues of *Parish Activities*, the booklets *Studying His Word*, *Lutheran School Teaching as a Career*, *A Family Life Program for the Parish*, *Evangelism Through the Sunday School*, and other tracts were made available with the co-operation of this department.

The Board for Parish Education kept close contact with the field in planning the preparation of new materials. The Sunday School Conference, held in February, 1949, made an effective contribution toward the planning of the new Sunday school curriculum. The Workshop on Lutheran Elementary One-Teacher Schools, held during the summer of 1948, contributed to the welfare of our school system by showing how various problems arising from the founding and maintenance of one-teacher schools can be solved. The Workshop in Religious Education, held at Seward in the summer of 1949, under the leadership of Mr. William Kramer, proved a long step forward in the direction of improved instructional materials in Religion for the intermediate and upper grades. The Board for Parish Education is grateful to Concordia Publishing House for helping to finance the Sunday School Curriculum Conference and to the Committee on Allocation of the C. T. O. Funds for a grant to the Workshop in Religious Education.

The Board maintained contact with the Lutheran Education Association by having its Executive Secretary represent it at most of the meetings. The Board also subsidized in part the publication of *Parent-Child Relationships in the Christian Home* by Prof. Alfred Schmieding.

In keeping with a resolution of the Centennial Convention, the Board for Parish Education has issued, since January, 1948, *Parish Education* and mailed it free of charge to all active pastors and teachers. Many local boards of education and an increasing number

of individuals have subscribed to this publication. The Board has also continued to maintain regular contact with the District Boards through the monthly *Board for Parish Education Bulletin* and the *Adult Education Bulletin*.

The activities of the Board for Parish Education extend over a large number of areas. We shall summarize the status in each area and then present pertinent recommendations.

Elementary Schools

With deep gratitude to God, your Board can again report that our elementary school system is growing apace, although hampered by a serious teacher shortage.

Recent Statistics

Year	United States		Canada		South America		Total	
	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment
1945	1,090	73,948	7	108	—*	4,106	—*	78,234
1946	1,083	77,371	7	107	—*	4,461	—*	82,029
1947	1,093	82,023	6	118	105	5,618	1,204	87,859
1948	1,120	86,383	6	225	105	5,879	1,231	92,487

* Number of schools from Brazil not reported.

Total Statistics — Present Decade

Year	Schools	Enrollment	Teachers	Pastors	Women	Students *	Total
1940	1,259	71,151	1,308	256	363	320	2,247
1941	1,241	71,068	1,331	265	389	263	2,248
1942	1,221	70,647	1,343	243	438	243	2,267
1943	1,219	73,422	1,373	230	480	209	2,292
1944	1,093	76,277	1,393	189	602	158	2,342
1945	1,097	74,128	1,380	149	688	156	2,373
1946	1,090	77,605	1,385	145	758	226	2,514
1947	1,204	87,859	1,383	181	954	228	2,806
1948	1,231	92,487	1,374	165	1,118	307	2,964
Gain or Loss	-28	21,336	66	-91	755	-13	717

* Students and candidates.

Note the inclusion of candidates in the "students" column. In the 30's this meant inclusion of a large number of theological candidates, with the result that available teacher candidates received no calls, but had to be placed temporarily. In the late 40's the number of candidates was extremely small, and only a few teacher candidates or older teachers served in temporary positions.

The number of schools reached a low point in 1946 but has considerably increased since. The real increase is shown in the enrollment (Col. 2) and total instructors (last col.). A disturbing factor is the small increase in male teachers. Even more noticeable is the very great increase of women who are not graduates, but emergency teachers.

Estimated Expansion in Immediate Future

The following table attempts to show the increasing need for teachers. Based on five years of actual statistics, to show the recent trend, the latter part of the table constitutes an extension of school enrollments and teacher demand up to 1955, based on actual statistics of child Baptisms. Child Baptisms are the nearest data we have to indicate the birth rate in our Synod, and they form the most reliable basis for prognosticating future enrollments and teachers needed.

Years	Child Baptisms 8-Year Periods	School Enrollment Kindergarten to 9th Gr.	Per-Cent of Baptisms	Total Instructors
1931-38	271,350	1944 76,277	28.1*	2,342
1932-39	274,906	1945 78,254	29.1	2,373
1933-40	280,608	1946 82,029	29.2	2,514
1934-41	289,249	1947 87,859	30.3	2,806
1935-42	300,606	1948 92,487	30.7	2,964

Years	Actual Bap. Fig.	Estimated Enrollment	Estimated Per Cent	Estimated Instructors
1936-43	315,650	1949 97,220	30.8	3,106
1937-44	328,851	1950 101,615	30.9	3,246
1938-45	341,072	1951 105,732	31	3,378
1939-46	358,851	1952 111,244	31	3,554
1940-47	384,989	1953 119,347	31	3,813
1941-48	409,731	1954 127,017	31	4,057
1942-49	429,862 ('49 est.)	1955 133,257	31	4,257

* Note the ascending rate of percentage. This means that while Baptisms show a large and constant increase, school enrollments increased proportionately still more. In the estimated section, the enrollment percentage was allowed to rise to 31 and was then arbitrarily kept at that figure. Kindergartens, which are comparatively few, and 9th grades, which are rare, were included in the enrollment figures (Col. 2) because teachers must be furnished for them as well as the other grades.

The foregoing table indicates an expansion that is practically certain and calls for a net gain of 1,293 teachers by 1955 (seven years), or for a net gain of 185 teachers a year. But this number was more than offset by the losses in 1949. Hence, there was no net gain in 1949, but a further setback. What we need, according to the foregoing table, is a NET GAIN of 185 per year, that is, 185 plus the number lost during the year, or somewhat over 300 new teachers.

Enlargement of Teachers' Colleges Necessary

The foregoing estimate does not take into account other important factors that will contribute to an expansion of the school system, such as thousands of children gained annually who are not included in the Baptism record, the goal of 50 per cent of our children in schools, the present widespread movement in behalf of schools among non-Lutherans as well as Lutherans, the increase of Lutheran high schools and their need for teachers, overcrowded public schools, and the like. The demand for teachers is, there-

fore, likely to be considerably more than 300 a year. Nor will this be a temporary demand. All indications are that the school system will rather grow than decline, even if the recent high birth rate were to level off. In any case, teacher production should greatly increase, and this is not possible to the required extent with the present facilities of River Forest and Seward.

The Fifty-Per-Cent-Enrollment Goal

The Board for Parish Education, as well as the District Boards, are making supreme efforts to reach by 1972 the fifty-per-cent-school-enrollment goal set by Synod in 1947. Since this will mean an expansion in relation to the growth of Synod, it calls for a growth of our present school system to twice its size and for many more than 300 new teachers each year up to 1972.

Non-Lutheran Children in School

During the year 1948, children heretofore unchurched and from non-Synodical Conference churches accounted for 18.9 per cent of the enrollment, while the same two classes of children in our Sunday schools made up 17.2 per cent of the Sunday school enrollment. At that, large numbers of children were turned away from the schools for lack of facilities, and the growing waiting lists of numerous schools are a matter of grave concern. If we were to open the school doors wide to non-Lutheran children and establish more schools in our mission stations, the above-mentioned percentage would rise considerably.

New Teaching Materials for Schools

The production of teaching materials for schools during the past triennium is indicated below.

Concordia Primary Religion Series (Grades 1—3): *A Child's Garden of Bible Stories*, by Arthur W. Gross, 1948; *A Child's Garden of Song*, by Theodore G. Stelzer, 1949; *Workbook in Primary Religion, Old Testament, Grade 1*, by Dorothy Bangert, 1950; *Workbook in Primary Religion, Old Testament, Grades 2 and 3*, by Verona Bloedel, 1950; *Teacher's Manual*, by Frank H. Colba and Wm. A. Kramer, 1950. Two workbooks on the New Testament, to be published in 1951, will complete the series.

The Lutheran One-Teacher School, edited by Wm. A. Kramer, 1949, deals with administration and instruction.

The Church Through the Ages, by S. J. Roth and Wm. A. Kramer, 1949. A complete Church History textbook for Grades 6—8.

Treasury of Christian Literature, by Wm. A. Kramer and Alfred Schmieding, 1949. Reader for Grades 7 and 8.

Religion in Lutheran Schools, edited by Wm. A. Kramer, 1949. Report of a Workshop in Religious Education (1949). Deals with objectives, content, use of the Bible, and methods.

Leading Children into the Bible, edited by Allan Hart Jahsmann, 1950. A result of the Workshop in Religious Education (1949), intended for parents, pastors, and teachers.

School Reference Catalog, prepared annually, containing recommendations of textbooks and materials for Lutheran schools.

Catechism Filmstrips on "The Ten Commandments" and "The Apostles' Creed" have been completed by the Committee on Visualizing Luther's Catechism. The plan is to cover the entire Catechism.

Concordia Treble Series. Selections for children's choirs for the church year and special occasions. Upwards of 30 numbers have so far been published.

Miscellaneous. Work is presently being done in science, Christian citizenship, the primary social studies, and on a manual for Lutheran kindergartens.

In the production of all its materials the Board for Parish Education seeks the advice of the teachers' colleges and superintendents as well as of pastors and teachers in the field. In planning materials for instruction in Religion also the help of the professors of Religious Education at the seminaries is sought.

Sunday Schools

Sunday School Growth.—Three years ago we reported the largest enrollment in our history. The past triennium has witnessed further growth. 147 new Sunday schools were established, our enrollment increased by 52,000, and our staff of teachers and officers by 10,000. The average annual gain was 50 Sunday schools, 17,000 pupils, and 3,300 teachers. At present we have a total of 4,237 Sunday schools, 361,947 pupils, and 46,130 teachers and officers. The number of unchurched children enrolled in our Sunday schools has also increased. Our enrollment has increased by 92,000 over a period of ten years. For this steady growth we have reason to thank God. Comparative data for the triennium:

Year	Congregations and Stations	Sunday Schools	Pupils	Teachers and Officers	Pupils from Unchurched Homes
1946	4,796	4,090	309,571	36,480	40,650
1947	4,876	4,156	334,783	42,613	42,141
1948	4,743	4,237	361,947	46,140	46,087

Sunday School Literature.—Since the fall of 1948 our editor and assistant editor of Sunday school materials have made special studies toward a revision of our Sunday school lessons. The Board

is aware of the tremendous responsibility of providing for so large a constituency of pupils and teachers study materials that are doctrinally sound and pedagogically effective. A Sunday School Curriculum Conference was held in February, 1949, for the purpose of canvassing the best thinking relative to the course of study for the Sunday school. While pastors and teachers are generally appreciative of the present materials, the editors believe that a greater variety of materials is desirable and that efforts should be made constantly to provide materials that are more closely suited to the needs of the Church as these needs emerge.

A 500,000 Enrollment Anticipated.—Our Sunday school has experienced a normal growth, as comparative data reveal. Nevertheless, a much larger enrollment is possible. We have, therefore, proposed to our Sunday schools an immediate goal of 500,000, as an incentive to the local Sunday school to take advantage of the opportunities it has for increasing its enrollment. We can, under God, attain the goal within two years if we proceed as follows: (1) Through child accounting reach all children past three years of age that ought to be in Sunday school and induce the parents to enroll them; (2) build up the enrollment of existing Bible classes and organize new Bible classes; (3) intensify the program of evangelism and thus reach and win some of America's unchurched millions for Christ. If every Sunday school availed itself of only one of these possibilities, our enrollment would increase materially.

A Unified Program of Christian Education.—Building up a large enrollment is not an end in itself. Simultaneously with the expansion of the Sunday school there must be inner spiritual growth. The Lutheran Church properly lays much emphasis on confirmation instruction, but unfortunately confirmation has come to be regarded as terminal. Parents think of it as graduation from the formal instructional agencies of the Church. This erroneous view must be corrected. Confirmation instruction is but the foundation on which the newly confirmed and all communicant members of the Church are to build. Most congregations concentrate on one age level, usually the elementary level, and neglect other levels. If we are to have intelligent and well-indoc-trinated members, we shall have to provide an instructional program for children, for adolescents, for young people, and for adults. Since Sunday is the day that can be best utilized to this end, we should make the most of it. The ideal to strive for should be: "The whole Church at school; the whole Church at worship." The 1949 Educational Conference resolved: "That we make Synod aware of the huge losses of youth to Bible study in the critical

adolescent period and call for an integrated youth program centered around Bible study and church attendance on Sunday morning; and that more attention be given to high school youth in the Sunday school and church program through more graded materials, more leadership training, and more promotion."

Goals.—In order to insure outward expansion and inward spiritual growth, it will be necessary for the local congregation to keep a number of goals in mind. Some of these goals are: (1) Systematic instruction of teachers; (2) Extension of the Nursery Department; (3) Expansion of the Bible class department; (4) Regular missionary education combined with a strong program of evangelism.

Teacher training is the prerequisite of a good Sunday school. Our teachers should be given the opportunity to study God's Word and prepare for teaching in weekly or at least biweekly teachers' meetings. Thousands of teachers are being prepared for effective teaching through our synodical teacher-training program, which aims to make "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher." A combination of regular teachers' meetings and the study of the training courses will improve the quality of teaching in our Sunday schools. The Board for Parish Education is also advocating that circuit Sunday school associations be organized in every District of Synod for the benefit of Sunday school teachers. Sunday school teachers, as well as other members of the congregations, will derive information and inspiration also from Bible institutes.

In order to make the Sunday school the missionary agency it can be, the congregation will endeavor to reach the maximum number of children, young people, and adults in its fold and in its community. At the lower end of the scale are the children of nursery age. The majority of our congregations have not yet enrolled children under four years of age in the Cradle, or Nursery, Roll, although many may have come to realize that child accounting begins with the babies and that a large Nursery Department means a growing Beginners' Department. At the other end of the scale are the adolescents, young people and adults, who ought to belong to the Bible class department of the Sunday school. Every person gained for the Bible class department increases the enrollment of the Sunday school. As we gain the confirmed members of our congregations for Bible study, we shall build stronger Christian homes and have a more active church membership.

More attention should be given in future to missionary education. A wide use of the mission-story talks, mission photos, and weekly envelopes furnished by Synod's Department of Missionary Education and Publicity will contribute toward the development of

the missionary spirit and toward generous giving for missions. The children in our Sunday schools can also be trained to become active missionaries among their associates. A healthy Sunday school will be strong in Christian education and strong in evangelism.

Sunday School Hymnal.—A rule of pedagogy requires that worship materials, such as hymns and prayers, should be adapted to the age level of those who use them. Contrary to this rule we at the present time compel our Sunday schools to use an adult hymnal or go elsewhere for hymnals suited to the capacity of children.

Our *Sunday School Hymnal*, though still used, is out of date and contains hymns that do not meet the standard set by our Church. As for hymnals published elsewhere, many of them contain cheap and non-Christian songs and may spoil the taste of the children for the better type of hymn.

The complaint is made that the *Lutheran Hymnal* does not contain enough hymns for children, that it is too large and too expensive to be handled by children. It would, of course, be a mistake to publish a Sunday school hymnal that would discourage children from singing the excellent chorales and English hymns appearing in the *Lutheran Hymnal* and sung by the adult congregation. To preserve our musical heritage, we favor publication of a Sunday school hymnal containing a judicious selection of hymns and tunes taken from the *Lutheran Hymnal*. In addition, this hymnal should contain a limited number of simple hymns not found in the *Lutheran Hymnal*, and prayers and devotions for the Sunday school. Since the Six Chief Parts of Luther's Small Catechism are prayed rather generally in our Sunday schools, they should be printed in the hymnal.

Synod has already taken the first step toward providing graded worship materials by authorizing publication of a *Child's Garden of Song* for children of Primary age. We believe a hymnal should now be prepared to meet the needs of children of more advanced age and request an enabling resolution.

Other Part-Time Agencies

Our Vacation Bible Schools, Weekday (Released-Time) Schools, and Saturday Schools again proved themselves to be a great blessing in the educational program of our Church. All three showed sizable gains in pupil enrollment and in attendance by non-member children, with the Vacation Bible School showing the greatest gains. The enrollment of the Saturday School was the highest in its history. This is true also of the Weekday School,

even though it suffered from the agitation that was lately raised against schools of its kind.

Statistics on these agencies for the past triennium show the following:

Vacation Bible Schools

	Schools	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1946	969	45,287	14,426
1947	1,225	71,852	25,897
1948	1,697	97,272	32,957

Weekday (Released-Time) Classes

	Congregations Participating	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1946	382	14,747	4,922
1947	371	14,234	5,254
1948	682	17,548	5,646

Saturday Schools

	Schools	Pupils	Children of Non-Members
1946	654	12,857	1,203
1947	559	10,443	1,498
1948	780	15,803	1,641

The Saturday Schools, Weekday Schools, and Vacation Bible Schools, besides giving instruction to children who are already members of the Church, were instrumental in bringing many hundreds of boys and girls and men and women to the Savior. Their potentialities, however, both for Christian growth and for mission work have by no means been exhausted. For this reason, and in view of the fact that 70 per cent of our children are entirely dependent on our part-time agencies for religious instruction, the expansion and efficient use of them must be matters of our earnest concern and prayerful consideration.

The Board for Parish Education is happy to announce that the three series of Vacation Bible School lesson materials which it planned for use several years ago are now complete.

Confirmation Instruction

The Superintendents' Conference and the Educational Conference of the Board for Parish Education have explored the problem of confirmation instruction and have recommended that a manual on confirmation instruction be produced to give assistance in this important field. It appears that the conditions which were revealed in the study of confirmation practices made some years ago under the supervision of Vice-President Harms still obtain in our Church. There is a great variety in the standards set for confirmation instruction, as to the length of time required, the number of class hours a year, the age for confirmation, and the requirements set

for memory work. It appears that a study of these variations in practice is very much in order so that we may set reasonable and adequate standards for confirmation instruction.

The Board for Parish Education would encourage all pastors and teachers' conferences and congregations to place this important item on their agenda and would encourage also the individual congregations to discuss the provisions in the local congregation for this important phase of the educational program.

High Schools

Synod at Saginaw in 1944 assigned the promotion and guidance of Lutheran secondary schools to the Board for Parish Education, and since that time the Board has been active in this area. The Board has published two monographs, "Establishing a Lutheran High School" and "Financing a Lutheran High School," and made them available to leaders in Lutheran high school projects.

The Board for Parish Education is also working in close cooperation with the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. This group has received a grant of \$10,000 from the Centennial Research Fund for the purpose of developing a curriculum for Lutheran secondary schools. The research on this project will take somewhat over three years. When completed, however, we shall have a complete curriculum for Lutheran high schools, indicating the specific objectives of the various subject-matter fields, course content and sample resource units for the individual subjects, all in harmony with the Lutheran philosophy of education. The Board for Parish Education has participated in the various workshops previously held to develop a curriculum in religion for secondary schools and will also co-operate in the project of developing the curriculum for Lutheran high schools.

Two new high schools have been opened since the last synodical convention: Cleveland in September, 1948, and Houston, in September, 1949. Both schools have followed the pattern of beginning with the freshman and sophomore years and of thus spreading the shaping up of the full program over a three-year period. Interest in Lutheran high schools is high in several other communities. At the Centennial Convention the Board for Parish Education stated that with faith and consecration, and with leadership that sees the importance of Christian education at the secondary level, it should be possible for us to develop twenty new high schools during the next twenty years. This is still an attainable goal. May God give us the consecration and leadership needed to attain it.

Figures for the 1949-50 school year indicate the following status of Lutheran secondary education:

Founded		Enrollment
1903	Lutheran High School, Milwaukee, Wis.	814
1909	Luther Institute, Chicago, Ill.	620
1916	Concordia Lutheran High School, Fort Wayne, Ind.	375
1930	Trinity Lutheran High School, Oregon City, Oreg.	29
1933	Trinity Lutheran High School, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	50
1943	Lutheran High School, Racine, Wis.	220
1944	Lutheran High School, Detroit, Mich.	330
1946	Lutheran High School, St. Louis, Mo.	600
1948	Lutheran High School, Cleveland, Ohio	150
1949	Lutheran High School, Houston, Tex.	44
		3,232

In addition to these regular pupils in Lutheran high schools, there were 226 pupils in separate 9th grades and 1,545 students in the high school departments of our synodical institutions. This makes a grand total of 4,277 students, or 4.8 per cent of the 104,000 persons of high school age in our Synod. Clearly, the area of Lutheran secondary education is still in need of expansion.

Report on Adult Education

During the past triennium, God has blessed the work in the field of adult education abundantly. Significant progress was made in two areas: Bible study and family life education. A new Bible study consciousness is noticeable, and some sound planning has been done to inaugurate a Christian family life program.

Bible Study

The comprehensive resolution on Bible study of the Centennial Convention was followed closely in developing the Bible Study Program. The Board's Council on Bible Study gave attention to building Bible classes, increasing the fruitful use of God's Word in elementary education, in the home, among our youth, the training of more Bible teachers through Bible institutes, and exploring the problem of a more readable English Bible.

Bible study workshops were conducted in 28 Districts. Persons trained at District workshops conducted similar conferences in about 70 per cent of Synod's circuits. Guidance was given to help Districts appraise their own Bible study and give to their congregations continual help toward improvement.

A congregational manual, *Studying His Word*, Interest Finders, and Workshop Reports were published. A new adult Bible study series on the books of the Bible was initiated. Five tracts appeared, and many articles were written.

Bible class enrollments had declined steadily from 7.5 per cent of the communicant membership in 1936 to 4.2 per cent in 1944.

By 1946 the situation had improved to 6.8 per cent. A conservative figure for 1948 shows 9.8 per cent, and the enrollment by the end of 1949 was considerably over the 10-per-cent mark, though Synod's membership had grown remarkably during these last years. The enrollment increases from 1947 to 1948 were double those of any other recent year. Several Districts in two years increased their Bible class enrollment from 90 to 100 per cent, and one District adding 70 new Bible classes, increased 140 per cent. The 1948 statistics (which are conservative) indicate that the five highest Districts are: Texas with 28 per cent, Oklahoma with 23.8 per cent, Southeastern with 23.3 per cent, Kansas with 18.2 per cent, and California-Nevada with 17.1 per cent. A special poll of one District, made at the end of 1949, revealed 43 new Bible classes started during the year and half as many more in the planning stage.

There is yet much to be done if our enrollments are to be a credit to us as the Bible Church and compare favorably with other denominations. Eight of the larger Districts of Synod, with a total communicant membership of 608,509 and representing 55 per cent of our total membership, are below the median score of 10.7 per cent. It is lack of progress in the older and larger Districts which is keeping the general average of Synod down. A strong field-work program is needed to help the older and larger Districts and congregations. The New Testament concept of lifelong Christian growth as preparation for Christian service needs to be inculcated. We must also have a more general acceptance of the full Sunday school structure, including youth and adult departments.

The Bible and Children

It was found that many adults are not diligent in the use of the Scriptures because they were not properly introduced to it as children. An analysis of causes therefore demanded that we give special attention to the use of the Bible in all of our agencies of Christian education. A subcommittee of the Council on Bible Study gave special attention to this problem. The workshop in Religious Education studied the topic "The Use of the Bible with Children" and developed a monograph, *Leading Children into the Bible*, to guide our parents and teachers. Teachers' conferences and Sunday school associations have begun to take up the problem. There is need for dealing practically and realistically with this question in every conference of pastors, teachers, and Sunday school workers. Training the individual for the personal, devotional use of the Bible must become one of the major goals in Lutheran education if we are to succeed in building a Bible-studying laity.

Bible Use in the Home

Another subcommittee has been dealing with the problem of increasing the profitable use of the Scriptures in our homes both privately and in family worship. Many Bible-reading plans have been investigated. One plan has been tried out experimentally in a whole District. Further studies are being made, including a scientific survey to get solid facts on which to base a preventive and a remedial program, which will lift the devotional habits of our people. A full acceptance of the Lutheran doctrine of the Word and of the priesthood of all believers demands a practice that is consistent, namely, regular and fruitful use of the Word of God in our private lives. Use of the Word should come natural to the child of God. Nothing less will give us people capable of coping with the increasing secularism, the aggressive Romanism, and the anti-Christian Communism of our age. There is a distinct need for special efforts in every congregation during the next triennium to increase Bible use in the home.

Bible Study and Youth

Some preliminary studies have indicated that fully 70 per cent of our young people between the age of 14 and 24 are not enrolled in Bible classes nor teaching the Bible in Sunday school classes. This is far below a creditable record for our Church and spells disaster for tomorrow. There is need for a special and careful analysis based on facts and a vigorous promotion which enlists all that are concerned: the home, the church, Bible classes, Sunday schools, and youth societies. A subcommittee has been appointed to give guidance toward an effective approach to Lutheran youth.

Bible Institutes Increase

Under the blessings of God the St. Louis Lutheran Bible Institute founded in the fall of 1946 has continued with two semesters a year and maintained an enrollment of more than 200 per semester. It has also stimulated the founding of six other Bible institutes. Five or six more are being established in 1950. Recognizing the importance of training more volunteer parish workers for our churches, the Board for Parish Education has asked the St. Louis Institute Committee to supply guidance to the institute movement. The busy pastor, with his crowded parish calendar, and the fuller achievement of our missionary and educational task as a world Church call for the training of many more consecrated men and women with all types of parish activity. We believe that many more Lutheran centers should be encouraged to set up Bible institutes, that the Board for Parish Education should be charged

with the task of developing theologically and pedagogically sound curricula and standards, and that our Church should now develop a number of young men who can devote their lives to this type of work.

Guidance on Versions

In promoting greater use of the Bible, the Council on Bible Study was at once confronted with the problem of a more readable English text. Contacts at conferences and a survey made by the Sunday school office indicate that the need is pronounced. Throughout the English-speaking world many new versions are appearing. This is somewhat of a phenomenon of our times and reveals a generally felt need. Our Church, too, must be prepared for this demand. Many of our people already are making use of new versions and paraphrases. For this reason the Board for Parish Education asked a committee of the Council on Bible Study to look into the problem and explore it further. This committee is known as the Advisory Committee on English Versions. It has made some preliminary explorations in the field and will give special attention to the problem of an English text that can be used more fruitfully in parish education, in family worship, and in guiding our youth into the treasures of God's Word.

Council on Bible Study

We wish to acknowledge with deep gratitude toward God the service of the many persons who during the past triennium have served as members of the Council on Bible Study and have given much of their time and energy to this program. While directed chiefly by the Secretary for Adult Education, much valuable assistance was given by the committee, chiefly the Steering Committee.

Much work remains to be done to provide guidance and training materials for those thousands of men and women who must first be trained as capable Bible teachers if we are to reach a goal as low as 20 per cent of all communicant members enrolled in Bible classes. We need leadership texts, audio-visual aids, and other helps, especially for the small isolated parishes of Synod. The Steering Committee will continue to work for improved study materials for Junior, Senior, and Adult Bible classes. The greatest need of all is more consecrated, well-indoctrinated, and capable teachers of the Bible. An analysis of one of our largest Districts revealed that it now has about 200 classes, but that it should have no less than 700 classes to have adequate Bible study facilities. It is chiefly the setting up of classes for many age levels in the congregation rather than the building of a few large Bible classes that will do most to help us reach our goal of "building a Bible-studying laity in this generation."

Family Life Education

When Synod, at its Saginaw Convention, created the Department of Adult Education as a division of the Board for Parish Education, it entrusted to it especially also a program of constructive service to the Christian home. Accordingly, the Board for Parish Education outlined a program of study and action and set up a subcommittee on marriage and the family (*Proceedings*, p. 294). The synodical convention which received this report also requested the President of Synod to appoint a committee "to study the matters of marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related subjects" (*Proceedings*, p. 538). With two committees in the field, the Board for Parish Education appealed to the President of Synod to make these two committees one. This merger took place at his request.

The personnel of the present committee is as follows: Dr. E. F. Dittmer, Rev. O. E. Feucht, secretary, Dr. Erdman Frenk, Dr. O. A. Geiseman, Mr. Paul Jacobs, Rev. Martin Oldsen, Mr. E. H. Rupprecht, Rev. Edgar Witte, Prof. W. F. Wolbrecht, chairman. The committee has done the following work during the past triennium:

A survey was made of the entire field of marriage and the family to get orientation both in regard to the special request of Synod and the assignment from the Board for Parish Education. Its general objective is "to give to our churches guidance in regard to marriage and the Christian family so that they may equip their members with the necessary knowledge, attitudes, and skills requisite to wholesome Christian family living." The committee met regularly and made appreciable progress.

The committee found that only a carefully devised research program would give to the Church valid and reliable guidance in matters concerning marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related problems. Such a program has been outlined, and funds have been secured for this project from the Centennial Thankoffering Research Fund. Plans are being carefully laid for an effective procedure which will insure the wise stewardship of these funds and the achievement of our purpose, theologically sound guidance in matters of marriage.

Christian Family Week was suggested for general observance throughout Synod the first full week of May, 1949, and definite suggestions were made to ministers, families, and parishes for an observance which would help strengthen the Christian home. The emphasis in 1949 was on "a family life education program for the parish." The emphasis in 1950 is "family worship."

First Family Life Workshop.—To give further study to important phases of family life, such as family worship, marriage counseling, parent education, child guidance, home visitation, church-home co-operation, Christian family standards, and help-

ful materials for use by individuals, families, and congregations. The first family life workshop was held at River Forest in the summer of 1949, with an attendance of 50. There was representation from 22 of Synod's Districts. The constructive suggestions worked out by this group made it extremely practical, challenging, and useful, and opened new vistas of service for a family-centered ministry.

The following materials were produced during the triennium: An Agency tract: *A Family Life Program for the Parish*, a 50-page digest of the first family workshop; a folder on family worship made available for free distribution to the churches; special articles in our church periodicals; a book of approximately 250 pages entitled *Helping Families Through the Church*.

One of the largest tasks before the committee is the setting up of an adequate list of materials for use in the local church. To that end six subcommittees are helping with the screening of about 100 audio-visual aids. These screening groups are located in various parts of the country. Some 400 books and pamphlets are now in the process of being evaluated to give us lists of the best literature available.

Because the young married people (age 25 to 35) are a strategic group, and because there is at present an increase of couples' clubs and young married people's classes, the Family Life Committee has invited our national organizations, the Walther League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and the Lutheran Laymen's League, to co-operatively produce, with the Board for Parish Education, some guidance materials for such couples' groups and classes.

A beginning has been made to inaugurate family life education throughout the Districts of Synod. Further action in that direction has been curtailed by limitations imposed by the Fiscal Conference.

To undergird Christian family life, the committee sees the following needs. Each parish should become much more conscious of its families and develop closer home-church co-operation through a family-centered approach to education. Pastors want and need more guidance in marriage counseling and a more effective pastoral approach to the family. This guidance should be supplied. Parish classes and organizations need to gear their planning more specifically to family needs and the development of wholesome family living. Congregations need help for a practical and simple approach that will help each family set up family worship. Our churches should be encouraged to use one month a year to emphasize the building and maintaining of a Christian home. The resolution on the Christian home of the Centennial Convention outlines a constructive program that is both preventive and remedial. This reso-

lution cannot be implemented without giving insights, skills, methods, and materials to our churches. To do so, personal training must be given similar to that supplied for the Bible Study Program. The convention of Synod should ratify the President's action in merging the two committees, rescind that portion of the 1947 resolution pertinent thereto, and authorize the Board for Parish Education in the future to fill vacancies and make additions to the committee through proper appointments.

Since the Christian home is the most potent teaching agency the Church has, Synod needs to be reminded of the strategic importance of setting up a constructive Christian family program.

Lutheran Education Week

Lutheran Education Week continues to be the annual high point of the promotional work of the Board for Parish Education. Inaugurated in 1944, this event has found increasing acceptance in our congregations.

The themes of the annual observances during the past triennium have been:

In 1948, "Christian Growth Through Christian Education," emphasizing the fact that Christian education is the God-ordained means to provide Christian growth.

In 1949, "Search the Scriptures," emphasizing the importance of Bible-centered education for all age groups.

In 1950, "Everybody Needs Christian Education," emphasizing that the Church offers blessings through Christian education to young and old alike.

The widespread use of the materials offered for Lutheran Education Week indicates to us that our congregations are finding the materials helpful in emphasizing to their membership the importance of Christian education. More and more Lutheran Education Week has come to mean also an inventory of the congregation's educational program and an opportunity to report on the educational program available in the congregation and the ways in which that program can be improved. If the event continues to be such a time of inventory, it cannot but prove to be a blessing for all of the congregations of Synod.

The Status of the Teacher

Our synodical officials found it necessary during World War I and World War II, and in connection with the late Selective Service Act, to clarify the status of the Lutheran teacher to Government officials in connection with the draft. During the past year, problems have arisen in connection with the payment of income tax on a teacherage and with the proposed amendment to the Social

Security Act which made it necessary for the Board for Parish Education to prepare statements concerning the official position of the Lutheran male teacher in our Church. These statements were needed by our synodical officials to clarify to the Government the status of the teacher. Our synodical officials and the Board for Parish Education have gone on record in stating the following:

1. That Lutheran teachers are officially defined by our Church as "ministers of religion," "ministers of religious education," "ministers of the Gospel," and "servants of the Word."
2. That they are called upon or may be called upon to perform or to help perform sacerdotal and other pastoral functions.
3. That while they are not commonly called, installed, or ordained as *pastors*, they are formally called, installed, and consecrated for life as "*ministers of religion*" and devote themselves primarily to teaching and altogether to the spiritual service of the Church.
4. That the main obligation of these men is to conduct and teach Lutheran elementary, secondary, and higher schools and that in the local church they commonly instruct also the confirmed youth and adults and, in general, assist the pastor in ministering to the congregation.
5. That, although these men are popularly known as "teachers," they are in reality members of the clergy.

The Church, the State, and Education

The Board for Parish Education presented to the 1947 convention an "Opinion" entitled "Religious Education in State-Supported Schools." Synod commended the Board for its research in this field and directed the Board "to continue its studies and report its findings at the next convention." Recognizing the importance of the subject and its many ramifications, the Board has appointed a *Committee on Church-State Relations* to make some of the studies so that we shall be able to give our people the necessary guidance.

Since the presentation of the "Opinion" three years ago debate on the teaching of religion in the public schools has grown in intensity. Two recent Supreme Court decisions (Everson and McCollum), in particular the McCollum (released-time instruction) case, have occasioned a great deal of controversy and the writing of books and scores of magazine articles.

Apart from these Court decisions, educators no less than clergymen have long been alarmed over the spread of the secular spirit and the decline of religious influence among the American people. Secularism is the point of view that for all practical pur-

poses God does not exist. Secularism excludes God from human life, from business and politics; it relativizes the standards of the Moral Law and thus opens the floodgates of crime and immorality.

In view of this growing secularism, which threatens our Christian civilization, even liberal churchmen are urging that religion be given some consideration in the course of study of the public schools. Some conservative Protestants are asking that they be permitted to teach religion in connection with the daily public school program. Roman Catholics criticize the public school because of the exclusion of God from its program. On the other hand, some citizens are crying for the exclusion of all religious elements from the public school.

A growing number of parents have come to realize that something fundamental is lacking in the schooling of their children. While some religious parents do not favor any religion in the public school, not even Bible reading or released-time classes, because they think such practices involve a mixing of Church and State, a large percentage of American parents wish their children to receive religious instruction as a part of their schooling. We have, however, this situation: The children of religious parents may not receive religious education in connection with the daily public school program; the children of godless parents, however, are receiving at public expense the kind of education their parents want them to have. While Christian parents should be willing to pay the expense involved in founding and maintaining Christian schools, the State should give some consideration to the children who do not have the opportunity to attend such schools.

As Christians and as citizens we are vitally interested in the public school. We are concerned for the children of our own Church who are enrolled in the public school, lest the schooling they receive there undermine their faith. And we are concerned for all other children attending the public school, that the schooling they receive there will be such as to promote civil righteousness. The Board for Parish Education believes that in view of divergent opinions and the controversial nature of the problems, some intensive and scholarly studies ought to be made. The following paragraphs represent the thinking of the Board and suggest the areas in which such studies are imperative.

Parents' Rights

Much has been written about the rights both of the State and the Church to educate. Much has also been written about parental responsibility, but little about parental rights. So little has been said and written on the subject that parents are scarcely conscious of their rights and therefore exert only a negligible influence in determining the education which their children shall receive. Yet

of all people the parents should be the best informed and the most vocal, since the welfare of their children is at stake.

Briefly, parents' rights are to be deduced from the parental authority and responsibility which God has given to fathers and mothers. The rights of parents are commensurate with the duties God has laid upon them or with the power and authority He has conferred. We may therefore say that *anything which makes it difficult or impossible for parents to fulfill their God-given responsibility encroaches upon their rights*. This is a general rule, and all instances of apparent encroachment must be checked against this rule.

The rights of parents are violated (1) when parents are forced to send their children to a school prescribed by the State instead of being permitted to send them to a school of their own choice; (2) when the content of textbooks which their children are compelled to use is such that it contradicts the religious principles of the parents; (3) when children are compelled to attend religious instruction of which the parents do not approve; (4) when the school so monopolizes the child's time, especially on weekdays, that there is practically no time for the religious instruction of the child; (5) when the State gives some parents, for example, those who want non-religious schools, the schools they desire, but neglects to do anything to meet the desires of a large percentage of religious parents for the kind of schools they want.

It is the obligation of parents to fulfill their duties and defend their rights in the fear of God. It is the responsibility of the Church to proclaim the whole counsel of God relative to the Christian education of young and old; to instruct parents concerning their rights and responsibilities; to defend the rights of parents and instruct and prepare them for the defense of their rights. The leaders of the Church must also awaken parents to the perils inherent in a school system which is compelled to divorce religion from the child's schooling.

Separation of Church and State

Separation of Church and State, always a controversial issue, is being widely discussed in religious and educational periodicals today. The subject has come to the fore in recent years for two reasons: (a) conservative Protestants, alarmed over the increase of juvenile crime and the decline in morals among young and old, have been requesting permission of school boards to introduce religious instruction for the benefit of children attending the public schools. (b) Roman Catholics are trying to secure public funds for the support of their parochial schools. In opposing the Roman Catholic Church, which in principle favors the union of Church and State, and in seeking to preserve our public schools from

being misused, we must take heed lest we become advocates of a type or degree of separation that will work harm both to the Church and to the nation.

Separation of Church and State, in so far as it is implied in the First Amendment, does not mean the exclusion of religion from the State or from the education of children. This is borne out by history. The Constitution was framed in 1787. On the day of its adoption the President was asked to recommend to the people a day of thanksgiving and prayer in grateful acknowledgment of this document. In 1790 the House adopted a resolution that chaplains be appointed by Congress, a practice which continues to the present day. Later congresses provided for the appointment of chaplains for the Army and Navy. Every President except Jefferson has proclaimed days of prayer and thanksgiving. Grants of land were made to denominational colleges. Most States grant religious bodies exemption from taxation. In most States the Churches have been granted the use of public buildings for educational and other purposes. Religious instruction was the rule in the early public schools of the nation.

The State can be on friendly terms with the Church without interfering with its functions or breaking down the distinction between the two institutions, in fact, the State should co-operate with the Church wherever the welfare of the nation demands such co-operation. Therefore we must regard with apprehension the following statement of one of the Supreme Court Justices in the Everson case: "Neither a State, nor the Federal Government, can pass laws which aid any religion, aid all religions, or prefer one religion to another." We take no exception to the words: "prefer one religion to another," for the First Amendment certainly does prohibit the Federal Government from any preferential treatment of any Church. But the first clause is ominous in its import. Hitherto this court had never ruled that the Government may not aid all churches on an equal or non-preferential basis. Hitherto the matter of taxing for the support of religion had been left wholly to the discretion of the States, it being considered beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, and the States have consequently passed legislation to prohibit the use of tax moneys for the support of any Church. But to deny the right of the Federal Government and the States to "aid all religions" on a non-preferential basis in any manner whatsoever is to go counter to American history and practice. On the basis of the assertion in the Everson case, the Supreme Court in 1949, in the Champaign case, ruled that the practice of holding released-time classes in public school buildings was "aiding" religion and was therefore contrary to the Constitution.

This decision, not being based on history or precedent, legislative, the Court having framed a "constitutional principle" of its own, and is equivalent to the laying down of a principle of absolute separation between the schools and religion. Atheists and extreme liberals have, therefore, heralded the decision as a victory. One group has said that this victory is only the opening wedge that the enemies of religion must now work for a complete conquest: Sunday laws, Church exemption from taxation, exemption of ministers and conscientious objectors from military service, employment of chaplains at public expense, compulsory attendance of military personnel at religious exercises, requirement of oaths in court, at inaugurations, etc., all of these are to be legislated out of existence.

Christian people are vitally concerned over these recent decisions of the Supreme Court. Separation from government and from education is a concession to secularism, and it may be a step toward regimentation or totalitarianism. It will lead to a deprivation of the rights God Himself has granted to the Church. What may happen is exemplified by Communism. In Russia absolute separation has meant the submersion and degradation of the Church. The Orthodox Church is now granted certain rights on condition of complete subserviency to the State.

The establishment-of-religion clause of the First Amendment prohibits the Federal Government from creating, by legislation, a national Church that would be given a preferential position. The freedom-of-religion clause protects the religious freedom of individuals and groups, or freedom of conscience and freedom of worship.

The State may lawfully co-operate with and befriend religion, on a non-preferential basis to the extent that it preserves the distinction between the two realms. Distinction, or differentiation, of the two realms allows for co-operation, whereas "separation," as many understand the term, today seems to forbid co-operation. When Lutherans speak of simple separation, they mean that we must distinguish between the two realms and not mix their functions. "Separation of Church and State" is an unfortunate term because so many different meanings have been imported into it. Moreover, we are guilty of a loose usage of words when we speak of the *principle* of separation. What is meant is a *policy* or a *practice*. In America it is the rule or practice to distinguish between the functions of Church and State and not to permit either institution to exercise functions belonging to the other. The Church-State relationship is fluid and not precisely fixed. How much the State may aid all religions on a non-preferential basis (direct use of tax moneys excluded) cannot be established once

and for all. To the extent that the State recognizes the value of the Church's contribution to the national welfare, it may permit the teaching of religion in the public schools, and the like. To the extent that it tends toward absolutism, it will try to enforce regimentation and uniformity and withdraw the right of tax-exemption and other rights. It is our duty as Christian citizens to guard against a union of Church and State on the one hand, and the absolute separation of religion from the State and the schools on the other. The State has sustained the right of parents to send their children to a non-public school, but a totalitarian government, insisting on one type of school, is sure to prohibit non-public schools.

The State or Civil Government

Civil government, like the Church, is a divine institution. It is based on the sovereignty of God, not on natural rights. Even though governments are founded by men for the protection of human rights, their power and authority are from God. God has entrusted to rulers the power of the sword, to the end that they should preserve order, secure the well-being of men and society, and enable Christians to lead a quiet and peaceable life.

If civil government is a divine institution, then the civil authorities must themselves submit to the laws which they are commissioned to enforce and must be subject to God. Luther says we must let God be the one Ruler over everything that has been created, and all of us must be completely subject to Him. God rules in the spiritual realm (Church) by means of the Word, and God rules in the worldly realm by means of civil government or the sword. Civil authorities are not free to do as they please, but they are "ministers of God" and as such are bound to do the will of God. Luther cannot be cited in defense of the passive attitude toward civil government which has characterized much of Lutheranism. Luther boldly told civil rulers what their duties were according to the Word of God and courageously rebuked them when they abused their power.

The fact that civil government is largely in the hands of worldlings and unscrupulous men must not deter the Church from declaring God's will with respect to rulers and magistrates. The tendency of government is to reach out for more power and, in doing so, to restrict and curtail the liberty of the subjects. Luther delivered the State from the tyranny of the Church and wrote much in defense of government as a divine institution and a gift of God. At the same time he warned that the devil, as "the prince of this world," constantly tempts rulers to abuse their power and become tyrants. It is the responsibility of the Church to reveal the will of God on moral issues also to rulers and magistrates. It is like-

wise the duty of the Church to train men for the fulfillment of the citizenship duties, which include the duty of Christians to enter the service of government and fulfill their office in the fear of God.

The Church brings its influence to bear upon civil government for the most part indirectly through its program of Christian education. It is desirable that governmental positions be occupied by Christians or by men of sterling quality who are sympathetic toward religion and the Church. Unless such people are voted into office, the Church may be deprived of its rights and even have to submit to persecution. Non-Christian officials do not know that they have their power from God and that they will be held accountable to God for any abuse of that power. Much less do they know that the Church is a divine institution and that it is their duty to insure conditions that are favorable for the healthy expansion of the Church. Our task as Christian citizens is to elect men to office who are aware of their responsibility to God and appreciate the dignity of the Church.

The Church

God, the Supreme Ruler over all, rules through the spiritual power of the Church and through the civil power of the State. And the purpose of these institutions is that His will should be done: in the Church through the proclamation of the Word, and in the State through the lawful exercise of authority, to preserve order. It is the duty of the Church, not of the State, to preach the Gospel. The Church should not expect the State to propagate the Gospel; in fact, it should oppose any movement that would aim to make the State responsible for the propagation of the Gospel. Any effort in this direction by the State would be an invasion of the rights of the Church and a mixing of the two realms. But the State, through the exercise of its power, should create and maintain conditions that are favorable for the propagation of the Gospel and the expansion of the Church.

The Church should be conscious of its rights and guard them with a jealous watchfulness. Anything that inhibits the activity of the Church, or in any way makes the proclamation of the Gospel difficult, is a violation of the rights of the Church and should not be submitted to passively. Sometimes the Church must contend for its own rights and for the rights of parents, which are identified with the rights of the Church in so far as the parents may be members of the Church. When attempts were being made in Oregon and Michigan in the early 1920's to legislate all private and parochial schools out of existence and compel all parents to send their children to the public school, our Church went into action. Lutherans and Catholics co-operated and used their influence to defeat the unfair legislation. In standing up in defense of its rights

the Church is acting as God's agent and representative, whose will is that His Gospel should have free course in the world and not be opposed and suppressed by the power of the sword or the setting of wicked men.

Religion and the Public Schools

The American Council on Education correctly says that the secularization of our schools has not been so complete as certain statements would lead us to believe. Bible reading and other practices have been common since the first public schools were established; hence these practices may not be construed as a growing tendency to flout the First Amendment and weaken the wall of separation between the Church and State. In spite of this, members of the Supreme Court apparently think that absolute separation of Church and State is a goal set up by the framers of the Constitution and that the time has come to reach that goal. Their attention, with respect to the schools, seems to be to outlaw any practice, with respect to the schools, that is religious in nature. In the language of the Court, our schools are *secular* schools.

Our Church simply must repudiate the reasoning which says the State is responsible for the child's general education, the home and the Church for his religious education. In principle, our Church cannot approve of a general education from which religion is absent, for an education without religion is incomplete. It is unreasonable for the State to take over education and then bar the Church from the schools on the supposition that the Church by giving religious instruction in an unrelated context can fulfill its mission. The Church has a commission from God to educate, and the State has an interest in education. Unless the Church is given an opportunity to fulfill in part its commission in the context of the school, it is greatly hampered in the performance of its duty toward children who can attend only the public school. This is not to advocate the imposition of so-called sectarian religious instruction upon our public schools. It does advocate that the Church be given an opportunity to bring religious instruction to its children in connection with the daily school program.

Our definition of religious freedom in America should include the right of parents to give their children the kind of education they wish their children to have. This means that the churches, as the representatives of the parents, should be permitted to bring their faith to the children in the classroom. Because religion is an essential part of education, the child should receive religious instruction as part of his schooling. The practical plan would be for the school to set aside one or two hours per week for religious instruction. The classes would be entirely under the supervision of the various churches, and whatever expenses would be incurred

would be paid by the churches, not by the schools. Children whose parents do not want them to receive religious instruction would be excused in every case.

We concede that even this plan does not give religion the central place it should have in the child's education. But in the very nature of the case, the solution must remain partial. Every child will at least receive religious instruction as a part of his education in the public school, and he will be kept from growing up with the idea that religion is non-essential or unimportant.

Classes might be held on the church premises where convenient. As a general rule, they should be held in the school buildings to prevent loss of valuable time. Objections will indeed be raised against the use of public school buildings for religious instruction classes. We can meet these objections by urging the taxpayers' rights. Do our public buildings belong to an impersonal institution called the State, or do they belong to persons, to the taxpayers who sustain the State? By what lawful right can parents be restrained from using the buildings which their tax money has helped to build? If the use of public buildings by the churches was not unconstitutional during the first century of this nation's existence, how can such use be declared unconstitutional at the present time?

We are aware of the fact that the practice we are advocating would seem to go counter to the position taken by the Supreme Court. We know also that many thoughtful Americans, among them lawyers well-versed in jurisprudence, have pointed out the defect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court. American Christians should not meekly submit to decisions that are favorable to atheism but unfavorable to the majority of American parents. Christians should arise and co-operate in an effort to have this decision reversed or modified. They cannot accept the argument that the teaching of religion in connection with the daily public school program has a factional tendency and accentuates racial and other differences. They are interested in securing for parents the right which should be theirs by the will of God and in accordance with the religious freedom which the First Amendment guarantees.

Christian Elementary Schools

The International Council of Religious Education and the American Council on Education agree with The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, and with others who have a similar philosophy of education, that religion must be an integral part of schooling. These groups differ, however, in how this should be accomplished. According to the Lutheran philosophy of education, it is pedagogically unsound and inadmissible to exclude religious instruction

from the child's schooling and relegate it to after-school hours or Sunday morning. When this is done, religion becomes merely an appendage and is not a part of education. From the Christian point of view, complete education is impossible apart from religion. Non-religious schools can give schooling, they cannot give children a complete education. A complete education is possible only in a school in which religion occupies the central position and motivates the child religiously for study and conduct.

Christian education requires a Christ-centered and Bible-centered school. In other words, for a complete Christian education full-time Christian schools are indispensable. Our fathers supported the public schools, recognizing the fundamental need for education, but they founded Christian schools for their own children. If such schools were imperative a century ago, when the public schools still had a religious background, they are even more imperative today. Since our children cannot receive a Christian education in the public school, we have no other course but to expand our parish school system.

Twenty-five years ago most Reformed Protestants were opposed to Christian schools. They lived under the illusion that the public school was the one school for democratic America and that the Church could successfully supplement the public school by means of religious instruction on Sunday morning. The fallacy of this divorce of religion from general education has at last become apparent. Many Protestants realize that a modicum of religious instruction on Sunday morning is not even enough to keep the children loyal to the Church, since the tendency of the non-religious school is to alienate their children from religion and the Church.

Many Protestant leaders are adopting a philosophy of education approximating that of the Lutheran Church. Scores of Protestant schools have sprung into existence, and more are being planned. Unless believing parents are granted the same rights that are granted atheists, we can expect to see many Christian schools founded in various parts of the country, just as several hundred evangelical Bible institutes have sprung up in protest against the modernism and atheism that have been permitted to invade Christian colleges and theological schools.

The Christian school movement has created considerable apprehension. Some have gone so far as to say that non-public schools are un-American, an assertion which is disproved by the history of religion and education in the United States. The early schools were religious schools. Back of this assertion is a dangerous fallacy, to wit, all the youth of the nation should attend the one great educational institution of the State, that they may learn to live together democratically. A group of progressive educators

have expressed the fear that if non-public schools "should become so numerous and so permanent as to constitute an institutional rival to the common public schools," they will be a "threat to the democratic process." In deciding against "widespread encouragement of parochial schools," the International Council has said: "It would constitute a serious threat to public education and to democracy."

This criticism is predicated on the assumption that only public schools are qualified to teach and to train for the democratic way of life. We believe that religiously motivated schools, which teach loyalty to our form of government and to the democratic ideal, are at least as well qualified for the task as are the schools which have no strictly religious motivation. People who are led to saving time in God, who are taught to love and obey God's commandments, who respect and aid their fellow men, even their enemies, to recognize civil government as a divine institution, will be the strongest support of rather than a serious threat to the democratic way of life.

We are firmly convinced of the necessity of Christian schools, and we know that these schools will in no wise harm the public school system but will be a blessing to that system and to the country. Three years ago we set as our goal the enrollment of fifty per cent of our children in Lutheran elementary schools. We shall try to attain our goal because we believe the well-being of our Church depends on the children's receiving a complete education, that is, a Christian education.

In maintaining a system of schools we are also helping to maintain Protestantism in America. It was the Protestant influence that gave us our great American institutions. It is Protestantism that has carried forward the banner of civil and religious freedom. We should encourage all Protestant denominations to promote Christian schools, in which the Gospel of Jesus Christ is brought to the children.

The Romanists are determined to make America Catholic, and their power is expanding with great rapidity. Non-Catholics have resorted to political weapons in the effort to stop the growth of Romanism. The most that Protestants and Other Americans in the United States can hope to accomplish in this manner is to prevent the Roman Catholic Church from procuring tax moneys or from introducing Roman Catholic instruction in the public schools. As long as they ignore one of the chief factors that is controlling the progress of Romanism, the Catholics will continue to increase their influence. That factor is the parochial school.

Lutheran schools have helped to make our Church a great Church. Catholic schools keep Catholics with their faith. A large percentage of Protestants fall away from their Church

at early adolescence. Why? Because they receive only thirty hours of religious instruction a year on Sunday morning and not enough additional instruction to train them for intelligent and permanent church membership. Protestant children receive some religious and Christian instruction; they do not receive a well-rounded Christian education, and they will not receive a Christian education until they are enrolled in Christian schools. While Protestant churches neglect the Christian education of the young and endeavor to retain adults who should never have been lost to the Church, the Catholic Church continues to grow because it has a vast system of parochial schools. As long as the Catholic Church maintains its parochial schools, it will continue to increase its membership despite the political weapons used to arrest its growth.

Liberal Protestants make an idol of the public school, and they are bound to oppose the Christian school movement. But it is to be hoped that the majority of conservative Protestants see the handwriting on the wall and will in growing numbers be planning an adequate program of Christian education for their children. We can successfully combat Romanism only by making many strong and loyal Protestant Christians, who know why they are Christians and why they are evangelical or Protestant. This means increased attention to Christian education by whatever means it may be offered. There are essentially two alternatives open to them in the implementation of this suggestion: (1) the support of an effective program of released-time instruction; (2) the founding of full-time Christian schools. The most effective way of providing it is through full-time Christian schools.

Special Assignments and Activities of the Board for Parish Education

Tests and Measurements

The synodical convention of 1947 authorized the Board for Parish Education to establish a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau. After careful consideration of the needs and costs, the organization and function of such a program, the Board decided that the problem involved the need for careful exploration. For that purpose the Board appointed the following committee on Tests and Measurements: Dr. H. J. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. Theodore G. Stelzer, Mr. Elmer Pflieger, and Mr. A. L. Miller, chairman.

This Committee did considerable exploratory work on the possibilities of meeting the distinctive needs of Lutheran schools and educational agencies for tests. The scope of the committee's work as outlined by them is threefold:

1. To develop tests on aspects of Christian growth.

2. To select helpful tests in other areas.
3. If possible to study special outcomes of Lutheran education in the secular studies. In other words, the committee does not propose to duplicate the fine mental and achievements tests that have been developed for use in the public schools.

From a number of suggested projects the committee has chosen three for its initial efforts in this field. They are:

1. A test of Biblical information.
2. Achievement tests on the Catechism.
3. A group test of Christian personality.

Work on these tests was initiated at a workshop on tests and measurements held at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, August 1-5, 1949. For each test a separate committee was appointed, and the entire group gave counsel on the reports of the various projects. Since that time the several committees have been active in developing still further the findings of the workshop session. The committee hopes to make these tests available within the near future. The production of valid and reliable tests is not an easy matter nor a task which can be accomplished in a short space of time. For that reason the committee is proceeding slowly and making good use of the available talent in our circles, that is, persons with special background in the field of tests and measurements.

A special grant of \$5,000 from the Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research provides funds necessary for the completion of these projects and for beginning work on additional projects.

State Aid to Non-public Schools

The 1947 synodical convention re-affirmed the position taken on State aid to non-public schools at the 1944 session and resolved that the Board for Parish Education and other interested parties be encouraged to study the problem. The Board for Parish Education has continued its study of this problem and the related problem of Federal aid to education.

Further study has persuaded us that distinction between the social service program of the State and the granting of tax moneys by the State to subsidize the instructional program is a valid one. The use of government funds for the teaching program of church schools is support of religious instruction and is thus contrary to the First Amendment of the Constitution. Under the child-benefit theory, the State's welfare program as it confers benefits on children through bus transportation, health service, and the like, is aid to the child and not to the school. It is our conviction that we

should officially oppose the granting of State or Federal funds for the support of church schools. At the same time, we are persuaded that the children attending church schools are also entitled to the social services that the State is making available for children of school age.

On the subject of Federal aid to education the position of the Board for Parish Education may be briefly summarized thus.

1. In many States, children and youth are laboring under an educational handicap. Since some States find it difficult or impossible to provide adequate facilities, the Federal Government has a legitimate interest in equalizing educational opportunity.

2. While conceding the need for Federal aid, it is important to recognize possible dangers if such aid is granted. Some of these dangers are:

- a. It would tend to remove one or more areas from local responsibility and thus is part of the ominous trend toward centralization.

- b. It has possibilities of being the first step toward eventual control of education by the Federal Government.

- c. The permanent nature of the proposed legislation envisions a basic change in educational policy that will continue indefinitely.

3. If Federal aid is needed by some of the States to maintain an adequate educational program, it should not be made available to all. It is an unwise capitulation to political expediency to make all the States beneficiaries of Federal aid to education.

4. So far as Federal aid to non-profit private and parochial schools is concerned, the vital distinction between the instructional program and social-welfare services should be observed.

Since the legislation before the Congress did not give adequate consideration to these points, the Board for Parish Education has urged reconsideration and modification of the bills.

Co-ordinating Council

To help unify, simplify, and intensify church work at a time when Synod is growing rapidly and life is becoming more complex, Synod asked the Board for Parish Education to meet with the leaders of our national organizations from time to time (Saginaw *Proceedings*, 119). This is being done through a Co-ordinating Council which meets annually "to prepare, suggest, and recommend plans for a balanced parish program based on good co-ordination and effective integration." This group, on which all major boards and organizations of Synod are represented, reviews the total work of the Church, suggests an annual theme, recommends monthly

emphases, and works toward better integration in educational matters.

During the past triennium it has produced three issues of *Parish Activities*, using the following general themes: "My World Mission" ('47-'48), "A Living Faith" ('48-'49), and "Christian Action" ('49-'50). After studying the topics of our own national organizations and the total work of the Church, it set up these natural emphases for the months of the year: January: World Missions; February: Evangelism and Home Missions; March: Faith and Life; April: Christian Worship; May: the Family and Youth; June: Leadership Training for Christ; July: Citizenship and Recreation; August: Planning the Church's Work; September: Christian Education; October: the Mission of the Church; November: Christian Stewardship; December: Christian Welfare Work.

This work needs not only to be continued but intensified to avoid conflict and confusion and provide good co-ordination. Additional meetings of executive secretaries are needed to develop greater unity of approach in promotional and educational endeavors. District boards of education and missions should be instructed to help implement better parish planning to further strengthen congregations and help develop a working laity. The directive to the Board for Parish Education of 1944 needs restatement in the light of recent experience.

Family Magazine

The Centennial Convention acted favorably on the petition of the Board for Parish Education to turn the matter of a family magazine over to Concordia Publishing House, with the Board for Parish Education, however, acting in an advisory capacity on the project. Mr. O. A. Dorn met with members of the staff to formulate plans for the publication of this magazine. Eventually an advisory committee was appointed by him which included four members of the staff of the Board for Parish Education as well as the chairman of the Board. The Board for Parish Education has maintained its advisory contact with the project, inasmuch as the idea for a family magazine originated with the Board for Parish Education.

Philosophy of Education

We regret that so far we have been unable to comply with the directive of the 1941 convention that we compose a treatise on the Lutheran point of view in education. The problem has received consideration at various times, and some exploratory work has been done. We shall try very hard to complete this project during the forthcoming triennium.

Conclusion

The Missouri Synod has much cause for rejoicing in the progress that has been made in parish education during the past triennium. In every District of Synod there is evidence that our congregations are showing concern for an adequate program of Christian education. Such concern is basic for providing the best possible program of parish education for our children, our youth, and our adults. For all the evidences of progress let us give thanks to Almighty God. For all our shortcomings let us plead for forgiveness, and let us resolve to work to expand and improve our educational program. The goals we have set in Lutheran elementary schools, in Sunday school enrollments, and in Bible Class enrollments are a challenge to every congregation in Synod. May the dynamic of the Gospel work in us the willingness to rise to these challenges and to build strong our beloved Church through Christian education.

The Board for Parish Education is grateful to all who in some way or other helped the Board to meet its many responsibilities. Special thanks are due to the Board of Directors of Synod, the Department of Publicity and Missionary Education, the management of Concordia Publishing House, various subcommittees which worked under the direction of the Board, and, above all, the members of the staff (Arthur L. Miller, Dr. A. C. Stellhorn, Rev. A. C. Mueller, Wm. A. Kramer, Rev. A. H. Jahsmann, Dr. J. M. Weiden-schilling, Arthus W. Gross, Rev. Oscar E. Feucht), without whose initiative, resourcefulness, faithfulness, and deep devotion to their several tasks the Board could not possibly have performed all the work assigned to it by Synod. Not the least of all of God's mercies which our Synod enjoyed this past triennium was the readiness of so many to support and promote the efforts of the Board for Parish Education and thus Synod's vast program of parish education. *Soli Deo gloria!*

Recommendations

Family Life Education

1.1. That the Convention ratify the President's action in merging the two committees on the family; that henceforth the Family Life Committee be considered a part of the Board for Parish Education's division on Adult Education; that said Board be authorized to fill vacancies and make new appointments when deemed necessary and to include the needs of this committee in its budget requests.

1.2. That we encourage our congregations to use such printed and audio-visual materials as will help parents in Christian child training and in conducting home devotions and that we encourage

them to develop greater home-church co-operation, more home visitation and effective marriage counseling.

1.3. That our congregations encourage their pastors, teachers, and lay workers to get special training for an effective program of family life education; and that the Board for Parish Education, through its Family Life Committee, assist the Districts in providing opportunities for such training.

2. Parochial Schools

2.1. That Synod provide additional facilities for teacher training to meet the desperate demand for teachers in our expanding school system.

2.2. That a judicious recruiting system be inaugurated in order to provide the necessary number of male students for the teachers colleges, the details to be worked out by the Board for Parish Education in co-operation with the teachers colleges.

NOTE: The Board for Higher Education and the Committee on Enrollment Trends and Teacher Demand will have specific recommendations concerning both the foregoing points.

2.3. That a more determined effort be made to reach the enrollment goal of 50 per cent of our children in elementary schools. (The gain during the past triennium was only 1.7 per cent, that is, from 32 per cent in 1945 to 33.7 per cent in 1948, though the enrollment for the same period increased by 14,253 and the number of teachers by 473.)

2.4. That the missionary efforts of the schools be increased and encouraged and that provision be made to receive into our schools the increasing number of children on "waiting lists," either by local congregations themselves or by means of a subsidy from the Districts.

3. The Status of the Teacher

3.1. Since it has been necessary for synodical officials and for the Board for Parish Education to clarify the status of the Lutheran male teacher, and since a formal approval of the action of its officials in this matter has not heretofore been given by Synod itself, it is requested that Synod officially approve the clarification given to the Government of the status of the Lutheran male teacher.

4. High Schools

4.1. That Synod remind Lutheran communities not to lose sight of the desirability of following up the program of Lutheran elementary education with a good program of Lutheran secondary education; and, conversely, not to forget the fact that any successful program of Lutheran secondary education must be undergirded

with a sound program of Lutheran elementary education. This means that congregations in the community should establish and maintain an adequate number of Lutheran elementary schools before a high school project is undertaken.

5. Sunday Schools

5.1. That the many congregations without a nursery department be urged to introduce this department so as to assist parents in the Christian training of their children and to enlist a growing number of small children for the educational program of the Sunday school.

5.2. That every congregation be urged to develop an adequate program of evangelism on the basis of the suggestions given in the Lutheran Education Week booklet *Evangelism Through the Sunday School*.

5.3. That the program of missionary education be intensified with the regular observance of a monthly Mission Sunday by all Sunday schools, and that the mission talks and other materials prepared by Synod be used faithfully for the missionary education of the young.

5.4. That all congregations be urged to examine their Sunday school facilities for all departments of the Sunday school from pre-school to adult and, where necessary, provide improved and adequate facilities for Sunday schools and vacation Bible schools.

5.5. That Synod authorize the Board for Parish Education, in consultation with the Hymnology Committee, to prepare a Sunday school hymnal according to the specifications listed in the Sunday school report.

6. Vacation Bible Schools, Saturday Schools, Released-Time Classes.

6.1. That all congregations be urged to recognize the dire need of a thorough Christian education for all children, provide ample opportunity for such education, and make use of a variety of agencies to reach the maximum number of children and to provide the maximum amount of time for Christian education.

6.2. That Synod encourage congregations to continue the program of released-time classes which they have set up, and encourage other congregations to introduce such classes wherever possible.

6.3. That Synod urge all congregations that do not maintain a parochial school to explore the possibility of beginning a Saturday school.

6.4. That Synod urge the more than fifty per cent of its con-

gregations that have not as yet instituted the vacation Bible school to examine its possibilities as a missionary agency and as a means of supplementing the religious instruction of existing schools.

7. Bible Study

7.1. That, in reliance upon the blessings of God, our Church set as its goal for 1953 an increase in Bible class enrollment amounting to an additional 5 per cent of its communicant members.

7.2. That all Districts set up for themselves goals in terms of new Bible classes and increased enrollments for the next triennium with the Synod-wide goal in mind.

7.3. That our congregations be encouraged to provide sufficient Bible study facilities on a weekly basis for their high school youth, young people, and adults, and that we encourage them to recognize that the complete Sunday school program includes Bible classes for youth and adults.

7.4. That we encourage our congregations to make both personal and family use of the Bible during the next triennium.

7.5. That the Board for Parish Education continue the Bible Study Program, supply effective materials for Bible study on all levels, and provide additional guidance for the training of leaders in Bible study.

7.6. That we commend our District Boards for new achievements in Bible study during the past triennium and urge them to press forward, with consistent, through-the-year efforts, toward more and better Bible study and Bible reading.

7.7. That the Board for Parish Education continue to study the problem of a more readable English Bible text through its Advisory Committee on Versions, and that the Board keep the Church informed on developments and give it guidance in this matter.

8. Bible Institutes

8.1. That our Synod recognize the importance of training many more volunteer church workers as basic to the fulfillment of our mission in the congregation, the local community, the nation, and the world.

8.2. That we commend those leaders and communities that have already set up Lutheran Bible institutes or are now making plans for the establishment of such evening schools.

8.3. That we encourage our larger centers to set up Bible institutes for the purpose of preparing lay leaders to serve as Bible class teachers in our congregations and to develop their abilities for other phases of our Church's work.

8.4. That the direction of these Lutheran Bible institutes and

guidance for their development be made the responsibility of District Boards for Parish Education, in consultation with Synod's Board for Parish Education.

Special Assignments to the Board for Parish Education

9.1. State Aid.

The Board for Parish Education recommends that Synod reaffirm the position on State Aid taken at the 1944 and 1947 conventions. This emphasizes:

a. That the social service programs of the State should in equity be available to all children of school age, irrespective of their school association. The Church can accept this program as it is offered and may even be within its rights in demanding it.

b. That the granting of tax moneys by the State to subsidize church schools is *de facto* support of the teaching program of church schools, hence also support of religious instruction. We are opposed to the granting of State or Federal funds for the support of church schools.

9.2. Religious Education in State-Supported Schools

Synod resolved in 1947 that the Board for Parish Education be directed to continue its studies and report its findings at the next convention. This has been done in the current report presented herewith.

The issues involved in this problem are complicated and cannot be decided by the mere routine application of an abstract principle. The Board recommends that congregations and conferences study the opinions presented in our report and counsel with the Board for Parish Education in the further study of the problems.

10. The Program of the Board for Parish Education

10.1. Enlarging the Staff

The Board for Parish Education has been assigned the function of providing comprehensive educational leadership in the field of parish education. This embraces all agencies of Christian education.

It is clear that the effective carrying out of the responsibilities assigned to the Board for Parish Education requires an adequate staff. The Board can function as a policy-making group as can any Board, but it cannot actually do the work involved in producing materials of instruction and maintaining contact with the Districts and congregations of Synod. The Board can supervise the work of staff members, but it cannot substitute for staff members. Though our staff now numbers eight men, the Board for Parish

Education is aware that there are areas of work which require attention, but which cannot be taken care of by our present staff. We respectfully call attention to the need for additional manpower in the areas of audio-visual education, adult education, and field work.

1. A Staff Expert on Audio-Visual Aids

The preparation of scripts for Bible stories, filmstrips, film promotional and teaching materials, is a specialized work that our present staff cannot adequately discharge. For maximum effectiveness, visual-aids materials should be closely correlated with the printed materials. Demand from the field shows the need for activity in this area.

2. An Assistant in the Adult Education Department

The field of Adult Education looms so large that it appears necessary to provide an assistant to our Secretary of Adult Education in the near future. Our congregations have been very receptive to the initial work in the field of adult education. Help will be needed, however, to adequately service this area.

3. One or More Field Workers

There is increasing demand for the services of our staff members at conferences, meetings held for educational purposes, and counseling on problems of Christian education. Our staff members try very hard to serve all who request their services. They are not able, however, to make adequate contact with the field. It appears that one or more field workers who would be "generalists in parish education" and thus able to counsel on any phase of parish education would be very helpful in our work.

Although the Board for Parish Education has studied these three possibilities as to staff needs for the future, we have not come to a definite decision as to which need should be met first. We do, however, request Synod to pass an enabling act empowering the Board for Parish Education to call or appoint the needed manpower when the Board has fully satisfied itself regarding the needs which in its opinion must be met. We also respectfully request Synod to instruct the Board of Directors to allow the necessary appropriation which will be needed by the Board for Parish Education to call or appoint one or two additional staff members in the coming triennium.

11. Local Boards of Education

11.1. That all congregations be urged to set up local boards of Christian education.

11.2. That all congregations be urged to set up a system of child accounting for the purpose of ensuring that henceforth all

children of the congregations will be enrolled in one or more of the educational agencies of the church.

12. Co-ordinating Council

12.1. That we encourage our congregations to acquaint themselves with the benefits and proper use of a planned parish program; and that District Boards of Education be given the responsibility to offer guidance for such use at conferences, conventions, and circuit meetings.

12.2. That Synod recognize the importance of greater coordination and joint planning; that the Co-ordinating Council as now constituted (representatives of synodical boards, of selected District boards, of our national organizations, and of local parishes) be continued; that the Board for Parish Education continue to convene the council for the purpose of unifying, simplifying, and intensifying our educational program.

13. Confirmation Instruction

13.1. That the furtherance of a "thorough instruction for confirmation," which is one of the objects of Synod, be made a subject of discussion at the pastoral conferences of Synod; that essays on this problem be published in our professional journals; and that congregations study the problem of integrating the work in their various educational agencies with their confirmation program so that the maximum results are achieved in the effective indoctrination of our membership.

14. Audio-Visual Aids

WHEREAS, The various departments of Synod can best determine the audio-visual requirements in their own particular areas of responsibility; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House has efficiently and economically conducted the business aspects of handling and distributing existing materials and equipment of merit; therefore be it

Resolved, That existing boards of Synod be given the opportunity of determining and providing for the audio-visual needs of their departments; and be it finally

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House be instructed to set up an advisory council which will give balanced and fair attention to all needs and requests.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

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