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Report of the Treasurer of Synod

Exhibit "A"

BUDGET RECEIPTS

District	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Alberta and British Columbia	$ 7,119.72	$ 10,277.98	$ 8,902.07	$ 10,491.84	$ 14,000.00	$ 14,000.00
2. Argentina	257.00	62.00	268.00	156.00		
3. Atlantic	81,912.22	75,170.21	71,059.03	98,561.49	111,732.35	132,954.86
4. Brazil	5.43			12.08		
5. California and Nevada	11,551.28	18,245.54	20,408.92	28,306.97	38,301.22	44,807.56
6. Central	310,210.83	362,151.52	363,106.00	406,020.44	438,536.58	466,990.00
7. Central Illinois	135,389.43	138,968.31	143,454.37	153,060.30	164,068.75	165,616.15
8. Colorado	17,446.25	21,268.66	21,487.51	27,776.93	29,238.58	28,838.68
9. Eastern	65,045.20	82,702.48	81,006.83	99,007.72	106,993.97	114,737.54
10. English	134,843.77	156,644.72	185,520.48	195,131.07	228,569.45	251,378.09
11. Florida-Georgia		5,419.19	6,423.14	7,927.25	9,056.81	9,420.87
12. Iowa East	40,500.00	60,388.40	67,799.06	82,473.93	98,229.27	113,830.00
13. Iowa West	127,817.43	168,756.23	147,051.49	180,274.05	185,000.00	210,000.00
14. Kansas	62,437.32	81,921.01	84,076.65	115,244.76	132,500.00	141,586.19
15. Manitoba and Saskatchewan	4,302.28	6,820.00	6,225.56	7,971.63	10,119.79	11,108.36
16. Michigan	333,154.20	352,389.15	351,732.54	400,000.00	440,000.00	448,243.61
17. Minnesota	187,666.17	202,223.16	218,932.21	317,235.93	360,000.00	390,696.06
18. Montana	5,041.59	8,509.45	10,033.74	13,311.76	15,200.07	18,909.54
19. North Dakota	17,355.92	30,139.25	32,385.41	47,023.76	58,628.38	65,000.00
20. North Wisconsin	129,487.31	154,631.32	155,498.03	180,089.12	194,167.87	218,438.76
21. Northern Illinois	300,929.50	352,030.04	383,509.34	411,550.19	422,843.39	456,754.10
22. Northern Nebraska	36,000.00	47,100.69	54,869.08	60,000.00	72,000.00	80,004.00
23. Northwest	30,000.00	38,906.13	41,632.87	59,377.63	63,149.40	73,040.00
24. Oklahoma	9,083.29	13,806.94	14,832.82	20,604.68	25,142.08	28,110.01
25. Ontario	14,056.33	28,014.82	27,291.88	28,370.77	31,568.92	26,243.50
26. South Dakota	19,414.96	29,974.30	29,299.38	37,183.87	51,413.19	51,842.77
27. South Wisconsin	175,918.55	233,000.10	210,003.88	265,920.35	284,806.62	299,316.48
28. Southeastern	23,081.83	29,767.39	33,503.93	38,298.43	51,012.93	56,528.69
29. Southern	19,928.46	10,819.84	11,061.35	11,469.81	11,457.75	15,417.81
30. Southern California	15,000.00	18,819.75	25,720.23	37,678.99	45,000.00	52,450.00
31. Southern Illinois	63,865.98	75,206.36	75,455.59	92,065.06	100,000.77	107,000.00
32. Southern Nebraska	41,028.71	69,105.85	84,466.00	96,850.75	110,433.09	118,131.95
33. Texas	39,309.96	44,935.37	52,930.78	59,736.46	67,615.39	70,086.89
34. Western	222,747.20	271,514.27	285,262.44	339,124.79	364,124.00	370,823.21
35. Total Receipts from Districts	$2,681,908.12	$3,199,690.43	$3,305,210.61	$3,928,308.81	$4,334,910.62	$4,652,305.68
36. Concordia Publishing House	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00
37. [illegible] Endowment Fund Earnings	76,928.98	72,388.80	64,775.28	64,478.25	67,254.68	70,753.18
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Exhibit "B"

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Missions						
1. Blind Missions	$ 79,500.00	$ 10,158.50	$ 13,677.65	$ 14,225.30	$ 10,367.68	$ 16,944.02
2. Deaf Missions		90,000.00	85,000.00	93,000.00	110,000.00	134,000.00
3. European Missions	35,000.00	45,000.00	54,140.83	53,833.34	66,283.90	81,288.08
4. Foreign Missions	498,731.34	574,885.20	600,000.00	648,870.71	739,961.74	764,117.40
5. Foreign Missions — Land and Buildings					50,000.00	
6. Negro Missions in North America	124,835.07	122,500.00	139,463.83	149,104.34	161,410.87	288,000.00
7. Negro Missions in Africa	47,814.55	52,492.10	75,000.00	80,000.00	104,618.60	
8. North and South American Missions	532,491.62	548,480.62	550,915.00	524,769.79	657,648.78	692,309.64
9. Student Service Commission	20,000.00	25,055.19	24,389.43	23,000.00	35,134.38	32,513.50
10. Secretary of Missions	14,191.30	13,242.61	14,959.38	14,432.50	14,442.79	13,884.77
11. Wartime Mission and Conservation Fund	9,337.85	8,300.28	5,153.93			
12. Medical Missions					2,920.93	5,508.08
13. Total for Missions ("C" — Line 1)	$1,361,901.73	$1,490,114.50	$1,562,700.05	$1,601,235.98	$1,952,789.67	$2,028,565.49
Higher Education						
14. Colleges and Seminaries, Operating Costs	$ 740,626.34	$ 879,070.98	$ 947,574.09	$1,280,001.78	$1,444,361.12	$1,648,066.84
15. Colleges and Seminaries, Maintenance	236,402.75	261,932.90	249,345.63			
16. Board for Higher Education	13,726.15	14,799.28	16,500.63	18,602.67	20,277.44	21,633.77
17. Meetings of Educational Personnel					97.25	1,058.52
18. Teaching Course for Seminary Students	4,379.70	3,014.83	3,821.34	368.73		
19. Accounting System Introduction		1,434.36	971.35	1,189.62	1,563.43	1,176.97
20. Accreditation		1,267.14	700.00	1,039.04	689.03	221.48
21. Introduction of Senior College			192.13		8,539.38	3,543.15
22. Professors' Conference						12,356.79
23. Total for Higher Education ("C" — Line 2)	$ 995,134.94	$1,161,519.49	$1,219,105.17	$1,301,201.84	$1,475,527.65	$1,688,057.52
Support and Pensions						
24. Support and Executive Office	$ 445,094.22	$ 547,246.90	$ 547,757.48	$ 561,014.53	$ 610,224.24	$ 669,006.75
25. Candidate Subsidy	6,463.22	8,657.25	10,635.51	10,022.91	12,678.88	16,064.22
26. Death Benefits	9,950.00	12,275.00	13,275.00	14,725.00	22,575.00	29,875.00
27. Accounting in Fiscal Office	13,158.56	13,717.62	14,869.25	16,965.05	21,514.58	22,826.93
28. Special Pension Premiums	286.85	960.02	466.50	2,053.89	1,255.25	627.80
29. Total for Support and Pensions ("C" — Line 3)	$ 474,952.85	$ 582,856.79	$ 587,003.74	$ 604,781.38	$ 668,247.95	$ 738,400.70

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Parish Education						
30. Parish Education, Board for	$ 52,072.24	$ 60,076.02	$ 65,826.49	$ 70,417.14	$ 75,295.79	$ 86,380.17
31. Board for Young People's Work	—	—	—	4,785.98	8,143.43	9,194.45
32. Special Library Account	—	—	—	—	490.77	126.19
33. Total for Parish Education ("C" — Line 4)	$ 52,072.24	$ 60,076.02	$ 65,826.49	$ 75,203.12	$ 83,929.99	$ 95,700.81
Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion						
34. Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion	$ 87,528.63	$ 92,588.29	$ 108,881.64	$ 157,020.82	$ 130,164.30	$ 119,557.05
35. Stewardship Council	—	—	40,023.10	35,839.01	—	—
36. Stewardship Film	—	—	—	65,636.45	—	—
37. Total for Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion ("C" — Line 5)	$ 87,528.63	$ 92,588.29	$ 148,904.74	$ 258,496.28	$ 130,164.30	$ 119,557.05
Administration						
38. Appeals, Board of	$ 3,703.90	$ 253.77	$ 1,262.00	$ 1,170.15	$ 131.44	$ 596.80
39. Auditing Department	5,483.24	6,106.08	6,110.48	6,426.32	8,578.31	31,456.45
40. Chicago Office	1,056.98	780.00	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00
41. Collection Materials	6,231.58	2,213.61	2,298.31	2,893.18	1,455.77	1,568.93
42. Convention Expenses	22,589.87	—	—	42,404.41	—	—
43. "Convention Proceedings"	7,738.91	—	—	—	—	—
44. Comptroller's Department	—	—	—	—	—	7,874.36

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
45. Directors, Board of	3,065.58	4,037.80	3,746.70	5,185.05	5,280.20	4,966.69
46. Equipment, Office	6,419.66	5,902.93	7,848.43	5,639.99	5,515.45	9,071.45
47. Fidelity Bond (Three-Year Premium)	(4.43)	—	1,036.64	—	—	1,037.67
48. Fiscal Conference	4,213.74	6,559.62	12,257.47	7,460.22	9,243.27	12,519.10
49. Fiscal Office	21,161.02	23,866.06	23,131.63	21,843.62	29,071.58	30,795.49
50. Fiscal Office — Automobile	—	—	—	—	—	1,111.80
51. Foreign Exchange	(3,714.87)	(1,277.26)	(213.49)	285.21	317.73	(723.72)
52. Government Relations	1,798.16	1,696.87	675.00	—	—	—
53. Legal Department	2,036.10	1,790.59	2,551.66	4,204.70	3,636.70	5,134.61
54. Lutheran Service for Refugees	—	—	—	—	—	16,796.87
55. Mailing Department	—	—	—	—	—	2,999.14
56. Mimeograph and Supplies	—	—	—	—	—	2,485.99
57. Office Building Maintenance	—	—	—	—	11,800.96	36,087.63
58. Office Building, Moving Expense	—	—	—	—	2,050.08	—
59. Periodicals — Gratis	28.55	62.85	68.06	—	73.12	86.03
60. Planning Counselor	—	—	—	4,053.02	15,106.28	16,159.75
61. Presidents, College of	3,467.85	2,409.37	5,067.37	4,657.56	3,275.42	2,135.26
62. President's Office	14,061.02	13,780.75	14,007.16	14,675.66	18,503.28	19,779.91
63. Public Relations, Department of	—	11,995.10	27,520.60	37,026.46	37,070.23	41,386.09
64. Reserve for Fire and Tornado Insurance	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
65. Secretary's Office	3,818.08	4,144.57	4,022.53	4,289.11	4,254.85	4,620.03
66. Statistical Bureau	8,296.29	9,054.07	8,754.47	10,352.35	10,218.18	11,547.36
67. "Statistical Yearbook"	5,048.10	6,368.70	7,413.48	7,422.54	9,442.74	11,438.91
68. Transportation Department	1,834.70	2,151.49	1,624.71	2,259.08	1,936.82	1,928.54
69. Trustees, Board of	337.44	484.04	473.19	367.81	290.30	471.04
70. Vice-Presidents' Allowance and Expense	8,819.05	13,298.20	11,925.03	12,969.91	17,272.54	18,721.66
71. Total for Administration ("C" — Line 6)	$ 152,490.52	$ 140,679.21	$ 167,301.43	$ 221,306.35	$ 220,245.25	$ 317,773.84

BUDGET DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Standing and Special Committees						
72. Advisory Committee on Doctrine and Practice	$ ——	$ ——	$ ——	$ ——	$ 752.57	$ 314.49
73. Catechism Revision Committee	163.18	4,538.30	456.99	——	344.16	100.99
74. Centennial Committee	13,635.41	23,151.03	4,131.95	8,208.90	23,910.44	483.49
75. Church Architecture Committee	885.10	887.20	908.40	972.13	871.74	915.15
76. Concordia Historical Institute	2,000.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	5,001.31	6,500.01
77. Constitutional Matters, Committee on	——	——	118.82	370.43	559.99	——
78. Co-ordination, Committee on	——	612.18	453.59	——	——	——
79. Doctrinal Unity Committee	757.81	597.23	598.51	1,658.32	2,404.57	2,996.66
80. English District Amalgamation Expense	——	——	——	——	——	482.09
81. Colloquy Committee	——	——	——	——	——	106.60
82. Finnish Church Committee	32.32	10.00	12.50	25.00	56.79	72.86
83. Emergency Planning Council	——	——	——	571.06	——	——
84. Fraternal Organization, Committee on	1,151.60	1,329.12	1,557.83	1,174.63	543.94	428.20
85. "Handbook" Revision and Review	1,666.25	——	17,917.46	——	4,348.72	3.49
86. Hymnology and Liturgics	441.76	353.64	226.87	350.09	230.58	361.35
87. Intersynodical Relations	1,285.17	690.36	738.32	——	841.22	1,229.82
88. Non-Budget Committee	——	——	——	——	65.15	——
89. Lay Enlistment Committee	——	——	——	——	1,931.21	2,112.80
90. Press Committee	5,405.96	373.87	——	——	——	——
91. Radio Station KFUO	——	——	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	8,000.00
92. Scholarly Research Committee	——	——	——	——	——	5,000.00
93. Simplify Elections	——	——	——	——	167.13	——
94. Social Welfare Committee	——	——	——	——	4,853.36	12,836.57
95. Statement Committee	63.29	——	191.89	——	——	——
96. Status of Parochial School Teachers	——	——	——	——	228.60	309.48
97. Sunday School Teachers' Training	196.03	135.01	50.22	10.00	——	——
98. Sundry Items	1,404.95	2,563.34	2,073.61	4,334.13	——	——
99. Synodical Radio and Television Committee	——	4,104.72	4,817.45	2,998.85	5,942.47	5,047.64
100. Teachers' Placement Committee	207.87	880.33	372.93	379.74	——	2,604.86
101. Tract Distribution Committee	——	——	——	——	64.64	——
102. Young People's Work, Committee on	1,915.94	2,214.81	1,415.36	——	——	——
103. Totals for Standing and Special Committees ("C"—Line 7)	$ 31,212.64	$ 45,941.14	$ 47,542.70	$ 34,553.28	$ 63,118.59	$ 49,906.55

BUDGET RECAPITULATION

Exhibit "C"

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Missions	$1,361,901.73	$1,490,114.50	$1,562,700.05	$1,601,235.98	$1,952,789.67	$2,028,565.49
2. Higher Education	995,134.94	1,161,519.49	1,219,105.17	1,301,201.84	1,475,527.65	1,688,057.52
3. Support and Pensions	474,952.85	582,856.79	587,003.74	604,781.38	668,247.95	738,400.70
4. Parish Education	52,072.24	60,076.02	65,826.49	75,203.12	83,929.99	95,700.81
5. Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion	87,528.63	92,588.29	148,904.74	258,496.28	130,164.30	119,557.05
6. Administration	152,490.52	140,679.21	167,301.43	221,306.35	220,245.25	317,773.84
7. Standing and Special Committee	31,212.64	45,941.14	47,542.70	34,553.28	63,118.59	49,906.55
8. Total Budget Disbursements	$3,155,293.55	$3,573,775.44	$3,798,384.32	$4,096,778.23	$4,594,023.40	$5,037,961.96
9. Total Budget Receipts	2,916,171.65	3,467,171.82	3,634,787.62	4,250,135.09	4,645,950.38	5,002,470.98
10. Operating Surplus	$ ——	$ ——	$ ——	$ 153,356.86	$ 51,926.98	$ ——
11. Operating Deficit	239,121.90	106,603.62	163,596.70	——	——	35,490.98

COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES — OPERATING COSTS

Exhibit "D"

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
1. Austin	$ 16,481.14	$ 18,565.71	$ 19,698.81	$ 26,089.82	$ 31,461.22	$ 37,392.23
2. Bronxville	49,152.64	54,171.42	57,190.35	78,125.11	67,617.33	94,220.53
3. Buenos Aires	6,010.14	5,514.39	9,175.74	4,503.21		
4. Concordia	28,720.98	34,747.15	36,958.71	52,528.41	51,252.24	69,651.99
5. Crespo	3,662.86	7,653.75	3,790.53	3,750.47		
6. Edmonton	19,115.65	22,901.40	24,792.16	30,601.63	34,908.82	35,755.87
7. Fort Wayne	54,827.67	65,811.13	65,509.42	89,022.39	111,888.91	139,188.71
8. Milwaukee	59,626.78	63,783.58	67,939.36	113,479.93	97,929.91	118,309.56
9. Oakland	26,945.95	30,240.06	32,782.62	43,557.87	58,355.82	54,292.68
10. Portland	18,208.72	26,957.12	25,533.01	32,602.09	49,956.71	63,304.17
11. Porto Alegre	13,033.08	22,365.92	34,311.13	49,686.95	5,450.57	
12. River Forest	119,326.63	141,339.56	156,654.41	196,506.63	241,935.60	253,163.13
13. St. Louis	121,540.22	134,433.80	145,771.94	179,109.11	184,226.18	246,457.94
14. St. Paul	48,272.43	54,045.23	54,800.06	82,554.84	83,593.71	81,388.58
15. Seward	56,504.62	77,380.88	80,803.35	112,373.95	185,415.31	238,371.82
16. Springfield	42,095.40	46,730.22	52,962.43	71,725.05	95,398.02	100,798.97
17. Winfield	41,138.39	45,794.60	52,707.39	68,054.14	90,223.79	91,883.54
18. Gross Operating Costs	$ 724,663.30	$ 852,435.92	$ 921,381.42	$1,234,271.60	$1,389,614.14	$1,624,179.72
19. Less Rent and Tuition Received	23,443.84	22,429.78	31,239.84	20,203.67	15,640.97	54,200.65
20. Net Operating Costs	$ 701,219.46	$ 830,006.14	$ 890,141.58	$1,214,067.93	$1,373,973.17	$1,569,979.07
21. Rents Paid for Professors' Residences	18,239.80	14,823.46	13,716.12	15,646.46	14,653.90	13,545.77
22. Rental Payments on Bldg. and Loan Plan	21,167.08	34,241.38	43,716.39	50,287.39	55,734.05	64,542.00
23. Totals (See Exhibit "B," Line 14)	$ 740,626.34	$ 879,070.98	$ 947,574.09	* $1,280,001.78	* $1,444,361.12	* $1,648,066.84

* 1950, 1951, and 1952 totals include repairs and maintenance costs

Exhibit "E"

SPECIFIC FUNDS

February 1, 1950, to January 31, 1953

	Totals	Scholarly Research Fund	Advanced Scholarship Fund	Armed Services Commission Fund	Blind Literature Fund	Peace Thank-offering Fund	Centennial Thank-offering Fund	Relief Funds General	Relief in Europe and Asia Fund	"Conquest for Christ" Fund
Balances, February 1, 1950	$10,357,882.21	$ —	$ —	$ 419,719.37	$ 4,060.59	$4,680,884.06	$1,243,103.24	$ 39,224.75	$3,970,890.20	$ —
Add										
Receipts During Fiscal Year 1950	61,297.78	—	—	1,393.28	—	108.50	26.50	—	59,269.50	500.00
Receipts During Fiscal Year 1951	670,889.68	—	2,450.00	440,410.87	1,033.00	1,355.55	309.44	136,322.42	28,773.07	60,235.33
Receipts During Fiscal Year 1952	13,159,642.80	5,000.00	850.00	9,610.21	3,465.10	—	—	3,344.72	18,668.43	13,118,704.34
Total — Receipts plus Beginning Balance	$24,249,712.47	$ 5,000.00	$ 3,300.00	$ 871,133.73	$ 8,558.69	$4,682,348.11	$1,243,439.18	$ 178,891.89	$4,077,601.20	$13,179,439.67
Deduct										
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1950	$ 9,130,740.10	$ —	$ —	$ 115,005.87	$ —	$4,352,797.51	$ 745,226.64	$ —	$3,917,710.08	$ —
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1951	717,456.00	—	—	371,086.87	783.19	93,256.80	77,867.05	43,435.98	131,026.11	—
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1952	8,985,901.54	670.07	—	341,417.14	515.16	133,211.30	195,541.42	16,049.90	17,437.27	8,281,059.28
Total Disbursements	$18,834,097.64	$ 670.07	$ —	$ 827,509.88	$ 1,298.35	$4,579,265.61	$1,018,635.11	$ 59,485.88	$4,066,173.46	$ 8,281,059.28
Balances, January 31, 1953	$ 5,415,614.83	$ 4,329.93	$ 3,300.00	$ 43,623.85	$ 7,260.34	$ 103,082.50	$ 224,804.07	$ 119,406.01	$ 11,427.74	$ 4,898,380.39

Exhibit "E-I"

"CONQUEST FOR CHRIST" FUNDS — GRANTS TO MISSIONS — UNEXPENDED

January 31, 1953

	Total	Television Fund	Foreign Missions	Negro Missions	North and South American Missions	Stewardship Department	Medical Mission Scholarship Fund
Appropriations ("Conquest for Christ")	$3,223,250.00	$ 750,000.00	$ 278,250.00	$ 319,500.00	$1,810,500.00	$ 65,000.00	$ 726.03
Receipts During Year Ended January 31, 1953	8,311.97	7,585.94					
Total	$3,231,561.97	$ 757,585.94	$ 278,250.00	$ 319,500.00	$1,810,500.00	$ 65,000.00	$ 726.03
Deduct							
Disbursements or Transfers to January 31, 1953	$ 757,585.94	$ 757,585.94					
Television Production Expenses	10,000.00		$ 10,000.00				
Chapel in Trivandrum, India	2,000.00		2,000.00				
Purchase of Car for Hong Kong Mission	5,000.00		5,000.00				
Residential Property in Taipeh	19,550.00		19,550.00				
India — Students' Quarters, Chapels, Workers' Homes	8,500.00		8,500.00				
Land and House in Hanno, Japan	22,000.00		22,000.00				
Tokyo Mission Residence	10,000.00		10,000.00				
Totsuka, Japan, Residence	9,000.00		9,000.00				
Nagercoil, India, Seminary Church	4,500.00		4,500.00				
Ambur, India, High School	7,500.00		7,500.00				
Ambur, India, Training School Hostel	3,500.00		3,500.00				
Wandoor, India, Dispensary and Reading Room	5,000.00		5,000.00				
Urawa, Japan, School	600.00		600.00				
Nakano-Cho, Japan, Garage	1,000.00		1,000.00				
Sapporo, Japan, Garage	13,734.30			$ 13,734.30			
New Wing Addition to Chapel, Selma, Ala.	6,265.70			6,265.70			
Renovation of Girls' Dormitory, Selma, Ala.	17,000.00			17,000.00			
Boys' Dormitory, Selma, Ala.	20,000.00			20,000.00			
Chapel, Kannapolis, N.C.	20,000.00			20,000.00			
Chapel, Washington, D.C.	25,000.00			25,000.00			
Chapel, Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.	10,000.00			10,000.00			
Mission in Nigeria	7,500.00				$ 7,500.00		
Schools in Argentine District	15,000.00				15,000.00		
Motorization in Argentine District for Montevideo	250,000.00				250,000.00		
Gymnasium, Porto Alegre, Brazil	150,000.00				150,000.00		
[illegible]	[illegible]				[illegible]		

Exhibit "E-II"

"CONQUEST FOR CHRIST" FUND

nce, February 1, 1952		$ 60,735.33
Receipts		
dd		
icts	$13,008,931.18	
ry	20,877.70	
st Earned on Investments	88,895.46	13,118,704.34
		$13,179,439.67
Disbursements and Appropriations		
educt		
tion Expense	$ 335,597.45	
n Fund Grants	3,223,250.00	
tional Fund Grants:		
Buildings $4,656,711.83		
quipment 65,500.00	4,722,211.83	8,281,059.28
2, January 31, 1953		$ 4,898,380.39

Exhibit "F"

CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND

alance, February 1, 1950		$ 83,928.30
dd		
terest, General Investments, Fiscal Year 50	$ 54,344.72	
pport Check Canceled, Fiscal Year 1950	50.00	
ller Supplies Sold, Fiscal Year 1950	25.00	
nsfer of Postwar Reserve Fund, Fiscal ar 1951	613,159.29	
turn from "CFC" Fund of Advances de to Rehabilitate College Properties, cal Year 1952	270,000.00	
turn from "CFC" Fund of the Follow- Advances:		
Forest — Overdraft	14,283.41	
ville — Parking Lot	2,250.00	
rd — Remodeling	88,000.00	
and — Plastering	17,962.00	
uis — Equipment	10,099.50	
and — Luther Hall	3,300.00	
and — Four Lots	2,800.00	
Wayne — Equipment	4,278.00	
ouis — Convert Electricity	18,000.00	
and — Deficit	17,609.48	
n — Overdraft	2,697.21	1,118,858.61
		$ 1,202,786.91
uct		
nd of Budget Item, Fiscal Year 1950	$ 100.00	
ty, "Church Through the Ages"	4,666.00	
ty, "Treasury of Christian Litera-	5,466.50	

22. Transfer to Synodical Building Fund, Fiscal Year 1951	178,582.39	
23. Grant, Hospital at Antigua, Guatemala	20,000.00	
24. Grant, Missionary Board — Automobile Revolving Fund	6,000.00	
25. Special Appropriation for Parish Education Week	6,746.68	
26. Drawing Account Established for Family Worship Hour, Fiscal Year 1952	50,000.00	
27. Grant, Concordia Historical Institute	30,000.00	
28. Grant, Resettlement Project in Germany	90,990.00	
29. Grant, Foreign Mission Building in Japan	41,053.31	
30. Grant, Chapel in Austin, Tex.	2,697.21	
31. Loan, Normal and High Schools in Nigeria, W. Africa	2,500.00	
32. Appropriation for Portland, Oreg., Improvements	2,950.71	
33. Death Benefit Allowance	500.00	442,[illegible]
34. Balance, January 31, 1953		$ 760,[illegible]

Exhibit [illegible]

INSURANCE RESERVE

February 1, 1950, to January 31, 1953

Balance, February 1, 1950		$ 102,[illegible]
Add		
Receipts, Fiscal Year 1950	$ 27,560.87	
Receipts, Fiscal Year 1951	28,228.69	
Receipts, Fiscal Year 1952	28,920.18	84,[illegible]
		$ 187,[illegible]
Deduct		
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1950	$ 847.93	
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1951	569.06	
Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1952	490.00	[illegible]
Balance, January 31, 1953		$ 185,[illegible]

Exhibit [illegible]

CHURCH EXTENSION FUND

Receipts

1.	Repayment of Notes Receivable: 1947	$ 72,859.97	
2.	1948	121,762.42	
3.	1949	159,055.66	
4.	1950	269,125.94	
5.	1951	183,988.06	
6.	1952	230,214.27	
7.	Total Repayments		$ 1,03[illegible]
8.	Administration Fees: 1947	$ 5,468.04	
9.	1948	8,694.79	
10.	1949	12,262.50	

[illegible]1950	12,914.54	
[illegible]1951	13,878.74	
[illegible]1952	16,228.42	
[illegible]tal Administration Fees		69,447.03
[illegible]ntributions: 1947	$ 6,354.63	
[illegible]1948	6,824.81	
[illegible]1949	4,054.42	
[illegible]1950	8,905.70	
[illegible]1951	4,593.63	
[illegible]1952	3,278.78	
[illegible]tal Contributions		34,011.97
[illegible]tes Payable: 1950	$ 325,101.10	
[illegible]1951	43,688.12	
[illegible]1952	52,050.00	
[illegible]tal Notes Payable		420,839.22
[illegible]an Adjustment, E. P. C.		23,950.00
[illegible]n from Home Mission Reserve		150,000.00
[illegible]propriation from CFC Fund		250,000.00
[illegible]tal Receipts		$ 1,985,254.54

Disbursements

[illegible]w Loans: 1947	$ 446,500.00	
[illegible]1948	392,942.00	
[illegible]1949	304,046.00	
[illegible]1950	265,836.70	
[illegible]1951	470,692.80	
[illegible]1952	604,020.00	
[illegible]al New Loans		$ 2,484,037.50
[illegible]penses: 1947	$ 1,234.54	
[illegible]1948	1,176.89	
[illegible]1949	518.31	
[illegible]1950	744.30	
[illegible]1951	591.65	
[illegible]1952	625.22	
[illegible]l Expenses		4,890.91
[illegible] Disbursements		$ 2,488,928.41

Recapitulation

[illegible]l Disbursements (Line 44)	$ 2,488,928.41
[illegible]l Receipts (Line 29)	1,985,254.54
[illegible] Disbursements	$ 503,673.87
[illegible]nce, January 31, 1947	$ 958,044.81
[illegible] Disbursements (Line 47)	503,673.87
[illegible]nce, January 31, 1952	$ 454,370.94

Exhibit "T"

PENSION FUND

	1944	1946	1948	1950	1951	1952
Pension Fund Assets						
1. Investments	$ 1,962,531.00	$ 3,413,194.00	$ 5,373,301.00	$ 7,606,325.00	$10,086,036.15	$12,194,676.54
2. Amortization	1,557.07	792.44	5,446.72	35,891.94	92,054.97	93,058.85
3. Cash	15,449.82	79,322.56	(19,418.35)	(22,086.93)	254,172.58	118,291.50
4. Interest Accrued on Investments	—	—	—	—	58,553.51	76,523.27
5. Total Pension Fund Assets	$ 1,979,537.89	$ 3,493,309.00	$ 5,359,329.37	$ 7,620,130.01	$10,490,817.21	$12,482,550.16
Pension Fund Liabilities						
6. Pension Fund	$ 1,828,839.06	$ 3,192,382.49	$ 4,902,733.05	$ 6,915,269.82	$ 9,431,218.75	$11,289,796.04
7. Annuity Reserves	12,334.53	16,805.88	23,217.84	39,097.18	—	—
8. Contingent Fund	22,824.03	45,337.27	64,703.22	99,449.60	156,320.69	180,283.88
9. Retirement Reserve	80,513.37	150,736.39	252,263.83	440,461.68	697,432.03	841,255.22
10. Investment Depreciation Reserve	12,782.12	34,141.31	34,141.31	34,466.31	41,126.91	109,055.99
11. Earnings, Current	18,270.81	29,820.27	61,992.99	74,600.47	151,789.75	62,159.03
12. Earnings, Deferred	3,973.97	24,085.39	20,277.13	16,784.95	12,929.08	—
13. Total Pension Fund Liabilities	$ 1,979,537.89	$ 3,493,309.00	$ 5,359,329.37	$ 7,620,130.01	$10,490,817.21	$12,482,550.16

Pension Fund Earnings

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	Fiscal Year 1950	219,521.53
Fiscal Year 1944	42,968.92	Fiscal Year 1951	242,808.10
Fiscal Year 1945	67,349.35	Fiscal Year 1952	300,690.87
Fiscal Year 1946	81,290.48		

APPROPRIATIONS

	"Conquest for Christ"	Other Appropriations	Total Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended Balances
Advance Made to Rehabilitate College Properties — Returned to Contingent Reserve Account	$ 270,000.00	$ —	$ 270,000.00	$ 241,465.34	$ 28,534.66
Advances Made to Carry out Provisions of the "Building for Tomorrow" Program	779,034.98	—	779,034.98	726,453.42	52,581.56
Advances Made from the Contingent Reserve Account to Carry Out Provisions of the "Building for Tomorrow" Program	181,279.60	—	181,279.60	166,106.49	15,173.11
District Contributions	—	141.60	141.60	—	141.60
Austin	215,000.00	—	215,000.00	32,750.00	182,250.00
Bronxville	55,000.00	—	55,000.00	—	55,000.00
Concordia	285,000.00	—	285,000.00	—	285,000.00
Edmonton	250,000.00	57,584.28	307,584.28	120,855.89	186,728.39
Fort Wayne	360,000.00	—	360,000.00	2,104.72	357,895.28
Milwaukee	400,000.00	—	400,000.00	—	400,000.00
Oakland	—	906.23	906.23	652.43	253.80
Portland	110,000.00	9,109.28	119,109.28	18,494.50	100,614.78
River Forest	493,500.00	—	493,500.00	94,265.97	399,234.03
St. Louis	563,772.07	—	563,772.07	154,147.82	409,624.25
St. Paul	50,000.00	—	50,000.00	—	50,000.00
Seward	280,000.00	—	280,000.00	—	280,000.00
Springfield	297,625.18	14,725.00	312,350.18	4,050.04	308,300.14
Winfield	132,000.00	—	132,000.00	—	132,000.00
Totals	$4,722,211.83	$ 82,466.39	$4,804,678.22	$1,561,346.62	$3,243,331.60

Exhibit

BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1953

ASSETS

Current Funds

Current Assets:		
Cash, Petty Cash Funds	$ 4,352.13	
Advances, Sundry and Travel	3,185.53	
Sundry Deposits	56,920.97	
Accounts Receivable	3,335.27	
Real Estate Sales, Contracts Receivable	75,960.55	
Investments, General	421,220.46	
Investments, Foreign (Sperrmarks)	189,005.00	
College Deposits Receivable	54,780.85	
Cash Due from Other Funds	803,196.76	$ 1,611,957.52
Deferred Charges:		
Missions Prepaid	$ 69,516.21	
The Life of Martin Luther Film	135,271.41	
Promotional Materials	9,775.80	
Equipment, etc.	33,749.56	248,312.98

Specific Funds

"Conquest for Christ":		
Cash	$ 27,115.01	
Investments	4,871,265.38	
Notes Receivable, Loan Grants	35,000.00	$ 4,933,380.39
Other Specific Funds:		
Cash	$ 1,841,472.82	
Notes Receivable, Relief Loans	11,150.00	
Cash Due from Current Funds	266,558.50	2,119,181.32
Church Extension Fund:		
Cash	$ 454,370.94	
Notes Receivable (Less Reserve of $7,752.60)	2,053,289.53	2,507,660.47

Other Assets

Concordia Publishing House	$ 2,916,532.96	
Radio Station KFUO	497,171.29	3,413

Plant Funds

Unexpended Plant Funds:		
Cash	$ 43,331.60	
Investments	3,200,000.00	$ 3,243,331.60
Invested in Plant:		
Colleges and Seminaries	$15,737,620.55	
St. Louis Office Building	552,412.05	
Sundry Residences	331,532.54	16,621,565.14

Trust Funds

Pension Fund	$12,482,550.16
L. L. L. Endowment Fund	2,849,346.05
Sundry Trust Funds	2,265,796.82
Lay Retirement Fund	517,704.16

BALANCE SHEET

January 31, 1953

LIABILITIES

Current Funds

Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	$ 4,966.43		
College Deposits Payable	254,466.67		
Cash Due to Specific Funds	266,558.50	$ 525,991.60	
Deferred Income Credit:			
Television Production Income		65,835.66	
Reserves:			
Home Mission Reserve	$ 363,616.47		
Suspended Appropriations, Contingent Reserve	125,990.00		
Contingent Reserve (Of which $594,585.64 of the funds representing this reserve have been expended for physical properties)	760,534.11	1,250,140.58	
Net Surplus, 1951 Operations	$ 53,793.64		
Less —			
Net Deficit, 1952 Operations	35,490.98	18,302.66	$ 1,860,270.50

Specific Funds

"Conquest for Christ":			
Fund Balance	$ 4,898,380.39		
Loan Fund Capital	35,000.00	$ 4,933,380.39	
Other Specific Funds:			
Pension Funds	$ 1,441,326.03		
Other Specific Funds	517,234.44		
Statutory Funds	160,620.85	2,119,181.32	
Church Extension Fund:			
Notes Payable	$ 420,839.22		
Loans Payable, Home Mission Reserve	150,000.00		
Surplus Account	1,936,821.25	2,507,660.47	9,560,222.18

Other Assets

Concordia Publishing House, Net Worth		$ 2,916,532.96	
Radio Station KFUO, Net Worth		497,171.29	3,413,704.25

Plant Funds

Unexpended Appropriations:			
"Conquest for Christ"		$ 3,243,331.60	
Invested in Plant:			
Due to Current Funds (Of which $82,601.86 is for Saint Louis Office Building)	$ 699,093.26		
Notes Payable	2,892.32		
Investment in Plant	15,919,579.56	16,621,565.14	19,864,896.74

Trust Funds

Pension Fund	$12,482,550.16	
L. L. L. Endowment Fund	2,849,346.05	
Sundry Trust Funds	2,265,796.82	
Lay Retirement Fund	517,704.16	18,115,397.19
		$52,814,490.86

[804]

Report of Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Fu

For the information of the Houston Convention and the B of Directors of Synod, the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust F submits herewith a report of its operations for the past trien

The personnel of the Board has remained unchanged du the past three years, and its members are: President, John Behnken, or one of the Vice-Presidents of Synod as an alte Walter H. Schlueter, treasurer; C. H. Garbers; Walter H. Kroe vice-chairman; John A. Sauermann; Theodore Schroeder; Ri H. Waltke, chairman; August J. Luedtke, advisory member; C E. Groerich, secretary. The members of the Executive Comm are: Richard H. Waltke, chairman; Walter H. Kroehnke, chairman; Walter H. Schlueter; Theodore Schroeder; Charl Groerich, secretary.

The Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds meets qua and during the interim the Executive Committee carries ou resolutions of the Board and transacts all other business requ immediate and prompt attention. All purchases and sales and administrative acts transacted by the Executive Committee rec the approval of Synod's Trust Funds Committee at a subseq meeting.

The Trust Funds are itemized in the following schedule

	January 31, 1951	January 31, 1952	January
Pension Fund	$ 8,898,048.06	$10,490,817.21	$12,482
L. L. L. Endowment Fund	2,827,711.95	2,845,345.34	2,849
Sundry Trusts	2,309,824.80	2,242,938.15	2,265
Lay Retirement Fund	357,034.88	432,188.77	517
	$14,392,619.69	$16,011,289.47	$18,115

Diversification of Trust Funds — January 31, 1953:

	L. L. L. Endowment Fund Per cent to Total	Sundry Trusts Per cent to Total	Pension Fund Per cent to Total	
U. S. Government Bonds	100.00%	83.22%	51.29%	
Public Utility Bonds		10.35	30.49	
Railroad Bonds		.40	3.12	
Industrial Bonds		.23	14.48	
Real Estate Mortgages		5.80	.62	
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

It is interesting to note from the above figures that the P and Lay Retirement Funds have shown a steady and subst growth, while the L. L. L. Endowment Fund increased nom and the Sundry Trust Fund decreased slightly.

The regulations under which your Board operates requi no less than 50 per cent of Synod's Trust Funds shall be in

full obligations of the U. S. Government. The Pension Fund most reached this point, and the Committee is planning to U. S. Government Bond holdings in the other Trust Funds to minimum requirements when money for investing is ble. This long-range policy should increase the earnings of rust Funds, if the trend of higher interest rates continues.

The difficult problem of investing money under the very con- tive rules and regulations governing Synod's Trust Funds till maintain net earnings for the Funds, excluding the Lay ment Fund, at the rate of 2½% annually or better, has been because of a slow but steady rise in interest rates and in- d increments on U. S. Savings Bonds. In 1949 and the first 1950, on the average, U. S. Government Bonds yielded 2.28%, and other high-grade bond investments yielded ap- mately 2.64%. Today, these same investments can be pur- d to yield 2.90% and 3.20%, respectively. This improvement terest rates and increased increments on U. S. Government ngs Bonds has increased the earnings of all Trust Funds. In scal year ended January 31, 1953, the Pension Fund earned , the L. L. L. Endowment Fund 2.76%, and the Sundry Trust 2.94%, the Lay Retirement Fund 2.29%. The low percentage rnings of the Lay Retirement Fund is due to the fact that the portion of the investments is represented by U. S. Savings , Series F, which are less than five years old. The earnings se Bonds, of course, will improve as they grow closer to ity and should increase the income of this Fund in the future in line with the other Trust Funds.

he Investment Depreciation Reserves of the Trust Funds are: . Endowment Fund 3.99%, Sundry Trust Fund 2.78%, Pen- nd Lay Retirement Fund is less than 1% of invested capital. Trust Funds Committee believes it to be prudent invest- management to increase the Investment Depreciation Re- of the Pension and Lay Retirement Funds, which is in- te, up to at least 2½% of invested capital. When these s are established, then larger disbursements can be credited earnings accounts of these Funds, provided interest rates favorable.

the 1950 report, your Board gave a valid reason for refusing st Trust Funds, particularly Pension Fund money, in Church lon loans. Since then, it has been suggested by several that we reconsider our decision with a view toward invest- ubstantial part of Pension Funds for Church Extension s. Your Committee is still of the opinion that we cannot lend Trust Funds for this purpose, and we shall continue

to govern our investment policy accordingly. We again quote the paragraph contained in the 1950 report covering the subject:

"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."

The total Trust Funds entrusted to the Board of Trustees of Synod's Trust Funds amount to $18,115,397.19 as of January 1, 1953, and are increasing at the rate of about $150,000 monthly, mostly owing to regular contributions paid into the Pension Fund.

Your Board is fully aware of its responsibilities and is taking adequate safeguards for investing, conserving, and protecting Synod's Trust Funds. The Committee operates under conservative rules and regulations governing Synod's Trust Funds. These regulations were approved by the Board of Directors of Synod and have remained unchanged. The Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago and Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis are custodians of the Trust Funds, and all securities are stored in safekeeping in the depository of these two institutions. In addition, Moody's and Continental Illinois National Bank advisory services are used to counsel and advise the Committee in the purchase and sale of securities. These services also include periodic reviews of all investments in the portfolios of Synod's Trust Funds.

The Trust Funds are kept fully invested, and all principal and interest payments are current. There are no investments in default in any of Synod's Trust Funds. The Treasurer of Synod keeps accurate and complete records of Synod's Trust Funds, and all accounts are audited annually by a certified public accountant appointed by Synod's Board of Directors.

RICHARD H. WALTKE, *Chairman*

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[805]

Modify the Synodical Policy of the Financing of Capital Investments

Synod, under God's grace, has a debt-free capital investment whose potential is not being used for the expansion of Christ's kingdom. Other enterprising church bodies may well serve as contrasting lessons to us in this regard. We do not believe

current income should be made to pay the cost of buildings which are to serve for a generation or more.

Accordingly, we urgently recommend to Synod:

(1) that it change its system of financing capital improvements from a cash policy to one which uses the advantages of Synod's credit position; and

(2) that the President of Synod appoint a committee of five men of our Church especially competent in banking and financial affairs to develop sound policies and standardized procedures; and

(3) that the Treasurer of Synod and its Board of Directors be empowered upon put this program into immediate effect, with an evaluation report to each succeeding synodical convention.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, CONCORDIA, MO.
O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

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[806]

Report of the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion

The Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion is a creation of the 1950 convention of Synod. It includes work formerly specifically assigned to the Department of Public and Missionary Education. The undersigned was appointed Stewardship Counselor of Synod by the Board of Directors soon after the 1950 convention. In May, 1952, the Rev. Waldo J. Werning was appointed by the Board of Directors of Synod to serve as Assistant Stewardship Counselor.

The functions of this Department are threefold:

1. To promote a sustained program of Christian stewardship covering the total life of our members, particularly as these lives relate to the programs of our congregations and of Synod.

2. To promote missionary education and information so that our membership is the more informed concerning Synod's great missionary program.

3. To promote evangelical ways and means of gathering sufficient offerings from our members to supply the growing needs of the Church's expanding program.

To achieve these three general aims, even in a limited degree, the Department must endeavor to keep in close touch with the field through many and varied contacts with District leaders and

the leaders of at least a number of our congregations. Warm
convincing literature must be prepared and made available. E
tive visual-aid materials must be produced for general distribu
The demand for such materials is on the increase. Time and
we were forced to make reprints. This is a good sign. Our p
are becoming more stewardship-conscious. Yet no one will
that our people are lagging far behind what they could and
be doing for their congregations, their Districts, and Synod
need help!

A Synod-Wide Stewardship Program

In order to meet the needs of the local parishes, the ste
ship leaders of our Districts and Synod met at Lake O
(Iowa) last summer and planned an over-all and comprehe
stewardship program. The Board of Directors of Synod mad
meeting possible through a special grant. *In this program th
are to play a vital role.* Thousands of laymen are being enroll
District, circuit, and congregational levels in order to make
program effective. The program is to be a sustained ventu
year-round, a year-upon-year effort. In many sections of S
this program has already taken a firm foothold. It is our hop
prayer that all of the congregations of Synod will participa
this program as their circumstances may require.

Basic Aim of Program

The basic purpose of the entire stewardship program is to
more functional congregations — congregations fulfilling the
and God-given mission in such a day as this. The chief p
the program are:

1. Greater consecration on the part of our members to
in order that they might serve better as living members of Hi

2. A deep appreciation of the why and wherefore of Ch
congregations, stressing especially the privileges and duties o
bership in a Christian congregation.

3. The planning of solid spiritual programs in our co
tions, geared to meet the spiritual needs of our members a
community where the church is located.

4. Enlisting and training our members for spiritual se
and through our congregations.

5. Fully informing our members of their local congre
work and its missionary outreach in District and Synod.

6. Giving our congregations a vision of the world's n
Christ and how they can supply that need.

Instructing our people in the grace of giving as God has
ered them.

hese, and other related needs, the newly organized steward-
rogram of Synod strives to supply.

Giving to Missions

(Through Synod)

	Synod's Goal	Budget Receipts (Total)	Receipts (Per Comm.)
_____	$2,200,000	$2,312,409	$2.09
_____	2,500,000	2,580,628	2.32
_____	2,500,000	2,776,985	2.36
_____	2,750,000	2,864,601	2.47
_____	2,900,000	2,916,171	2.49
_____	3,600,000	3,467,171	2.90
_____	4,000,000	3,634,787	2.91
_____	4,250,000	4,250,135	3.33
_____	4,750,000	4,645,950	3.72
_____	5,250,000	4,933,625	3.88
_____	6,500,000	?	5.18 (needed)

r-communicant giving to Synod's Kingdom program:

1927 _____ $2.73 1952 _____ $3.88

ering the devaluation of the dollar, are our people actually
more to missions than they did in 1927?

budgetary goals from 1943 to 1948 were far too low. Only
cial offerings through the Peace Thankoffering, the Cen-
Thankoffering, and the "Building for Tomorrow" offering
ed a severe lag and bog in our Church's over-all program.
od's goal for 1953 is $1,250,000 higher than it was last year.
considered opinion that because of Synod's rapidly expand-
gram and because of the expenditure of "Conquest for
funds we shall find it necessary to increase the budgets
for the next three years at least $1,250,000 per annum.
words, our Church should have available a minimum of
000 for 1954 $9,000,000 for 1955 $10,250,000 for 1956
egular budgetary channels.

figures should make us think as well as blink. When the
vention of Synod voted the "Conquest for Christ" offering,
ps without realizing it — also voted for considerable in-
the future budgets of Synod. You cannot invest thirteen
capital expenditure without appreciably increasing cur-
And the Lord has supplied our people with the means
Surely with a per-capita income of approximately $2,000
ur people cannot plead poverty. Last year the average
ant member gave to the Lord about $3.00 for District
$3.88 to Synod's mission program, and $10.87 to the "Con-
Christ" effort. That's a total of $17.75. This year a mini-

mum of about $8.54 per member is asked of the average m
to meet District and Synod's missionary needs. That's a litt
than half of what the average member gave last year. Sure
can do better than that!

We cheer the man who, tired of the pro and con of
concerning his congregation's giving to missions, stood up
meeting and cried out: "Mr. Chairman, I move that in Ch
name we finally begin to move the world!"

Recommendations

1. We urge that all congregations of Synod seriously stud
newly launched Synod-wide stewardship program with the v
mind of adopting it and adapting it to their own peculiar nee
circumstances. The program includes stewardship education
of life, missionary education, and growth in the grace of givi
Kingdom purposes in the parish, the District, and Synod.
organizational plan is closely tied in with that of Synod itself

2. *Mission Call* is a mission publication covering all
missionary work carried on by Synod at home and abroad.
should be made by our congregations to see to it that this new
lication is read by as many of their members as possible. *M
Call* will give our members the information they must have
expect them to give more liberal support to missions. Th
monthly publication costs only 75 cents per year. In bulk it
only 50 cents per year if mailed to a single address.

3. To better inform our people about the mission work
Church, the new mission movies on New Guinea, Nigeria
Guatemala, Mexico, etc., ought to be shown in the congre
of Synod. More movies will be available soon. Use these

4. Many of our congregations have only one mission
each year. We urge the observance of two mission festival
in the first half, the other in the second half of the year.
mission of the Church is missions, our people must be in
and inspired more frequently.

5. We recommend that our congregations strive towa
minimum goal of giving one dollar for missions to every
home purposes. Many of the major denominations in Ameri
asking their people to give one dollar for missions to every
used in the local parish. While we recognize that a minority
congregations are already giving this amount and more, by
majority are giving much less. At the present time most
congregations are giving only 10 to 12 per cent of their
income for missions, while a number are giving still less
much less. If our congregations would strive for the mi

uggested, we would in a few years have double the funds
vailable for the mission programs of District and Synod.
congregations have the single-pocket envelope and use the
udget system, and where their mission remittance is relatively
compared with current home expense, we especially urge
e percentage increases for missions annually until at least the
of one dollar for missions to every two spent for *current* home
ses is attained.

Synod in convention some years ago passed the resolution
e congregations of Synod consider the annual observance
ynodical Sunday. The program and purposes of our large
ation, known as The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod,
too well fixed in the hearts and minds of too many of our
ers. Synodical Sunday provides a splendid opportunity to
to our people the advantages and responsibilities which are
as members of Synod. We again bring this resolution to
ttention of the delegates attending this convention, trusting
ey will encourage their congregations to observe Synodical
ay annually.

Should it be the policy of Synod to include, wherever pos-
necessary capital investments in its annual budget? While
Conquest for Christ" effort was indeed a glorious project and
ed for urgent and large capital expenditures which could not
included in the budget of Synod for any given year or
we ought to plan our program on a long-range basis, thus
ing special Synod-wide offerings every two or three years.
not believe that *frequent* special offerings are the answer
growing needs, but rather a Christ-centered, spiritual pro-
of stewardship including proportionate giving. Such a pro-
promoted on a sustained basis and in an evangelical manner,
ording to the Lord's promise provide ever more funds to
the expanding program of our Church. This is one of the
and goals of the Synod-wide stewardship program adopted
Okoboji last summer. Its results are already becoming
In the next few years, under God's blessing, its effect also
ission offerings will make itself felt in an ever-increasing

is is not to be construed as though we're against *all* special
as such. The "Conquest for Christ" effort definitely was
boon to our Church's ongoing program. Its stewardship
ucts are bound to have a profound effect upon many of
le at least for some years to come. There will be times
ch special offerings will be necessary, but we do not believe
y should be necessary every two or three years — if we

plan wisely and train our people more and more to give a
has prospered them. A growing number of congregations, a
as several major denominations, have had this happy expe
We now have a program gauged to produce similar results.
not give it a chance to prove its worth? It's not a question wh
our people have the money; rather it's a question of what they
the money *for*.

J. E. HERRMANN
Stewardship Counselor of S

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[807]

Long-Range Stewardship Planning

WHEREAS, Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Head of the Chur
these fateful years is challenging our congregations in their
at home and in the world at large with great opportuniti
Kingdom service and missionary expansion; and

WHEREAS, Our Lord Jesus must receive a greater portion o
incomes so that we shall be enabled to fulfill the demands
He is daily placing before us; and

WHEREAS, Frequent special collections are not the best ste
ship, inasmuch as they often delay needed expansion and
investments, sometimes meet with unfavorable reactions on th
of our people, and generally pave the way for more special
tions, and ought therefore be reduced to a minimum; and

WHEREAS, Wise, long-range planning will anticipate futu
mands and make it possible to spread the load over a
number of years, thus eliminating the necessity of immediat
drives; and

WHEREAS, A greater response of co-operation and
liberal support will be gained if our people are more effe
informed of the demands of the Kingdom; and

WHEREAS, A more widespread participation of our lay
must and can be obtained toward the promotion of the pro
the Church and has even now been successfully achieved
extended "Conquest for Christ" effort; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That our District study and promote ways and me
bringing the Program of District and Synod to all of our
more effectively through specially prepared literature, vis
materials, home visitation, and the use of more laymen
District, circuit, and congregational levels.

2. That our District Stewardship and Finance Commit

with the Visitors, plan such a District program as soon as
ble.

That Synod's Department of Stewardship, Missionary Edu-
and Promotion be informed of this our action and asked to
pful to the District Stewardship and Finance Committees in
oping and carrying out such a program.

That our District Stewardship and Finance Committee, to-
with our Board of Directors (District officials), be author-
o get up a District budget which will more fully meet the
ng demands of our District and Synod.

That in view of all this, Synod be asked to plan its budget
ong-range basis, include in its annual budget such items as
ally are included in special church-wide collections, and thus
vor to eliminate such Synod-wide collections as much as
ble.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT
T. A. WEINHOLD, *President*
WALTER J. WARNECK, *Secretary*

Report of Board of Support and Pensions

The Board of Support and Pensions herewith submits to
onorable Convention its report for the past triennium, 1950
53.

We wish to express to Synod our sincere appreciation for
vilege and opportunity of rendering service to the veterans
Cross and their dependents. We thank Synod itself, and all
bers, for the financial assistance it has given to the retired
bled servants of the Word and to their widows and orphans
our service. It is no small matter each month to remit to
1,275 beneficiaries a total of approximately $60,000 in
and Support benefits.

The Executive Committee of your Board met at least five
ch year during the past triennium to transact the routine
of the Board, which consists primarily in granting Pension
port benefits to the individual applicant after his request
ived the recommendation of the respective District board.
We take this opportunity to thank the District boards for
lling and efficient co-operation not only with regard to
and Support matters, but also with regard to enlisting
sion Fund members in their individual Districts.

The Board met in plenary session twice each year during
triennium for the purpose of discussing and determining
icies which guide the Executive Committee in the per-

formance of their duties and also to prepare recommend
and overtures for the improvement of the Pension Fund, as yo
see from the proposed amendments farther along in this

6. A meeting with all District chairmen, except three who
unable to come, was held February 12 and 13, 1952, at the Lut
Building in St. Louis. The purpose of this conference w
acquaint all District chairmen with the complete program o
Pension Fund and its benefits. Papers were prepared and
by a number of District chairmen. Dr. George A. Huggin
actuary, who lends invaluable aid to our Board throughou
year, was also present. The conference was a success in
way and well worth the cost.

7. Your Executive Secretary again attended numerou
ventions. In 1951 he was present at nine District conventio
in 1952 at five other District gatherings. He also met with
groups at conferences and the like. That the graduates
seminaries and teachers' colleges may be better informed i
sion matters, the Executive Secretary has been visiting twic
school year at the teachers' college at River Forest and the
naries at Springfield and St. Louis. And during 1952 he
met with the graduating classes at our teachers' college in S

8. For the information of all concerned we submit a tabu
of all Pension and Support benefits remitted by this Board
1918 to January 31, 1953. You will observe that there is a
bare space on the left-hand side of the tabulation for the
1918 to 1937. This represents those years during which
in an organized way, granted Support only, and that upon
annual application. The Pension Fund was inaugurated Oct
1937, and beginning the very next year, this Board was in a p
to initiate the payment of Pension benefits, which even at thi
after 15 years, are still largely subsidized by Synod.

9. In the center of the tabulation under the heading "
Credits," you will see listed the actual earned annuities
to the 981 Pension beneficiaries on the basis of the Pensio
accumulations of the retired or deceased Pension Fund m
The subsidy necessary to make payment of the Pension
listed in the column at the left of the Pension credits is take
Synod's appropriation in behalf of the Board of Suppo
Pensions. As time goes on, the annuities earned will ev
be sufficient to provide for the needs of the Pensioner,
likely will take at least another fifteen years before the ac
tions to the credit of retiring Pension Fund members will
pensions to which no subsidy will have to be added.

| | | |

In further explanation of above tabulation we submit the lowing footnotes:

11. [1] The increase in Pension benefits of $87,000 in 194 the previous year is accounted for by the fact that Synod convention in Chicago in 1947 increased the minimum Retir Pension from $50 to $60 a month.

12. [2] Synod in 1950 at the Milwaukee Convention resol grant a Disability Pension of $60 a month to all disabled Pe Fund members, effective February 1, 1951. Previously thes abled servants of the Word were listed as Support benefici In 1951 they were transferred to the column "Disabled Wor under Pension benefits, receiving the Disability Pension a month. The number of workers receiving Support wa respondingly decreased.

13. Furthermore, because Synod at Milwaukee also resol pay a minimum Pension of $30 a month to the widows of P Fund members, more than 152 widows, heretofore class widows receiving Support, were reclassified as widows re the Widows' Pension. Thus, the number of Support widow lowered from 497 to 334, and the number of widows rec Pensions increased from 150 to 413. We have other widow had been receiving only their Widow's Annuity who be receive the minimum Widow's Pension instead.

14. These Disability and Widows' Pensions were largel reason why Pension benefits increased from $295,000 in 19 $432,000 in 1951. Support benefits in 1951 therefore sho decrease.

15. [3] Because the accumulations of retired or deceased sion Fund members provided less than 20% of the min Pension of $60 to retired and disabled men and $30 to wido a total of only $68,441.70, a subsidy of almost $400,000 fro treasury of the Board of Support and Pensions was neces make possible the payment of Pension Fund benefits fo $462,634.50.

16. [4] Included in the total cost (last column) for 1951 an but not included in any other column, are the Christmas payments of $18,490 in 1951 and $18,675 in 1952.

17. We submit now a number of statistical reports re our Old Age Pensioners, Disability Pensioners, Widows re the Pension, Support cases to workers who were not mem the Fund, and to the widows and orphans of non-memb Pension Fund as well as a report on deaths among Pension members and Support beneficiaries.

Old Age Pensioners

18. Since the Pension Fund was inaugurated October 1, 1937, ave paid an Old Age Pension to 609 workers in Synod who d after age 65. Of these pensioners 375 are still receiving Old Age Benefit of $60 a month, or $720 a year. During the fifteen years the Lord called 214 in death, and 20 have either me active again as servants in the Church or have otherwise ed gainful employment, earning more than $120 a month are now receiving only the actual earned retirement annuity their Pension Fund credits.

19. During 1952 we entered upon our list of Pension bene- ies, 37 retiring workers whose average age was 69 years; stors, average 70; 2 professors, average age 70; and 16 teachers, age age 67. These servants of the Church had rendered an ge of 44 years of service to the Lord.

20. Their average Pension Fund accumulation from personal employer's contributions is $2,580.48. The retirement annuity is .25 a year, or $18.92 a month, yet 35 receive the $60 Retirement ion a month, 1 $52.50 and 1 $30 a month. Synod supplies from appropriation to the Board of Support and Pensions a subsidy icient to provide an Old Age Pension of $60 a month when all onal and employer's Pension Fund contributions have been e from October 1, 1937, to the date of retirement.

Retirement Annuity Only

21. Four other men, 1 pastor and 3 teachers who also retired 52, are receiving only the earned retirement annuity which ges $17.36 a month, because their wages from part-time work greatly in excess of the ceiling of $120 a month. Nine other men receive only the Retirement Annuity. One disabled receives only her Disability Annuity and five pastors' s, or former widows of pastors, receive only their Widows' ity.

Disability Pensions

22. Because of disability, during 1952, 19 servants of the Word ge 65, 17 pastors and 2 teachers, resigned and became to receive the Disability Pension which Synod promises orkers who participate in the Pension Fund with their em- The cause of their retirement was: Nervousness, 6; heart s, 5; tuberculosis, 4; other causes, 4.

23. Their average accumulation from personal and employer's utions was $1,869.50. Their Disability Annuity was $98.52, a month. Yet Synod is paying a Disability Pension of $60 these 19. Others receive less than $60 a month because

either the workers themselves or their congregations or boards not participate in the Pension Fund in full from October 1 to the date of their resignation. Some of these disabled wo have greater needs because of dependents. Additional Su has been granted to 8 of them, averaging $111.78 a month average age of these 19 men is 47 years. They rendered an av of 23 years of service.

24. A number of our disabled pensioners who had re prior to 1952 have since reached age 65 and now are regard Old Age Pensioners. Following is a tabulation of the veter the Cross who today are receiving the Old Age Benefit:

25.

Year Retired	Number Who Retired	Still Receiving Pension	Former Pastors	Profs.	Male Teach.	Female Teach.	Years of Ret.
1938	15	2	2				14
1939	28	9	4		4	1	13
1940	33	8	6		2		12
1941	34	16	10	1	5		11
1942	61	31	18	1	12		10
1943	31	19	14		5		9
1944	43	23	14		9		8
1945	49	25	17		8		7
1946	54	31	19	2	8	2	6
1947	31	26	15	4	6	1	5
1948	56	39	25	3	11		4
1949	48	43	28	3	11	1	3
1950	33	23	17		6		2
1951	52	47	32	2	11	2	1
1952	41	33	21	1	10	1	
	609	375	242	17	108	8	

Deaths of Pension Fund Members

26. During the 1952 fiscal year, February 1, 1952—Janua 1953, 64 deaths of Pension Fund members were recorded, called for the payment of $30,175 in death benefits.

27. Included among these 64 deaths were 32 Old Age sioners, 21 pastors, 2 professors, and 9 teachers, who had an average of 47 years. Their average period of retirement 8 years, and their average age at death was 82. The cause of in 20 cases was a heart ailment, 5 died of a stroke, 1 of cancer 6 of other causes. 23 were survived by a widow. Their av Pension Fund accumulation was $876.64, which provided an a earned annuity of $6.78 a month. Yet they received a pens $60 a month because Synod added a subsidy from Support The total average benefits paid to each pensioner was $5,266.

28. Seven servants of the Word, 5 pastors and 2 teacher had resigned because of disability, at an average age of 58

served an average of 34 years, were delivered from their after an average of only 1 year of retirement. In all but the cause of death was heart trouble. Their average Pen- bd accumulation was $1,857. The average disability annuity 5 a month. Yet, in most cases, they received a Disability of $60 a month. All seven men were survived by a widow.

Twenty-five men passed away while still in the active 20 pastors, 2 professors, and 3 teachers, at an average 0, after 36 years of service. Cause of death was heart ail- , cancer 4, accidents 3, other causes 3. The youngest was 37, est 70. Their average Pension Fund accumulation was the average widows' annuity is $12.34 a month. 24 men rvived by a widow, 18 of whom receive a pension of $30 h; 2—$25; 1—$21.25, 2—$17.50; and one of $9. Five of referred to receive less than $30 because either the husband congregation had not made payment in full of all Pension ntributions from date of eligibility to date of death.

Widows' Pensions

We listed February 1, 1952, a total of 404 widows who were g the Widows' Pension of $30 a month or less. Their hus- ad either died after retirement beyond age 65 or prior to age le still active as pastors, professors, or teachers in Synod. 1952, 17 of these widows died. Because of the death of sioners, 23 widows were added to this list. Seven disabled ers died, leaving 7 widows, and 24 men who died while still left widows who were also added to the list of widows g the Widows' Pension. Thus, of the 64 retired or active Fund members who died, 54 were survived by widows.

Several widows remarried, and now no longer receive a As of February 1, 1953, we are paying the Widows' Pen- 5 widows. The greater number of these widows receive on a month. In a few cases they receive less because either sbands did not make full payment for the years 1937 to of their death or retirement, or their congregations failed

We said above that 17 widows passed away after having the Widows' Pension of approximately $30 a month. Their ge at death was 85 years. The average Pension Fund tion, of the 17 workers was $672.85. In most cases the and his widow received benefits, and in 7 cases only the The average to these 17 cases was $3,562.63.

33. **Tabulation of Widows Receiving Pensions**

Year Pens. Began	Rec. Pens. 2-1-53	Aver. Pens. per Mo.	Aver. Age	Widows of			Husb. Died While Active	Aver. Yrs. of Serv.	Aver. Age at Death	Husb. Died After Ret.	Aver. Yrs. of Serv.	Aver. Pens.
				Pas.	Prof.	Teach.						
1937	1	$30.00	75			1	1	40	60			
1938	1	29.37	63	1			1	30	54			
1939	9	27.43	70	7		2	9	40	62			
1940	14	29.37	73	6		8	11	38	61	3	43	
1941	15	28.37	70	11		4	13	34	60	2	40	
1942	22	29.20	70	19	1	2	14	38	61	8	41	
1943	23	28.69	66	16	2	5	15	30	57	8	44	
1944	18	29.01	70	13		5	9	34	58	9	44	
1945	36	28.30	66	26	1	9	25	36	59	11	43	
1946	23	29.73	64	16		7	10	31	54	13	40	
1947	31	28.37	64	23	2	6	19	36	61	12	40	
1948	43	27.04	63	36	1	6	26	33	57	17	46	
1949	49	28.47	63	39	3	7	33	38	62	16	47	
1950	51	28.54	63	35	4	12	24	34	59	27	41	
1951	46	28.11	62	35	2	9	28	33	56	18	42	
1952	53	28.47	64	38	3	12	23	37	54	30	45	
Totals	435			321	19	95	261			174		
Averages		$28.43*	65					35	58		43	

* Only 292 widows receive the full minimum Widows' Pension of a month. The others receive less because the required Pension Fund contri had not been made in full for the entire period of eligibility.

Orphans' Pensions

34. Three children of deceased Pension Fund member receiving Pension and Support benefits averaging $17 a m Their average age is 15 years. Two became beneficiaries in When these orphans become 18 years of age, Pension Be will cease.

Special Old Age Beneficiaries

35. February 1, 1948, we began paying the Special Old Benefit to 41 retired pastors and teachers who had retired f age 65 prior to October 1, 1937, when the Pension Fund augurated. As of February 1, 1953, 15 of these veterans a living and receiving $60 a month special Old Age Benefi them receive additional Support averaging $14.29 a month average age of these 15 retired workers is 80. The average of service rendered by these 15 workers is 42. The retired w 10 pastors, 3 male and 2 female teachers, have received b from the Board of Support and Pensions an average of 1

36. During 1952 four special Old Age Beneficiaries died, a age 84, having received benefits for an average of 20 yea an average of $10,612.50 each.

37. February 1, 1948, we began paying the Special Old

efit to 41 widows whose husbands were beyond age 65 at the they had resigned prior to October 1, 1937. Since February 1, 14 of these widows died, but 9 other widows who survived husbands were added to the list. We therefore now have widows receiving the special Old Age Benefit of $30 a month. husbands of these 36 widows died at an average age of 80. Their rage years of service was 44. They had received Support averg $4,000 during an average of 9 years of retirement. The rage age of these 36 widows is 84, oldest 95, youngest 71. In ition to the $30 Special Old Age Benefit, 16 are receiving Sup- averaging $7.76 a month. 30 husbands of these widows were ors, 6 were teachers.

38. In 1952 two widows in this special group died, average 89 years, having received Support benefits an average of years and an average of $4,829.50 to the husband and widow ach case.

Support to Workers

39. Under the heading of Support Benefits you saw in the ve tabulation that we granted Support benefits to 81 former kers who were not members of the Pension Fund, 290 widows other non-Pension Fund members, 17 orphans of non-members e Pension Fund, and 3 whose fathers had identified themselves the Pension Fund.

40. Beginning February 1, 1953, we were granting Support efits in Synod, not including beneficiaries in Brazil, Argentina, Germany, to 66 former veterans of the Cross, 274 widows, and rphans.

41. Of these 66 Support cases, 41 are former pastors, 2 profes- 19 male teachers, and 4 female teachers. Their average age etirement was 54 years. They rendered average service in d of 30 years and now are an average of 73 years old. Of these many as 37 retired prior to October 1, 1937, when the Pension was inaugurated. The average Support grant in the case of 66 Support beneficiaries is $49.53 a month. In 1952 three pas- not Pension Fund members applied for and were granted ort for an average of $36.67 a month. Their average age was 65.

42. Three retired veterans not members of the Pension Fund eceiving Support passed away in 1952 at an average age of 80, having received aid an average of 17 years and total benefits ging in each case $6,066.

Support to Widows

We are presently granting Support to 274 widows of non- bers of the Pension Fund. Of these, 204 are widows of former rs, 5 professors, and 65 teachers. Of these 274 widows, 163 were

granted benefits prior to October 1, 1937, and 111 since. T
average Support grant is $31.84 a month. A number have rece
Support many years, one each since 1892, 1905, 1913, and 1
and 20 since 1918, when Synod began to care for the dependent
former veterans of the Cross in an organized manner. Du
1952 we added 7 widows of non-members of the Pension Fund
our roll. Their husbands were pastors who rendered an aver
of 38 years of service in Synod. They receive an average of $2
Support a month.

44. During 1952 12 widows of non-members of the Pen
Fund receiving Support an average of 21 years died at an ave
age of 78 years, having received benefits averaging $6,988.10 e

Support to Orphans

45. We are giving Support to 13 orphans. Their average ben
is $21.50 a month. They had an average age of 50 at the time th
began to receive Support. As a rule they are ill or utterly unab
to provide for themselves. Support has been given in individu
cases 31 years, 26, 25, 22, and 20 years. The average age of th
13 is presently 62 years.

46. Two orphans who had received Support 32 and 23 ye
respectively passed away during 1952 at the age of 73 and
The total benefits paid to the one, including her widowed moth
were $7,242 and to the other alone $5,351.

47. Argentina, Brazil, and Germany

a. In Argentina during 1953 we will provide one widow w
a Pension and grant Support to a pastor and a pastor's widow
a cost of $700.

b. In Brazil Pension and Support will be given to one re
pastor, 6 disabled pastors and teachers, 2 widows, and Sup
only to 1 teacher, 2 widows, and 2 orphans at a cost of $7,500.

c. In Germany we are supporting 1 pastor and 2 pa
widows, who formerly served in Brazil, at a cost of about $1

We Wish to Increase the Pension

48. Because the Board of Support and Pensions feels the
need to increase the Pension to our retired men and to the wi
of our Pension Fund members, we are submitting for your
sideration a resolution offered by the Pensions Conferen
District chairmen held a year ago. To initiate this increased
will necessitate an additional expense to Synod of approxim
$96,000 annually.

49. We have 372 Pensioners, 15 men who are receiving the
cial Old Age Benefit, and 39 receiving the Disability Pension.
Pensioners out of the 372 are already receiving Support, aver-
ng $15.61 a month, in addition to their Pension. 7 of the 15
cial Old Age Beneficiaries are receiving Support, averaging
.29 a month, in addition to their Pension. 19 of the 39 disabled
nsion Fund members are receiving Support averaging $84.28
month. Increasing all Pensions to these 426 pensioners to an
nual Pension of $900 a year will entail an additional appropriation
$57,600.

50. We have 471 widows receiving a Pension. Of these, 155
ady receive Support averaging well over $18 a month, in addi-
to their Pension. To increase the Widows' Pension from $360
450 a year will require a further appropriation of $30,300.

51. We have an average of 25 additional Retirement Pensions
dd to our roll each year. The additional cost would be $4,500.
new Widows' Pensions are usually added to our Pension roll
h year. This would require an additional outlay of $3,600.

52. We believe firmly that Synod wishes our veterans and their
dows to receive a more adequate Pension and will therefore not
itate to increase the Pension to $900 a year to the retired
rker and $450 a year to the worker's widow even though the
l increased cost is $96,000.

53. We submit for your information our budget appropriation
1953:

sion and Support Benefits in 1953	$782,000	
us Pension Credits	67,000	
Cost to Synod in behalf of 1,275 beneficiaries		$715,000
utive Office Operating Expenses		22,000
idate Subsidy		15,000
h Benefits		32,000
nting Department		24,000
ur Budget Appropriation for 1953 is		$808,000

ng given you the above information, we now submit for your
deration the following recommendations:

Increase of Old Age Pensions, Disability Pension, and Widows' Pension

(Refer to 10.47 b(1), 10.47 c, and 10.47 d)

In February, 1952, the chairmen of the District Boards of
rt, and Pensions throughout Synod met in the Lutheran
ding with the Board of Support and Pensions for a two-day
rence. This group resolved to submit the following overture,
our Board herewith approves and makes its own.

b. WHEREAS, We, the Pensions Conference of District Cha... assembled in St. Louis, Mo., February 12 and 13, 1952, d... appreciate and are grateful for what Synod has done in ... of its veterans of the Cross and their dependents, especially ... the adoption of the Pension Plan in October, 1937; and

c. WHEREAS, It is also highly gratifying and commendable ... our congregations or employers are responding favorably to Sy... suggestion of increasing their contributions to the Fund a... rate of 1% each year, beginning with January 1, 1951, ... they all reach 8% by 1954, and after that year continue to ... tribute at this rate annually; and

d. WHEREAS, We realize that even this last-adopted m... while steadily and gradually increasing the funds for further ... sion benefits, etc., still does not adequately meet present-da... quirements; and

e. WHEREAS, Present-day economic conditions have result... decreasing the purchasing value of the dollar, thus making ... ceedingly difficult for our veterans of the Cross and their dep... ents to live a normal life, especially if they have no other inc... to meet current expenses besides that of the Pension allow... therefore be it

f. *Resolved,* That we petition the delegates of the 42d Re... Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, assem... at Houston, Tex., to consider the possibility of increasing ... present minimum Pension of $60 to $75 a month for the wo... and the present minimum Pension of $30 to $37.50 a month ... the widow.

g. Because the appropriation in behalf of our Board of S... and Pensions during 1953 makes no provision for an inc... Pension; therefore be it

h. *Resolved,* That the increased Pension go into effect ... February 1, 1954.

55.

Increase of Ceiling on Earnings of the Pensioners 10.47 b(3)

a. WHEREAS, The cost of living has greatly increased the ... three years; and

b. WHEREAS, The ceiling adopted by Synod in 1947, ... $90 a month, on the earnings from part-time activity on the ... a Pensioner no longer is in keeping with living costs; and

c. WHEREAS, Synod's Board of Directors has already, duri... interim, permitted the Board of Support and Pensions to ... with a ceiling of $120 a month on the earnings from par... church or secular work; therefore be it

d. *Resolved,* That 10.47 b(3) be amended to read as fo...

...orker retiring at the age of 65 or over shall be entitled to ...e his Old Age Benefit in full if his annual earnings from ...h work and/or secular work do not exceed an average of ... a month. If he receives average earnings in excess of $120 ...nth from church work and/or secular work, a corresponding ...tion shall be made in his Old Age Benefit.

...e. In all borderline cases the Board of Support and Pensions ...be the judge, basing its verdict upon the principles of right, ...ered with Christian love and charity."

...It is definitely to be understood that this ceiling has reference ...ension which is provided in part from subsidy out of Synod's ...rt Treasury.

...d.

...ion Status of a Pension Fund Member's Widow 10.47 b(1)

...WHEREAS, It seems to be most unfair and discriminatory to ...de the widow of a Pension Fund member from the subsidized ...its of the Pension Fund because she was not his wife for ...od of ten years prior to retirement; therefore be it

...*Resolved,* That the words "for at least ten years" in ...b(1) be stricken. Then this sentence will read: "and that ...idow was married to him prior to his retirement."

...It is to be understood, however, "In the event that a worker ...es while receiving an annuity, his widow and her children ...have no claim on the benefits of the Pension Fund." (10.45 e.)

Membership Report — January 31, 1953

...embership: 85% of Synod's workers, 90% of the congrega- ... and 153 boards.

PENSION FUND REGISTRATION

	Jan. 31, 1952		Jan. 31, 1953	
...	4,194		4,314	
...s	1,708		1,796	
...ors	194		207	
...s serving boards or institutions	455		519	
... workers	240		252	
	11		17	
	6,802		7,105	
...rs died	567	631		
...s retired, living	346	396		
...rs withdrawn	248	1,161	270	1,297
...al active members	5,641		5,808	

Congregations enlisted	4,211
Institutional boards	99
Synod and District salary-paying boards	54
Total employers	4,364

ONE YEAR'S GROWTH

	Workers	Congregations
January 31, 1953	7,105	4,211
January 31, 1952	6,802	4,076
	303 — 4%	135 — 3%

REPORT ON GRADUATES

1951				1952			
	Total	Members	Non-Members		Total	Members	Non-Members
St. Louis	50	42	8	St. Louis	57	36	
Springfield	31	26	5	Springfield	66	48	
River Forest	63	49	14	River Forest	80	30	
Seward	28	21	7	Seward	29	12	
	172	138	34		232	126	

Withdrawals (February 1, 1952—January 31, 1953)

Withdrawals (February 1, 1952—January 31, 1953): Pasto... Professors, 1; Male teachers, 11; Female teachers, 6. Total ... drawals, 22.

58. You will see from the above membership report tha... percentage of Pension Fund membership among the pastor... male teachers in Synod has not increased. A larger numb... pastors and teachers are active in Synod today. Our Pension F... membership has also increased numerically, but still there ... almost 800 pastors, male teachers, and some professors a... synodical schools who are not members of the Fund. Many ... those non-members have not identified themselves with Syn... Pension Fund because they very likely have some other me... by which they desire to provide for the day of their retirem...

59. A few have been prevented from joining the Pension F... because they are financially unable to do so. We wish to m... an earnest appeal to all congregations in Synod not provi... adequately for their workers to increase their salary. We s... for your information at this time the following facts rega... salaries being paid to our pastors and teachers participating in... Pension Fund as of December, 1952.

PASTORS

96	receive an average of	$125.00 a month
212	receive an average of	165.00 a month
597	receive an average of	200.00 a month
1,231	receive an average of	237.50 a month
647	receive an average of	270.00 a month
561	receive an average of	300.00 a month
319	receive an average of	360.00 a month
3,663	receive an average of	$251.00 a month

TEACHERS

59	receive an average of	$120.00 a month
134	receive an average of	165.00 a month
318	receive an average of	200.00 a month
522	receive an average of	237.50 a month
285	receive an average of	270.00 a month
71	receive an average of	300.00 a month
22	receive an average of	350.00 a month
1,411	receive an average of	$228.00 a month

Thus the average cash salary received by our pastors is $251.00 ...th plus free use of a dwelling or a rent allowance.
The average cash salary of our teachers is $228.00 a month plus ...e of a dwelling or a rent allowance.

60. We regret also to say that not all graduates from our ...dical schools are joining the Pension Fund after their grad... ...on. We deplore this fact. It is our conviction that such as do ...join the Pension Fund should not be expected to make ...ands on Synod's Support Treasury in the event of their ...bility or at the time of their retirement. The wives of these ...members should also be made aware of the fact that their ...ands have not provided for them in the manner devised by ...od for this purpose.

61.

Non-Members of Pension Fund Forfeit Support Benefits

a. WHEREAS, Synod itself has resolved that the Pension Fund ...l be and now is Synod's method of providing support; there... ...be it

b. *Resolved,* That the workers in Synod who after January 1, ...are not participating members of Synod's Pension Plan forfeit ...laims to Support Benefits.

62.

Pension Fund Participation of Synodical Workers

a. WHEREAS, Synod has resolved that the Pension Fund shall ...d therefore now is Synod's method of providing for its ...rs at the time of retirement; and

b. WHEREAS, Synod itself has numerous pastors and teachers in ...vice in executive positions and at our synodical schools; and

c. WHEREAS, Synod desires to make provision for its workers ...time of their retirement because of age or disability, and ...the dependents of such workers at the time of the workers' ...by means of participation in the Pension Fund; and

d. WHEREAS, These Districts also desire to provide by means ...Pension Fund for these workers at the time of their retire...

ment or for their dependents in the event of their death; t
fore be it

e. *Resolved,* That participation in Synod's Pension Fund
be required of every pastor, professor, missionary, teacher,
coness, or other full-time church worker who after July 1,
accepts a position in, and receives his salary from, The Luth
Church — Missouri Synod or from a District in Synod.

The Arrears Problem

63. During the past twelve months the office of our Exe
Secretary has made a concerted and organized attempt to
all those Pension Fund members over age 55 who have
personally not made Pension Fund contributions in full
period October 1, 1937, to date or whose congregations have
to do so. The reaction among the men and their congreg
has been very acceptable. Former congregations have be
pealed to with favorable results. We urge upon all Pension
members whose account is not paid in full the advisabili
getting their account in order and also asking their emp
even their previous employer, to make payment of emp
arrears so that when the time of retirement comes, each
retiring Pension Fund member will be eligible to receive th
minimum Pension. We will, in the near future, begin maki
appeal of this kind to all workers in the age group 45 to

The Delinquency Problem

64. We have the further serious problem of trying to
the Pension Fund participation of several hundred member
have not made Pension Fund contributions for a year or
Very likely they have decided to provide in some other w
the day of their retirement. To such we must say, "You
eligible at retirement to receive only the actual earned annu
the accumulation now to the credit of your Pension Fund a
And in the event of your death, your widow will be eli
receive only the actual earned annuity on your accumul

Congregations Are Increasing Rates of Participation

65. It was very gratifying to observe the fine co-opera
the part of the congregations these past three years. 85%
congregations were remitting at the rate of 6% in 1952. We
a survey of 116 of the largest congregations in Synod and
that only ten had not fully reached a remittance rate of
the end of 1952, but were in the process of eventually rem
at the rate of 8% by January, 1954. We wish to thank all
gregations in Synod for this splendid co-operation.

uction of Subsidized Pension When Employer's Rate Was Not Increased to 8%

ynod instructed this Board to offer a recommendation re-
the deductions from the subsidized Pension benefits where
ngregation fails to increase its rate of participation from
he desired 8% beginning January 1, 1954.

he regulations of the Pension Fund, 10.47 b (2), now pro-
, a reduction of the worker's and widow's subsidy is to
if the worker failed to join within three months after he
eligible for membership or if his salary-paying organization
ted not at all or only in part.

he Board of Support and Pensions has fixed these deduc-
15 from the annual pension, which presently is $720 a year,
year during which the worker's contributions were not
full, and a further deduction of $15 from the annual pen-
ng which the employer's payments were not made in full.

Now that Synod has resolved that, beginning January 1,
he employer's contributions should be made at the rate of
he worker's cash salary plus 15% if he has the free use
welling, we recommend to Synod,

hat after January 1, 1954, an additional reduction of $2.50
made from the annual subsidized pension of a worker for
the four additional percentages by which the employer's
ontributions was not increased. Thus, for instance, if after
1, 1954, the congregation continues to remit at 4%, the
al deduction will be $10 from the minimum subsidized
for each such year of 4% participation.

he deduction from the widow's subsidized pension shall be
he husband's deduction.

Endowments and Gifts

he benefits of our Pension Fund would be greatly en-
we had, or were to receive, large endowments, as is the
several Protestant Pension Funds. It is true, we do have
L. Fund of almost $3,000,000, the earnings of which flow
annual appropriation for Pension and Support benefits.
a few other permanent endowment funds which, together
L. L. L. Fund earnings, during 1952 provided an income
27.

May we plead with all members of our congregations to
rable consideration to the making of bequests in behalf of
ion Contingent Fund or to the current treasury of the

Board of Support and Pensions? Large bequests of this natu... been received not only by other church Pension Funds, bu... by our Synod in the support of various educational or ... endeavors. We wish to encourage our members to make be... of this nature in behalf of our Pension Fund out of gratit... the Lord and in appreciation of the services rendered by... faithful teachers and pastors throughout Synod.

69. Permit us to remind all members in Synod that ben... made to this cause are not taxable. Furthermore, the perc... of deductible income in the form of donations to church... organized charitable causes has been increased from 15% to... Thus your gifts in behalf of our veterans of the Cross may be... as deductions from your income in making your income tax re...

70. Another method devised by Synod and used by our ... is that of annuity gifts to the Pension Fund, from which the d... receives an annuity the remaining years of his life with the u... standing that any unexpended portion of his gift flows into a pe... nent Pension reserve, the earnings of which provide addi... Pension benefits to our pensioners. We shall be happy to an... questions regarding such annuities and upon your request, ... supply you with the annuity rates.

71. Our Board has prepared memorial-wreath cards which ... pastors and teachers have made available to members of our ... gregations and which may be used in bestowing gifts for the Bo... of Support and Pensions current treasury or preferably for ... Pension Contingent Fund. Our income from this source is ... large. A total of $412 was received by our office during the ... year as memorial-wreath gifts from numerous donors. Many ... memorial gifts were made through the District Treasurer di... to Synod's Treasurer, and thus we have no office record of such ...

72. Because you realize how important it is that we ca... the veterans of the Cross and for their dependents, therefo... feel certain that our cause is being taken regularly to the T... of Grace in prayer. We plead with you for your continued ... cessions and support and pray that also in the future the Lord ... enable us to be of service to those servants of the Word wh... longer are able to continue in the active teaching or preac... ministry.

73.. Your Board has discussed the possibility or advisabili... requesting Congress to include our ministers of religion a... those who may participate in Social Security taxation and ben... We have studied the implications of such coverage and have ... counsel with our actuary, Dr. G. W. Huggins, but as yet we ar...

... to make any recommendations either for or against such ...ge. We will, however, continue to study the matter, and ...recognize the necessity of a special report to Synod, we ...fer such a report to the convention itself.

EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

Report of the Accounting Department

PENSION FUND BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Sept. 30, 1950	Sept. 30, 1951	Sept. 30, 1952
...ments	$8,326,580.68	$9,650,398.15	$11,338,243.21
... Accrued on Investm'ts		74,195.22	85,381.30
...	19,820.80	121,644.73	213,881.73
	$8,346,401.48	$9,846,238.10	$11,637,506.24
LIABILITIES			
...n Fund	$7,445,280.23	$8,932,379.67	$10,522,144.45
... Annuities Fund	564,862.61	659,946.40	798,869.87
... Contingent Fund	110,481.13	142,557.64	172,836.48
... for Inv. Depreciation	38,606.91	38,626.91	106,555.99
...s on Invest. (Undist.*)	187,170.60	72,727.48*	37,099.45*
	$8,346,401.48	$9,846,238.10	$11,637,506.24

FISCAL YEARS

	10-1-49 to 9-30-50	10-1-50 to 9-30-51	10-1-51 to 9-30-52	Three-Year Total
...n Fund ...ipts	$1,047,662.81	$1,321,324.05	$1,570,929.18	$3,939,916.04
...ibuted	158,898.35	186,182.15	216,961.04	562,041.54
...ites' Sub. ...	10,022.91	12,678.88	16,064.22	38,766.01

Receipts — New Money

...ring the past triennium, Synod's Pension Fund has grown ...erably, as is evidenced by the comparative figures above. ...hedule shows receipts by fiscal years, which run from ... 1 to September 30. Receipts during the fiscal year ended ...ber 30, 1952, were the largest in the history of the Fund. ...st growth is brought about by increased membership as ... increased employer's contributions as established by the ...kee Convention. The graduated scale of employer's rates ...greed upon is as follows: 1951 — 5%, 1952 — 6%, 1953 — ...4 and thereafter — 8%. It is significant to note that approxi- ...90% of all employers who are members of the Pension Fund ...lowing this scale of increased rates. Equally significant is ... that most large congregations, those employing several ...and as many as six or eight teachers, have adopted the ...f paying Pension Fund contributions in behalf of their

workers at the increased rates. Both of these trends are
indicated in a recent analysis of the Pension Fund accoun

76. The usual office routine of handling and processing
is followed; checks and drafts are prepared for deposit, remi
slips made up when necessary (blue for personal — buff-color
employer's), receipts mailed, and finally the remittances are p
to the various accounts. The Fund is growing at the rate of
$7,000 each business day.

Balance Sheet

77. This schedule reflects all Assets and Liabilities of the
as of the close of the fiscal years shown. All investments are
by Synod's Board of Trustees, the membership of which is
on page 53 of the 1953 *Annual*. All bonds in our portfolio m
rated no lower than AA by two of the investment services,
Moody or Standard and Poors. Every precaution is taken to
guard principal, as cash must be available to pay retirement
ties as they become payable.

Earnings on Investments

78. At the close of each Pension Fund fiscal year, in
earnings are distributed and credited to the individual P
Fund accounts. We now have over 11,000 accounts (6,835 w
and 4,364 employers). Interest of 2½% is computed separat
each account and is then posted to the credit of that account,
which involves a tremendous amount of detail. During the pa
years, the Pension Fund investments have earned approxim
2.6%, slightly more than the amounts credited to the indi
accounts.

Year-end Statements

79. After the interest credit has been entered on the ac
an annual statement is sent to each active member. This sta
shows the beginning balance, amount of interest credit for t
year, amounts of personal and employer's contributions
during the fiscal year, and other credits (if any), such as ad
deposits and graduate subsidy. A letter accompanies the sta
showing the Balance Sheet in comparative form and req
members to notify us of any differences that may exist b
their personal records and those shown on the statement.

Graduate Subsidy

80. This subsidy was inaugurated in the year 1943
been granted since then to all graduates from our seminar
teachers' colleges who join the Pension Fund within 12
after they become eligible, on the condition that both their p

employer's accounts are fully paid at the close of the fiscal
September 30. The young graduate personally remits 2% of
lary basis during the first two years of his membership, and
supplies the remaining 2% from budget funds. For the
wo years the worker remits at the rate of 3%, and Synod
des 1%. Thereafter the worker pays the full 4%. During all
is time, however, his employing organization remits at the
employer's rate established by Synod.

Should you have any questions, we shall make every effort to
your inquiry our prompt and courteous attention.

PENSION FUND ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
RUSSELL E. ROLLING

THE BOARD OF SUPPORT AND PENSIONS

REV. OSCAR FEDDER, *Chairman*
ADOLPH W. OBERMANN, *Recording Secretary*

NORBERT FLEISCHER	REV. C. PFOTENHAUER
ARTHUR H. HAHN	E. A. GROTH
ARTHUR C. SOMMER	OTTO C. DAVID
REV. B. W. JANSSEN	ALFRED H. HANDRICH

REV. EDWIN A. SOMMER, *Executive Secretary*

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ncrease Pension Allowance for Retired Workers and Widows

HEREAS, The cost of living has increased substantially; and

HEREAS, The equity of the pensioner is being raised annually
added contributions of the congregations or boards; be it

olved, That, beginning with February 1, 1954, the retired
be granted a minimum of $75 a month and the widow
onth.

SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT
M. HUEBNER, *Secretary*

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ase Support and Pensions for Retired Workers and Widows

ERAS, The present economic conditions make it exceedingly
for veterans of the Cross and their dependents to meet
g costs of living, therefore be it

olved, That the Atlantic District memorialize the 42d Reg-

ular Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod
sembled at Houston, Tex., to consider the possibility of incre
the present minimum pension of $60 to $100 for the worker
the present minimum pension of $30 to $75 for the widow.

ATLANTIC DISTRI
CARL M. ZORN, Sec

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[811]

Synod to Favor Social Security Benefits for Pastors and Teachers

WHEREAS, Pastors and teachers as tax-paying citizens a
titled to all the privileges of their citizenship;

WHEREAS, The Pension Plan of The Lutheran Church
souri Synod does not provide benefits sufficient to cover eve
menial needs of our veterans of the Cross; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod a
convention place itself on record as favorable to social sec
benefits for our pastors and teachers.

THE NORTH MINNETONKA CONFER
MINNESOTA DISTRICT
ELMER RIMPLER, *Secretary*

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[812]

Social Security for Our Pastors and Teachers

Government bills now pending propose the inclusion of pa
teachers, and other professional church workers under the Fed
social security laws. Church bodies variously support or o
such legislation. Since we all may soon need to make info
judgments, we respectfully request Synod to make a compreh
study and report to the congregations of the issues and implic
in such legislation. We desire also that the possibility o
ticipation in the program together with a modified church p
program be evaluated.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, CONCORDIA
O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

Use of Pension Fund for Church Extension

The English District convention adopted the following memo-
submitted by the Chicago Pastoral Conference:

"The Chicago English District Pastoral Conference hereby
ests the English District to memorialize Synod to devise ways
means through which the reserve of the Pension Fund could
sed for Church Extension purposes on the same terms as it
ced at the services of the world."

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

Report on Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees

Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees was authorized at
hicago Convention in 1947 and became effective as of Jan-
1948. Copy of the Retirement Plan booklet containing the
ts of the Plan was sent to every agency of Synod.

The Lay Retirement Committee is composed of the following
ers:

Mr. Walter H. Schlueter, *ex officio* (Treasurer of Synod)
Mr. A. T. Leimbach, chairman
Mr. Charles E. Groerich, secretary
Mr. Wm. C. Krato, (Concordia Seminary)
Mr. Otto Seibel (Concordia Publishing House)
Mr. Milton Voertman (Concordia Publishing House)
Mr. Wm. A. Lahrmann (Concordia Publishing House)
Mr. O. A. Dorn, Advisory (Concordia Publishing House)
Mr. Theo. W. Eckhart, Advisory (Synod)
Mr. Donald B. Warren, Advisory (actuary)

ur Lay Retirement Committee met regularly since it was
ed, and conducted all the necessary business of the com-

Donald B. Warren of Nelson and Warren, Consulting Ac-
assisted in the development and administration of the Plan.
m rendered a complete and comprehensive report for the
ended December 31, 1949, which included a valuation bal-
eet. A similar report as of December 31, 1952, is now in

originally adopted, the Lay Retirement Plan provides re-
benefits for all qualifying employees of Synod and its
The Plan is financed entirely by the employers. Synod

and Concordia Publishing House made initial contributio
$150,000 toward the cost of founding prior service credits.

Retirement benefits payable to each participant who
at the normal retirement age of 65 amount to a monthly retir
income for life equal to 1½% of the average monthly compen
during his period of creditable service, multiplied by the numb
years of such creditable service up to thirty years. An emp
with thirty years of credited service will receive a yearly p
of 45% of his average salary. Creditable service begins after a
ment of age 35 and continues for thirty years to age 65 or
age 70 if such creditable service is less than thirty years.

The Plan provides for no death or withdrawal benefits. R
payments cease upon the death of the worker unless he ele
provide benefits out of his retirement income for a dependen
fore he retires. Normal retirement age is 65. Employees wit
than 30 years of credited service may, however, continue emp
ment to age 70 if they so desire and are able to perform the
of their position. Thereafter, employment is on a year-to
basis and without additional retirement credits accruing.

Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees covers all full
employees of Synod and its agencies, which, of course, includ
colleges and Districts. All agencies are expected to pay int
Fund an amount equal to 6% of the gross salary paid to all full
lay employees. There are no personal payments by the emplo

Employees for whom payments are to be made are all lay
sons regularly employed in a position, the duties of which ordin
require full-time employment during the year. Temporary, s
or probationary employees are not included.

Effective January 1, 1951, Social Security was extended t
clude religious employees. As a result the Plan was amend
that the contribution rate of 6% for the Lay Retirement Pl
reduced by amount of tax paid by each employer in conn
with Federal Social Security. This rate is now 1½% of all in
ual salaries up to $3,600 per year. All lay employees of the C
are eligible under the Act, and only those employees of a
body are exempt who are duly ordained, commissioned, or l
ministers of a church in the exercise of their ministry. Th
was also amended so that benefit payments are reduced by o
of the primary social security benefits which a retiring emplo
entitled to receive.

At present eight employees are receiving retirement be
Two employees died after retirement. That makes a total
who have retired and have received benefits under the Pla
total payments to the benficiaries under the Plan from the inc
date amount to $11,500.31.

nly one District is participating and making regular contribu-
n behalf of its employees, but it should be remembered that
few of our Districts have regular lay employees. All col-
with the exception of Oakland have made contributions in
of their lay employees. However, several colleges are now
ears.' This situation is apparently due to an assumption that
nclusion of employees under the amended Federal Social Se-
Act obviated coverage under Synod's Plan. This is not the
The amendment of Synod's Plan recognizes coverage under
ocial Security Act. The effect is similar to many industrial
which supplement or are integrated with social security ben-
Our Committee discussed the matter at length. It felt that
s Plan as amended should prevail. However, in order to
the matter in an orderly manner, our Committee decided
ition the Board of Directors to memorialize Synod for a
in the Plan so that certain agencies which do not wish to
pate may be excluded under prescribed conditions from
pation in the Plan.

he investment of the retirement fund is under the super-
of Synod's Board of Trustees, who are charged with the
nsibility of managing, investing, and re-investing all of
d's Trust Funds.

he balance sheet of the Fund as of January 31, 1953, is as
ws:

Assets		Liabilities	
_____	$ 17,376.11	Lay Retirement Fund	$517,704.16
ments _____	498,240.00		
ortized Premiums Discounts _____	1,030.83		
d Interest Receivable on eatments _____	1,057.22		
	$517,704.16		$517,704.16

A. T. LEIMBACH, *Chairman*
CHARLES E. GROERICH, *Secretary*

lutions Proposed by the Retirement Committee er Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employees

EREAS, Synod in 1947 authorized adoption of a Retirement n Lay Employees, which Plan became effective as of Janu- 1948, for the benefit of qualifying employees of "Synod, dia Publishing House, and other agencies of Synod as have ate existence by authority of Synod"; and

EREAS, The Plan was amended as of January 1, 1951, so

that retirement benefits are reduced by one half the amo
any primary insurance amount to which a retiring empl
entitled or would be entitled under the Old Age Insurance
fits provisions of the Social Security Act and so that em
contributions into the Retirement Fund are reduced by the a
of any taxes incurred in connection with that Act; and

WHEREAS, Under the provisions of the Plan every em
who is eligible for participation is automatically entitled
retirement benefits therein provided, irrespective of em
contributions into the Retirement Fund; and

WHEREAS, Certain agencies of Synod have made no con
tions into the Retirement Fund and others, particularly so
the colleges and seminaries, have discontinued making such
tributions on account of their employees' now being covered
the Federal Social Security Act; and

WHEREAS, The Retirement Committee appointed by S
Board of Directors is charged with the administration of the
and has no authority to accept any voluntary actions which
inconsistent with the terms and provisions of the Plan;
therefore

Resolved by this convention of Synod assembled in Ho
Tex., on June 17—27, 1953, that any agency of Synod desiring
participate in Synod's Retirement Plan for Lay Employee
privileged to file a formal resolution with the Board of Dire
of Synod certified by the chairman and the secretary of
board or committee of authority to operate such agency,
certificate in addition to quoting the resolution adopted shall
cate the number of votes cast for and against such resolution
be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Synod be empo
to exclude such agency from the Retirement Plan for La
ployees with the understanding that such exclusions sha
permanent and binding upon any present and future p
employed by such agency; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of Synod shall dete
the date as of which any such exclusion shall be effective
certify such action by filing a written report thereof wi
Secretary of the Retirement Committee.

A. T. LEIMBACH, *Chairman*
CHARLES E. GROERICH, *Secretar*

Federal Insurance Contributions

EAS, The Pension System of The Lutheran Church — Mis-
nod has become extremely expensive to both congrega-
workers, requiring payment of 8% of total earnings plus
lieu of house rental by the congregation, and 4% of the
nings by the worker; and

EAS, The Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Social
requires payment of only 1½% of salary up to a maxi-
3,600.00 per year from both employer and employee, with
maximum of 2% from each in 1954; and

EAS, The monthly returns from the Federal Insurance
ons Act compare very favorably with the Pension System
and also include family benefits in case of the worker's
nd

EAS, The Federal Insurance Contributions Act, as last
to cover additional classes of workers, requires only
(18) months of eligibility for maximum benefits at
nt; and

EAS, The Government of the United States has indicated
ness to extend the act to cover even more classes of
be it therefore

lved, That Synod make efforts through the Congress of
States to have the Federal Insurance Contributions Act
to cover all church workers; and be it further

ved, That, if this can be accomplished, the payments made
rkers to the Pension System be returned to the workers
um plus accrued interest, and the payments made by the
ons be given to Synod by vote of the congregations for
ng mission activities, or the capital fund from the con-
s, by vote of the congregations, become a permanent
Board of Support funds to give added assistance where
if it is not feasible to discontinue the Pension System
e it then

ed, That the contributions of both congregations and
e reduced by one half, and used as a supplement to the
nsurance Contributions Act.

oved in a regular meeting of Zion Lutheran Church,
Wash., held on March 15, 1953.

HERMAN L. WILKEN, *Secretary*

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[817]

"Keymen Insurance" for Those Who Travel for

We memorialize Synod to adopt a policy to carry known as keymen insurance for those who travel in the of Synod.

THE CONCORDIA CIRCUIT PASTORAL Co
REV. R. J. DEYE, *Secretary*

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[818]

Advance Scholarship Fund to Be Made Budgetary Item

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod no Advance Scholarship Fund to enable prospective professor capabilities, but lacking the necessary credits — to obtain credits through further study; and

WHEREAS, Gifts of $250 to $500 are now solicited various Districts to finance this project; and

WHEREAS, This is not a District project, but one of Syno therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Syno the Advance Scholarship Fund a budgetary item of Syno

This memorial was authorized by the North Wisconsin of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod on June 26 Clintonville, Wis.

THE NORTH WISCONSIN D
RONALD W. GOETSCH, S

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[819]

Synodical Scholarship Fund to Be Made a Budgetary Item

Resolved, That the Michigan District propose to the Synod that the synodical Scholarship Fund be placed regular synodical budget instead of being subsidized by tricts as it now is.

MICHIGAN DI
HENRY C. MILLER, S

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[820]

Grants for Lutheran High Schools

WHEREAS, In our secularistic world Lutheran high sch become increasingly necessary as a means of preserving ou in faith through the doubts and temptations of adolesce of training them in Christian service; and

HEREAS, Experience of our existing Lutheran high schools has how richly God has blessed such schools, their students, r whole Church through them; and

HEREAS, Communities exist in our Church which are exceed- desirous of establishing a Lutheran high school for the of their children, but which do not have the strength to ake such a huge program without some measure of help; herefore

olved

that Synod set aside $1,000,000 of "Conquest for Christ" ward an active program of assistance to communities which o establish new Lutheran high schools;

that the standing offer be made to match from this fund ds raised by Lutheran churches in any community for the e of establishing (not maintaining) a new Lutheran high in their community;

that the matching funds be given by Synod for such purpose utright grant, not a loan;

that the Board for Parish Education be asked to study this and, in consultation with the principals of our existing an high schools, establish all other terms under which such hall be available, which terms shall be published through- nod;

that no single grant shall exceed $100,000, in order that imum of ten new high schools may be established with d;

that this offer shall stand for a period of twelve years, or a funds have been completely disbursed.

ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
M. J. HELLMERS, *President*
M. A. WEGENER, *Secretary*

ical Memorials by:

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JOHN E. LAU, *Secretary*

REDEEMER EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
JOHN BOTHMANN, *President*
WM. J. KINSLER, *Secretary*

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[821] Report of General Relief Board

The General Relief Board, after its appointment by the Bo
of Directors, examined the instruction and directives given in
synodical *Handbook* and came to the conclusion that considera
attention had to be given to a study of the whole matter of phys
relief as it concerns our Synod as a responsible Church in a di
tressed world. During the greater part of the three-year perio
the Board devoted much time to a careful analysis and evaluatio
of the problem in order that an efficient and effective progra
might be undertaken by this Board of Synod. During this ti
however, the Board was not idle as far as actual relief work
concerned. In fact, it stepped up considerably the program of
to suffering fellow men, though, it must be stated, this was
very limited when considered in the light of actual needs and
responsibility.

Meetings were held with various leaders of our Church,
with the Board of Social Welfare, in order that the program
relief to be executed by the Board might be one which would
feasible as well as adequate to the challenge and also co
mensurate with the ability of our Church and its members. W
Board feels that much progress has been made in the developm
of a program of relief that will result in much good and bles
both for our Synod and for countless sufferers in the wo

Board Enlarged

Up until March of 1953 the Relief Board consisted of th
members: Rev. Fred Wambsganss, Rev. Edwin A. Nerger, ch
man, and Mr. Paul Wolf, treasurer. In March of 1953 the Bo
of Directors of Synod, with the concurrence of the Relief Bo
enlarged the Board to a total membership of six, three pastors
three laymen. This action was taken because both the Boar
Directors and the Relief Board felt that the needs in various
of the world and the problems of peoples were such that imme
action was necessary. It was also felt that our Lutheran Ch
— Missouri Synod was one of the few Protestant church bod
America which had no systematic relief program on a large
and that this situation should be remedied. It was further a
that the members of our Church have the direct responsibili
feed the hungry, to visit the sick and those who are in prison
give clothing to those who are naked. The Board of Director
the assent of the General Relief Board appointed the Rev.
Bernthal, Mr. A. T. Wilson, and Mr. William Fenske to the Ge
Relief Board.

The Board of Directors of Synod also authorized the Ge
Relief Board to procure such help as would be necessary to
out this program. Pursuant to that authorization the Board

the services of Rev. Werner Kuntz of Detroit to serve on
porary full-time basis to help get the program under way.
the thinking of the Board to engage someone permanently as
ministrative officer. To execute a program of relief such as
Synod should be engaged in requires at least one full-time
tor, and it is hoped this convention will give approval to such
commendation.

Relief Administered

During the past three years the General Relief Board actively
ed in a number of larger relief projects and gave assistance
eral pastors and teachers and their families.

Two Midwest floods received the attention of the General Re-
oard.

The first devastating flood was the one that hit Kansas and
uri in 1951. The General Relief Board made a grant of
00 to the Kansas District, which, together with the amount
ed by the District, totaled over $62,000 available for relief
families and six congregations.

The second disaster which received the attention of the General
Board was the flood in 1952 which hit the States of Nebraska,
and Missouri. Help was offered to all the Districts along the
d streams and their tributaries. The Board gave a grant of
0 to the Northern Nebraska District for flood relief in this
er.

In addition to the above relief the following assistance was
od to workers and institutions:

o congregations (one in the States, one in Brazil)	$ 2,300
orkers in India (to cover effects of inflation)	10,000
ugees in West Berlin for relief	20,000
o widows granted relief totaling	925
ir missionaries (for loss sustained returning home)	1,700
ee ministers given grants totaling	2,000
dling charges for food packages to India	2,000
ool for the blind in Kunming, China	130

Future Plans

Board of Relief is looking forward to a very considerable
e in its activities and will approach the members of Synod
y to assist in the program of relief which it hopes to carry
various areas of the world. The need is particularly great
ern Germany and Berlin, in Hong Kong, in India, in Korea,
nong the Arabs of Palestine. In this atomic age it is not
e to predict what other areas might become disaster areas
h we as Christian people will be called to give assistance.
oard hopes to effect a program that is so constituted and
ed that it may upon short notice bring comfort and aid
needed, and to give effective Christian witness through such
Board feels that it has a great challenge in that it must
y be ready to administer relief, but must also lead our great

Church to see its divinely imposed responsibility and the im... tance and blessedness of helping the unfortunate, the poor an... needy. It shall dedicate its efforts to a greater extent to the ... ization and the attainment of these objectives. The Board of R... would like to make the following recommendations to the ... vention with a request that they be adopted:

1

WHEREAS, The work of the General Relief Board, by autho... tion of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, as defined in ... *Handbook,* is of a world-wide scope, being directed to the pro... of people in this country and in foreign countries, be it ther...

Resolved, That the name of the said Board be change... Board of World Relief, The Lutheran Church — Missouri S...

2

WHEREAS, The scope and nature of the General Relief B... is such that a larger number of members is required on the B... to formulate and direct the program; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has recognized the ... of a larger personnel on said Board by appointing three addit... members; be it

Resolved, That the convention change the official *Hand...* to read: "The Board of World Relief shall consist of six mem... — three pastors and three laymen — who shall be appointed ... the Board of Directors. In consultation with the Board of W... Relief, the Board of Directors shall fill any vacancy."

3

WHEREAS, The Relief Board has undertaken an enlarged, ... matic, and international program of physical relief; and

WHEREAS, This program requires greater attention than ... appointed members of the Board of Relief, who also have ... duties, can give; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors has authorized the pro... ment of such help that might be necessary to execute the ... program of our Synod adequately; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Relief be empowered to p... the necessary help to properly administer said program, in ... cular, to establish the office of Executive Director.

PAUL E. WOLF, JR.
A. T. WILSON
WM. FENSKE
REV. E. T. BERNTHAL
REV. FRED WAMBSGANSS
REV. EDWIN A. NERGER, *Ch...*

IX. APPEAL MATTERS

Report of Board of Appeals

The 1950 convention elected the following to serve on Synod's ... of Appeals: Rev. H. J. A. Bouman; Rev. Kurt Daib; Mr. L. J. ...ker; Mr. Oscar Doerr; Prof. Paul F. Koehneke; Mr. W. H. ...ger; Mr. Martin Lobitz; Rev. Martin Mayer; Prof. A. J. ...ller; Prof. Erwin Schnedler; Mr. C. J. Thrun. Professor Koeh... served as chairman, Pastor Bouman as vice-chairman, and ...sor Schnedler as secretary. Death summoned three mem... to the eternal home, namely, Mr. Lobitz, Pastor Daib, and ...sor Moeller. The vacancies thus created were filled by ...arry G. Barr, Rev. F. E. Schumann, and Rev. W. J. Stelling.

The Board was called upon to render an opinion in only one ... namely, an appeal of certain members of Bethany Congre... in Chicago from a decision of the English District. A hear... was held in Chicago, and the Board found that the appeal was ...initially justified. At this writing a petition for a rehearing ...e case is pending.

An appeal reached the Board from a member of the Northern ... District, but both this District and the Board of Appeals ... that the appellant has no case as defined by the regulations ...ning Board of Appeals. Accordingly no action has been taken.

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

X. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

[1001]

Report of the Board for Audio-Visual Education

The Board for Audio-Visual Education 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 on the activity and accomplishments of the Board.

The past triennium has been a period of productive activity.

Following the 1950 synodical convention, during which it was resolved (Resolution 12, in part) that "the Board of Directors and the Board of Audio-Visual Aids in co-ordinating its duties in serving the Church and providing the necessary visual aids required by Synod, its organizations, Districts, congregations, and individuals," a series of meetings was held in order to arrive at a workable basis of operation and eliminate unforeseen organizational difficulties which had arisen in the previous triennium.

The following operating formula, as suggested by the Board of Directors, was agreed upon:

The resolutions of Synod, as adopted in 1947, be carried out with the changes and additions suggested in the following:

WHEREAS, The past years have demonstrated that a Department of Visual Education on the basis of sound business administration and policies of production and distribution can be a self-supporting project; and

WHEREAS, Concordia Publishing House is Synod's official only agency for the production and distribution of market materials; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That all projects and transactions involving physical production, buying, selling, rental, and distribution visual-aid materials be made the responsibility of Concordia Publishing House in consultation with the Audio-Visual Education Board; and be it further

Resolved, That Concordia Publishing House be requested to make available to the Audio-Visual Education Board an adequate budget allowance out of the proceeds of its audio-visual education materials sufficient to permit it to carry out paragraphs four and five of its instructions from Synod, which planning and promotion shall be done in consultation with Concordia Publishing House.

Operating under this formula has proved highly satisfactory with the result that the audio-visual education requirements of

...h at large, the various boards and committees, and the indi-...l congregations are being effectively met.

...he management of Concordia Publishing House is to be com-...ded for its initiative and its forward-looking policies regarding ...otentials of audio-visual education. A complete Audio-Visual ...Service has been augmented at the Publishing House, and its ...th and increasing services to The Lutheran Church—Missouri ...d are matters of record.

...ery substantial capital investments have been made by Con-... Publishing House in terms of new productions and general ...ing costs of the Audio-Visual Aids Service. Activities of the ...ment have been conducted in consultation with the Board ...udio-Visual Education, as provided for in the operating ...ula.

...portant strides forward have been made in many aspects of ...o-Visual Education, and it is hoped that during the next tri-...m special attention and effort can be devoted to the area of ...r utilization of Audio-Visual materials, in addition to main-...g and increasing the schedules of new productions.

...We are thankful that the Board for Audio-Visual Education, ...r the chairmanship of Professor C. T. Brandhorst, has been ...to carry on its work throughout the past triennium without ...change in membership from those elected at the 1950 synodical ...ntion.

...r. Melvin F. Schlake, who served as Executive Secretary for ...oard for Audio-Visual Education during the greater part of ...st triennium, was given a leave of absence from May 1, 1952, ...gh December 31, 1952, to serve in executive capacity with ...ran Television Productions. Mr. Schlake's experience emi-...y qualified him for the work in conjunction with "This Is the ... He was then asked to devote full time to the work of the ...sion Committee, and accordingly submitted his resignation ...cutive Secretary of the Board for Audio-Visual Education, ...ve December 31, 1952.

...v. Victor B. Growcock then assumed the duties of acting ...ive Secretary, as of January 1, 1953.

...e continued prayers of our Church are requested in behalf ...Board membership and its work.

...jor activities have been as follows:

I. Film Rental Libraries
II. Motion Pictures
III. Filmstrips
IV. Servicing of Foreign Missions
V. Audio-Visual Equipment
VI. Wholesale Distribution
VII. 35mm. Theatrical Distribution

I. Film Rental Libraries

A. *St. Louis*

The film library in St. Louis continues to be the major ... source at the disposal of our churches and schools. All new ... ductions are carefully screened and evaluated before being ... sidered for addition to the film rental library. At present, ... are approximately 2,000 prints in our library, and it has been ... privilege of the library to serve many congregations, schools, ... organizations in all parts of the country. The St. Louis library ... successfully distributed the motion pictures in conjunction ... Synod-wide activities such as the "Conquest for Christ," the ... ing of the pilot prints for television, and the Bible Study Adva... campaign. The steadily increasing volume in the film library ... necessitated moving this particular operation to larger quarters ... Concordia Publishing House.

B. *Twin Cities*

Resolution 10 of the 1950 synodical convention placed int... hands of the Board for Audio-Visual Education for study Memo... 1002 and 1003, which requested the establishing of an audio-visu... branch office by Concordia Publishing House in the Twin Cities. ... are happy to report that such a branch office has been set up at ... N. Syndicate (Concordia College), St. Paul, Minn. This branch ... office has a full-time worker, Mr. Albert B. Koch, who is serv... our churches and schools of the Minnesota District. A comple... inventory of audio-visual materials and equipment is maintain... in St. Paul as well as a film library.

C. *Buffalo, New York*

In response to numerous requests a partial library has ... been established in Buffalo, N. Y., in conjunction with the offi... the L. L. L. Rev. E. E. Heuer has been handling this operation ... present only productions of The Lutheran Church—Mis... Synod are stocked in Buffalo for ready availability to our chur... and schools.

D. *Canada*

Customs requirements have often led to difficulties for ... Canadian pastors in readily securing motion pictures for rental ... order to alleviate this situation, prints of Lutheran Church—... souri Synod productions have been deposited in Edmonton, ... Kitchener, Ont., and Frobisher, Sask. This has been a great ... venience to our Canadian brethren.

...gland

...t has become expedient to place on deposit in England a selec... of synodical productions. The rental operation has been ...lled from the London office of the Lutheran Hour. The work in ...land will be augmented in keeping with sound financial and ...ribution policies.

...outh America

The brethren of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Brazil have ...ained Concordia Publishing House to undertake audio-visual ...ity in that area. At present this situation is being studied, and ...opriate action will be taken.

II. Motion Pictures

The following have been produced or acquired during the past ...ium and are being successfully distributed:

1. Tammy (Witnessing for Christ)
2. Torn Between These Two (Selfishness)
3. All That I Have (Stewardship) *
4. Bringing Light (Africa)
5. Another Door Is Opened (New Guinea)
6. Shades of Darkness (Mexico)
7. The Unfailing Light (India)
8. Song of Ruth (Guatemala)
9. The Greatest Gift (Christmas)
10. The Flickering Flame (Disappointment)
11. Power of Prayer (Prayer)
12. The Shield of Faith (Temptation)
13. As For Me and My House (Marriage)
14. As the Twig Is Bent (Christian Training)
15. Beginning of the Rainbow (Christian Happiness)
16. Giving Thanks Always (Thanksgiving)
17. The Higher Pardon (Divine Forgiveness)
18. My Brother (Christian Answer to Race Prejudice)

...following are in various stages of preparation and pro...

- Family Worship
- Documentary on Mexican and Latin American educational ...institutions
- Documentary on Philippine Missions

---

*"All That I Have" was given the principal 1952 Freedoms Foun... ward in the 16mm. Motion Picture Category. Dr. J. W. Behnken ... the award, which was presented by Vice-President Richard M. ... a special ceremony at Valley Forge, Pa.

4. Documentary on Japan Missions
5. Documentary on Home Missions
6. Documentary on South American Missions
7. An inspirational film on the Sunday school
8. A training film for the Sunday school

Areas and themes for motion-picture production ... constantly under survey in keeping with the needs of the C... It has been the aim of the Board to increase the quali... audience appeal of each production.

C. *"This Is the Life'*

Under section 2A, ten motion pictures were included a... productions. In response to widespread demand for showi... episodes from the television series "This Is the Life," an ar... ment was reached with Lutheran Television Productions by ... ten of the first 26 episodes were reworked into proper for... general exhibition. Favorable trends can be seen in the d... bution of this series of films. The financial aspects of this ar... ment will augment the production and operational budgets of ... Is the Life."

The Audio-Visual Department has handled the distribut... the pilot prints for Lutheran Television Productions and a... shipments of films to the various television stations.

D. *"The Life of Martin Luther"*

In co-operation with the American Lutheran Church, ... gelical Lutheran Church, United Lutheran Church, an... National Lutheran Council, all of whom participated in th... duction costs, a full-length feature on the life of Martin ... and a documentary film on Luther are being readied for ... Our Board was very active in this project; Mr. M. F. Schlak... Executive Secretary of the Audio-Visual Board, was nam... sociate Executive Secretary of Lutheran Church Productio... the corporation which was jointly formed for this ventu... were represented by Mr. O. A. Dorn, Rev. Karl Maier, ... Meyer, Dr. Oswald Hoffmann, and Mr. M. F. Schlake. T... were produced in Germany, for our American audiences, b... de Rouchemont Associates. At present the possibilities of th... distribution of the feature film are being explored, whi... delay the release of the film for general church showin... documentary film, however, will be released in 16mm. f... church showings as soon as possible. Hundreds of still ... were taken during the Luther productions, and these ... incorporated into filmstrips as soon as possible.

III. Filmstrip Productions

...ductions Completed

...ble Stories in full color
The Last Supper
Jesus in Gethsemane
Jesus Before Annas and Caiaphas
Christ Before Pilate
The Crucifixion and Burial of Jesus
The Wise Men
Jesus' Entry into Jerusalem
The Emmaus Disciples
The Prodigal Son
When Jesus Was Twelve
The Story of Pentecost
The Stilling of the Storm
The Woman of Samaria
Christmas Joys
The Feeding of the Five Thousand
The Wedding at Cana
The Man Sick of Palsy
Mary Anoints Jesus
The First Easter
The Ascension of Jesus
Peter Delivered From Prison
Emmanuel (Christmas)
He Is Risen (Easter)
Solomon, King of Israel
Naaman and the Little Maid
Three Men in the Fiery Furnace
Creation of the World
King Hezekiah
The Great Flood
Jacob and Esau
Joseph Sold into Egypt
The Fall of Man
The Call of Abraham

...er's Catechism

...the co-operation of the Board for Parish Education, hold-...ership on the intersynodical Committee on Visualizing ... Catechism, the following filmstrips have been dis-...

...n Commandments (10 black-and-white filmstrips)
Creation (color)

3. Redemption (2 b. & w. filmstrips)
4. Sanctification (3 b. & w. filmstrips)
5. Christian Prayer (b. & w.)
6. The Lord's Prayer (4 b. & w. filmstrips)
7. Holy Baptism (b. & w.)
8. The Lord's Supper (b. & w., ready September, 1953)

Additional Releases

1. Pushing Doorbells With a Purpose (b. & w.)
2. Pioneering in the Philippines (color)
3. Missions in Mexico (color)
4. Japan Has Open Doors (b. & w.)
5. Cross Over New Guinea (color)
6. Go and Grow (b. & w.)
7. Teaching the Bible to the Preschool Child (b. & w.)
8. Teaching the Bible to Children, Ages 6—11 (b. & w.)
9. Teaching the Bible to High School Youth (b. & w.)
10. Teaching the Bible to Adults (b. & w.)

B. *Productions in Process*

Arrangements have been made with a West Coast produ... secure the filmstrip rights to his series of 26 New Testament ... Story Films.

These are presently being worked on, with an anticipat... lease in September, 1953.

In addition, an option has been secured on the same prod... projected productions of Old Testament films.

Additional areas of interest are at present under conside... for possible filmstrip production, in keeping with the needs ... Church.

IV. Servicing of Foreign Missions

Audio-Visual Aids are becoming of increasing impor... the brethren in the foreign fields, and the department has ... privilege of working closely with the various boards in ... supply the much needed equipment and materials.

As the Audio-Visual Board has studied the various need... again it worked in close collaboration with the respective bo... establishing policies for distribution which were practic... equitable.

V. Audio-Visual Equipment

The department continues to suggest the purchase of ... and adequate equipment on the part of our congregations. ... tories are maintained on recommended sound motion ... equipment, slide-filmstrip projection equipment, recorders, ... sories, etc.

...mparative tests of the many and varied types of equipment ...stantly being carried on by the department in order to ad... ...al congregations in their purchase of equipment.

...numerous requests for identical equipment are received, ...are made, through large quantity purchases, to pass sub... ...savings along to the local congregations. This plan has met ...od response.

VI. Wholesale Distribution of Materials

...reasing production costs of motion pictures and filmstrips ...ecessitated the merchandising of our productions through ...pther than our own. This wholesale distribution of our ...isual productions has become a world-wide operation, and ...ome the opportunity to make our audio-visual productions ...le to the general church market.

VII. 35mm. Theatrical Distribution

...ring the past triennium, "Reaching from Heaven," one of our ... films, has been made available to the conventional motion ...theatres.

...blic acceptance of the picture has been excellent, and we are ... forward to increased activity in this phase of work.

...e missionary potentials of this distribution far exceed the ...l considerations, and only eternity will tell how the Word of ... been effectively preached through this type of distribution ...ching from Heaven."

...t of all, all glory to God for the wonderful work He has ...ed us to do.

...acknowledge with sincere gratitude the fine co-operation of ...s with which we have been privileged to work during the ...nium.

...we gratefully acknowledge the loyal support of all pastors, ... and members of Synod, without whose loyalty neither the ...ments of the past nor the plans for the future could be

THE BOARD FOR AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION

PROF. C. T. BRANDHORST, *Chairman*
REV. HERMAN BIELENBERG
MR. T. G. EGGERS
REV. KARL H. MAIER
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MR. HENRY STOEPPELWERTH
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MR. O. A. DORN, *Advisory Member*
REV. VICTOR B. GROWCOCK, *Executive Director*

[1002]

Report of the Concordia Historical Institute

The most important single event for your Concordia Histor
Institute during the triennium of 1950—53 was the erection o
own archives and museum building on the campus of Concor
Seminary, St. Louis, Mo. This building, the first of its kind am
Lutherans in America, was made initially possible through a $50,0
bequest by Louis H. Waltke. When plans for the building w
presented to Synod's Board of Directors, they set aside $30,000
the project. Since the Western District makes use of the Insti
as its own historical depository, it contributed $5,000. The Insti
collected a little over $7,000 from its membership in addition
the Polack memorial fund of $1,420.50 and a number of
memorials amounted to $450.00.

The new building comprises a museum room, a research roo
administration offices, a vault, a workroom, and a large archiv
section, in which our valuable collection is housed.

The dedication of this beautiful, yet functional building t
place in a service of thanks to God on November 16, 1952. T
service also marked the close of our observance of the 25th ann
versary of the Institute.

The building program created renewed interest throughou
Synod so that many valuable items have been added to our co
lection. One of the more significant accessions during the
triennium was a valuable collection of coins and medals rel
to the Lutheran Church. This collection was a gift of Mr. E
Schumm, Oak Park, Ill., who became interested in the work
the Institute through our exhibit at the Milwaukee Conven
We are happy to note that we are receiving important items f
the libraries and personal effects of our leaders who have
called to their heavenly home. Thus we have received invalu
materials from the Polack, Graebner, Sommer, Dallmann
Sieck families. In some instances, synodical and District co
mittees which have been dissolved, have sent their records
Institute. Among these was the Army-Navy Commission of W
War I and the Board for European Missions, which transferre
of their records to our archives.

While not all the accessions can be headlined, we wi
remind the delegates that we are interested in receiving
item which in some way bears on the history of the Luth
Church in America, on the various areas where the Chur
active, or on particular congregations and individuals who
made contributions to the Church. Breaking this down, the
are interested in receiving the following congregational mate

orders of services of ground breaking, cornerstone laying,
tion, installation, and anniversaries; histories of congrega-
ictures of church and school buildings. May we remind
who have in their possession the minutes and records of
cations and conferences that are now defunct to transfer
ocuments to the Institute to safeguard against their even-

ow that adequate facilities have been made available and
ff has been increased, we will be in a position to offer even
service to the Church. The work of the Institute is divided
ee major areas: archives, library, and museum. Each area
ich historical lore both to the specialist and to the casual

ecause of its official position as the historical depository of
the Institute is ready at all times to assist in ascertaining
cal facts and data, in tracing trends and developments, and
ting and stimulating interest in the background, history,
k of the Lutheran Church. By way of illustration we point
book by Dr. Walter O. Forster, *Zion on the Mississippi,*
was recently published by Concordia Publishing House.
ith our beautiful museum room, we are prepared to depict
the growth of Synod from a small seedling into a large
wide body. The *Waltke Memorial Room* serves as an excel-
ducational facility, where our Synod's mission program, con-
ing in turn on the various fields, becomes meaningful and

ongregations and pastors who wish to publish the history of
ocal church or community have found the Institute a real
their work. Factual information, both of a biographical
ongregational nature, is available to the researcher either
our lending library by written request, or directly in our
room.
dents of our seminaries and colleges who are preparing
id research papers have found in the Institute's collec-
erials otherwise unobtainable. Bibliographical and other
on Lutheranism in America will be cheerfully furnished
working on such special studies.
haps one of the greatest services the Institute renders is
its *Quarterly,* the only Lutheran periodical of its kind in
Through its pages interesting and scholarly articles have
ought to the attention of a wide circle of readers. The
is now in its twenty-sixth volume and is being edited
Arthur C. Repp.
Institute's usefulness to the Church is determined to a
ent by the financial means placed at its disposal. By the

very nature of our interests our membership will always
relatively small. In recent years Synod has assumed more
responsibility in support of the work of the Institute and
made it possible for us to reach out into a wider area of
We sincerely hope that some financial assistance will soon
to make it possible to microfilm many of the precious manu
and periodicals now scattered among private collections, li
and congregations throughout the nation. In this way Co
Historical Institute will become an even more important
center for American Lutheranism.

We wish to use this opportunity to express our appr
to our curator, the Rev. August R. Suelflow, whose work
so valuable that most of the services of the Institute revol
his talents and personality. His understanding of history
will be invaluable in the new era to which the Institute
ing forward.

We, the Board of the Institute, expect to use the organi
regular income, as in the past, in such manner as will s
more immediate needs of the Institute. For the amount
sary as a supplement to this income we hope to present our
ments to the Fiscal Conference next fall.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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[1003]

Report of Department of Public Relation

Purpose

The Department of Public Relations has one pur
identify our church body in the public mind with Jesu

Our Church has one message: the Gospel of forgiv
Jesus Christ. It has one mission: to preach and teach th
of Jesus Christ.

The Department of Public Relations has attempted to i
the Missouri Synod to the public, both inside and ou
borders of our 34 Districts in North and South Americ
kind of Church which is devoted to the proclamation of the
of Christ and determined to carry out its mission for Ch

Operation

ch portrayal of the Missouri Synod has required the dis-
tion of factual information about our Church. The depart-
has maintained a scrupulous regard for truth in offering
ation and interpretive assistance to the agencies of com-
tion and to other organs of community life, both nationally
ally. We can report that the seriousness of purpose ex-
by the department, and its diligence in carrying out the
assigned by Synod, have helped to bring about a new
nding of our Church among both Christian and non-
an groups.

all its activities the department has enjoyed the fullest
ation of synodical and District officials, of other depart-
of Synod, of ancillary organizations of Synod, and of the
ations of Synod.

Objectives

ecific objectives of the Department of Public Relations were
by Synod in a resolution of the Chicago Convention in
he department was asked

To correlate the work of the then existing District press
ittees and otherwise provide for the dissemination of news
press and radio;

To present the Lutheran viewpoint on issues of the day;

To answer attacks on our Lutheran Church;

To keep abreast of legislative developments with a view to
g our constitutional guarantees of the separation of
nd State, and to maintain contacts with the State Depart-
the interest of Synod's missionary and educational program.

objectives have been developed by the department into
program. The department will propose to this conven-
definition of these objectives, in order that they may more
describe the program of the department after five years
operation.

Organization

the Milwaukee Convention of 1950 the Board of Directors
in consultation with the President of Synod, reappointed
ers of the Board for Public Relations which had organ-
new department in 1948. They were the Rev. Adolf F.
onkers, N. Y., chairman; Dr. Albert G. Huegli, River
secretary; the Rev. Manfred E. Reinke, La Porte, Ind.;
Herman W. Gockel, St. Louis, Mo.; Messrs. John W.
, Washington, D. C., George Halter, Cleveland, Ohio, and
Strodel, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Secretary for the Board and Director of ... Relations for Synod is Dr. Oswald C. J. Hoffmann, who ma... residence in New York City.

Headquarters of the department are in New York, the ... communications in the United States. An office for Gove... relations is maintained in Washington, D. C. The Infor... Service (News Bureau) is located in St. Louis.

The department, with the co-operation of Synod's Distri... the United States and Canada, has enlisted the services of 50... and women who serve as District and local public relations ... sentatives. These people give of their spare time to the de... ment and maintenance of good public relations for Synod. ... constitute an effective operating arm of Synod and form the ... bone of Synod's public relations program. Largely because o... loyal co-operation, Synod's Department of Public Relations ... an enviable reputation among both the Protestant and ... Catholic church bodies of our country.

Good relations have been established and developed ... department with the nation's press. The department has ... encouraged by increasing willingness on the part of the ... report news on religion in general and on what the Mi... Synod stands for, in particular.

The department has enjoyed the wholehearted co-op... of the press associations, Religious News Service, the ... weekly news magazines, daily and weekly newspapers, and ... church press. As a result, the work of our Church was pre... through the press in more positive fashion than in any other ... nium of our Church's history.

Untoward incidents which occurred in several localities ... been reported fairly, in most cases. In almost all instances ... public relations representatives have been given the oppor... by the press to offer public correction of published misinfor...

The Information Service of the department, organized ... this triennium under the direction of the Rev. Paul Schu... rendered invaluable service in building good press relations. ... Schulze came to the department directly from the semina... has now accepted a call to a mission congregation in Sc... is planned to replace him with a layman trained in the ... journalism.

Radio and Television

The Lutheran Hour, sponsored by the Lutheran La... League, has made a vital contribution to better understan... our Synod during this triennium through its broadcasts a... and abroad. Our department has promoted the work of ... theran Hour wherever possible.

"This Is the Life," Synod's television program, has given Synod ... new avenue for making its testimony heard through the ... combination of sight and sound. This bold venture into ... medium, with its clear recognition of the possibilities and ... tions of television, is a tribute to the passion for the Gospel ... exists in our Synod. The Department of Public Relations ... been active in the development of this program since its in... tion.

Various national television programs have been arranged and ... ced by the department in co-operation with television net... They include nationally televised programs of the NBC net... ("Frontiers of Faith") and the CBS network ("Lamp unto ... ..."). The production and presentation of local radio and ... sion programs by local congregations has been encouraged ... department in co-operation with Synod's Radio and Tele... Committee.

Governmental Relations

The department conducts an information service in behalf of ... Missouri Synod for Government agencies in Washington, D. C. ... offers information on Government operations, and serves as ... with Government agencies, for departments and congrega... of Synod. These services are so extensive in number and so ... in nature that it is impossible to describe them in this ... report.

The department maintains close watch upon legislation affect... best interests of the Church. It played an important part ... withdrawal, during the last session of Congress, of legislation ... would have created an American Embassy at the Vatican. ... Olinda M. Roettger serves as Washington secretary for ... partment of Public Relations.

The Director of Public Relations is a member of a five-man ... Advisory Committee to the Civil Defense Administration. ... capacity he helped to draw up plans for the Federal ... ment under which churches will be enabled to carry out ... ritual ministry in accordance with their own principles ... vent of a civil disaster. As a result of the department's ... in this field, Missouri Synod clergymen have been placed ... of the program for participation of the churches in Civil ... in several of the key cities of the country, including New ... ersey City, and Spokane.

"Martin Luther" Film

The department was instrumental in working out arrangements ... Lutheran bodies for the co-operative production of the ... Luther" film, a project of such magnitude that it has not

been attempted in over a generation. Lutheran Church Pro
tions, Inc., was formed to produce and distribute the film
Missouri Synod is represented by five members on the Boa
Directors of this corporation: Dr. Lawrence Meyer, Mr. O. A.
the Rev. Karl Maier, Mr. Melvin Schlake (Associate Exec
Secretary), and Dr. Oswald Hoffmann (secretary). Synod's D
tor of Public Relations helped to supervise preparation of the
script and actual filming in Western Germany during an ar
80-day shooting schedule last summer.

Parish Public Relations

A manual on parish public relations is now under prepa
for use by local congregations. The proposed manual wil
in uncomplicated form, suggestions for the planning and exe
of a program for good public relations in the local parish
possibilities and problems likely to be encountered in pla
such a program will be outlined in workable form.

Our Responsibility

The entire organization of Synod's Department of Public R
tions has tried to encourage a sense of responsibility amon
departments, Districts, congregations, and members of Syno
helping other Lutheran bodies, other Christian bodies, and
Christian groups to understand our Church. This feeling of re
sibility is growing, particularly in certain areas.

Our Privilege

Our Church has received a great deal from God. We tr
the Gospel we have. We enjoy the gift of Christian love.
this we are privileged to share with the people among wh
live, whether they belong to our Church or not.

Wherever a member of the Missouri Synod witnesses
Gospel of Jesus Christ, either with a well-spoken word or a
act of love, he glorifies Christ. At the same time he is m
a most important contribution to public understanding
Church, for he thereby identifies the Church in the mind of
with what is really greatest and most important in its ex
our crucified and risen Savior Himself.

The development of this kind of good public relatio
Synod is a settled policy of the Department of Public Rel
It encourages all members of Synod to share in the joy of sp
and acting for Christ in Synod's behalf.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
OSWALD C. J. HOFFMANN, D. D., *Executive Se*

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of Synodical Radio and Television Committee

ur Committee during the last triennium has again sought
tion in the interest of radio and television broadcasts
on within the limits of our Synod by pastors and congre-
Various radio helps in the form of instruction in the
les of broadcasting, radio scripts, and recordings were made
e for use by our pastors. A number of useful television
ls were likewise offered free of charge to pastors who
for them. The Committee again sponsored Lutheran Radio
vision Week, during which special emphasis was laid on
rtance of radio and television in the promotion of Gospel
ting. This phase of the Radio and Television Committee's
uld have been expanded beyond its present scope if greater
l resources had been available.

a result of its observations and study of the radio and
on situation in our Church, the Radio and Television Com-
has the following recommendations to present to Synod.

he Synodical Radio and Television Committee as now
ed has been in existence since the 1935 delegate convention
d. Since then radio and television has assumed far greater
ons in our modern life than had been visualized during the
ys of the Committee's existence. In view of this fact, the
nd Television Committee is convinced that the work of the
l Radio and Television Committee ought to be reorganized
ll of our Church's agencies now active in the field of radio
vision may be adequately represented on this Committee.
for this reorganization is the creation of the office of
me Synodical Radio and Television Director. The delegate
on of Synod in 1950 already authorized the creation of
department headed by a full-time director, but the sums
for carrying out the resolution did not become available.

e further suggest that the new Synodical Radio and Tele-
mmittee be instructed to serve also as a radio and tele-
ordinating council for the purpose of developing a co-
program whereby all areas of work covered by the
which there is mutual concern and operation may be
d with a view to attaining voluntary co-operation and
visory capacity to assist in avoiding duplication of effort,
nge ideas, to keep abreast with current trends in these
d to conduct such other related business as may profitably
interests of the Church to the glory of our Lord.

e Committee suggests that the allotment of synodical
the Radio and Television Committee be materially in-

creased during the next triennium. The Committee has ca
reviewed the vast possibilities of the service which it may
our Church and believes that the sums suggested belo
represent a good investment. In order to make effective ope
possible for the Synodical Radio and Television Committee,
has no other source of income, we request Synod to allow
its budget for use by the Synodical Radio and Television
mittee for 1954 the sum of $47,000; for 1955, $51,000; for 1956,
In these sums are included also the necessary funds for the
of a full-time Synodical Radio and Television Director.

THE SYNODICAL RADIO AND TELEVISION CO
GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

[1005]

Report of the Lutheran Television Productions Committee

The entire history of the Lutheran Television Produ
Committee and of the television program "This Is the Life"
within the period of the current triennium. After the conclu
of World War II, television came into being as an importa
of the American scene. By 1950, 105 television stations
operation in 63 regions in the United States, and the grow
the television industry was so rapid that the Federal Comm
cations Commission inaugurated the "freeze." This, then, a
an opportunity during which those interested in the growth
cation, and utilization of television within the United Stat
consolidate their position. After the Milwaukee Convention
Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod it became increasin
parent that television, a twentieth-century miracle, would
stitute a marvelous new medium for the proclamation
Savior's Gospel throughout this country.

In a meeting at the close of 1950 the synodical Board of
tors created a committee known as the Board of Director
vision Advisory Committee, to study the entire television
and the possibilities that it might hold for The Lutheran
— Missouri Synod. This committee held its first meeting
uary 4, 1951, at Concordia Theological Seminary, under the
manship of Dean Leonard C. Wuerffel. During the first
of 1951 the Committee met regularly and investigated all
avenues of approach. On March 3 and 4, 1951, a larger
was called at the Palmer House in Chicago, to which so
representative leaders from within and beyond our Church
invited to study all phases of the television question. In its

May 18, 1951, the Board of Directors Television Advisory
ittee made the following recommendations to the synodical
of Directors:

We believe that an effective television program for our
h is a definite possibility. We believe that this medium lends
well for the promulgation of general Kingdom purposes.

We believe that the purpose of any television program, spon-
by our Church, must be to propagate the Christian message.
urpose must be the same as that indicated by the slogan
ing Christ to the Nations."

We believe that our projected television program should be
to a distinctive framework, allowing for variety of technique,
pecial emphasis on dramatic presentations, both fictional and
entary, both Biblical and contemporary.

"distinctive framework" we mean an opening and an end-
hich would label the program and make it readily recog-
e to our audience. It may be that this framework may be
as to include our distinctive Gospel appeal.

We recommend that our Church use film for the preparation
programs (1) because of the present situation in the tele-
industry, which makes it impossible for any network to de-
sizable number of stations; (2) because film programs can
for later distribution and continue to produce additional

We suggest that our Church proceed with the production
imum of 26 films, each for a 30-minute television program.

ursuant to these recommendations, the synodical Board of Di-
thereupon appointed the Lutheran Television Productions
ittee. The organization meeting of the Television Committee
ce on June 28, 1951, at Concordia Seminary. The dramatic
format was agreed upon, and plans were laid to answer
questions that would inevitably be associated with so far-
a program.

Television Committee met at regular intervals, laying plans
lecasts of "This Is the Life." The services of the Rev. Her-
Gockel were secured as Religious Adviser in the fall of
d in the spring of 1952 Mr. Melvin Schlake joined the
tion in the capacity of Executive Secretary.

pilot films were prepared in the fall of 1951 for a special
in January of 1952. On Tuesday, September 9, 1952, the
series "This Is the Life" was formally inaugurated over
ision lanes of America. The DuMont stations in New
ashington, and Philadelphia were the first to carry the
on Sunday, September 14.

The Financing of the Program

The fiscal year of the Lutheran Television Productions ... mittee coincides with the fiscal year of Synod.

The costs for the first fiscal year of operation, from Se... ber 1, 1952, to January 31, 1953, were covered by a special g... the synodical Board of Directors in the amount of $750,000, ... from the "Conquest for Christ" fund. The actual expenses d... this period amounted to $756,979.88. $50,000 of this amoun... returned to the "Conquest for Christ" fund through incom... ceived from the pilot-film showings.

The funds for the second fiscal year of operation, ext... from February 1, 1953, to January 31, 1954, are to be provi... the following way: The Fiscal Conference of September ... allocated a total of $400,000. This amount is to be supplem... with an additional total of $300,000, to be secured from sourc... the following: The sale and distribution of prints; the income ... film rentals; direct fund solicitation.

Our Present Status

The blessing of the Lord of the Church has rested upo... activities of your Lutheran Television Productions Commit... overflowing measure. Begun as a venture of faith, the pro... has gained a tremendous amount of public acceptance.

From the viewpoint of *distribution,* "This Is the Life" i... rently carried by 81 stations. After having carried the series d... the fall of 1952 and the spring of 1953, virtually all of these ... mitters are reshowing the first 26 films during the summer o... until the time when they will begin to carry the new, or s... series of 26 films. It should be specifically pointed out that ... the time is granted free of charge by the television statio... a sustaining basis. The value of the time thus represents an ... cost of $1,275,000.

The *scheduling* of the programs represents a very co... operation. The prints are "bicycled" from station to station ... to secure maximum use of a limited number of prints. ... *special programs,* one for Thanksgiving, 1952, another for C... mas, 1952, and a third for Easter, 1953, were prepared. The C... mas and Easter films employed the format of Biblical dram...

The *mail response* has been most gratifying. As of this w... 140,000 pieces of mail have reached television headquarters ... Lutheran Building, requesting copies of the eighty-four-page ... let *This Is the Life.*

In a special project called *"Telemission,"* your Commit... arranged for a thorough and systematic follow-up plan. T... conducted through the synodical Board for Home Missions, ...

...mework of the District Mission Directors. Every name re... ...at television headquarters is thus visited by the nearest ... with a view toward bringing him into closer touch with ...ngregations of our Synod.

...ose touch is maintained with the television stations through ...itor system, conducted through the co-operation of the ...'s Department of Public Relations.

...gotiations are being conducted for overseas introduction of ...cast in Great Britain, Canada, and Hawaii.

...e audience measurement surveys have kept us in close touch ...e size of the television audience. Our average pulse rating ...indicating a weekly total of 1,743,893 homes, or a total of ...2 viewers a week.

...*eakdown of audience* figures are available at this writing ...tentative and incomplete form. An analysis of 6,704 con... ...reals the following statistical breakdown:

...tal number of people reported as unchurched — 8%.

...tal number reported as members of The Lutheran Church — ... Synod — 28%.

...tal number reported as members of some other Lutheran ... — 6%.

...tal number reported as members of other denominations ...

...ot found, moved away, incorrect address — 1%.

...ur Committee is currently investigating the possibilities of ...g a *radio adaptation* of the television program "This Is the ... Investigations to date indicate some very interesting pos...

...following stations are currently carrying "This Is the ...

...the Life," Lutheran TV Productions, Station Schedule

Station	Day	Time
...ue KOB-TV	Monday	6:00 P. M.
KGNC-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
WOI-TV	Sunday	2:30 P. M.
WAGA-TV	Sunday	10:30 A. M.
	Sunday	11:05 P. M.
...city WFPG-TV	Saturday	6:00 P. M.
KTBC-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
WAAM-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
...on WNBF-TV	Sunday	11:30 A. M.
...am WAFM-TV	Sunday	3:00 P. M.
...on WTTV	Friday	5:00 P. M.
WNAC-TV	Sunday	11:00 A. M.
...lle XELD-TV	Sunday *	5:00 P. M.
WBEN-TV	Sunday *	10:30 A. M.
WBTV	Sunday	11:30 A. M.
WGN-TV	Saturday	7:30 P. M.
... WCPO-TV	Sunday	10:30 P. M.

City	Station	Day	
Cleveland	WXEL-TV	Wednesday	8:0
Columbus	WBNS-TV	Sunday	10:0
Dallas	WFAA-TV	Sunday	10:3
Davenport	WOC-TV	Sunday	11:0
Dayton	WHIO-TV	Saturday	5:0
Denver	KBTV	Sunday	1:3
Detroit	WJBK-TV	Sunday	1:3
Erie	WICU-TV	Friday	10:0
Grand Rapids	WOOD-TV	Sunday	2:0
Greensboro	WFMY-TV	Saturday	3:0
Houston	KPRC-TV	Saturday	Flo
		Sunday	11:0
Huntington	WSAZ-TV	Sunday	12:3
Indianapolis	WFBM-TV	Sunday	9:
Jacksonville	WMBR-TV	Sunday	12:
Johnstown	WJAC-TV	Sunday	11:
Kalamazoo	WKZO-TV	Sunday	12:0
Kansas City	WDAF-TV	Sunday	9:
Lancaster	WGAL-TV	Saturday	11:
Lansing	WJIM-TV	Friday	2:
Lawton	KSWO-TV	Monday	7:3
Los Angeles	KNBH-TV	Sunday	2:
Louisville	WAVE-TV	Sunday	10:3
		Thursday	1:0
Lubbock	KDUB-TV	Sunday	6:0
Memphis	WMCT-TV	Sunday	10:
Miami	WTVJ	Sunday	11:0
Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	Sunday	9:0
Minneapolis	WCCO-TV	Sunday	10:0
Mobile	WKAB-TV	Sunday	8:3
Nashville	WSM-TV	Sunday	11:1
New Britain	WKNB-TV	Sunday	6:3
New Haven	WNHC-TV	Sunday	11:4
New Orleans	WDSU-TV	Sunday	10:3
New York	WABC-TV	Sunday	9:3
Norfolk	WTAR-TV	Sunday	1:0
Oklahoma City	WKY-TV	Sunday	10:3
Omaha	WOW-TV	Sunday	1:0
Peoria	WEEK-TV	Sunday	4:0
Philadelphia	WFIL-TV	Monday	8:3
	WPTZ-TV	Sunday	11:
Phoenix	KPHO-TV	Sunday	11:
Portland	KPTV	Sunday	12:0
Providence	WJAR-TV	Sunday	10:3
Pueblo	KDZA-TV	Sunday	5:0
Reading	WHUM-TV	Sunday	3:3
Roanoke	WROV-TV	Wednesday	9:0
Rochester	WHAM-TV	Saturday	1:
Rock Island	WHBF-TV	Wednesday	5:1
St. Louis	KSD-TV	Sunday	9:
Salt Lake City	KSL-TV	Sunday	11:
		Sunday	10:
San Antonio	KEYL-TV	Sunday	1:
San Francisco	KGO-TV	Sunday	6:
Schenectady	WRGB-TV	Sunday	11:
Seattle	KING-TV	Sunday	11:
Spokane	KXLY-TV	Sunday	6:
Syracuse	WHEN-TV	Sunday	1:
Toledo	WSPD-TV	Sunday	11:
Tulsa	KOTV	Sunday	10:

WKTV	Sunday	1:00 P. M.
	Wednesday	2:30 P. M.
WMAL-TV	Sunday	9:30 P. M.
WBRE-TV	Sunday	2:00 P. M.
WDEL-TV	Saturday	6:30 P. M.
WSBA-TV	Sunday	9:30 P. M.
WKBN-TV	Sunday	1:30 P. M.

* Every other week

Conclusion

Committee joins in giving thanks to almighty God for nding and overflowing benediction on the work of your Television Productions Committee. At this writing, tele- ons even more importantly on the national scene, now elevision "freeze" has been lifted. A total of 157 outlets ing in the United States, of which 49 are post-freeze sta- VHF and 20 UHF. The total TV authorizations in the tates now stand at 447, including the 108 outlets operating e "freeze." Post-freeze grants now total 339 — 114 VHF UHF. The Federal Communications Commission has be- further applications, which are to be acted upon within hus, with a potential of nearly a thousand television out- ughout the country within the immediately foreseeable with a current count of 21,500,000 television receivers e country, and a rapid rise due to follow as new areas for television, it appears certain that the twentieth-cen- acle of television has an even greater potential than ap- ossible two brief years ago, when your Lutheran Television ons Committee came into being.

lory to God alone!

LUTHERAN TELEVISION PRODUCTIONS COMMITTEE

E. R. BERTERMANN, PH. D., *Chairman*
O. A. DORN, *Treasurer*
EWALD C. GUTZ, *Secretary*
H. HARMS, D. D.
CLARENCE AMLING
PAUL FRIEDRICH
OSCAR P. BRAUER
JOHN A. FLEISCHLI
RICHARD E. MEIER
M. F. SCHLAKE, *Executive Secretary*
H. W. GOCKEL, *Religious Advisor*

been set aside for emergencies. The Radio Committee has ear
studied the problem and has come to the conclusion that
three procedures will have to be adopted to meet the
financial crisis: (1) Synod will either have to allot a larger
priation to KFUO or underwrite its deficit at the end
fiscal year; (2) Synod will have to take over the station and
all responsibility for the cost of its operation; (3) the statio
have to become a commercial enterprise and seek to finance
from the income which paid advertisements will provide.

The Radio Committee pleads with Synod to give these
most careful attention and to express itself on the best
of the problem how to make the station financially secure.

In concluding this part of our report we respectfully
that Synod express its thanks to all who have so generously
ported KFUO with their funds and to all who have served
programs and encourage them to continue their support
the future.

Another problem which has confronted Station KFUO
brought to the fore by the tremendous progress made by tele
It seems certain that in densely populated areas like St. Lou
new invention will in a large measure crowd out radio as we
known it in the past. In order to be prepared for any emerge
the KFUO Radio Committee, with the full knowledge and co
of Synod's Board of Directors, made an application for
channel, which has now been granted by the FCC. It is
necessary to add that if KFUO introduces TV into its prog
it can hope to finance itself only by becoming a commercial
This change, however, involves many problems which will
further careful study before a final conclusion can be reache

THE RADIO COMMITTEE OF STATION K
GEORGE V. SCHICK, *Secretary*

[1008]

Report of the Family Worship Hour, Inc.

The Family Worship Hour, a fifteen-minute radio p
of quiet meditation, music, and prayers, has been blessed
dantly by our heavenly Father. At the present writing the p
is heard on over one hundred stations in the United Stat
Canada and is used in twelve Veterans Hospitals throughou
country.

The program is produced at the National Broadcasting
pany's Chicago studios and is sent to radio stations o
transcription disks and tapes. All of the production and
expenses are covered by the budget of the Family Worship

program is given to the radio stations entirely without
The speakers used on these programs are drawn from
parts of the country and are selected with a view toward
meditative presentation of the eternal truths of God. The
supplied by small groups from the Lutheran Choir of
Both speakers and musicians give their time entirely
remuneration.

ce there is no direct appeal for funds on the program, it is
that our financial structure must grow slowly. Contribu-
ave been received from many individuals, congregations,
eties, for which we are indeed grateful. The Rev. Paul C.
has been active in bringing this project to the attention of
astors and congregations. During 1952 the over-all income
Family Worship Hour was approximately $21,000 from con-
ons. Naturally, this does not cover the complete cost of
ing the program.

e cost of production of the Family Worship Hour has been
to a minimum, and by the use of tape a series of six fifteen-
programs can be made for approximately $300. This means
ach fifteen minutes of air time costs the Family Worship
approximately $50. For this amount of money the Gospel of
ord is heard in hundreds of thousands of homes through-
week.

ertainly we must all agree that this is a worthy cause.
ay God's continued benediction on the Family Worship Hour
many listeners will be brought to the knowledge of their
through this medium.

GERHARD P. SCHROTH, *Executive Secretary*

Appended Report of the Family Worship Hour

1950 the originators and founders of the Family Worship
sented the cause of this latest radio effort to the Synodical
ion. The underlying reason for entering upon this effort
moral decay, dishonesty, fraud, youth delinquency, divorce,
morality, which is threatening the very existence of our

children of God we know that there is but one remedy to
tide, to halt the destruction, the utter wreck and ruin
ation, only one way to salvage the nation and to escape
ath of God, and this one way is that we return to God.
ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." As the nation, so
e; and as the cities and communities, so the homes. If the
ad but preserved their integrity, if Christ had ever been
een Guest within the homes, the growing boys and girls,
nation, too, would be spared and enjoy favor with God.

To rehabilitate the homes, a number of laymen and pas
upon the idea to go on the air with family devotions. Bu
another radio broadcast? Why this duplication of effort a
penditure of money? Being convinced that a family worshi
as they visualized and outlined it was not just another
broadcast or a duplication of effort, these men ventured o
established the Family Worship Hour. It was to be the sam
Gospel, but it would be entirely different. It was to be an a
mous program. Their own names were not to be mentioned
would not seek vain glory. The names of none of the speak
the choirs, or choir directors, not even of the broadcast w
reveal the church affiliation of the speakers. All was to be g
mous. The Family Worship Hour was entirely different also i
broadcasting stations were to be requested for free radio
When these men had first recordings made for broadcasting
courageously went to the broadcasting station and requested
to give the time free of charge. Promptly they were told th
anonymous program featuring no sponsor or speaker could no
to attract and hold a radio audience, since experience taugh
radio audiences were built about the speakers.

Nevertheless the group succeeded in securing free radio
Today more than 100 broadcasting stations carry 15 minu
daily devotions, of meditations, and prayer and song. T
Veterans Hospitals also carry these devotions every day. It
be interesting to read comments received. Writes the edito
executive secretary of the Board of Education of a large
ference of another denomination: "The most significant Chr
worship program to be found — comes at 6:15 A. M. over K
and is entitled 'The Family Worship Hour.' Listeners to rel
broadcasts who have grown weary of religious cant will wel
a program free of it and one that is Christ-centered."

Radio time is free. The only cost to be met is for the pr
tion of transcriptions or wire recordings and the cost of the sh
to and from the radio stations. There is no direct appeal fo
on the program. Contributions have been received from
individuals, congregations, and societies. As yet the Famil
ship Hour is not fully on a self-sustaining basis. As the Lo
provide the necessary funds, this program could be exten
many more broadcasting stations. May it please the Lord t
further success to this humble undertaking.

Report of the Department of Social Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare was created by resolution
of the Delegate Synod, assembled at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21
1950.

Pursuant to the directive given in this resolution, the Hon-
orable President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, appointed the fol-
lowing to serve as the Board of Social Welfare: Dr. C. A. Behnke,
chairman; Rev. E. B. Glabe, Rev. A. H. Bringewatt, Rev. Martin
Straub, Mr. Louis Schwanke.

Dr. C. A. Behnke resigned as chairman and member of the
Board in 1952, and Prof. Edw. J. Mahnke was appointed by the
Board and approved by the President, to serve in his place.

The work of the Department was organized on November 1,
1951, when the Rev. Henry F. Wind, D. D., Executive Secretary of
the Lutheran Service Society of New York, was appointed Execu-
tive Secretary of the Department on a part-time basis. He is
serving in this capacity at the present time.

A temporary office for the Department was set up in Buf-
falo, N. Y., and the business of the Department has been transacted
from this office until the present time.

Under the guidance and blessing of our gracious Lord, the
Department has engaged in the following activities:

1. Lutheran Service to Refugees

Of main point of time as well as in importance was the service
which was organized by the Department. The plight of ten million
refugees in western Germany and Austria, almost half of them
of the Lutheran confession, could not be ignored without doing
violence to our conscience and our sense of love and duty. The
action was on an emergency level because of the scarcity
of time remaining under the Displaced Persons Act. Informative
material and the request for assurances were sent to all congre-
gations of Synod during the closing week of 1951; and to insure
proper action, the Board of Social Welfare temporarily appointed
Pastor Werner Kuntz, Executive Secretary of the Department
of Social Welfare of the Michigan District, as full-time director
of the project. With the consent of the officials of the Michigan
District, Pastor Kuntz took office on January 1, 1952. He left for
Europe on February 1, 1952, and spent approximately three months
there working at the task of selecting families to match
assurances given by our people. He was assisted in this work
by Mr. Alvin Knorr and Mrs. Gertrude Droege of Detroit, who
served on a voluntary basis.

We are happy to say that one appeal to the congregations of

Synod produced 530 separate assurances. But although the re
was so gratifying, it is noted that these 530 assurances or
in less than 5 per cent of the congregations of Synod.

With the assistance of the United States Displaced P
Commission, Pastor Kuntz established offices at Camp W
near Hamburg, where selections were made, on the basis of
made by the Commission, of predocumented Lutheran re
families. The families were called in for interviews, matche
accurately as possible to the requirements of a specific assu
oriented with respect to a job, housing, church and com
life, and assisted in the processing procedure. Many substi
had to be made for families who were rejected eventuall
examining medical authorities. Sponsoring congregations
notified of the details of our assignments as soon as fam
received a visa from the consul. Reception and pier servi
New York were rendered in our behalf by the staff of the Na
Lutheran Council at a cost of $5.38 per person. This service in
the purchasing of railroad tickets and informing the spon
congregation by wire of the exact time of arrival. We are gr
to the National Lutheran Council for this service so excell
rendered. We could scarcely have organized such rec
services of our own in so short a time, though women worker
our New York churches rendered efficient volunteer service

Our refugee families, of German Lutheran background,
from various countries behind the Iron Curtain, chiefly P
Romania, and the former states along the Baltic Sea. The
before the onrushing Red armies in the late months befo
Hitler defeat. They abandoned their homes and possessions
than face the enslavement and brutality for which the
forces are known. Many, especially those of older age, fai
survive the ordeals of the flight. Those who did spilled lik
waters over the borders of western Germany and sought
in camps or elsewhere. German relief funds were inadeq
provide for anything save only the barest necessities of life.

Families chosen out of this tremendous number, upo
free agreement, were assigned to each of our 530 assurances.

The legislation under which we were operating allowe
for 54,744 people, which had to be issued before June, 1952.
ever, the number of visas allowed was exhausted by Ap
271 of our assigned families had not as yet received the
by that date, though many had completed processing and
only the signature of the consul. None of these were
emigrate. This tragic disappointment could have been avert
we been able to start our work at an earlier date. Many o
families continue to write to us, pleading that we find some

under the regular immigration quota. However, 259
roups succeeded in obtaining visas and arrived in our
during April, May, and June of 1952.

259 families were assigned to sponsors in 32 States.
jobs were waiting or were soon obtained for those who
cept employment. While there was a great emphasis on
people were placed in thirty different job categories.

problem of adjustment to a new environment was bound
ery real one to the individual family and in some cases
heroic attitudes and great fortitude. In spite of this, the
ority of these families succeeded beyond their expecta-
adjusting to this new environment, and only very few
ed serious difficulty.

Board of Directors of Synod had appropriated the sum
for this work. However, by March 1, 1953, only $16,943.87
m had been used. It is estimated that, in the final analysis,
ave cost us less than $18.00 per person to resettle these
This is approximately one quarter of the per-capita amount
other agencies operating in the same field.

or Kuntz was released by the Board as of March 1, 1953,
inues to serve on a voluntary basis until all adjustments
e been made and the program brought to a successful
on.

pite of all that has been done, the refugee problem in
and Austria is as great today as it was some three years
use of the constant influx of escapees from behind the
tain. Though Germany is somewhat better equipped to
this situation today than it was several years ago, the
ontinues on such a gigantic scale that western Germany
nd an effective answer for it. The number of refugees
ming in Germany is estimated at ten million, of whom
nsiderable portion are Lutherans.

derable effort was made by interested organizations and
s in the spring of 1952 to secure legislation which would
itional numbers of refugees to come to this country.
did pass the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, but
ntains no provision for the admittance of refugees out-
quota system. Several new bills, pointed at the reception
nal refugees, have been introduced in the present Con-
ould enabling legislation be passed, it is our hope that
will be ready with the will and the means to respond
lly to the new Samaritan call and to reactivate its mis-
ercy. To this end the Department of Social Welfare is
ring tentative plans which can and should be put into
s soon as enabling legislation is passed.

2. Clinical Training in Pastoral Care

Training in Pastoral Care is not a new endeavor. We ... always taught Pastoral Care in our seminaries, and the resu... been, under the blessing of God, a ministry which, in the ... sense of the term, merits the appellation "pastoral."

In the course of the last quarter century, however, a ... movement in ministerial education named "Clinical Pastoral T... ing" has appeared. This movement postulates that if the ... is to minister effectively to people, he must know not only the... but people as well, and that he can gain such knowledge of ... only by actually working with them. The knowledge of ... and their psychological reaction to given approaches is partic... valuable in dealing with the mentally and physically ill, the ... prisoned and other institutionalized people. Therefore this ... ing in "interpersonal relationships" is given in a clinical se... a hospital, prison, or other institution. Actual visiting and ... sultation with patients under the supervision of a trained cha... is combined with studies in psychology, psychiatry, hospit... ministration, medical practice and terminology, and other re... subjects. Thus the student is better able to preach and to ... the Word of God to people who are often difficult to reach ... who, by reason of infirmities of many kinds, present unu... resistance to the Gospel.

The idea of Clinical Training in Pastoral Care originated ... a chaplain in a mental hospital more than a quarter of a cen... ago. It was then picked up by other chaplains, and the ... organization to promote clinical training for pastors, called "C... cil for Clinical Training," came into being. Some time later an... group of chaplains formed the "Institute for Pastoral Care." ... two organizations have conducted courses in a number of hos... for two decades, and many theological students and pastors, ... them also a number of our own men, have been benefi... these courses.

The conviction that all institutional chaplains, in order ... charge their duties efficiently, should have such training, gr... gained ground. The Federal Prison system was the first to r... that all chaplains in Federal prisons have clinical training ... accredited as chaplains by the Council for Clinical Training. ... chaplaincies were established in State mental hospitals by ... States, this requirement was also written into the regu... governing the appointment of these chaplains. Many private ... tals followed suit, and so today there are large areas in ... pastors without clinical training simply cannot secure appoint... as chaplains in institutions. More and more hospitals are ad...

...irement of clinical training for their chaplains, and in the ...able future very few of our pastors will be eligible for ...ncies in institutions unless they have enjoyed the benefits ... training.

...ther the Council for Clinical Training nor the Institute for ... Care are Lutheran in their orientation. While they have ...ed, and will continue to render, valuable service, they are ...equate nor satisfactory to meet our needs.

...s obvious that we must establish our own system of clinical ... for our pastors if we wish to continue the great work ...urch is doing through its city missionaries and institutional ...ns.

...should also be noted that Clinical Training in Pastoral Care ...able not only to professional chaplains in institutions, but ... pastor. This training is simply an intensification of the ...tion in practical theology which we have given and are ... our pastors at our seminaries.

...cognizing the need for Lutheran training centers, representa... the Department of Social Welfare and Associated Lutheran ...ies, in company with delegations from other Lutheran groups, ...ched the General Convention of Clinical Training Interests ...ion in the fall of 1951 with the request that a committee ...pointed to work out standards of instruction for all clinical ... interests so that a uniform accreditation of training centers ...e established. A committee of twelve members was elected, ... whom were representatives of our Department of Social ... and Associated Lutheran Charities. The standards pre... this committee were then adopted in the Third National ...nce for Clinical Training, held at Bound Brook, N. J., in ... 1952. These standards are now being submitted to various ...nd schools at which clinical training is offered, and prob...ptance of the proposed code will be reported at this year's ... convention.

...e meantime efforts have been made to set up a program ... training at Concordia Seminary and in co-operation ... St. Louis City Mission. Professor Mahnke has been offer...oom instruction in the techniques of pastoral counseling, ...he undergraduate and the graduate level, to all students, ...been supervising the program of clinical training in the ... City Mission. These efforts, however, are only the feeble ... of a program which must be intensified and expanded ...he high standards of training which will be adopted by ...rious training centers which desire to have their students ... as professional hospital chaplains. The Department, in ...ion with Concordia Seminary, has been instrumental in

the preparation of plans for the enlarging of our efforts a
seminaries.

These plans envision opportunities for the training of
logical students as well as pastors who desire to improve their
in pastoral care. We hope soon to make real progress by setti
several training centers staffed with accredited supervisor ch
and by persuading our seminaries to offer more classroom in
tion in these subjects. This will insure a continuance of th
tensive and blessed work in institutional missions in which
80 pastors are engaged as full-time chaplains and some 600
are giving part-time service.

3. Surveys and Studies

The Department of Social Welfare offers its services to
cal Districts, mission boards, institutional mission societi
agencies, and institutions of charity in making surveys of
of existing needs and opportunities for doing institutional
and welfare work in any given area. The Department is also
ing to render aid to institutions and agencies which
improve or enlarge the services they are rendering our
This service evidently has filled a very real need, since the
tive Secretary, aided by a score of part-time consultants, ha
busily engaged responding to such requests.

The following synodical Districts requested a study of
and opportunities for institutional mission or welfare wo
their respective areas:

Southern California, Florida-Georgia, Northwest, Ca
and Nevada, Central Illinois.

The following agencies and institutions requested, an
received, studies and evaluations of their work and sugge
for expansion and improvement:

The Lutheran Home-Finding Society of Iowa, the
Children's Home Society of Nebraska, the Lutheran Actio
cil of Washington, D. C., the Boys Ranch Association
N. Dak., the Lutheran Orphans' Home and the Lutheran Ch
Friend Society of Missouri, the Redwood Boys Ranch As
of Napa, Calif., the Society of the Evangelical Lutheran
for Works of Mercy, in Boston, Mass.

Many other agencies and institutions requested and
consultation service, relating to the various phases of the
by mail.

It is believed that, under the blessing of God, these
were instrumental in advancing the cause of institutional
work and Christian charity in many areas. In making thei
mendations, workers for the Department, however, by

advocated the setting up of new agencies and the expansion
work of existing agencies, even in cases in which local
ers of these causes seemed strongly inclined to favor such
sion of their work. Certain criteria were always applied
cases, as: Is there a real need for the projected work?
sible to establish the work according to the highest standards
field of endeavor? Can our people afford to engage in the
ed activity without curtailing other projects of the Church?
We feel, therefore, that the Department has rendered the
a real service, even in those cases in which it advised
the expansion of existing services and the setting up of
vices.

Department is planning for the future extended studies
the whole scope of our welfare and institutional missions
. An over-all picture of our work in these areas is urgently
. Beyond the gathering of bare statistics little has been
gain a clear understanding of the scope and quality of our
The Department hopes presently to be able to give an
to many questions concerning this work which must now
unanswered. We hope also that these studies may materially
establishing higher standards of performance in all our
ble agencies.

4. Institutes and Seminars for Workers

ce its establishment the Department has co-operated whole-
with other agencies within Synod in planning and con-
meetings, institutes, and seminars for workers. It has
ted in the Regional Meetings of Associated Lutheran
as well as in its National Convention. It took part in
l Work Institute in Valparaiso University, and the Human
Institute conducted by the same school. The Executive
and members of the Board as well as a number of con-
epresented the Department at pastoral conferences and
meetings conducted by voluntary agencies and depart-
Synod.

de of our circles, the Department, through the Executive
, participated in the activities of the White House Con-
for Children and Youth, the National Social Welfare
the National Conference of Social Work, and other
In the meetings of these organizations it was possible,
st time, to give expression to the principles and to explain
ices of our Church. We are happy to say that our testi-
s always received in a kindly spirit and was much
ed.

Other associations in which the Department, thr... Executive Secretary, holds membership are: the American... Association, the Conference on American Citizenship, Co... Chests and Councils, the Council of Lutheran Agencies, and... There are many other agencies, both voluntary and gover... in which we must still seek membership, both to impr... quality of our own work by learning of others and to co... our ideas and motivations for the common good.

The Department is also planning institutes and semina... own for various types of workers. Committees have alre... set up to arrange extensive workshops for institutional c... and for Lutheran social workers. We hope by this means ... lish a well-rounded in-service training program for all our ...

5. Convention of the Lutheran World Federation

The present chairman of the Board of Social Welf... the Executive Secretary attended the meeting of the L... World Federation in Hanover, Germany. In addition to the ... sessions they attended the sessions of Section Three, in whi... mission work and charitable endeavors were discussed. A... they had neither voice nor vote in these sessions, they ... greatly by the experience, and we believe this gain will be ... in the work of the Department in the coming years.

After the conclusion of the meetings of the Lutheran ... Federation, our representatives, upon the invitation and un... auspices of the Association for Inner Missions of Bavaria, in... the institutions and agencies of the Lutheran Church of ... An intensive study of the methods and techniques emplo... this work produced much information which will be of ben... in our missionary and charitable work. On the other ha... representatives were able to contribute much to the Germa... by many discussions of our own methods and practices. Th... bers of the Board of Social Welfare are very grateful for thi... tunity to learn and to be of service.

6. Recruitment and Training of Social Workers and Ch...

One of the great difficulties which confront us in the p... of the work of our agencies of mercy is the lack of ade... trained and well-qualified social workers. The standards o... formance in most of our agencies have risen rapidly und... impetus of generally rising standards in social work and ... and Federal laws regulating social work agencies. Produ... Lutheran workers has not kept step with the rising tide of ... for qualified workers, and many of our agencies either mus... their work of mercy or perform it with a staff of non-...

... There is a very real need for the recruitment of young ... ans for this field of service and of aiding them by the ... g of scholarships both on the undergraduate and graduate ... The Wheat Ridge Foundation and a number of local ... s of our Church have pioneered in this area, and the Board ... l Welfare hopes that within the near future it may engage ... in the recruitment of workers by setting up scholarship ... for students to aid them in obtaining the necessary training. ... workers must still be trained in secular and non-Lutheran ... and the Department hopes eventually to be instrumental ... task of establishing a Lutheran School of Social Work in ... our own institutions.

... th reference to institutional chaplains, as we already pointed ... re is also a dearth of men adequately trained to meet the ... ments established by hospitals and other institutions. Many ... desire to obtain the necessary clinical training in pastoral ... qualify them for chaplaincies, but they are unable to defray ... of such training. The Board of Social Welfare has there- ... luded the sum of $1,500 in its budget for 1953, which is ... sed for the granting of subsidies to chaplains who desire ... in clinical training in pastoral care. The Board is now giving ... ration to the setting up of the machinery for the administra- ... this fund.

...articipation in the Work of Other Synodical Agencies

... ccordance with the directives given to the Board of Social ... the Department is to be the general correlating agency ... Church in all welfare projects. Since the Department is ... also directed to participate in the work of relief, the ... e Secretary was appointed a member of the Board of ... the Board of Directors of Synod. The Board of Social ... also maintains close contact with the Family Life Com- ... he Committee for a Research Project on Psychology and ... the National Council of Lutheran Agencies, various com- ... nd agencies of Synod, and others. It is hoped that through ... cipation in the work of these boards and committees ... ity of purpose and better correlation of efforts will result.

8. Public and Private Welfare Agencies

... ommon with many citizens, particularly with members ... ristian Church, members of the Board of Social Welfare ... ed with concern the rapid rise and development of public ... gencies. While conceding their necessity and the worth- ... of their efforts, we believe that public or tax-supported ... must never supplant agencies of mercy established by the

Church, nor usurp their functions. To permit our agencies
mercy to die would be to rob our Church of its most effec
testimony, the testimony of "faith that worketh by love," and
deny our members the opportunity to "do good unto all
especially unto them who are of the household of faith."

The Board of Social Welfare is therefore planning an intens
study of the whole problem of the relationship between public
private welfare agencies, in the hope of eventually recommend
appropriate action to safeguard the work of our agencies of mer

9. The Office of Executive Secretary

The chairman of the Board of Social Welfare, the Rev.
Glabe, has authorized the following announcement:

"We are happy to announce that the Rev. Henry F. Wind, D
for the past 34 years Executive Secretary of the Lutheran Se
Society of New York and President of Associated Lutheran Ch
ties, who has served the Board as part-time executive on a tem
rary basis without compensation since November 1, 1951, has
accepted the appointment as full-time Executive Secretary of
Department of Social Welfare, with an office in the Luther
Building in St. Louis. He will enter upon his new duties as
as satisfactory arrangements can be made for his removal
St. Louis.

"Now that the Department is fully staffed, we hope and bel
that we will be enabled to fulfill our assigned tasks with rene
energy and zeal, to the glory of our Lord and the welfar
His children."

H. F. WIND, *Executive Sec*
BOARD OF SOCIAL WELFA

[1010]

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

The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Sch
Research has during the past triennium continued the ac
assigned to it by the Praesidium. Synod had set aside app
mately $214,000 out of the Centennial Thankoffering for res
Our committee was assigned the task of allocating these re
funds for specific projects. The scope of our committee's
covers three matters:

1. Studying the suggestions made for research projects.

2. Recommending allocations of funds to the Board of Di
on projects that have been approved by our committee.

Providing for general supervision and reporting on the prog-
ade on approved projects and on the use of the funds allo-

of April 1, 1953, the Committee has examined seventy-five
s and approved nineteen of them. These in turn were sub-
to the Board of Directors for final approval, and seventeen
nineteen projects submitted were allocated funds. We shall
information on the projects completed, give a progress
on projects previously reported but not completed, list the
ew projects that have been approved during the past tri-
and indicate projects that have been dropped for one
or another. Our report also includes a financial summary,
estion on the scope of our committee's work, a recommenda-
a previous memorial concerning assistance for graduate
and several recommendations.

Research Projects Completed

The Reprinting of "Babylonian Genesis" by Alexander Hei-
Our committee provided a one-thousand-dollar subsidy for
the second completely revised edition of this important

Workshop in Religious Education. — Our committee provided
hundred dollars for this workshop, which studied methods
terials for the teaching of religion in Lutheran elementary
The Board for Parish Education has published a com-
ive report on this workshop entitled, "Religion in Lutheran
by Wm. A. Kramer, and the monograph "Leading Chil-
to the Bible" by Allan H. Jahsmann. These two books were
evelopments of the workshop. The workshop also stimu-
perimentation leading to the preparation of new materials
ous education for the intermediate and upper grades.

ltural Institute. — The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship
an institute on "The Church and Modern Culture" in
on with representatives of the Student Service Commis-
araiso University, and the Lutheran Collegiate Associa-
project provided a composite study by authorities in
ctive fields on the cultural impact and potential of the
Church, with particular reference to the growing influ-
r Church on the American way of life. The proceedings
nference have been made available to interested parties
ollar.

rogress Report on Projects Previously Reported

Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament. — This
nvolves rendering into English the fourth edition of
Griechisch-deutsches Woerterbuch zu den Schriften des

N. T. und der uebrigen urchristlichen Literatur. Dr. W. F. ... of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., ... director of the venture. Dr. F. W. Gingrich works with ... lexicographer. The work includes making such alterati... augmentations to Bauer's work as the available material ... possible.

On account of the war, Dr. Bauer had been cut off from ... of information in the United States, England, and other co... and some important publications had not been accessible ... Doctors Gingrich and Arndt spent the first year assembli... additional material. In the summer of 1950 Dr. Gingrich ... a trip to Europe, where he met Dr. Bauer and other schol... obtained much valuable information for the work that la... The actual composition of this manuscript was started in S... ber, 1950. As of January, 1953, about one half of the ma... had been prepared. The editors believe that at some time ... the printer can begin his work on the project.

2. *A Luther Anthology.* — This project involves a caref... ing of the 103 volumes of the Erlangen edition of Luther's ... The purpose of the reading was to select those gems from ... which would give his point of view on significant problems ... day. After these gems had been selected, it was necessary to ... late them and to provide for each item an introduction and ... graphical reference.

Professor Ewald M. Plass reports that as of February ... he had done over 3,000 of the 4,800 selections into Engli... carefully comparing the texts of the three editions with w... is working. He hopes to have translated all of the selec... Reformation Day of 1953. Then will come the task of int... the materials and adding the contextual, critical, histori... bibliographical notes. He anticipates that the manuscrip... finished by 1955, although the untimely death of President ... of Concordia College, Milwaukee, has made it necessary ... to assume additional work and responsibility at the colle... the faculty can be restaffed.

3. *Restudy of Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life.* — Th... authorized by Synod in 1947 was assigned to the Family Li... mittee of the Board for Parish Education. Early explo... showed that a research program was needed. An ap... $25,000 to carry forward the study was granted by the Co... and approved by the Board of Directors (1949). A subco... (W. F. Wolbrecht, Erdmann Frenk, Paul Jacobs, and O. E... set up the principles and procedures for the project in... from a field of sixty names suggested selected the Rev. ...

... of Denver, Colo., as research director (1951). Early in ... the Board for Parish Education approved the Research Design ... outlined six areas of investigation: (1) mate selection, (2) sex ...dies, (3) engagement and marriage, (4) family size (birth con... (5) family responsibility and authority, (6) divorce and re...age.

Twenty men assisted with special studies in such fields as Old ... New Testament exegesis, dogmatics, church history (ancient ...modern), practical theology, modern scientific studies, Lutheran ...ing on the continent and in America, positions in other ...hes of Christendom. The research director made a sociological ... with representative families in every section of our Church ...rth America. This study is now being interpreted. The fol... men participated: Dr. Geo. Schick, Prof. Aug. Suelflow, ...arl Reuss, Dr. W. Roehrs, Dr. A. von Rohr Sauer, Dr. Wm. Arndt, ... L. Lueker, Prof. Norman Gienapp, Dr. L. Spitz, Prof. O. E. ... Prof. Fred Kramer, Dr. A. C. Piepkorn, Dr. Carl Mundinger, ...uther Koepke, Rev. Herbert Mayer, Rev. Theo. Schabacker, ... Gunther Jacobs, Rev. Harold Maleske, Mr. A. C. Zeddies, ... T. Mattson, Dr. G. M. Bruce, Dr. W. Baepler. The entire ...ect was further examined and assignments clarified in a con...ce of research assistants, March, 1952. Most of these studies ...been completed and summaries written. The final report will ... that God, not man, determines the answers to problems in ... life. It will be theological in its emphasis, keeping in mind ...ractical realities of family life today and how the grace of ... in Christ meets human need. No official report has been ...and it will take another triennium to complete the program, ... includes seven stages of development: (1) setting up of the ...ies, (2) assigning and making the studies, (3) evaluation and ...tion of the studies (synthesis), (4) testing of preliminary ... (5) reformulation and final revision, (6) submitting of re... the Church, (7) using the report in the life and work of the ... We are now at the end of stage 3. The director had ... of absence from his congregation for 10 months in 1951—52 ... two months in 1953.

European Theological Literature. — This project involves ...ing a bibliography covering the German and Scandinavian ...ical literature of the past twenty-five to thirty years. It was ...ly under the leadership of Dr. Theodore Graebner. His ... death made it necessary for a faculty committee to assume ...her direction of the project. The present faculty committee ... of Dr. J. Pelikan, Dr. A. C. Piepkorn, and Dr. M. Scharle-

The original grant of $8,000 covered the purchase of b
and the cost of clerical help needed for accessioning and inde
the books. The faculty committee is now directing the purc
of additional books to complete this project.

5. *Tests and Measurements.* — The Synodical Convention
1947 established a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bu
under the supervision of the Board for Parish Education. To
with this new project the Board for Parish Education appoi
a Committee on Tests and Measurements consisting of the fol
ing persons: Dr. H. J. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. E. Pflie
Dr. T. G. Stelzer, and Dr. A. L. Miller, chairman. Our comm
allocated $5,000 to carry out projects in this field.

The Committee has thus far worked on three projects: an
tude inventory, unit tests on the Catechism, and a test on Bi
information.

The Attitude Inventory developed by Professor Walter K
Dr. Oliver Graebner, Dr. Elmer Pflieger, and Mr. E. Junghan
been in experimental use during the spring of 1953. As soon
reliability of the test has been established, copies will be avai
for sale through Concordia Publishing House.

The unit tests on Luther's Catechism will eventually com
fourteen independent tests on the Small Catechism. The firs
tests have been completed under the authorship of Dr. H. J. Bo
cher. The other ten tests are in the process of completion
will be published as soon as the experimental work has been
on them.

The test on Biblical information is being developed by P
sor Martin J. Maehr, with the assistance of Dr. Theodore G.
and Mr. Herbert Kaiser. This project has been part of a d
dissertation by Professor Maehr. The tests will be publish
soon as the experimental work has been finished.

6. *Curriculum for Lutheran Secondary Schools.* — The
ulum for Lutheran Secondary Schools is a project of the A
tion of Lutheran Secondary Schools. A sum of $10,000 was a
for this undertaking. The project is being developed by a
ulum Commission consisting of the following persons: E. E
A. K. Grams, H. C. Gruber, P. W. Lange, C. S. Meyer, H.
mann, J. W. Klotz, A. L. Miller, E. F. Sagehorn, N. S. T
A. J. Freitag, M. Groeschel, M. C. Pieper, and W. F. Steinbe
group works under the general direction of an Editorial Co
consisting of Paul W. Lange, chairman, Carl S. Meyer, and
L. Miller.

The Curriculum Commission held its first meeting in
1950. The project involved setting up the machinery ne

op a series of "resource units" that would provide a thoroughly
ian curriculum in all high school subjects. The Committee
ved thoroughly the literature in the field of curriculum build-
d spent many months in establishing the general objectives
heran secondary education and in formulating criteria for the
ion of specific objectives in the several subject areas. For
ubject field a chairman was appointed, who in turn selected
t-matter specialists for each grade level or department in
gned area. These specialists in turn selected additional unit
from the several high school faculties so that, as of today,
imately 50 persons from ten Lutheran high schools and two
al schools are working on the curriculum project. This
represents a pioneer attempt to implement more effectively
jectives of Christian secondary education. It is a first attempt
tematically organize the total instructional program at the
dary level within the framework of a Lutheran philosophy
cation.

is estimated that a number of resource units will be available
by September, 1953. The completion of the entire project
equire an additional two or three years.

New Projects Developed During the Past Triennium

*Translation and Publication of the Pieper-Mueller Dogmatics
Portuguese.* — The Board of Directors had already granted
from the Peace Thankoffering for this purpose. The trans-
ade by the Rev. Martin L. Hasse of Brazil was under way
1950; however, to complete the work the sum of $3,500
ded. The Board for Missions in North and South America
to our committee for these funds and pointed out that
s no handbook on Lutheran dogmatics available in Portu-
The project will have value not only for our own Synod,
other Protestant churches in the Portuguese-speaking
hich includes Brazil, the near-by islands, and Portugal.
on the Mississippi." — This volume, by Dr. Walter
resents in great detail the story of the immigration of the
ho settled in St. Louis and Perry Co., Missouri. The
ppropriated was $4,000 for a subsidy to bring the price
k within the reach of the average purchaser. This book
the market.

*olution — a Theological-linguistic, Geological, and Genetic
The problem of evolution is a perennial one to the Church,
e have Dr. Theodore Graebner's book *God and the*
d Theodore Handrich's *Everyday Science for the Chris-*
study by Dr. John W. Klotz will be a critical study of

evolution from the point of view of a Lutheran Christian scientist who is particularly at home in the biological area. The project will deal with the following items: (1) the relation of science and Scripture to the problem of absolute truth, (2) the tools of science, (3) science as a gift of God, (4) theories of evolution, (5) what the Scriptures say about the various problems of evolution, (6) the relation of the age of the earth to the problem of evolution, (7) evidences for evolution from classification, from embryology, from fossils, from geographical distribution, (8) suggested mechanisms for evolution, and (9) problems for the evolutionist.

As of February 1, 1953, Dr. Klotz informed us that the first draft of the manuscript had been completed. A careful reworking will be necessary and a rechecking of the references. He hopes to have the manuscript ready by January 1, 1954. The C. T. O. Research Committee approved an expenditure of $1,500 for the production of this manuscript.

4. *Writers' Workshop for Curriculum Units in Religion.* — This was a follow-up on the Workshop in Religious Education, also financed by an appropriation from the C. T. O. research funds. In the first workshop the basis was laid for a complete revision of the religion program in the intermediate and upper grades of Lutheran elementary schools. Three experimental units were prepared and taught in about thirty schools. The Writers' Workshop involved planning an overall program for the production of sixty teaching units. This involved the listing of objectives, the lining up of source materials, and the assigning of memory work for each unit. This was done by Mr. William A. Kramer. The workshop was held for the purpose of training about twenty-five unit writers who will assist the Board for Parish Education in working out the sixty units in detail so that only the editing of the material would remain for the Board for Parish Education.

The workshop was held at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. The expenditure defrayed the traveling expenses of the participants and the cost of conducting the workshop.

5. *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Prophet Nahum.* — This project concerns a subsidy for the book prepared by Dr. Walter A. Maier, who for approximately fifteen years before his death worked on a critical and exegetical commentary on the Prophet Nahum. The cost of publication of this book will be extraordinarily high because of the complexity of typesetting. Substantial amounts of Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic, and other languages appear in the commentary. Our committee subsidized this project with the sum of $2,000.

Projects Discontinued

During the course of the past triennium three projects which had been approved were discontinued. They are the following:

1. *The First Twenty-five Years of the Missouri Synod.* — The untimely death of Dr. H. O. A. Keinath prevented the continuation of this project.

2. *Documents in the History of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.* — The untimely death of Dr. W. G. Polack has made it impossible to continue this project.

3. *Our Church's Rural Program.* — This project suggested from the field was referred to the Board for Missions in North and South America.

A conference of interested people called in January, 1953, agreed that no research project was necessary in this area at the moment. Therefore, the C. T. O. Research Committee discontinued this project as of March 31, 1953.

The Scope of the Committee's Work

On the suggestion of Dr. L. Meyer, Synod's Planning Counselor, our committee has re-examined its functions. We also considered how in co-operation with the Board for Higher Education and the Literature Board of Synod we might shape up a more comprehensive program of research than we have thus far dealt with.

Our committee was originally set up to allocate the funds which Synod had set aside from the Centennial Thankoffering for research. At the Milwaukee Convention, Synod resolved that the committee continue the work of supervising the funds already allocated and make further allocations to the extent of funds available and that the fund for such research work be replenished by an annual appropriation of not less than $15,000 to carry on special research projects. In the light of the definite contribution that research can make to the work of our Synod we believe that the functions of our committee should be enlarged to include the encouragement and direction of an integrated program of scholarly research within and for The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, namely:

1. To consider research projects that may be proposed by members of Synod and to approve those that meet certain standards, allocating funds for the carrying on of these projects;

2. To initiate research in the following areas: (a) Biblical research, (b) Reformation research, (c) Church history, (d) subsidizing when necessary the production of pertinent theological literature, (e) Church problems of today;

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTY-SECOND REGULAR CONVENTION

OF

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

ASSEMBLED AT

HOUSTON, TEXAS

AS THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DELEGATE SYNOD

JUNE 17—26, 1953

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FOREWORD

I. N. I.

Hosts to the forty-second regular convention (the twenty-seventh Delegate Synod) of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod were the hospitable congregations of Houston, Tex., where the local Housing Committee had made preparations for months to make provision that the business of the Church be expedited and that the delegates be made comfortable.

Most of the delegates and guests were housed in the downtown hotels. Sessions were held in the Music Hall, while the exhibits of the various synodical departments and agencies were displayed in the spacious Coliseum, adjoining the Music Hall.

Seventeen sessions were held, including two evening sessions. Generally the President of Synod, Dr. J. W. Behnken, presided, but occasionally he turned over the chair to one of the Vice-Presidents. Prof. Paul F. Bente was appointed Assistant Secretary. A laymen's meeting was held on Monday evening, June 22, at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

The opening service was held in the Music Hall on Wednesday morning, June 17, at 10:00 o'clock. Basing his sermon on Psalm 67:1, Vice-President Dr. W. F. Lichtsinn pointed out that the grace of God which pardons, the goodness of God which blesses, and the light of God's countenance which alone can give courage, qualify us to publish the name of the Lord and His saving health among nations. The other official service of the convention was the pastoral service with Holy Communion on Friday evening, June 19. Dr. Arthur Brohm of San Francisco preached the confessional sermon and the Rev. G. H. Raedeke of Ottawa, Canada, the pastoral sermon. The convention rally, which was held on Sunday evening, June 21, at the Miller Memorial Theater, Hermann Park, was attended by thousands. Dr. J. W. Behnken addressed this huge mission rally. The convention choir sang under the direction of Mr. Herbert Garske, as it did also at a convention concert on Tuesday evening, June 23. Dr. Heinrich Fleischer of Valparaiso played the organ.

In the opening session the Rev. Roland Wiederaenders, President of the Texas District, read the message of welcome from the Honorable Roy Hofheinz, mayor of Houston. The response was made by the Rev. Carl Fickenscher, President of the California and Nevada District. Personal greetings were presented by the Rev. Daniel for the President of the Slovak Synod; by President Gul-

lerud of the Norwegian Synod for his church body; by Pro... Reim for the Wisconsin Synod; by Dr. E. T. Braulich for the ... can Lutheran Church; by the Rev. E. A. Wiebusch for the ... synod in Australia, in the name of its President. Greetings ... also received from the brethren in New Guinea, Japan, ... Formosa, the Pastors' and Teachers' Conference of the M... District of the Wisconsin Synod, the Colorado District of ... theran Laymen's League, the National Finnish Church, and ...

The spiritual character of the convention was emphas... the addresses, the devotional readings, and the prayer... beginning of all sessions. Special mention must be made ... two doctrinal essays, which were gratefully received. Dr. ... Theo. Mueller of the St. Louis Seminary delivered an e... "The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the Ecum... Movement." Prof. Fred Kramer of the Springfield Semina... sented an essay on the topic: "The Church Works with H... Fixed on Christ's Second Coming." The following is a li... speakers and their topics at the opening devotional ...

SESSION 1 (Wednesday afternoon, June 17)

Speaker: Dr. J. W. Behnken based his Presidential addr... Zech. 4:6: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My ... saith the Lord of Hosts."

Liturgist: Dr. M. F. Kretzmann.

SESSION 2 (Thursday morning, June 18)

Speaker: Vice-President Dr. H. H. Harms spoke on ... Doctrines, Differing Fundamentally from Each O... the Law and the Gospel."

Liturgist: The Rev. Hugo Kleiner, President of the ... District.

SESSION 3 (Thursday afternoon, June 18)

Liturgist: The Rev. Henry G. Hartner, President of t... rado District.

SESSION 4 (Friday morning, June 19)

Speaker: Vice-President Dr. Arnold H. Grumm ... "Rightly Distinguishing Law and Gospel from Each ...

Liturgist: Dr. Ottomar Krueger, President of the ... District.

SESSION 5 (Friday afternoon, June 19)

Liturgist: The Rev. W. D. Oetting, President of ... District East.

...ON 6 (Saturday morning, June 20)

...peaker: The Rev. W. L. Kohn, President of the North Wisconsin District, spoke on: "Christ Is Not a New Lawgiver."

...iturgist: The Rev. C. F. Baase, President of the Alberta and British Columbia District.

...ON 7 (Monday morning, June 22)

...peaker: The Rev. Carl H. Bensene, President of the Northwest District, spoke on: "The Law in Its Full Severity, the Gospel in Its Full Sweetness."

...iturgist: The Rev. L. W. Koehler, President of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan District.

...ON 8 (Monday afternoon, June 22)

...iturgist: The Rev. C. F. Kellermann, President of the Florida-Georgia District.

...ON 9 (Tuesday morning, June 23)

...peaker: The Rev. A. H. Oswald, President of the South Wisconsin District, spoke on: "The Law for Secure Sinners — the Gospel for Terrified Sinners."

...iturgist: The Rev. Phil. Mueller, President of the South Dakota District.

...ON 10 (Tuesday afternoon, June 23)

...iturgist: The Rev. M. W. H. Holls, D. D., President of the Southern District.

...ON 11 (Wednesday morning, June 24)

...peaker: The Rev. A. E. Mueller, President of the Southern California District, spoke on: "Faith Is Produced by the Gospel and Not by Man's Own Effort."

...iturgist: The Rev. Roland Wiederaenders, President of the Texas District.

...N 12 (Wednesday afternoon, June 24)

...rgist: Vice-President F. A. Hertwig, D. D.

... 13 (Wednesday evening, June 24)

...rgist: Vice-President W. F. Lichtsinn, D. D.

... 14 (Thursday morning, June 25)

...aker: The Rev. H. J. Rippe, President of the Atlantic District, spoke on: "Salvation Is Through Faith — Never on Account of or in View of Faith."

...rgist: The Rev. T. A. Weinhold, President of the Western District.

SESSION 15 (Thursday afternoon, June 25)

Liturgist: The Rev. H. C. Welp, President of the South Illinois District.

SESSION 16 (Thursday evening, June 25)

Liturgist: Vice-President Arnold H. Grumm, D. D.

SESSION 17 (Friday morning, June 26)

Speaker: The Rev. W. E. Homann, President of the North Nebraska District, spoke on: "The Gospel Is the Motivation unto Godliness."

Liturgist: The Rev. W. H. Cordts, President of the North Dakota District.

At the close of the last session the President and the Vice-Presidents were solemnly installed into their office by M. F. Kretzmann. Before closing, President Behnken thanked floor committees, all those who had helped make the convention a success, and the delegates for their faithful attendance. It was announced that the next convention will be held at St. Paul, Minn. The convention then closed with singing of "Abide, O Dear Jesus," the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostolic Benediction.

Soli Deo Gloria

M. F. KRETZMANN, *Secretary*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Zechariah 4:6

By PRESIDENT J. W. BEHNKEN, D. D.

CHRIST JESUS, DEAR CO-WORKERS:

Business of paramount importance, our Father's business, has moned us to this meeting. I take it that every one of you is convinced that this is the most important business on earth. we shall discuss and decide is to be an earnest effort, weak rail it is true, but honest and conscientious, to carry out our 's great commission.

We approach the enormous task before us with fear and bling. God has seen fit to place us into Kingdom work in crucial period of the world's history, yes, in a day when this and tottering world seems to be hastening unto its eternal It is a crucial period also in the history of the Church. worthy predecessor, the sainted Dr. Pfotenhauer, stated in blic meeting at River Forest in 1930: "Ominous clouds are ening in the skies of our Synod." These clouds have not peared. Realizing this, how shall we take courage to under- the enormous tasks assigned to us? For our instruction and ragement, let us center our attention on the word of the Lord:

"Not by Might, Nor by Power, but by My Spirit"

I

Proved by Church History of the Past

erubbabel faced an enormous task. God wanted him to re- the temple in Jerusalem after the children of Israel had ned from the seventy years of Babylonian captivity. The waste. Everywhere there was evidence of impoverishment. ormer numbers were decimated. The enemies challenged ght to reclaim their country. Over against these enemies ere weak and practically helpless. They had no well- ed and well-trained armies. They were pitiable objects of pt. Furthermore, they would be compelled to face the fact second temple would not approach the beauty of Solomon's To say the least, then, their prospects were decidedly aging.

God provided the encouragement so sorely needed. By the of Haggai the Lord told them: "Yet now be strong, O Zerub- nd be strong, O Joshua, son of Josadech, the high priest; strong all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; with you, saith the Lord of hosts; according to the word

that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt, ... Spirit remaineth among you; fear ye not." To these ... encouragement God added the assuring promise that the ... of nations would come to this second temple and hence it ... exceed the former in glory.

Next, God encouraged Zerubbabel through the Prophe... ariah. In a vision this prophet beheld "a candlestick all ... with a bowl upon the top of it, and his seven lamps there... seven pipes to the seven lamps, which are on the top ... and two olive trees by it, one upon the right side of the... and the other upon the left side thereof."

What a remarkable vision! It had its definite significan... the work assigned to Zerubbabel. The candlestick of gold ... seven lamps burning brightly, the bowl filled with oil, ... seven pipes supplying the seven lamps with oil were defin... minders of the completed temple. But what about the olive... Zechariah asked the Angel of the Lord: What be these ... branches which through the two golden pipes empty the go... out of themselves? The answer which he received was: "T... the two anointed ones that stand by the Lord of the whole ... Zerubbabel, the governor, or temporal ruler, and Joshua, the ... were both anointed for special service to the Lord.

The vision was far from being pretentious. Though there ... golden candlesticks, golden pipes, golden oil, all these refe... the completed altar in the temple. It brought assurance to ... babel that he would be successful in his assignment to bui... temple. However, the vision said nothing whatever about ... about superior forces, about weapons, about strategy, about ... tional generalship, nor about great financial strength. Gr... posely omitted every mention of these things which men ... consider important. God is not dependent on these temporal ... for the building of His temple. That is precisely the lesson ... He wanted to impress on Zerubbabel, and hence He ... "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit."

The Bible account of the temple's rebuilding furnish... vincing evidence that its success cannot be attributed to gre... or power on the part of the leaders or the people. ... lacking altogether. However, the Spirit of God supplied ... thing abundantly. He rendered hearts willing, He pro... necessary ability, He furnished funds and materials. He ... the workers to defend themselves when enemies attacked ... tried to hinder their progress in building. Despite many ... and hindrances Zerubbabel was permitted to complete th... and to dedicate it to the glory of God in special festive ...

... in the building of the Old Testament temple, so also in the ...ing of God's great New Testament temple, the temple not ... with hands, the holy Christian Church, things are accom... ...d not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of God. ...d more convincing evidence be furnished of this truth than ...tered account in the Book of Acts? The little group which ... had gathered about Himself was certainly not one of which ...ould expect phenomenal accomplishments. Jesus had told ...to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every ...ure. But they were such a small group. They were such ...ary people. They were not men of culture and learning. ...had proved themselves to be craven cowards when the crucial ...ents crowded in on Christ. They had no great wealth and ...ations. They had no strategic plan for accomplishing their ...ment. However, in a comparatively short period of time ...mall number of believers turned all Jerusalem upside down, ...a few decades the message of redemption through Christ's ...ous suffering and death had been carried to all parts of the ...known world.

...ow was this accomplished? Our text furnishes the correct ...r: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith ...rd." Anyone who reads the history of the early Christian ...h with open mind must conclude that it was the Spirit of God ...orked mightily and effectively in the preaching and activity ...early Christians. He guided and directed and blessed the ...f the early Christian Church. To Him and Him alone must ...n all credit for the establishment of the Church, the building ...'s marvelous temple.

II

Profound Lessons for the Church of Today

...by might, nor by power, but by God's Spirit, positively ...by the past, presents profound lessons for the church today. ...us get this lesson fixed in our minds first of all. That we ...into the temple of God, that we believe in the Lord Jesus ...or our soul's salvation, that we are members of the holy ...n Church is not in the least an accomplishment of our own. ...it of God performed that miracle within us poor, miserable ... We must all confess with Dr. Martin Luther in his expla... ...of the Third Article: "I believe that I cannot by my own ...n strength believe in Jesus Christ, my Lord, or come to ...r the Holy Ghost has called me by the Gospel, enlightened ...His gifts, sanctified and kept me in the true faith." Every ...of the Christian Church must confess this. Everyone is

such a weak, helpless, sinful creature that only the Spirit of God could bring us to faith.

Next, let us get this lesson fixed in our minds. The Church is weak and helpless and could accomplish nothing whatsoever were it not for the Spirit of God. If there is to be success, the Spirit of God must achieve it. This is something which many overlook. Do we in our Church place enough emphasis on the Holy Spirit and His work?

There are those who labor under the impression that we need great numbers to do effective Kingdom work. Some are fond of numbers. David did. He ordered a census of the people. He was eager to know his military strength. He wanted to satisfy his pride. God was sorely displeased with David on account of the census, and by sending a pestilence showed him the folly of relying on numbers for strength.

Some have charged our Church with a reliance on numbers. Let me say at once that there is a right use of numbers. Scripture mentions numbers in connection with church work. There were the three thousand on Pentecost. Then the Bible mentions the five thousand in Jerusalem. We read furthermore: "And the Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved." Again: "And the Word of God increased, and the number of disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly." Surely we are not to be ashamed of numbers when the Lord graciously grants increases. We are going to thank Him for blessing the Church with success.

Next, let me frankly admit that sometimes we have been guilty of making the wrong use of numbers. Either we boasted of them or else relied upon them. That is a wrong use. God does not need great numbers. He has shown that repeatedly. Let me cite you the forces of Gideon. He had gathered an army of 32,000 men for battle against the Midianites. God reduced the army to 300 men and delivered the Midianites into Gideon's hands.

There are those who urge linking up with other churches in order to have the strength of greater numbers. You hear the argument again and again that then there would be greater financial strength or that then you could make greater and more powerful impacts on the community or on the nation or on the world.

Surely it is not wrong and sinful to seek union with other church bodies. However, this can and should be done only on the basis of genuine doctrinal unity. Where it is based on such faith, God is pleased. If, however, it is a mere striving for numbers and if it results in a compromise of God's truth, in indifference to Biblical doctrine and a weakening in sound doctrinal practice, it is sinful and God cannot be pleased with it.

...er to stand alone and remain smaller in numbers and have ... on your side than to be linked up with many church bodies ... offend God. On the other hand, it is not God-pleasing to refuse ...link up with other church bodies when unity in Biblical doctrine ... Scriptural practice have been achieved. Let us remember that ... the Spirit of God who builds the Church, and He does it ...ough His Word. Let us follow His guidance. "To the Law and ...he Testimony: if they speak not according to this Word, it is ...use there is no light in them." The Word with its definite ...ching is the faith in which we are to be united. This is the faith ... delivered unto the saints, for which we must earnestly con... We must fight against everything which militates against ... faith. Hence, we must battle against doctrinal indifference, ...ionism, separatism, modernism, ritualism, secularism, and all ...er isms which gnaw away at the heart of our Christian faith.

...I realize that this is not a popular position to take. We have ... called bigoted and narrow-minded. Some have accused us ..."holier-than-thou" attitude. Even some of our people run into ...danger of criticizing their own Church and its conservative ...tion in doctrine and practice. One hears people speak about ...eological hair-splitting." If it is Biblical doctrine, there can and ...uld be no splitting whatsoever; if it is not Biblical doctrine, ... Church has no business to claim that it is.

...There are those who insist that success depends on organiza... while others belittle the idea of organization. Both are ...usly mistaken views. An organization, insofar as it is a human ...gement, certainly cannot accomplish the building of the ...stian Church. Only the Spirit of God can do this miraculous ... However, God does it through the preaching and teaching ...is Word. The precious Gospel of our Redeemer, this power ...d unto salvation, this effective instrument through which the ...Spirit operates, must be proclaimed. Sinners must be led to ...oss of Christ by the preaching of the Gospel, that through ...spel the Holy Spirit may persuade them that through Christ ...His work of redemption they have been reconciled and that ...lood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanseth them from all sin. ...dom workers must be trained and sent. That is why congre... organize a Synod. If we had no Synod, we would soon ...ize one. Thank God that we have a well-organized Synod. ...ver, let us not depend on mere organization. "Not by might, ... power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord."

...ay God grant us grace and a rich measure of His Holy Spirit ... these days when we are concerning ourselves with the ...g of God's wonderful temple. Only when the Holy Spirit

is in us and does the building with us and through us, but [illegible] surely, may we look for success. That is God's solemn promise: "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit." Firmly believing this we join the Christian poet in the fervent prayer:

Come, Holy Ghost, God and Lord!
Be all Thy graces now outpoured
On each believer's mind and heart;
Thy fervent love to them impart.
Lord, by the brightness of Thy light,
Thou in the faith dost men unite
Of ev'ry land and ev'ry tongue;
This to Thy praise, O Lord, our God, be sung.
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Thou holy Light, Guide Divine,
Oh, cause the Word of Life to shine!
Teach us to know our God aright
And call Him Father with delight.
From ev'ry error keep us free;
Let none but Christ our Master be
That we in living faith abide,
In Him, our Lord, with all our might confide.
Hallelujah! Hallelujah!

Thou holy Fire, Comfort true,
Grant us the will Thy work to do
And in Thy service to abide;
Let trials turn us not aside.
Lord, by Thy pow'r prepare each heart
And to our weakness strength impart
That bravely here we may contend,
Thro' life and death to Thee, our Lord, ascend.
Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Amen

PRESIDENT'S TRIENNIAL REPORT

Synod in its *Handbook* requires of its President to give an [illegible]rate account of his administration.

Complying with this regulation I herewith desire to express heartfelt gratitude to our gracious God for the innumerable [illegible]sings which again He deigned to bestow on our Church during past triennium. Though the world situation continued to be [illegible]us and critical, though church conditions did not improve to [illegible]xtent, though in our own Synod internal difficulties troubled God granted us the grace and the joy of witnessing the glorious [illegible]nsion of Christ's kingdom. God permitted us as His children [illegible]nder service in Christ's kingdom.

We realize that God does His work through human beings as [illegible]nstruments. He grants them wisdom and guidance, strength [illegible]bility, willingness and consecration, to do His work, and He blesses their efforts. Hence the credit and glory belong [illegible]od.

However, since God uses human beings in this work, we as [illegible]urch are grateful to them for their consecrated efforts. I want [illegible]ke this opportunity, therefore, to express my heartfelt grati- to the various committees, boards, and commissions for the [illegible]l and efficient service rendered. I am thinking especially of [illegible]embers of Synod's Board of Directors, all of whom rendered [illegible]l and conscientious service to our Church. I recall with [illegible] the service rendered by the faculties and boards of control [illegible] colleges and seminaries and the efficient work of our Board [illegible]gher Education. I want to acknowledge with deep appre- [illegible]n the excellent co-operation given by Synod's Secretary, [illegible]. F. Kretzmann; Synod's Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Schlueter; [illegible]'s Counselor, Dr. L. Meyer; Synod's Controller, Mr. Ray [illegible]er; Synod's Attorney, Mr. George Eigel; Synod's office staff [illegible]rsonnel, and Synod's Fiscal Conference. I am very grateful [illegible] College of Presidents, who met with me repeatedly and [illegible]me with their counsel and advice. I am especially grateful [illegible]od's Vice-Presidents, Drs. Herman Harms, Frederick A. [illegible]. Walter F. Lichtsinn, and Arnold H. Grumm, for their [illegible]and conscientious service, their never failing willingness [illegible]for a discussion of Synod's ever expanding activities, for [illegible]possible solutions to our ever increasing problems, and also [illegible]rwise counsel and consecrated assistance. May God gra- [illegible]and richly bless and reward them and all who co-operated [illegible]fully and willingly!

[illegible]r President together with the Vice-Presidents carried out [illegible]instructions regarding the appointment of various boards

and committees. Synod was notified of these appointments [illegible] *Lutheran Witness* and *Der Lutheraner*.

The following changes occurred during the past trienn[illegible] the membership of Synod's boards and committees:

Mr. Herbert Waltke, who was elected to the Board of C[illegible] of the St. Louis Seminary, requested to be excused. Mr. W. J[illegible] mussen was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Rev. Paul Kluender resigned from the Board of C[illegible] of River Forest. The Rev. Erwin L. Paul was appointed to su[illegible] him. Mr. Fred Linstead also resigned from this board. No re[illegible] ment has been made at this time.

Because of a change in the District Presidency, Dr. O[illegible] Krueger succeeded Dr. J. H. Meyer as a member of the B[illegible] Control of our Ft. Wayne Concordia.

Mr. Herbert Kuehn withdrew from the Board of Control o[illegible] Concordia at St. Paul, Minn., and was replaced by Mr. [illegible] Decker.

Mr. Arthur Raasch resigned as a member of the Bo[illegible] Control of our Portland Concordia. Mr. Richard Brandon [illegible] appointed to fill the vacancy.

Because of a change in the District Presidency, the Rev. [illegible] Weinhold succeeded the Rev. E. L. Roschke as a member [illegible] Board of Control of St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.

When the Rev. C. F. Baase became President of the Al[illegible] British Columbia District, he replaced the Rev. W. C. Ell[illegible] a member of the Board of Control of our Edmonton, Con[illegible] Mr. John Kulak resigned from the Board. Mr. John Unter[illegible] was appointed to succeed him.

When Dr. Oliver Harms was elected to the Board of Di[illegible] of Synod, President Roland Wiederaenders succeeded hi[illegible] member of the Board of Control of our Austin Concordi[illegible]

Several vacancies had to be filled on our Board for [illegible] Missions. The Rev. T. W. Strieter accepted a call to our mi[illegible] Venezuela and was replaced by the Rev. W. A. Raedeke. [illegible] Herbert Berner was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the [illegible] District. Prof. Lorman M. Petersen was appointed to repl[illegible] Mr. L. G. Holt withdrew from the Board and was repl[illegible] Mr. Paul L. Kummer. Mr. H. F. Voertman felt constr[illegible] withdraw from the Board and Mr. Richard E. Fox was a[illegible] to fill the vacancy. No one has been appointed to date to [illegible] vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Keinath.

Because Mr. H. Goetz was called into military ser[illegible] Herbert Fleischer was appointed to succeed him on the [illegible] Support and Pensions. When Mr. William Fenske, be[illegible]

work, could not serve on the Board, Mr. Otto David was [illegible]nted in his stead.

[illegible]he matter of the *Lutheran Witness* editorship, which had been [illegible]ed by the convention to the Praesidium of Synod, the Faculty [illegible]ncordia Seminary, St. Louis, and the Board of Directors of [illegible], was given proper attention. The necessary regulations were [illegible] up for the election of an editor, who is to be a member of [illegible]culty and who is to teach not more than two hours per week [illegible]e semester. Dr. L. Blankenbuehler was elected under these [illegible]tions. The regulations made provision also for the selection [illegible]Editorial Board. The following members were appointed to [illegible]on this board: The Rev. Alfred Doerffler; Prof. George V. [illegible] the Rev. Theodore F. Nickel; Prof. Lewis W. Spitz; Mr. Paul [illegible]nge; Mr. Louis P. Lochner; Mr. Leon Wengert.

[illegible] September, 1951, we were privileged to dedicate the [illegible]an Building, at 210 North Broadway in St. Louis, as Synod's [illegible]uilding. The personnel of Synod's happy family of workers [illegible]office building is highly pleased with the new arrangements. [illegible]more efficient and effective work can be done by the various [illegible]ments than was the case in the former crowded quarters.

[illegible]report is given to Synod in *Reports and Memorials* con[illegible] the appointment of a special committee to investigate the [illegible]lities of televising programs which carry the message of [illegible] Gospel into many American homes which would not be [illegible]d otherwise. Since the report of the special committee was [illegible]le and since these men urged that our Synod enter into [illegible]d of publishing the Gospel by television, a committee was [illegible]ted, and under God's blessings very effective work has been [illegible]hrough the program "This Is the Life." Reports indicate [illegible]pproval on the part of the television audiences. In some [illegible]here there was a follow-up of unchurched people who had [illegible]to headquarters some very fine prospects have been gained [illegible]day school and adult classes. One of our Detroit pastors [illegible] that in his present class of 22 adults 17 were gained [illegible] the television program.

[illegible]ording to Synod's instructions your President and Vice-[illegible]ts referred some of the matters which could not be dis-[illegible] at the Milwaukee convention, because Committee No. 3 [illegible]crowded with work, to the regularly set up channels. [illegible] who had signed memorials and complaints were informed [illegible]referrals. In a few instances some were not satisfied with [illegible]rals. Some correspondence was carried on with these [illegible]r with the committee to whom the matter was referred. [illegible] the complaints were against members of the St. Louis [illegible]Dr. Louis J. Sieck, deceased, did the corresponding. He

reported that in a few instances some of the men withd
names from the memorials and also that no specific brief
charges were received.

Some of the memorials printed in the 1950 *Book of M*
as well as an unprinted memorial were referred to the A
Committee on Doctrine and Practice. This committee m
all parties concerned and issued its reports. Since that tim
requested a meeting with your President and Vice-Presid
members of the A. C. D. P. Two meetings were held. The
is not completed. God willing, another meeting is to
and it is hoped that the matter will then be brought to
pleasing conclusion.

The report of the Committee on Doctrinal Unity a
Reports and Memorials. Permit me to say that Part II
Common Confession was prepared as a supplementary st
It also serves as an answer to objections raised by tw
sister synods in the Synodical Conference and some mem
our Synod and as a clarification to some of our peop
requested such. Though the Committee worked faithfully
forth every effort to have Part II in the hands of all our
and congregations during the early part of this year, it
proved to be impossible to do this prior to the middle o

Last year the Lutheran World Federation met at
Your President received a special invitation for 25 men
Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to attend the session
Lutheran World Federation as "official visitors." Since a
of men were in Europe for the Bad Boll meetings, and sin
of the laymen were ready and willing to pay their own
transportation, we accepted the invitation. We in no wa
mitted our Synod, but remained what the name implies
visitors." Your President recently received a letter
executive secretary of the Lutheran World Federation
Lundquist, inviting the Missouri Synod to become a me
this organization. A special report appears in *Reports a*
rials by Synod's committee concerning the question of m
in the Lutheran World Federation. The letter and the
being referred to Committee No. 3.

Because of the reports concerning the need of phys
for people behind the iron curtain, the Board of Directo
to enlarge the Board of Relief by adding to its per
Rev. E. T. Bernthal, Mr. Al Wilson and Mr. William F
Dr. H. F. Wind as advisory member. This Relief Boar
upon our people sometime after the convention to offe
necessary relief.

Reports received from different sections of Synod ind

ple are vitally interested in Synod's position on the ques-
lodgery. Unfortunately there are some complaints that
ongregations fail to abide by the practice outlined by Synod
and 1932. Synod's position over against lodgery has not
d. As long as lodges remain Christless, or even anti-
an, in their rituals and practice, there is but one position
Synod can take. Synod's regulations are very evangelical,
very firm. May God continue to give our pastors and our
the wisdom, the courage, the consecration, and the de-
tion to abide by these Scriptural principles.

th regret and sadness your President must report that,
Synod at Milwaukee adopted the *Common Confession*,
ber of pastors and segments of a few of our congregations
their membership with our Synod and organized a church
their own. Your President and Vice-President Harms as
the District President of one of the men involved offered
with some of these men who hold official positions in their
body. In one instance the offer of such a meeting was
In another instance acceptance was made conditional.
sult these meetings did not materialize.

free conferences in Europe, the so-called "Bad Boll meet-
continued during the past three years. Last year none were
the western section of Germany, but two series of such
nces were held in Berlin. Furthermore, such meetings were
ed in England and in France. Reports indicate that these
ferences were very fruitful and beneficial. They afforded
urch an opportunity to bear witness to the truths of God's
nd the Lutheran Confessions as God has graciously granted
us. The theologians who went over there as our repre-
es deserve a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation. They
ndered excellent service for the cause of Christ. Also
his summer these free conferences will be conducted again.
d graciously guard and protect our men. May He give
dom and understanding, courage and willingness, for the
nd may He graciously and richly bless their efforts.

quently remarks have been made that similar free con-
should be held in the United States. A few years ago the
of Presidents encouraged your President to extend that
an invitation to the presidents of all Lutheran bodies.
these free conferences did not materialize though the
was extended. Some were not interested in further
discussions. Recently your President received an invi-
m the president of the American Lutheran Conference
ssible meeting of representatives from each Lutheran
ody to work out an agenda for bona fide conferences.

Such a meeting may take place this fall. Our Church ha
been ready and willing to take part in bona fide free con
If such a free conference can be arranged and becomes a bo
free conference and not a mere effort to get Lutherans
at any cost, we shall do well to take part in them.

From time to time we hear complaints that doctrinal
ence is creeping into our circles. Some say that there
of doctrinal study. Our Pastoral and Teachers' confere
also the seminars of our Lutheran Laymen's League and
Lutheran Women's Missionary League, should never fail
some doctrinal discussion on their program. In a day of
doctrinal indifference and in a day when many adults are
into our Church after a brief period of instruction, we ne
and more doctrinal preaching and instructions, so that
victions of our people may be deepened and their faith
more firmly grounded in God's Word. Our Bible classes
give thorough attention to the study of doctrine. Ours
trinal Church. The teachings of God's Word are the life
heartbeat of our Church. May God grant us ever increasing
and ever greater loyalty to this cause.

For our present convention I have asked Dr. John
Mueller of our Seminary in St. Louis to deliver a pape
topic "The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod and the
ical Movement," and Prof. Fred Kramer of our Seminary in
field to deliver an essay on the topic "The Work of Our
with Her Eyes Fixed on Christ's Second Coming." Both
doctrinal presentations should be decidedly timely and in
The Church needs to give full attention to them. May Go
cious blessing rest upon these presentations.

During the past triennium District conventions were
by all the Districts of Synod. Either your President or
Vice-Presidents, or in a few instances some other espe
pointed representative, attended these conventions and
the cause of our church at large. It may be well to
Synod's attention to the fact that the last two weeks in
too crowded with District conventions. Synod ought
some of these Districts to meet earlier in June if at all
or at some other time of the year.

Our various mission boards continue to report excell
ress under the gracious blessings of God. Our church bo
faces marvelous opportunities. Never before in our hi
God opened so many doors to us. Since God has granted
growth to our Synod and since we have prospered, we
all means not hesitate, but with great willingness, co
and determination resolve to embrace the opportunities

resented. With gratitude to God that He considers us worthy
His co-workers and ambassadors, we ought to go forward
sively.

ur convention will again face some real problems and must
some important conclusions on the matter of our colleges
eminaries for the training of future pastors, teachers, and
naries. The training of these workers of the Kingdom is the
tion of the Church. May the Lord grant us wisdom and
standing, courage and willingness, to act wisely in this
tant matter.

hough a special report will be given by our Board for Parish
tion, permit me to acknowledge some of the excellent work
in this department. Fine progress has been made in arousing
nterest of our people for the cause of Christian education.
one realizes, of course, that more, much more, needs to be
to increase the number of Christian day schools and to enroll
ter number of children in these schools. We still have some
head of us before we shall have reached the goal, fixed by
her convention, of having 50 per cent of all our school-age
ren enrolled in our parochial schools. We are happy to note
ncreased interest manifested in Bible classes for the newly
med, for young people, and for adults. Let us give much
ght and attention to this matter and, as God grants grace,
nue to improve. A Bible Church should be a Bible-loving
Bible-studying Church. May God graciously continue to
every effort for the advancement of the cause of Parish
tion.

e are deeply grateful to all those who manifested an interest
work among our young people. In this day of great tensions
much indifference it fills a person's heart with joy to know
ecial efforts are being made to keep our young people with
hurch, and that God is blessing these efforts. God is also
the efforts of our Student Service Commission in its
work among the young men and young women in secular
and universities. In this connection, let me remind you
at we should be grateful that many of our young people
iving their college and university education in the Christian
ere offered them at Valparaiso University. More and more
of prospective students ought to give serious thought to
bility of enrolling their children in our Lutheran university.
good heavenly Father in His wise and gracious providence
alled a number of our faithful workers to their eternal rest.
mittee on Miscellaneous Matters will please give due con-
on to this matter and present appropriate resolutions to our
ion. The names of the deceased as reported to me are:

Professors

Prof. Rudolph A. Eifert
Dr. Martin Graebner
Dr. Theodore Graebner
Dr. Herman O. Keinath
Prof. Albert J. C. Moeller
Dr. Richard C. Neitz
Dr. Leroy C. Rincker
Dr. Louis J. Sieck
Prof. Emil C. Weis

Former Professors

Prof. Herman B. Fehner
Dr. John H. C. Fritz
Prof. Henry C. Gaertner
Dr. Otto F. Hattstaedt
Dr. Edward W. Koehn
Prof. Henry J. Lobe
Prof. George H. Luec

Former District Presidents

Rev. Constantin M. Beyer, Texas
Rev. F. W. Leyhe, South Dakota
Dr. J. C. Schuelke, Central Illinois

Members of Boards of Control and Electoral Colleges

Rev. John C. W. Bertram, Electoral Colleges, Springfield, River Forest, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn.
Rev. Victor A. Mennicke, Electoral College, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. Peter D. Mueller, Electoral College, Winfield, Kans.

Others

Rev. Kurt Daib, Synod's Board of Appeals
Dr. William Dallmann, editor and author and former President
Rev. Ernst G. Jehn, Board for European Missions
Mr. Ferdinand Korneffel, Board for Missions in North South America
Rev. Theodore D. Martens, Family Worship Hour
Rev. George E. Mennen, Board of Trustees, Conover
Dr. F. C. Pritzlaff, Synod's Board of Directors
Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Karl W. Schleede, pioneer in Armed Commission work
Rev. George A. Schmidt, pioneer in Negro Missions
Mr. Daniel Schoof, missionary among the Nisei in Calif
Dr. Edmund Seuel, manager of Concordia Publishing H
Mr. Otto Steinwart, Board for Missions in North and So America
Rev. F. W. Weidmann, Synod's Church Extension Boar
Mr. John J. Zink, Committee on Church Architecture
Mr. M. F. Lobitz, Synod's Board of Appeals

Your President carried out Synod's resolutions of convention which instructed him to inform the constituen of the Synodical Conference about the action taken rega

on Confession. Under date of July 20, 1950, a letter was to the president of the Synodical Conference and to the ents of the constituent synods as well as to the president American Lutheran Church, Dr. Henry F. Schuh, in which e resolutions pertaining to the *Common Confession* were d.

he topics for our morning devotions were chosen from Dr. er's important classic, *Gesetz und Evangelium* (Law and). It is hoped that all delegates will find these devotions interesting, instructive, and profitable.

r 1950 convention passed the following resolution: *"Resolved,* he final decision on the location of the Senior College be by the Praesidium of Synod, the Board of Directors, the for Higher Education, the District Presidents, and lay es — one from each District, to be appointed by the respec- istrict President. The individuals comprising the membership of the above groups shall be entitled to a vote, and the on shall be based upon a majority vote.

hat the Advisory Committee of the Board for Higher Edu- consisting of the presidents of Synod's educational institu- shall serve in an advisory capacity without vote.

hat announcement of the final decision on location shall be at some time prior to the general solicitation of funds for the ishment of the college."

our President called this meeting for January 30—31, 1952. horough discussion the Committee of 99 decided that the College should be located in the suburban area of either o or Milwaukee and authorized the Board of Directors and ard for Higher Education to select the site. As the report Board for Higher Education shows, a 126-acre site in the land-Mount Prospect area northwest of the city of Chicago ected. However, because the available funds were not t to meet the requirements of existing colleges and sem- plus the construction of a complete new plant for the College, the actual construction work was postponed until esent convention might have opportunity to review the on.

e past triennium witnessed one of the most successful l efforts in the history of our Synod. Instead of the 000 which the 1950 convention set as the goal, $13,000,000 ontributed. Let us thank God from the depth of our souls. ndered the hearts of our people willing to bring liberal s unto the Lord. He blessed the efforts beyond our expec- His name be praised. I am sure that the convention will o take special recognition of the excellent and effective

service rendered by Dr. John C. Baur and all his co-work
"Conquest for Christ" endeavor. Furthermore, let us ack
with gratitude to God the willing and wholehearted co-
of our pastors, teachers, congregations, schools, and Sunday

The 1950 convention was informed that the faculties
two seminaries had been requested jointly to prepare an
on "Engagement and Marriage." By resolution the con
urged that this be done. The faculties met several times to
this and other matters. Several weeks ago an official opin
the topic mentioned was received and mailed to all pastors

Your President, as he has done at former conventions
with wishes to direct the attention of all delegates to the
we are here for a church convention. This means that
walk circumspectly and by our conduct and behavior
we are delegates of Christian congregations chosen for the
of carrying on the business of Christ's kingdom. Hence
should attend sessions promptly and regularly and give
to our Father's business. Since we are at a church con
we must avoid all lobbying, electioneering, and all
propaganda behind the scenes. Church conventions are to
from all pressure groups. The Father's business is to be
"open and above board." Delegates should not take par
venticles. There is no reason for any secret meetings wh
are primed or influenced to vote for certain persons o
issues. These practices are prevalent at political conven
we saw on television last summer, but they are altogethe
place at a church convention. If you have any matter to
you may approach the respective committee and pres
views. If you feel that it is necessary, you will also
opportunity to discuss the matter on the floor of the co
I sincerely hope that these words will be taken to heart
our Houston convention may be free of all secret pro
As God's children let us conduct our Father's business
to the principles laid down in His Word and always remem
for it we are invoking the gracious guidance of the Ho

Keeping in mind that we are assembled to conduct ou
business, let us now get busy and address ourselv
important work in all faithfulness, with sincere consecr
with the fervent prayer that our heavenly Father may
us with a rich measure of His Holy Spirit to guide and
to grant us wisdom and understanding, and to shower
benedictions on the convention.

CONVENTION ROSTER

(Officers and Representatives Who Registered)

Officers of Synod

President: Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.
First Vice-President: Rev. H. H. Harms, D. D.
Second Vice-President: Rev. F. A. Hertwig, D. D.
Third Vice-President: Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn, D. D.
Fourth Vice-President: Rev. A. H. Grumm, D. D.
Secretary: Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.
Treasurer and Trust Officer: Mr. W. H. Schlueter, LL. D.

Board of Directors

Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.
Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.
Mr. W. H. Schlueter, LL. D.
Rev. E. J. Friedrich, D. D.
Rev. O. A. Geiseman, S. T. D.
Rev. O. R. Harms, D. D.
Mr. John W. Boehne, Jr.
Mr. E. J. Gallmeyer, LL. D.
Mr. Theo. H. Schlake
Mr. Clarence Amling
Mr. Henry Buck

Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Trust Officer: Mr. Charles E. Groerich
Assistant Comptroller: Mr. R. C. Rauscher
Synodical Auditor: Mr. A. W. Huge
Planning Counselor: Rev. L. Meyer, D. D.
Stewardship Counselor: Rev. J. E. Herrmann
Assistant Stewardship Counselor: Rev. Waldo Werning
Secretary of Missions: Rev. F. C. Streufert, D. D.
Assistant Secretary of Missions: Rev. H. A. Mayer, D. D.
Statistician and Chronicler: Rev. Armin Schroeder
General Transportation Secretary: Rev. Martin Piehler, D. D.
Director of Public Relations: Rev. O. C. J. Hoffmann, D. D.
Assistant Secretary for Synodical Convention Sessions: Prof. Paul F. Bente
Attorney for Synod: Mr. George Eigel

Representatives of Faculties and Boards of Institutions

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. Victor Bartling, M. A.; Prof. Lorenz Blankenbuehler, Litt. D.; Prof. W. E. Buszin, M. S. M., S. T. M.; Prof. R. R. Caemmerer, Ph. D., S. T. M.; Prof. M. H. Franzmann, M. A.; Prof. Alex Guebert; Prof. Theo. Hoyer, D. D.; Prof. A. G. Merkens, M. Th.,

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Teacher, Group 2: Mr. Emil Traugott.

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...ers, Group 1: Mr. Martin Luebke.
...ers, Group 2: Mr. Elmer F. Behnke.
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Teacher, Group 1: Mr. Harold Stelzer.[3]
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President: Rev. A. H. Werfelmann

Rev. Theo. Nickel; Mr. Gerhardt Freundt.
Rev. Enno Gahl; Mr. Charles Karnatz.[1]
Rev. G. F. Raedeke; Mr. Harold Felbinger.
Rev. W. G. Fechner; Mr. August G. Deeke.
Rev. Herbert Mueller; Mr. Clarence Schroeder.
Rev. W. M. Roth; Mr. Harold Paradis.
Rev. A. C. Hallmann; Mr. Elmer A. Burgdorf.
Rev. P. H. Scheer; Mr. Fred Splitgerber.
Rev. I. T. Droegemueller; Mr. Merton Garbelman.
Rev. W. Rengstorf; Mr. William Wittmus.
Rev. E. A. Wiedbusch; Mr. Earl Kempert.
Rev. Ernest T. Blau; Mr. Albert Sangorska.
Rev. Adolph Lach; Mr. Arthur Krabbe.
Rev. R. Kamphoefner; Mr. John Hoffmann.
Rev. H. H. Harthun; Mr. Charles F. Seehausen.
Rev. Walter Pieper; Mr. John Vissering.
Rev. W. Feddersen; Mr. Walter Pfingsten.
Pastor, Group 1: Rev. A. E. Going.
Pastor, Group 2: Rev. C. Adam.
Pastor, Group 3: Rev. M. Dickinson.
Pastor, Group 4: Rev. M. Piehler, D. D.[2]

Teachers

Northern Circuit: Mr. E. A. Garske; Mr. E. G. Becker; Mr. Mar-
Hasz.
Central Circuit: Mr. H. E. Boester[2]; Mr. Carl Wisch; Mr. F.
Southern Circuit: Mr. Arthur Busch[3]; Mr. Frederick Nohl;
Zieroth.

NORTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

President: Rev. W. E. Homann

Rev. H. Cattau; Mr. Henry G. Holling.
Rev. A. Gebhardt; Mr. Herman Eggert.
Rev. E. Freiburger; Mr. Arnold Daberkow.
Rev. K. Wentzel; Mr. E. Frevert.
Rev. A. Buehner; Mr. Darrel Noyes.
Rev. Theo. Wieting; Mr. Alfred Uhrenholdt.
Rev. L. W. Myers; Mr. Wm. Mott.
Rev. M. Bornemann; Mr. Glen Botsch.
Rev. W. Harms; ——
Rev. F. Doctor; Mr. Jn. Brockmann.
Pastor: Rev. Walter Wilkens.

Teachers

Teacher, Group 1: Mr. Paul Aufdemberge.
Teacher, Group 2: Mr. Martin Renkin.

NORTHWEST DISTRICT

President: Rev. Carl H. Bensene

Circuit 1: Rev. W. B. Maier; Mr. Erwin Nickodemus.
Circuit 2: Rev. Clarence Wildermuth; Mr. E. C. Guetzlaff.
Circuit 3: Rev. O. J. Wendling; Mr. Charles G. Kruse.
Circuit 4: Rev. J. C. R. Schmidt; Mr. Clem Wecker.
Circuit 5: Rev. Theo. E. Dorpat; Mr. H. J. Weber.[2]
Circuit 6: Rev. Richard A. Tschirley; Mr. Clarence C. Wise.
Circuit 7: Rev. John F. Merz; Mr. Gordon Gunderson.
Advisory Pastor: Rev. Amos A. Schmidt.
Teacher: Mr. Kurt Sylwester.

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT

President: Rev. Otto Hoyer

Circuit 1: Rev. C. Soderstrom; Mr. Jack Hart.
Circuit 2: Rev. E. T. Heyne; Mr. G. A. Karner.
Circuit 3: Rev. A. C. Hornbostel; Mr. Gustave A. Going.
Circuit 4: Rev. V. Gloe; Mr. Archie Ramming.
Teacher: Mr. B. J. Dubberstein.

ONTARIO DISTRICT

President: Rev. C. H. Neuhaus

Southern Circuit: Rev. M. F. Pollex; Mr. Samuel Born.
Northern Circuit: Rev. R. Scholz; Mr. A. Battenberg.
Eastern Circuit: Rev. G. H. Raedeke; Mr. Karl Zieroth.

SOUTH DAKOTA DISTRICT

President: Rev. Phil. Mueller

Circuit 1: Rev. Hugo W. Larson; Mr. John D. Reil.
Circuit 2: Rev. G. O. Bohn; Mr. Wm. Spomer.
Circuit 3: Rev. Theo. Predoehl; Mr. Fred Brodersen.
Circuit 4: Rev. H. H. Kuehn; Mr. Robert Ristau.
Circuit 5: Rev. Gustav H. Steffen; Mr. George Buehner.
Circuit 6: Rev. Ellis Nieting; Mr. L. V. Anderson.
Circuit 7: Rev. Guido C. Kohlstedt; Mr. E. J. Joachim.
Teacher: Mr. Herbert Einspahr.[2]

SOUTH WISCONSIN DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. H. Oswald

Circuit 1: Rev. E. J. C. Jehn; Mr. Herbert Ramthun.
Circuit 2: Rev. W. F. Laesch [1]; Mr. Elmer Liebnow.
Circuit 3: Rev. M. E. A. Mueller; Mr. Hugo Braeger.
Circuit 4: Rev. V. A. Bartelt; Mr. Alfred Strege.
Circuit 5: Rev. W. F. Theiss; Mr. Adolph Heberer.
Circuit 6: Rev. Theo. Hilgendorf; Mr. John Zuengler.
Circuit 7: Rev. Mark Wegner; Mr. N. H. Wilbert.
Circuit 8: Rev. Paul W. Lueders; Mr. Elsmer Huck.
Circuit 9: Rev. W. Lauterbach; Mr. Edwin Koepsell.
Circuit 10: Rev. August Bachanz; Mr. R. N. Andersen.
Circuit 11: Rev. E. Werfelmann; Mr. Edwin Ebert.
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. H. Grueber.
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. E. F. Quandt.[2]
Advisory Pastor, Group 3: Rev. E. T. Schmidtke.[4]

Teachers

Mr. K. Buchhop.
Mr. E. Holtzen.
Mr. J. A. Koss.[2]
Mr. F. A. Meyer.
Mr. L. W. Rush.
Mr. H. F. Wendland.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. Rudolph S. Ressmeyer

Rev. Eldor A. Cassens; Mr. Arthur L. Miller.[2]
Rev. Emmanuel T. Finck; Mr. Charles Mielke.
Rev. John F. Moebius; Col. Lee R. G. Ward.
Rev. R. P. Sieving [4]; Mr. Reuben Haase.
Rev. Leslie F. Frerking; Mr. Royce Mack.[2]
Pastor: Rev. Joseph Raschka.
Mr. Harry R. Voigt.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. M. W. H. Holls

"A": Rev. Miles Gebauer; Mr. L. J. Dittmann.[1]
"B" and "C": Rev. Gustav A. Gatzke; Mr. Gordon Buckner.
"E": Rev. Arvin Twietmeyer; Mr. L. Allenstein.[2]
"D" and "F": Rev. Frederick H. Zucker; Mr. Clarence J. Millete.[1]
Pastor: Rev. Walter H. Ellwanger.
Mr. Richard W. Wismar.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. E. Mueller

Rev. T. C. Schoessow; Mr. Howard Freeman.[1]
Rev. Walter E. Niermann; Mr. Arthur Lux.
Rev. R. Mittelstaedt; Mr. Walter Lobeck.
Rev. W. E. Thomsen; Mr. Mathew Stohlmann.
Rev. George Theiss; Mr. James Leehy.
Rev. V. L. Behnken; Mr. Clarence Amling.
Rev. A. L. T. Schuetz; Mr. Wm. Reichert.
Rev. R. Knaus; Mr. Henry W. Roller.
Rev. Kurt Brink; Mr. William Riese.
Rev. G. R. Mackensen; Mr. Jack Ferra.
Pastor: Rev. E. J. Brott.[1]

Teachers

Group 1: Mr. Henry W. Steinweg.
Group 2: Mr. Walter A. Uffelman.
Group 3: Mr. Theo. Hopmann.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT

President: Rev. H. C. Welp

Rev. C. I. Klewer; Mr. Adolph Monke.
Rev. O. Strothmann; Mr. Albert Blase.
Rev. H. Rehwaldt; Mr. Wm. Wegener.
Rev. R. Reith; Mr. W. H. Holle.
Rev. E. Meseke; Mr. Gustav Backs.
Rev. R. Moeller; Mr. Albert Schutte.

Teachers

Group 1: Mr. H. J. Speckhard.
Group 2: Mr. H. J. Repp.

SOUTHERN NEBRASKA DISTRICT

President: Rev. A. F. Wegener

Circuit 1: Rev. D. Luebke; Mr. H. C. Rohlfing.
Circuit 2: Rev. Edwin Beckler; Mr. Andrew Schultz.
Circuit 3: Rev. H. C. Loesel; Mr. Herman Kaiser.
Circuit 4: Rev. A. F. Otto; Mr. Frederick Pfeil.
Circuit 5: Rev. E. O. Potratz; Mr. Harry Schinkel.
Circuit 6: Rev. E. Finnigsmier; Mr. Chas. Huebner.
Circuit 7: Rev. W. Fischer; Mr. Dave Hendricks.
Circuit 8: Rev. E. Frese; Mr. Paul G. Bauer.
Circuit 9: Rev. H. Miller; Mr. Gerald Vortman.
Circuit 10: Rev. M. Hofmann; Mr. George Struss.
Circuit 11: Rev. M. Matuschka; Mr. Fred Heins.
Circuit 12: Rev. J. Heins; Mr. John Haarberg.

Teachers

Teacher, Group 1: Mr. E. E. Meinke.[3]
Teacher, Group 2: Mr. V. C. Wasserman.
Teacher, Group 3: Mr. P. Klawitter.

TEXAS DISTRICT

President: Rev. Roland Wiederaenders

Circuit 1: Rev. A. Bruns; Mr. O. O. Schade; Mr. Ralph Nafzg
Circuit 2: Rev. D. D. Dautenhahn: Mr. H. H. Spoede.
Circuit 3: Rev. A. G. Dornfeld; Mr. Clarence Freeling.
Circuit 4: Rev. C. A. Heckman; Mr. Kenneth Thompson.[4]
Circuit 5: Rev. M. J. Scaer; Mr. A. W. Hansen.
Circuit 6: Rev. G. W. Heinemeier [1]; Mr. Edwin Abel.
Circuit 7: Rev. L. W. Wickham; Mr. O. L. Sauls.
Circuit 8: Rev. G. T. Naumann; Mr. W. M. Odom.
Circuit 9: Rev. H. A. Traugott; Mr. Martin Placke.
Circuit 10: Rev. Wm. Petersen; Mr. G. W. Schroeder; Mr. He
Circuit 11: Rev. E. F. Lange; Mr. Jesse Tripp.
Circuit 12: Rev. E. E. Miertschin; Mr. A. L. Lieder.
Circuit 13: Rev. W. W. Stratman; Mr. R. Ramming.
Circuit 14: Rev. P. G. Strickert; Mr. Edwin Graf.
Circuit 15: Rev. H. Meyer; Mr. Theo. Hildebrandt.
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. E. F. Gruell.
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. H. F. Meyer.

Teachers

Teacher, Group 1: Mr. G. Launer.
Teacher, Group 2: Mr. G. W. Twenhafel.
Teacher, Group 3: Mr. A. O. Waiser.
Teacher, Group 4: Mr. E. Heintze.

WESTERN DISTRICT

President: Rev. T. A. Weinhold

Circuit 1 (Altenburg): Rev. A. M. Lohmann; Mr. Gerhardt B
Circuit 2 (California): Rev. F. A. Baepler [2]; Mr. Julius Heis
Circuit 3 (Cape Girardeau): Rev. Arno Meyer; Mr. Otto Kl
Circuit 4 (Concordia): Rev. O. Heilman; Mr. Herbert Schm
Circuit 5 (East Arkansas and West Tennessee): Rev. E.
Mr. Earl Wildy.
Circuit 6 (East Tennessee): Rev. G. H. Biar; Mr. John W. K
Circuit 7 (Southwest Missouri): Together with Springfield
Circuit 8 (Iron Mountain): Rev. N. Bultmann; Mr. Martin G

Tabular Survey

Synodical Districts	Delegates Present: Voting: Pastors	Laymen	Totals	Advisory: Presidents or Vice-Presidents	Pastors	Teachers	Totals	Delegates Absent: Vot'g: Pastors	Laymen	Advisory: Pastors	Teachers	Totals
...ta and British Columbia	4	3	7	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
...ntina	1	—	1	1	—	—	1					
...ntic	16	13	29	1	2	3	6	1	2	1	—	4
...l	—	1	1	1	—	—	—					
...rnia and Nevada	9	9	18	1	1	1	3					
...al	23	23	46	1	5	9	15	—	—	—	1	1
...al Illinois	11	9	20	1	1	2	4	—	2	—	1	3
...do	6	5	11	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	1
...n	12	11	23	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	1
...ah	14	13	27	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1
...da-Georgia	2	1	3	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1
...East	9	7	16	1	—	2	3	1	3	—	—	4
...West	11	10	21	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	1
...	11	9	20	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	3
...toba and Saskatchewan	5	5	10	1	—	—	1					
...igan	17	16	33	1	1	7	9	—	1	—	1	2
...esota	30	28	58	1	3	2	6	1	2	—	2	5
...iana	2	1	3	1	2	—	3	2	2	—	—	4
... Dakota	7	5	12	1	—	—	1					
... Wisconsin	9	9	18	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	2
...ern Illinois	17	16	33	1	3	8	12	1	1	—	1	3
...ern Nebraska	10	9	19	1	1	2	4	—	1	—	—	1
...west	7	7	14	1	1	1	3	—	2	1	—	3
...oma	4	4	8	1	—	1	2					
...io	3	3	6	1	—	—	1					
... Dakota	7	7	14	1	—	1	2					
... Wisconsin	10	11	21	1	3	5	9	1	—	—	1	2
...astern	5	5	10	1	1	1	3					
...rn	4	3	7	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	1
...rn California	10	8	18	1	—	3	4	1	2	—	—	3
...rn Illinois	6	6	12	1	—	2	3					
...rn Nebraska	12	12	24	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	1
...	14	15	29	1	2	4	7	1	—	—	—	1
...	21	21	42	1	2	6	9					
...and Committees	—	—	—	—	—	—	74					
... Officials	—	—	—	—	—	—	31					
... of Control	—	—	—	—	—	—	12					
...	—	—	—	—	—	—	40					
...als	329	305	634	34	31	72	293	12	28	2	7	49

... those absent, there was one circuit which did not report the ... delegates.

Circuit 9 (Kansas City): Rev. Walter T. Rossnagel; Dr. H. C. Senne
Circuit 10 (St. Louis County North): Rev. H. H. Wilhelms; Mr. W. Niermann, Jr.
Circuit 11 (St. Louis County South): Rev. A. Bodtke; Mr. A. F. Ba
Circuit 12 (Northeast Missouri): Rev. A. J. Becker; Mr. R. Oelschl
Circuit 13 (St. Charles): Rev. Channing E. Miller; Mr. Kurt Achel
Circuit 14 (North St. Louis): Rev. E. A. Krause; Mr. Leonard Kal
Circuit 15 (Northwest St. Louis): Rev. Walter J. Warneck; Dr. W. Heyne.
Circuit 16 (South St. Louis): Rev. Geo. Wittmer; Mr. Herbert Moe
Circuit 17 (Southwest St. Louis): Rev. Arthur J. Meyer; Mr. Emil S
Circuit 18 (Sedalia): Rev. A. J. Schauer; Mr. S. G. Straw.[2]
Circuit 19 (West Arkansas): Rev. E. A. Reinke; Mr. Max Lamb.[2]
Circuit 20 (Washington): Rev. D. E. Oberdieck; Mr. Henry A. Brun
Circuit 21 (North Central): Rev. Victor Grimm; Mr. E. Stoffregen
Circuit 22 (Springfield and Southwest Missouri): Rev. E. H. K Mr. Ed. Brunkhorst.
Advisory Pastor, Group 1: Rev. H. E. Hartmann.
Advisory Pastor, Group 2: Rev. A. Suelflow.

Teachers

Mr. E. H. Lehenbauer; Mr. E. H. Dieckhoff; Mr. A. R. Brandhorst Herpolsheimer; Mr. M. H. Wunderlich; Mr. Norman Brinkm

New Members

By accepting the report of Committee 15, Synod a number of congregations, pastors, and teachers into mem with the respective Districts. The following report was s and adopted:

1. Congregations

The following congregations have applied for membership in

1. Faith Lutheran Church, Central Contra Costa County, C the California and Nevada District.

2. St. Paul Lutheran Church, Mountain View, Calif., into fornia and Nevada District.

3. The Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, Gilroy, C the California and Nevada District.

4. Bethany Lutheran Church, Groveton, Va., into the Sou District.

5. Faith Evangelical Lutheran Church, Kinston, N. C., into eastern District.

6. Redeemer University Lutheran Church, West Lafayette, the Central District.

7. St. Michael Lutheran Church, La Grange Park, Ill., into t District.

8. The Lutheran Church of the Ascension, Birmingham, M the English District.

9. Faith Lutheran Church, Girard, Pa., into the English D

10. St. Luke's Ev. Lutheran Church, Newfane, N. Y., into t District.

11. Redeemer Ev. Lutheran Church, Oneida, N. Y., into t District.

12. St. Paul's Ev. Lutheran Church, Ellicottville, N. Y. Eastern District.

The constitutions of these congregations had been exam approved by the respective District Committees on Constitu

revised constitutions of South Shore Lutheran Church, Mil- Wis., and Faith Lutheran Church, Fair Oaks, Calif., have been d and approved by the Committee on Constitutions of the District and were ratified at this convention.

2. Pastors and Teachers

respective District Presidents recommend the following pastors chers to be received into Synod:

lifornia and Nevada District. Pastors: Richard F. Wagner, Walter nn. *Teacher:* Robert C. Moeller.

ntral District. Pastors: William Abram, Rolland Bentrup, Herbert er, Vernon T. Trahms.

ntral Illinois District. Pastor: Chas. Knippel.

stern District. Pastors: Russel D. Killion, Edward L. Saresky.

ichigan District. Pastors: Richard Bernthal, Robert J. Clausen, G. Goehner, Darrell M. Lubben. *Teacher:* Donald Brenner.

ontana District. Pastors: Luther G. Bauer, Eugene Juergensen, E. Vogel.

rthwest District. Teacher: Elden Duensing.

utheastern District. Pastors: Edward Birner, Alfred Buls, Paul E. Paul F. Hinrichs, Clifford A. Riis. *Teachers:* Robert W. Busch, Leapaldt, Herbert E. Peter, Don Reder.

stern District. Pastors: Robert L. Griesse, Ralph Mehring, Warren D. William Backus. *Teachers:* Marvin Brandt, Kenneth Bruenger, Bruening, Ernest Hagenmueller, Jr., Erich Helge, Donald Hen- n, Emil E. Hoehne, Robert Hopmann, Robert J. Lemke, Waldo n, Paul A. Pohland, Donald Prahlow, James Reith, James Scrog- Walther Paul Wesch.

Officers and Boards Elected

A. General Officers

President: The Rev. J. W. Behnken, D. D.
First Vice-President: The Rev. H. H. Harms, D. D.
Second Vice-President: The Rev. A. H. Grumm, D. D.
Third Vice-President: The Rev. W. F. Lichtsinn, D. D.
Fourth Vice-President: The Rev. F. A. Hertwig, D. D.
Secretary: The Rev. M. F. Kretzmann, D. D.
Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Schlueter, LL. D.

Directors: The President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, *ex* Revs. E. R. Bernthal, O. R. Harms, D. D., and A. H. Oswald; rs. Clarence Amling, J. W. Boehne, Jr., Henry Buck, E. J. Gall- r, and Theo. Schlake.

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
Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.: Revs. F. Niedner, D. D., E. L. Roschke, Oppliger; Messrs. Oscar P. Brauer, J. A. Fleischli, Theo. cke, W. J. Rasmussen, Carl J. Mueller.
Seminary, Springfield, Ill.: Rev. B. Selcke, D. D.; Messrs. O. H. e, H. M. Olsen, J. C. Rodenburg.
Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Rev. Erwin L. Paul; ers E. H. Ruprecht, Alvin Roschke; Messrs. Dr. Waldemar Lawrence Foerster, Edgar Elbert.

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.: Rev. O. A. [illegible]; Teachers E. Chas. Mueller, E. A. Buchholz; Messrs. Fred [illegible] mann, E. T. Miessler, E. A. Bek, L. C. Heine, W. A. Lepp[illegible]

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.: Rev. Edgar P. Schmidt; Robert Moellering, Clarence Brenner, Robert Berning.

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.: Rev. Felix Kretzschmar; Edward Pritzlaff, E. Erdmann, John Sichling.

Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.: Rev. Henry W. Brill; Messrs. Neils, Eugene Heuer, Sr., Wilbur Decker.

St. Paul's College, Concordia, Mo.: Rev. Oscar Tiemann; Messrs. Pape, Alfred Schreiner, O. L. Viets.

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.: Rev. Louis S[illegible]; Messrs. Charles Nehring, Fred Schuermann, L. W. H. Rab[illegible]

St. John's Lutheran College, Winfield, Kans.: Rev. Leo J. Fenske; Walter H. Wulf, L. L. Sauer, Walter Helberg.

Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.: Rev. Edward C. May; Messrs. Brandon, George W. Udy, Gordon Jones.

California Concordia, Oakland, Calif.: Rev. Paul Huchthausen; Elbert Theiss, Sr., Herbert Lemke, Edwin Meese, Jr.

Lutheran Concordia College of Texas, Austin, Tex.: Rev. W. [illegible]; Messrs. Albert Schultz, Paul Nerger, F. R. Leschberg.

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alta., Can.: Rev. M. J. Bruer; Clarence Kuhnke, A. C. Lechelt, John Unterschultz.

Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil: Rev. George Muller; Adalbert Nickel, Oswaldo Kraemer, Hugo Wagner.

Concordia Seminary, Villa Ballester, Argentina: Rev. J. P. Horn; R. Kraemer, F. Ahnert, M. Donner.

C. Mission Boards

Board for Home Missions in North and South America: Revs. W. [illegible]; Henry Blanke, L. W. Koehler, W. Harry Krieger, L. H. [illegible]; Messrs. Alwin Wulf, E. T. Schumm, P. G. Vetter, Clarence K[illegible]

Board for Missions in Foreign Countries: Revs. R. G. Lange; Raedeke, M. Hartenberger, Paul Mehl; Profs. W. Arndt, D. [illegible] Petersen; Teacher John Runge; Messrs. Walter Meyer, Louis [illegible] Ernest Balke, Louis Dau.

Board for Missions to the Deaf: Revs. E. R. Drews, W. A. Bue[illegible] Schroeder; Messrs. J. P. Miller, C. F. Kruse.

Board for Missions to the Blind: Revs. G. R. Brueggemann, V. [illegible] E. C. Beversdorf; Messrs. E. H. Berger, E. Martens.

Board for European Affairs: Revs. Louis Buchheimer, W. C. Dal[illegible] Trinklein; Messrs. C. A. Beier, Walter Hanser.

D. Various Boards

Church Extension Board: Revs. A. W. Born, H. F. Zehnder, G. F. Bode, F. E. Lietz; Messrs. Leo Kuhlman, A. W. Krie[illegible]

Board for Support and Pensions: Revs. Oscar Fedder, Carl Pf[illegible] Louis H. Koehler; Teachers A. W. Obermann, Elmer Roth; Otto C. David, N. Fleischer, Arthur H. Hahn, Louis Bartel; Bettinghaus.

Board of Appeals: Rev. H. J. Bouman, Paul Koenig, Wm. [illegible] Erwin Kurth; Profs. Paul F. Koehnecke, Erwin Schnedler; Leonard Dierker, Henry Felten; Messrs. Eugene Wengert, G[illegible] mann, Harry Barr.

Board of Directors for Concordia Publishing House: Rev. K[illegible] Hoffmann; Teacher Theo. Gassner; Messrs. Harvey Kopp[illegible] mann, R. C. Obermann, Alfred Leimbach, A. J. Meyer.

[illegible] Parish Education: Prof. Paul M. Bretscher, Ph. D.; Revs. C. T. [illegible] Martin Scharlemann; Teachers Paul Lange, A. R. Brandhorst; [illegible] Robert Steinmeyer, Fred Kuhlmann, Carl Dauten.

[illegible] Young People's Work: Rev. Clarence Peters, Th. D.; Prof. L. [illegible]tz, Ph. D.; Teachers H. C. Gruber, L. C. Ramming; Mr. Gilbert [illegible]how.

[illegible]or Audi-Visual Aids: Revs. H. A. Bielenberg, Otto F. Stahlke; [illegible]chers C. T. Brandhorst, Walter F. Steinberg; Messrs. T. G. Eggers, [illegible]er F. Kraemer, Ernest Tieman.

[illegible] Service Commission: Rev. Richard Jesse; Prof. Ewald M. Plass; [illegible] W. H. Gross.

[illegible] Committee for Nominations Committee, 1956: Revs. C. W. [illegible]er, R. E. Meinzen, William Dau; Teachers Walter Redeker; [illegible]rs. Carl Schroeder, W. C. Dickmeyer; Col. E. H. Meinzen.

Committees

[illegible] reports and memorials to Synod as contained in the book *[illegible]orts and Memorials,* also including a large number of un- [illegible] overtures, were submitted by the President of Synod to [illegible] committees, as reported in the official organs of Synod. [illegible]mmittees are listed below:

Committee 1: Seminaries and Colleges

[illegible] District Presidents (with a few exceptions). — Synod's Board of [illegible]. — Pastors: A. Brohm, Sr. (Cal.-Nev.), Elmer Streufert (Engl.), [illegible] (Man.-Sask.), Heilmann (West.), Harthun (N. Ill.), Lueders [illegible] Birkner (Cent.), Brighton (East.). — Laymen: Nehrenz [illegible] Wulf (East.), Goetz (Iowa W.), Zarnke (N. Wis.), Lieske [illegible] Rabe (Atl.), Hensel (Kans.). — Teachers: Luebke (Mich.), [illegible] (Cent. Ill.). — Professors: Fuerbringer, Klinck, Wolbrecht, [illegible]mann. — Chairman, Vice-President Lichtsinn.

Committee 2: Missions

[illegible]ns: Unterschultz (A. B. C.), Truenow (Argentine), Abendroth [illegible] Borchelt (Cent. Ill.), Steinbach (Fla.-Ga.), Perlich (Iowa E.), [illegible] (Iowa W.), Gloe (Okla.), Stahlke (Minn.), Biel (Mont.), [illegible]N. W.), Kanning (N. Wis.), Brauer (N. Dak.), Pollex (Ont.), [illegible] (S. E.), Behnken (S. Cal.). — Laymen: Goerl (Brazil), Franz- [illegible]-Nev.), Weber (Colo.), Melzner (East.), Richman (Engl.), [illegible]an.-Sask.), Koester (Mich.), Maas (Minn.), Sangorska (N. Ill.), [illegible]N. Nebr.), Sueltz (S. Dak.), Heberer (S. Wis.), Wilken (So.), [illegible]S. Ill.), Bauer (S. Nebr.), Bartels (West.), Hildebrandt (Tex.), [illegible] Cal.). — Teachers: Aufdemberge (Atl.), Uffelman (Cent.), [illegible] (Kans.), Twenhafel (Tex.). — Professors: Piepkorn, Eggold, [illegible]Beto. Presidents: Beckmann, Hasse, Hartner. Chairman, Vice- [illegible]Harms.

[illegible]Committee 3: Intersynodical and Doctrinal Matters

[illegible] M. Peters (Iowa W.), R. Jagels (Cal.-Nev.), Haerther [illegible] Schumann (East.), Ansorge (Minn.), Loeber (Engl.), Nickel [illegible]au (Cent.), Janssen (Atl.). — Laymen: Miller (S. E.), Weber [illegible]Wegener (S. Ill.), Brodersen (S. Dak.), Stohlmann (S. Cal.), [illegible]Mich.). — Teachers: Becker (N. Ill.), Groth (N. Wis.). — [illegible] v. Rohr Sauer, John Theo. Mueller, Hoyer, Kramer, Albert [illegible] Presidents: Wiederaenders, Weinhold. Chairman, President [illegible]nders. Vice-chairman, President Weinhold.

Committee 4: Parish Education

Pastors: Braeunig (Iowa E.), Potratz (S. Nebr.), Reith[illegible] Pieper (Mich.), Hobart Meyer (Tex.), Jehn (S. Wis.). — Laymen[illegible] bitz (Cent.), Hartmeister (Colo.), Pafk (East.), Noyes (N. Nebr.)[illegible] (Cent. Ill.). — Teachers: Rumsfeld (Engl.), Boester (N. Ill.), B[illegible] (West.), Stelzer (Minn.), Uffelman (S. Cal.). — Professors: Schm[illegible] Steege. Chairman, Vice-President Hertwig.

Committee 5: Young People's Work

Pastors: Mehl (Minn.), Kuker (Cent. Ill.), Hellbusch (Colo.)[illegible] ming (Engl.). — Laymen: Behrend (N. Wis.), Dreyer (Mich.), K[illegible] schild (Kans.), Felbinger (N. Ill.). — Teachers: Kiekhaefer[illegible] Steinweg (S. Cal.). — Professor: Wuerffel. — Chairman, Mehl.

Committee 6: Constitutional Matters

Pastors: Ehlers (Cent.), Bouman (Minn.), Steffen (S. Dak.)[illegible] (N. Wis.). — Laymen: Placke (Tex.), Brunkhorst (West.), Moe ([illegible] Mueller (Cal.-Nev.). — Teacher: Hasz (N. Ill.). — Professor: S[illegible] mann. Chairman, Vice-President Grumm.

Committee 7: Lodges and Boy Scouts

Pastors: Geo. Theiss (S. Cal.), W. Theiss (S. Wis.), Zucker[illegible] Laymen: Graham (Engl.), Lohse (Cent.), Lamb (West.). —[illegible] Rathe (Mich.). — Professor: Bartling. Chairman, G. Theiss.

Committee 8: Publications

Pastors: Brammer (Minn.), Scaer (Engl.), Strickert (Mich.)[illegible] (Kans.), Roth (N. Ill.). — Laymen: Holthusen (N. Dak.), Heldt[illegible] Koepsell (S. Wis.), Senne (West.), Baker (Man.-Sask.). — T[illegible] Kiekhaefer (Iowa E.), Sylwester (N. W). — Professors: Ca[illegible] Blankenbuehler, Walle. Chairman, Brammer.

Committee 9: Hymnology and Liturgics

Pastors: Brauer (Cent.), Heyne (Okla.), Bornhoeft (A[illegible] (Mich.). — Laymen: Heyne (West.), Wacker (Iowa E.), A[illegible] (S. Dak.). — Teachers: Garske (N. Ill.), Launer (Tex.)[illegible] (N. Nebr.), Speckhard (S. Ill.), Fritze (Cal.-Nev.). — Professors[illegible] Hellwege. Chairman, Brauer.

Committee 10: Support and Pensions

Pastors: Schultz (Iowa E.), Hoffmann (Cent. Ill.), Karkau[illegible] Harms (N. Nebr.). — Laymen: Gable (A. B. C.), Ollenburg[illegible] Meyer (Mich.), Silber (Minn.), Deeke (N. Ill.), Liebnow (S. W[illegible] (Ont.). — Teachers: Dubberstein (Okla.), Einspahr (S. Dak.)[illegible] fessor: Rehwinkel. Chairman, Schultz.

Committee 11: Finances

Pastors: Ressmeyer (S. E.), Buege (Minn.), Schwan (Engl.)[illegible] (West.), Stratman (Tex.), Cattau (N. Nebr.), Matuschka (S.[illegible] Laymen: Rutz (Cent.), Going (Okla.), Strege (S. Wis.), St[illegible] (Mich.), Splitgerber (N. Ill.), Leehy (S. Cal.). — Teache[illegible] (N. Ill.). — Professor: Kruse. Chairman, President Ressmeyer.

Committee 12: Publicity

Pastors: Fechner (N. Ill.), Bornemann (N. Nebr.), Tschirley[illegible] Mehl (N. Dak.). — Laymen: Grotke (Cent.), Lowitzer (East.), H[illegible] (Mich.) — Teacher: Herpolsheimer (West.). — Professors: Jeru[illegible] Chairman, Fechner.

Committee 13: Miscellaneous

Pastors: Lohmann (West.), Kuehn (S. Dak.), Zagel (Iowa W.), [illegible]ler (N. Wis.), Hilgendorf (S. Wis.). — Laymen: Bohnsack (Minn.), [illegible]lman (N. Ill.), Mielke (S. E.), Meyer (Atl.), McKnight (Cal.-Nev.). [illegible]cher: Meinke (S. Nebr.). — Professor: Spitz. Chairman, Lohmann.

Committee 14: Credentials and Registration

Pastors: Miertschin (Tex.), H. F. Meyer (Tex.). — Laymen: Lieder [illegible], Tripp (Tex.). — Teacher: Waiser (Tex.).

Committee 15: Application for Membership

Pastors: Heins (S. Nebr.), Rehwaldt (S. Ill.). — Layman: Klemm [illegible]s.). — Teacher: Kessler. Chairman, Heins.

Committee 16: Nominations

[illegible]tors: Busse (Cent.), Burandt (Engl.), Maas (Atl.), Mundinger [illegible], Dorn (Mich.), Hoyer (East.), Plischke (N. Wis.). — Laymen: [illegible]g (Cent. Ill.), Bockelmann (Atl.), Fiechtner (N. Dak.), Kruse [illegible]. — Teachers: Schamber (Iowa W.), Wismar (So.), Holtzen [illegible].

Committee 17: Elections

[illegible]or: Piehler (N. Ill.). — Layman: Bergt (West.). — Teacher: [illegible] (Mich.).

Committee 18: Excuses

[illegible]tors: Twietmeyer (So.), Breuer (Atl.), Maschmeyer (A. B. C.), [illegible](Colo.) — Laymen: Liebegott (Engl.), Ostermann (Kans.), Birk-[illegible]mont.), Schinkel (S. Nebr.). — Teacher: Rush (S. Wis.). Chairman, [illegible]meyer.

Committee 19: Appeals

[illegible] convention elected the following as the appeals committee: [illegible]O. A. Schedler (Cent.), Geo. Koch (Iowa E.), E. A. Krause [illegible]. — Teacher: Walter Fritze (Cal.-Nev.). — Layman: Paul Al-[illegible](Minn.).

I. SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES

A. INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS

Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 101)

The Board of Control of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, herewith submits to The Lutheran Church — Missouri its report covering the years 1950 to 1953. It does so with gratitude to God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ for all the blessings which He bestowed on our Seminary.

The Board of Control

The Milwaukee convention (*Proceedings*, p. 34) elected the following to the Board of Control: the Revs. Frederic Nolting, D. D., John Oppliger, and Geo. W. Wittmer; Messrs. O. Brauer, John A. Fleischli, Theo. E. Heinicke, Charles S. Lang, and Herbert Waltke. When the Board organized in September it elected Rev. Wittmer as chairman and Rev. Oppliger as secretary. In October, 1950, Mr. W. J. Rasmussen became a member of the Board, succeeding Mr. Herbert Waltke, who asked to be excused. Following his election, in 1951, to the position of First Vice-President of the Western District, Rev. Wittmer relinquished the chairmanship of the Board but continued to serve as the representative appointed by the Rev. T. A. Weinhold, President of the Western District. The Rev. Wittmer's successor as a regular member of the Board is Rev. E. L. Roschke. In September, 1951, Rev. Oppliger was elected Chairman of the Board and Dr. Niedner Secretary. The Third Vice-President of Synod, Dr. W. F. Lichtsinn, attended meetings of the Board as often as possible. The President of the Seminary and, since September, 1952, the Acting President served as the Board's executive officers. On January 29, 1951, the Seminary gave a testimonial dinner in honor of the Rev. Alfred Doerffler and Mr. Ewald Schuettner, who had rendered the Board long and faithful services. Since January 1, 1953, Mr. William C. Kuhlmann is business manager of the Seminary. He succeeds Mr. Walter H. Junge, who served the Seminary faithfully and efficiently since 1941. The Board had regular monthly meetings except in the month of August.

Students

Enrollment Figures:

Year	In Residence	Not in Residence	Total
1950—1951	489	70	559
1951—1952	575	101	676
1952—1953	638	118	756

Graduates and Degrees Conferred:

Year	Graduates	B. A.	B. D.	S. T. M.	Th. D.	D. D.*
1949—1950	91	103	33	8	0	5
1950—1951	67	140	24	9	1	5
1951—1952	72	165	34	6	0	5

* honoris causa

Faculty

New Professors. — In the Department of Historical Theology Dr. J. J. Pelikan, who had been instructor in the Department of Systematic Theology since 1949, succeeded the late Dr. W. G. Polack. He was elected to this professorship January 2, 1951. The vacancy in the Department of Systematic Theology, created by Dr. Pelikan's acceptance of the call, was filled when Dr. A. C. Piepkorn accepted the call tendered him in the summer of 1951. He began his teaching career at the Seminary in November, 1951. The vacancy in the Department of New Testament Interpretation, caused by the retirement of Dr. William Arndt, was filled by Dr. Martin H. Scharlemann, who entered on his new duties in November, 1952. The position of editor of the *Lutheran Witness*, which Dr. Th. Graebner retired in 1949, was filled when Dr. Lorenz F. Blankenbuehler accepted the call extended to him. He is editor of the *Lutheran Witness* since September, 1952, and has a very limited teaching program.

The Milwaukee convention referred the matter of additional professorships for which the Board of Control had applied "to the Board for Higher Education with power to create the maximum of two additional professorships at this time" (*Proceedings*, p. 55). The Board for Higher Education resolved to create two new professorships. One of these was assigned to the Department of Historical Theology and the other to the Department of Systematic Theology. The first incumbents of these newly created professorships are Dr. A. G. Merkens, who began his teaching duties in November, 1951, and Professor Lorenz Wunderlich, who joined the faculty in February of this year.

Instructors. — The Rev. C. T. Schmidt, who had been Director of the Field Work Office since June 15, 1946 (half time to February, 1947), resigned his position on June 22, 1951, to re-enter the pastorate. His successor is the Rev. Edward J. Mahnke, who was called into office October 29, 1951, and re-appointed in 1953.

Mr. Holland H. Jones, who had been appointed in 1949 [illegible] elementary Hebrew, was re-appointed for another two-[illegible] in 1951, and for another two-year term in 1953. In 1951, Mr. [illegible] Goerss was appointed for a two-year term to teach New Te[illegible] Greek. In the spring of 1952, Mr. Donald W. Backus was ap[illegible] for one year to help out in the Department of Practical The[illegible] The instructorships of the Rev. Paul J. Reith, who direc[illegible] Speech Department, of the Rev. E. C. Zimmermann, who tea[illegible] the Department of Missions, and of the Rev. Edward J. S[illegible] the director of the library, were renewed in 1951 and 1953.

C. *Retirements.* — On August 31, 1949, Dr. J. H. C. Fr[illegible] Dr. Th. Graebner were transferred to modified service. The [illegible] believed it to be in the interest of the Church to employ [illegible] services as long as they were able and willing to serve. Un[illegible] death in April, 1953, Dr. Fritz taught courses in the Graduate [illegible] and was managing editor of *Der Lutheraner*. Until his de[illegible] November, 1950, Dr. Graebner taught in the Graduate Scho[illegible] devoted much of his time to an intensive investigation of [illegible] theological literature which had appeared since World W[illegible] Dr. William Arndt reached the retirement age in June [illegible] He was also placed on modified service. He teaches course[illegible] Graduate School and its Extension Division and is managing [illegible] of the translation into English of the fourth edition of W[illegible] Bauer's New Testament Greek-German dictionary, a project [illegible] possible through an allocation by Synod's Committee on Allo[illegible] of Funds for Scholarly Research.

D. *Deaths.* — In the past triennium, the Lord of the C[illegible] called to their eternal reward four professors who had re[illegible] exceptional service: Dr. W. G. Polack, who, at the age of 59 [illegible] died on June 5, 1950, having been a member of the faculty [illegible] 1925; Dr. Th. Graebner, who, at the age of 74 years, d[illegible] November 14, 1950, having joined the faculty in 1913; a[illegible] President of the Seminary, Dr. Louis J. Sieck, who, at t[illegible] of 68 years, died October 14, 1952. Dr. Sieck was a membe[illegible] Board of Control from 1923 to 1943. He became President [illegible] Seminary in 1943, succeeding the late Dr. L. Fuerbringer. [illegible] his leadership, the Seminary realized new opportunities o[illegible] to meet the ever-growing expansion program of our C[illegible] Dr. Sieck's serious illness and subsequent death moved the [illegible] to appoint an Acting President. It chose Dr. Paul M. Bret[illegible] assume this responsibility. Dr. J. H. C. Fritz died, at the [illegible] 78 years, on April 12, 1953, having served as the first Dean [illegible] Seminary from 1920 to 1940. Upon his resignation from th[illegible] of Dean he served as Professor of Homiletics until 1949.

E. *Editorial Assignments.* — *Der Lutheraner* is edited [illegible]

C. Fritz (managing editor till April, 1953), Dr. J. T. Mueller, heo. Hoyer, Dr. Alfred von Rohr Sauer, Prof. A. W. C. Guebert, Prof. Otto E. Sohn. After the retirement of Dr. Th. Graebner ditor of the *Lutheran Witness* in October, 1949, his staff mem- Drs. W. G. Polack, G. V. Schick, R. R. Caemmerer, A. C. Repp, L. W. Spitz, carried the heavy burden of editorial responsibility ddition to their full teaching schedule until they were relieved eir duties when Dr. Lorenz F. Blankenbuehler became editor. members of the editorial staff who are at present collaborating Dr. Blankenbuehler are: Professors Victor Bartling, Otto E. and Alfred von Rohr Sauer; the Rev. Lewis C. Niemoeller; Teacher John M. Runge. The editor's assistant is Miss Har- Schwenk. The *Concordia Theological Monthly* is edited by E. Mayer (managing editor) and Professors Paul M. Bret- Victor Bartling, R. R. Caemmerer, Theo. Hoyer, A. C. Piep- and Walter R. Roehrs.

European Conferences. — In the past triennium, faculty bers again participated in theological conferences arranged by Synod with the Lutheran Free Churches in Europe which are ated with our Synod, and with the United Evangelical Lu- n Church of Germany. The faculty delegation in 1950 con- d of Drs. J. T. Mueller and L. W. Spitz; in 1951 of Drs. Paul M. tscher and Walter R. Roehrs; and in 1952 of Dr. Paul M. scher, Dr. Walter R. Roehrs, and Prof. Martin H. Franzmann. icial Visitors" at the Hanover Assembly of the Lutheran World eration in the summer of 1952 were President L. J. Sieck and ssors Paul M. Bretscher, Martin H. Franzmann, and Walter R. hrs. Mr. Oscar Brauer, member of the Board, also represented Synod.

The Office of the Dean of Men

Due to the large influx of students during the past triennium, Seminary established the office of Resident Counselor. In the f 1952, three Resident Counselors were engaged to serve in ffice of the Dean of Men and to assist him primarily in ting the incoming students to the Seminary and its program. ssistance of these counselors has been invaluable and has substantially in giving Dean L. C. Wuerffel additional time ocus his attention upon the various counseling aspects of ork.

During the past triennium the testing program at the Seminary ontinued and has demonstrated its usefulness in aiding the nt to understand himself as to his personality, his academic ade, and his reading ability. The Harvard Reading Films have acquired and are regularly used to help students increase reading skill. In the entire guidance program the Resident

Counselors make a major contribution as they assist the D... Men in counseling the student.

The Director of Field Work, the Rev. E. J. Mahnke, also ... in drafting an adequate profile of practical experiences as th... dent progresses from stage to stage in the Field Work program. Director of Field Work also instructs several classes and ... intimately in the counseling program of the students. In v... the importance of his position and the fact that he also t... Pastoral Theology courses on the upper level, his position ... be made a full professorship. The position would still ... however, administratively under the office of the Dean, of... This arrangement was made in the past and should continue ... future because of the nature of the work of the Field Work Di... His work involves personnel requirements, and all personn... sponsibilities are under the Dean of Men at the Seminary. ... administrative position should be included in the Synodical ... *book* under Section 6.52 e.

The on-the-job reports of all student workers in the fie... gether with a comprehensive report from the supervising ... have again aided the administration to achieve a better under... ing of our students. The outcome and findings resulting from ... reports and the interviews that follow are carried to the ... in order that the Seminary program as a whole may be ... thorough consideration in terms of the needs of the field. B... method it is hoped to co-ordinate the training program wi... actual instruction of the classroom to an ever-increasing d... As the individual student proceeds through the Seminary, a ... record is kept of his progress and constant attention is given ... needs as a total personality. In connection with this progr... well as the entire Field Work program, a word of sincere ... ciation is in order for the splendid co-operation and help ex... by pastors, teachers, and congregations of Synod. Without ... understanding and sympathy an effective program could ... continued and improved.

Housing of Students

During the past triennium, because of the increase of ... it became necessary to acquire apartment units off the ... This arrangement is not a very happy solution to a very ... problem. Synod is advised to move as quickly as pos... correcting this emergency measure. Experience has demon... that our students are actually divided into two campuses: ... on the original De Mun campus, which involves, in the ma... and second-year men; and the second, the apartment campu... involves third- and fourth-year men. This dividing of the ... body has posed some serious problems in student con...

...gnal student government program is seriously challenged ... arrangement. The Seminary holds that the student gov... ...nt program is an essential part of the training program for ...ture pastors. This particular splitting of the student body ...ppardized the program seriously and should be corrected as ...ly as feasible. It is hoped that Synod will approve the ...on of two new dormitories at the earliest possible moment, ...der that the training program at the Seminary can go on ...eded.

Physical Education Director

...e Field House, which was erected in 1949, has greatly assisted ...egrating the group and giving adequate facilities for the ...al health program of our students. Mr. Eldon E. Pederson ...ntinued to develop the program and has succeeded in gaining ...-operation of better than 94% of the students. Once again ...lue of this work was reflected in the generally excellent ... condition of the students. While it is true that graduate ...ofessional schools, generally speaking, do not have physical ...ion, the Board feels justified in requesting Synod to increase ...owance of $2,000 a year to $4,000 a year toward this physical ...e and health program at the Seminary. We contend that ...ogram at the Seminary is as important in training a physically ...ministry as the program of physical education at our colleges. ...o urge that Synod grant the allowance requested for the ...tion of the Field House, in order that the ever-increasing ... body might be more efficiently served and that a general ...ly place be provided which would be large enough to take ... our student body and visiting guests. In fall our present ...ium will be too small for our Seminary constituency. It is ...nt, therefore, that we will need an auditorium larger than ... available at the present time. A solution to this problem ... found only in the completion of the Field House as an ...ium as well as a physical health building.

...ing the past year a part-time registered nurse was engaged ... in the student clinic. The student clinic is also manned ...tudents who act as clinical helpers. During the past years, ...he Seminary's good fortune to have students as medical ...o had training in the military service. In the future, it will ...ssary to consider seriously expanding the clinical health ...n. It is hoped that in one of the contemplated dormitories ...al unit can be established to serve the needs of the students ...dequately.

Field Work Department

...Seminary requires for graduation that each student com... ...ur semesters of approved field work in residence and two

summers (minimum of eight weeks each) before he is ... to his year of vicarage by the Dean of Men.

I. Two semesters of observation and participation ... parishes of the St. Louis area correlated with classroom ... Administration and Religious Education.

II. Two semesters of work with groups and individuals ... institutions of the St. Louis area correlated with classroom ... in Pastoral Theology.

III. Summer Field Work is carried out either in parish ... secular-parish assignments. The requirements for approved ... ular-parish assignments are: (1) The student must work ... people; (2) The student must submit personal reports ... contacts; (3) The supervisor of the student submits an evalu... of the student as a person; (4) Fulfillment of minimum ... work: preaching four times, altar services, active participa... two areas of church work (administration, education, calling, visitation, group activity).

Assignments of students are made on the basis of the ... needs, viewed in conjunction with his resident field work ... formance.

Clinical Training

Meeting the standards of the National Conference on Cli... Training, the Seminary now requires a course of Orientation ... Clinical Training of each III-year student.

In addition, a Clinical Training program is being offe... students completing a minimum of two semesters' hospital ... tation and orderly work.

A Clinical Workshop course is being offered for pastors ... graduate school. A Clinical Training program for pastors ... field is planned, and will be offered as soon as the details ... worked out and arrangements with a hospital completed.

Pritzlaff Memorial Library

Pritzlaff Memorial Library has, up to the present time, ... 46,000 volumes — an increase of some 5,000 volumes ... report to the Milwaukee convention. Some 2,000 volumes ... shelved, had to be reworked for various reasons. Rev. E. J. ... staff includes a woman cataloguer, office assistant, desk cl... a part-time catalogue worker, plus part-time student help. ... financed by the annual $5.00 student library fee, the ... contribution fixed by the educational budget of Synod (the ... allowance was $3,000), and, until 1952, by an annual $500 ... bution to the Pritzlaff Endowment Fund by Mr. F. ... Milwaukee, now deceased. This annual contribution ... come to an end.

...e Seminary library has endeavored to keep pace with the ...growth of the student body and the greater demands of the ...ate school, extension department, summer school, and out-...quests for its materials and services, but has been greatly ...red by lack of personnel and a limited budget in the face ...ng costs of books and materials. Future growth of the student ...and demands will work an ever greater hardship in this ...on.

...rough an allocation allowed by Synod's Committee on ...tion of Funds for Scholarly Research, German theological ...al published since World War I has been channeled to our ... and at the present time is being processed to our shelves. ...1,000 volumes are involved.

...e have been fortunate in having received the entire Greek ...tin classical library of the former Chancellor of Washington ...sity, George Reeves Throop, more than 2,000 valuable vol-... A liberal gift from persons in the Texas District has made ...le the establishment of a Dr. Francis Pieper Memorial Col-..., which now contains some 350 volumes of the Greek and ...Migne *Patrologiae*.

...ture plans include the conversion of the library to the ...y of Congress Classification system. This will be a huge ...nd will require most careful planning.

...r present needs include more space for expansion and an ...nal full-time worker.

The Graduate School

...e most important event in the history of the Graduate School ...cordia Seminary in the past triennium was the erection of ...ate Hall in 1951 and its dedication on January 20, 1952. ...uilding is modern and ultraplain in its architecture but ...al in its design. It houses the office of the Graduate School, ...directs also the Mission Department, Correspondence and ...ion Divisions, and the Summer School. It provides also ...ber of offices for instructors and the Speech Department, ...ries' rooms, a faculty lounge, four large classrooms, and ...inar rooms. Dr. A. M. Rehwinkel is Director of the Graduate ...and its several departments.

...ollment. — The enrollment in the Graduate School con-...on a satisfactory level but declined slightly in the current ...rtially due to the limited number of courses offered during ...ent school year. This, in turn, was due to the large enroll-...the undergraduate department and a corresponding increase ...teaching load of the faculty. It is gratifying, however, to ...at some pastors continue to drive 100 to 150 miles each week

to attend graduate classes. We have also continued to
students from Lutheran synods outside the Synodical Con
and from conservative Protestant bodies and foreign cou
such as Germany, Australia, and Japan.

Year	I Semester	II Semester	Total
1950—1951	98	61	159
1951—1952	71	51	122
1952—1953	65	44	109

Needs for Further Development

1. Our greatest need for expansion of our Graduate Sc
an increase in the faculty of Concordia Seminary so that mo
are available to offer courses on the graduate level.

2. Attractive scholarships should be provided for stude
affiliated churches and missions abroad and for promising
men in our own midst for the training of future scholars.

3. Congregations and mission boards should be encoura
provide financial aid to their pastors and workers, making
sible for them to take refresher courses.

4. Instructors at our colleges, preparatory schools, and
schools should be encouraged and given some financial a
graduate study of theology. There are compelling reason
this should be done.

a. We must always be mindful that the instructors a
preparatory schools are laying the foundation for the theo
training of our future clergy. Most of our instructors had
ough theological education in their younger years, and
them had occasion to continue their theological studies. Bu
have not. These have, of necessity, been so immersed
secular subjects of their respective fields of instruction tha
find little time for the study of theology. Yet it is highly de
that all our instructors be and remain good theologians.

b. We must not overlook the fact that a profound cha
taken place in our colleges during the past few decades.
about 25 or 30 years ago nearly all our instructors receiv
entire education in our own schools. That is no longer
Today practically all of them have done some work in
colleges or universities, and many of them have spent mo
in these secular schools than they did at our own college
are to be commended for their eagerness to improve the
for their respective fields of instruction, and our schools
richly benefited from it. However, it must also be admi
there is danger that in the course of time this may affect th
of our schools and the character of our theology. This
pened in other church-related colleges, and we must not

that it could not happen to us. Hence it would seem that it become a matter of considerable importance that our instructors time to time concentrate on an intensified study of theology hat their influence in all classes and branches of learning ains theologically sound and the philosophy of life which they ey to their students remains in complete harmony with the ical interpretation of our Church. Our Summer School provides endid opportunity for further theological study.

A growing number of our larger colleges now require al full-time men for the instruction of religion. But just as ow demand in most of our schools that the instructors hold ast an M. A. degree or the equivalent to be qualified to teach cular subjects, and many of them are aspiring to the doctorate, e ought to require that the teachers in our religion departments at least equivalent degrees. Many of them, particularly the nger men, ought to be encouraged to acquire the doctorate in logy.

The enrollment in our two seminaries has grown at a omenal rate during the past few years. This growth will nue, at least at St. Louis. As a result, our theological faculties also grown. The number of theological professors required taff our seminary faculties will increase in the years that lie d. Seminary professors do not just happen. They should be ed, and we ought to be concerned about their training. It is natural that the seminaries should look to the colleges for ble men for our seminary faculties. Instructors from our ges ought, therefore, be encouraged to continue their studies e field of theology, so that there will always be a well- ed group from which selection can be made.

The Mission Department

The Mission Department was established in September, 1941, became an integral part of the Graduate School. Its purpose provide specialized training for candidates entering foreign n. service or other branches of specialized church work. offers an opportunity for further study and refresher courses issionaries home on furlough.

The most significant event in our education program for mis- y training was the purchase of an apartment house within lock of the campus of Concordia Seminary to house mission- nd their families home on furlough and young missionaries ing for service in a foreign field. The housing facilities thus ded have made it possible for missionaries and their wives nd classes in our Mission Department and other Seminary for further preparation for work in their respective fields.

Enrollment. — The total number of students enrolled in ... past triennium in courses provided by the Mission Departm... was 51. In this group were: 20 men, 9 married women, 6 ... women, 6 undergraduate students, 10 students from Spring... and St. Louis preparing for a two-year vicarage in Japan.

A total of 163 persons have received training in the Mis... Department since its establishment. This figure does not inc... graduate students who took courses in the Mission Departm...

Former students of the Department have served or are ser... in India, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, Formosa, Japan, the Phil... pines, New Guinea, Nigeria, and Cuba.

Courses and Instructors. — Courses vary from year to ... according to the needs of the students enrolled. The offer... during the past triennium included History of India, of Ja... of Islam, of the Philippines, of New Guinea, of Africa, an... Ceylon; History of Missions in India, in New Guinea, in Af... in Japan, in the Philippines, and among Moslems; Compar... Religion; Missionary Methods, Missionary Administration; H... Courses for Missionaries; language courses in Japanese, Chi... Arabic, Spanish, and Sign; and several courses in religion ... women.

Most courses were offered by Professor Zimmermann, ot... were given by two professors, two pastors, and one mission... Five students were employed to teach Spanish, four Sign, ... one Japanese.

Mission Library. — The Mission Library was founded in ... through a special gift of the Rev. and Mrs. Herman Mayer ... students of the Mission Department. To date a total of 1,251 ... has been catalogued in the Mission Library section of Pi... Memorial Library. In addition, the Department owns over ... volumes of mission periodicals. Current mission magazines co... most mission fields are available to the student.

The Mission Department's Influence on the Campus. ... healthy interest in missions among Seminary students is di... traceable to the influence of the Mission Department, and ... presence on the campus of foreign missionaries, both me... women. The Students' Foreign Missions Society meets every ... weeks. It presents successful missionaries and moving sp... relative to foreign missions. It also features pageants and ... forums. During this triennium, 110 students offered five ... a day for missions. This made it possible to send one vicar ... into foreign fields than the Boards had planned. The 110-Pl... grown, and more students are now contributing, so that three ... vicars were supported during the past year. The Society ...

...nt mission speakers where they are requested. The *Mission* ...published by the Society until the end of 1952, attained to ...culation of 19,000. It is now published by Synod's Department ...ewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion.

The Extension Division

This consists of three departments:

A. Correspondence School
B. Extension Centers
C. Pastors' Institutes

The Correspondence School: The Correspondence School ...stablished by resolution of Synod and opened in 1924. In 1946 ... completely reorganized and brought into line with modern ...ice in this field of instruction. It aims to bring the regular ...ical courses, as offered in the five Seminary departments of ... within reach of the lonely missionary in distant lands, and ...stor and teacher in neighboring or distant or isolated rural ...s in the United States and Canada.

Courses. — Courses are offered in the five departments of the ...graduate and graduate divisions of the Seminary. A total of ...one courses are now available. Additional courses are added ...instructors can be secured. The courses are given by twenty-...embers of the Seminary staff and four other qualified men.

Enrollment. — The total enrollment for the current triennium ...6 students. These students live in 33 States and the following ... countries: Australia, New Guinea, Canada, Cuba, Guam, ...England, Germany, China, the Philippines, South America, ...awaii.

Extension Centers: Students enrolled in the Extension Cen... given graduate credit. During the past triennium a center ...rated in Milwaukee under the deanship of Prof. Paul F. ...e. Professors of the Seminary faculty and other instructors ...d by the faculty taught the courses at the Milwaukee ...n Center. This service should be expanded.

Pastors' Institutes: Pastors' Institutes were conducted at ... Oreg.

The Summer School

...plying with a resolution of Synod, Concordia Seminary ...ed a Summer School. The purpose of the Summer School ...e pastors and other professional church workers and ... students an opportunity to continue their studies in ... on an advanced level. The first session was conducted in ...mer of 1951, consisting of two terms of three weeks each.

A rich and varied program was offered in all departments [illegible] ology. Of particular interest to mission boards, mission [illegible] and rural pastors were special courses in missions, evangeli[illegible] the rural church.

The demands in the modern ministry are enormous. The [illegible] of duties allows the average pastor of today little time for [illegible] and even the time at pastoral conferences must be used large[illegible] the consideration of parish, District, and synodical matters. [illegible] the pastor is to remain aware and alert, he needs to get away [illegible] his parish from time to time for a re-orientation in the whol[illegible] of theology and for quiet concentrated study. No one can [illegible] give and not take. The Summer School of Concordia Semi[illegible] aims to provide such opportunities.

Enrollment:

Year	Total	I Semester	II Semester
1951	81	33	48
1952	72	41	31

Because of the synodical convention our Summer Scho[illegible] be conducted this year on a one-term basis from June 29 to [illegible] The Summer School needs the wholehearted support of con[illegible] tions, mission boards, and synodical officials if it is to ser[illegible] purpose for which it has been established.

Capital Investments

In order to house the growing enrollment of the student[illegible] the Board purchased the two apartments, 6334 South Ro[illegible] ($53,500) and 6330 South Rosebury ($60,000). At the presen[illegible] Synod owns four apartments in which students are housed.

For professors on modified service and for instructo[illegible] Board acquired the apartment at 6525 San Bonita ($47,500).

The total cost of Graduate Hall, for which we are partic[illegible] grateful, was $257,354.28.

Since the Concordia Historical Institute now has its own [illegible] ing, we converted the rooms in the Administration Buildi[illegible] vacant by the Institute, into suitable offices for the Academ[illegible] Dr. Arthur C. Repp, who was appointed to this position in O[illegible] 1952. The Administration Building houses at present the of[illegible] the President, the Dean of Men, the Academic Dean, [illegible] Field Work Director. It also provides quarters for the [illegible] office of the *Lutheran Witness*.

Other improvements on the campus made in the pas[illegible] nium are: construction of a parking lot to the north of C[illegible] Hall to accommodate 110 cars ($12,265); sidewalks leading [illegible] parking lot to the street ($1,060); sidewalks to De Mun[illegible]

[illegible] reconstruction of the South Seminary Terrace ($2,330.60); [illegible]ing of parking lot on the south side of the tennis courts [illegible]2); resurfacing of back-yard area of 6317 Southwood ($160).

[illegible]ifteen professors live on the campus in homes owned by [illegible]. Nine professors live off the campus: four in homes owned [illegible]nod; two in apartments owned by Synod; and three in res[illegible]es which they purchased through an arrangement with Synod. [illegible]nstructor in the Mission Department lives in a home owned [illegible]nod. Other instructors live in apartments owned by Synod.

[illegible] this writing the Votteler-Holtkamp-Sparling Organ Com[illegible] of Cleveland is installing a new organ in the chapel audito[illegible] The sum allowed from the "Conquest for Christ" campaign [illegible]is instrument was $26,000.

[illegible]e are also happy to report that the Board for Higher Educa[illegible]as approved the erection of a dormitory for 100 students on [illegible]O Road at a cost of $400,000. The plans have also been ap[illegible]d, and construction operations are under way.

Radio Station KFUO

[illegible]y synodical directive (*Handbook* 6.165b) Radio Station KFUO [illegible]der the control of the Board of Control of Concordia Seminary [illegible] Louis. The Board of Control operates Station KFUO through [illegible]ial subcommittee. This committee is submitting a special [illegible] to Synod.

Requests

[illegible] making the following requests to Synod, we are sensitive [illegible]at may appear to some not acquainted with the Seminary [illegible]m as unnecessarily large demands. Nevertheless, our re[illegible] are the result of a careful study of the present status of [illegible]ions at the Seminary in its relation to the Seminary's most [illegible]iate needs in the coming triennium. We, therefore, respect[illegible]equest Synod:

[illegible]*To grant ten additional professorships, seven for 1953—54 [illegible]ree for 1954—55.* This seemingly large request is explained [illegible] unusual increase in enrollment during the past six years. [illegible]ollment for 1952—53 showed an increase of 87½ per cent [illegible]r of 1947—48. During the same period, our staff was not [illegible]ed proportionately. In 1947 we had 18 professors teaching [illegible]oad and two administrators with a half load, in addition to [illegible]me instructors. During the past year we had 18 professors [illegible] vacancy, and four administrators teaching half time, three [illegible]e instructors and some additional part-time help. As a re[illegible] this inadequacy of staff, the average class size ranged from [illegible], which is too large for effective teaching in a professional [illegible]

According to our estimates for the next two years, we expect an increase of 162½ per cent over the 1947—48 enrollment level. Without any relief for our faculty, this would increase class size to range from 73 to 138. Should the Senior College be established by 1956 or later, it will not affect our need for additional called professors. The reduction of the staff will be limited to instructors who have been engaged on a two-year basis. The estimated enrollment, after the Senior College has been established, will still be more than 96 per cent over the 1947—48 level.

2. *To approve the erection of two dormitories,* each at a cost of $450,000, and each to house 100 students. We suggest that one dormitory be erected in 1954 and the other in 1955. We earnestly advise that one dormitory provide also a number of professors' offices and that the other contain an adequate clinic and an apartment for the nurse. We can best support our request for these dormitories by repeating what we said in 1950: "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 level forecast future resident enrollments which will approximate, if not even exceed, the present Seminary enrollments. It seems apparent, therefore, that in view of this . . . additional permanent on-campus housing will be a necessity." (*Reports and Memorials* to the Milwaukee Convention, p. 13).

3. *To establish a Chair of Missions.* This request is the result of conferences which the former Academic Board and, of late, the Administrative Council of the Seminary had with the executive secretaries of Synod's Mission Boards (March 12, 1952, and January 20, 1953). In its meeting of May 19, 1952, the Board of Control resolved "to approach the Board for Higher Education with the request that at the Convention in 1953 there be established a Chair of Missions in the Seminary Faculty." In a communication of February 2, 1953, Dr. H. A. Mayer, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Board for Missions in North and South America, writing in behalf of the synodical executive secretaries of missions, says: "The Professor called to the Chair of Missions could be placed in charge of the Mission Department as it now exists. We believe that the calling of a man of faculty standing would strengthen the department greatly. Regular mission courses could also be taught by him in the undergraduate school, as opportunity affords and the need demands it."

4. *To appropriate $75,000 for the erection and equipping of an annex to the dormitory now under construction, to be devoted entirely to business operation.* The business office is not a luxury but rather an absolute necessity for effective work in the Seminary. It must be remembered that the Seminary never had a real business office included in its structure. During the years, dormitory space was encroached upon in order to house the needs of the business department. When we bear in mind that the enrollment has increased 87½ per cent since 1947 and that according to the most reliable figures available this enrollment will increase to 156 per cent by the end of 1955, it will be recognized that the business needs have grown proportionately. Since we are faced with the problem of enlarging our staff, this will enlarge the scope of the business office work even more in the future. By putting the business office in a separate building, we will be able to utilize the present space for dormitory purposes.

5. *To appropriate $35,000 for the completion of the basement of the dormitory now under construction for student union purposes,* such as the student bookstore and the post office. The crowded conditions in our present facilities make this investment a major necessity.

6. *To appropriate $70,000 for the completion of the Field House.* This would include the erection of a second story and the equipment of the building for larger social gatherings. In fall our Seminary banquet will more than fill the chapel auditorium. For functions attended also by large numbers of visitors, the Seminary has, at present, no adequate accommodations.

7. *To pass a resolution enabling the Board for Higher Education to purchase or erect homes for professors now living in apartments as well as for additional professors to be called in course of time.*

8. *To appropriate $20,000 for the conversion of Pritzlaff Memorial Library to a more flexible classification system.* Pritzlaff Memorial Library at present catalogues its accessions according to the Dewey Decimal System. This system was useful as long as the library was very small and limited to the most basic theological areas. Now that the library has significantly increased its accessions and has also been compelled to classify highly specialized volumes in many areas of theological learning, the Dewey Decimal System is becoming more and more inadequate. We must, therefore, seriously consider of converting from the Dewey System to a more flexible and expansive system, such as the Library of Congress System. The job of conversion will require a number of summers and the advice and help of expert, professionally trained librarians.

But the initial steps leading to a realization of this project sh... be undertaken as soon as possible.

9. *To appropriate $47,000 for the erection of a Seminary Se... Building.* The principal purpose of this building is to provide ... areas for the maintenance department personnel. It should ... contain repair shops, facilities for housing campus equipment, ... storage space for tools, supplies, and emergency items. Consid... that the Seminary now operates 62 units, many of which ... constant need of repair, such a service building appears to us ... absolutely necessary.

10. *To appropriate $46,170 for major improvements in the S... inary Powerhouse.* Coal-firing of furnaces is becoming a s... problem. It is practically impossible to get personnel to d... firing. We must, therefore, as soon as possible, convert the pr... coal-fired furnaces to a combination gas-oil operation. O... necessary improvements in the powerhouse are the relining ... repair of the major boilers.

11. *To appropriate $12,000 for the installation of a new ... System.* The present system of house telephones is now s... at full capacity. But additional lines are needed for Graduate ... the dormitory now in process of construction, and additional ... buildings. The present equipment has given excellent service ... its installation in 1926, but is beginning to show its age and ... tions are not advisable.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA SE...
FREDERIC NIEDNER, *Secretary*
JOHN OPPLIGER, *President*

ACTION

Regarding the *Field Work Director,* Committee 1 brou... the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 64

WHEREAS, The Field Work Director of our St. Louis S... is performing administrative duties; and

WHEREAS, This should be officially recognized; therefo...

Resolved, That the administrative position of the Fiel... Director at our St. Louis Seminary be included in Sectio... of the *Handbook.*

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation ... quests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this ... as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and una... adopted by the convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Sess...

Committee 1 also considered Memorial 117:

Establishment of a Chair of Missions, Concordia Seminary, St. Louis

The Board for Missions in North and South America at its ...ing on March 16, 1953, "resolved to support the request of ...ordia Seminary, St. Louis, for the establishment of a chair of ...ions, which is to include courses in evangelism and mission ...ods."

H. A. MAYER, *Secretary*

This request also has the wholehearted support of the Board ...oreign Missions.

O. H. SCHMIDT, *Executive Secretary*

ACTION

Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

Resolution 54

WHEREAS, The matter referred to has been disposed of by our ...ition to refer the matter of creating additional professorships ...Board for Higher Education and to the Board of Directors ...power to act; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

Concordia Theological Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 102)

The Board of Control of Concordia Theological Seminary, ...gfield, Ill., herewith submits its triennial report and respect... requests Synod to consider the needs of its school. We ...owledge the unmerited blessings which the Head of the ...h, our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, has graciously bestowed ...our Seminary. His protection, guidance, and benediction ...been evidenced in all the work of our institution.

The Board of Control

...e Board of Control has continuously tried to carry out the ...k assigned to it by Synod. Much time has been given by ...mbers individually and as a group to the care and main... of the physical facilities and together with the adminis... and the faculty to the improvement of the total program ...school. Regular meetings were held every month, besides ... meetings with the Electoral College, the Faculty, and with ...mbers of the Board for Higher Education. A former member ...Board of Control, Dr. John C. Schuelke of Peoria, passed ...ddenly on October 26, 1951. He had served as chairman ...Board from 1935 to 1942, and his faithful services will always ...membered.

The Faculty

Synod in 1950 empowered the Board for Higher Educat... create two additional professorships at Springfield. Accord... the Rev. Henry J. Eggold, Jr., of Fort Wayne and Prof. ... Kramer of Winfield were called and were inducted into offi... September 9, 1951. Dr. G. Chr. Barth, who had served as pr... of the Seminary since 1945, resigned his position as of July 1... His faithful services to our institution are herewith gra... acknowledged. The Electoral College elected as his su... Dr. Walter A. Baepler, who began his duties officially on M... 1953. During the triennium the following served as assi... Edward E. Hackmann, the Rev. Messrs. George Klein, E. C. P... and Ralph C. Fessler. Prof. F. Wenger continued on ... service.

The arrangement with the Finnish National Church, ing... in 1938, is still in effect. Prof. Alexander Monto, besides t... Finnish language and history, also conducts a number of ... in the regular program of the school.

Physical education was added to our curriculum in 19... Rev. Arnold Wagner being in charge. All students are re... to participate in this course.

Our hearts were saddened when we learned that Dr. ... Neitzel departed this life May 22, 1951, at the age of 74. H... been on the Seminary staff for 33 years, and his memory wi... linger in the minds of his former students.

During the triennium we were privileged to observe t... lowing anniversaries: Prof. F. Wenger, fiftieth of his ordi... Prof. W. Albrecht, the twenty-fifth as professor at our Sem... Prof. Fred Kramer, the twenty-fifth of his ordination; Dr. ... Selcke, the twenty-fifth as member of the Board of Control; ... M. H. Coyner, the twenty-fifth as member of the Sem... faculty and the fortieth of his ordination.

The curriculum of the Springfield Seminary was given ... study by the faculty. Recommendations for revision of the ... of study are at the present writing in the hands of the Boa... Higher Education.

During the past year a testing program was est... at the Seminary for the students, which is helpful in ... especially with the personality, interests, and academic ... of the students. The students are made aware of their ... and weaknesses, and are assisted to better adjustments to ... quality of work required at the Seminary and the type of ... necessary for a modern ministry.

The Student Body

An all-time high was reached in the student body of 1950—1951, ... 387 students were enrolled. Owing to the lack of dormitory ... classrooms, and staff, the Board for Higher Education set ... mit of enrollment for the year 1951—1952 at 375, and since ... time at 350. The enrollment during the triennium was as ...rs:

Year	Single	Married	Attend. Classes	Vicars	Total Enroll.	Mo. Syn.	Wis. Syn.	Fin. Syn.	Slov. Syn.	Veterans
51	225	97	322	65	387	319	42	20	6	171
52	191	114	305	56	361	292	44	17	8	129
53	162	91	253	46	299	245	34	13	7	81

Plant and Property

During the past triennium two additional houses had to be ...ased for our professors, giving us a total of five off-campus ...ences.

On September 10, 1950, we were privileged to dedicate Con... Gymnasium, a substantial building, 105 by 145 feet, which ...rected at a cost of $160,000, the funds coming from the ...nnial Thankoffering. It is proving very serviceable and is ...ving a need which has been felt for many years.

Van Horn Hall, a dormitory accommodating 75 students, was ...ted on February 24, 1952. The cost of the building, $240,000, ...rovided by the "Building for Tomorrow" collection. This ...4 by 130-foot dormitory has solved our housing problem ...derably. This building was named in honor of Mr. Fred Van ... Springfield, Ill., who was a member of the Board of Control, ...1940.

In 1946 Synod erected seven prefabricated homettes on a plot ...und several blocks from the Seminary. The homettes in the ... of years were becoming termite-eaten and were in need ...rough repairs. Since the housing situation for our married ...ts has become easier, we sold these homettes in October, ...or approximately $15,000 with the consent of the Board ...her Education and of the Board of Directors.

...,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" collection has been ...to us for a new lecture hall. Plans for this building are ... the making; however, we are certain that building opera... ...ll be begun early this summer. This new building will run ...t west of the old residence formerly used as the president's ...which must eventually be razed because of obsolescence.

Miscellaneous

The Concordia Seminary Guild continues its efforts on behalf ... Seminary. During the past triennium it has equipped our ...dium with chairs and has provided the furnishings of the

student lounge in Van Horn Hall. The annual Donation Day remains a boon for the Seminary commissary.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the following: Ottomar Krueger, Akron, Ohio (1950); August H. Lange, Summit, Ill. (1950); F. A. Hertwig, Detroit, Mich. (1951); W. F. Lichtsinn, Hammond, Ind. (1951); Richard O. Kern, Germany (1951); Paul Rafaj (1952); Frederick Hassold, Australia (1952).

Requests

The educational life of any school should center around the library, the facilities of which should help accomplish the educational objectives of the school. The library must be readily and easily accessible as well as attractively equipped. The library of our Seminary must provide materials for a junior college and a theological seminary. The present library is located in the basement of a dormitory, Craemer Hall. Its facilities are inadequate as to space and equipment.

The administration facilities at the present time are confined to the president's study and a small anteroom. We have no centralized offices for the president, registrar, business manager, dean, and secretarial staff. In view of the work attached to the administration of an institution such as ours and in view of the inadequate library facilities we earnestly request Synod to grant us an administration-library building. $350,000 for such a building at this time is a reasonable estimate.

We still have two frame buildings on the campus, the one erected in 1884, the other in 1896. Both are beyond rehabilitation. Our plan is to raze both buildings and put in their places another dormitory. Fewer students are married, and a third dormitory is a necessity. We request $275,000 for this purpose.

We feel constrained to call the attention of Synod to the fact that five professors live in off-campus houses, some of them at a considerable distance from the Seminary. Furthermore, three of the present campus residences are so old that they must soon be torn down. Finally, when we have the necessary full complement of teaching staff, additional houses will have to be made available.

We have been advised by heating engineers to change our heating system from coal to oil. The price of coal has risen very much in recent years. To continue the use of coal profitably will require reconstruction of the present coalbin, installation of a coal elevator, and the construction of an ashpit. It is estimated that the expenses in connection with this project will approximate $8,000. The converting from coal to oil will require approximately $16,000. The difference in operation, according to the estimate of the heating

engineer, will be an increase of less than $1,000 per annum. However, this increase may be offset by the saving of manpower which is required when using coal. We request Synod to grant us $16,000 to convert our present system to oil firing.

Since our library must satisfy the needs of a junior college as well as that of a theological seminary, we feel that we ought to have a full-time director of the library who would devote all of his time to this work. We therefore request Synod to make provisions which will enable us to establish this office.

Our courses in the Social Sciences and in the Natural Sciences have been taught in the past by assistants. This is at best a makeshift. We request Synod to allow us another professor in order to take care of these courses properly and efficiently.

With reference to faculty representation at Synod, the *Handbook* states under 1.59b: "The Seminary at Springfield and the Teachers' Colleges shall be represented by their president and two faculty members elected by the faculty." We feel that it is of much importance for faculty members of our seminaries to attend the conventions of Synod more frequently than stipulated. Since their work involves the training of future pastors, they must keep abreast of, and in touch with, the work of Synod. Hence, we request that the same rule apply to the Springfield faculty members as applies to the members of the St. Louis faculty, viz., "that it shall be represented by its president and as many members of its faculty as the faculty may deem necessary; however, each member of the faculty shall attend the conventions of Synod at least every nine years."

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
THE REV. B. H. SELCKE, D. D., *Secretary*

ACTION

Regarding the attendance of the Springfield faculty at synodical conventions, Committee 6 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 30

WHEREAS, The *Handbook,* under 1.59b, now reads: "The seminary at St. Louis shall be represented by its president and as many members of its faculty as the faculty may deem necessary; however, each member of the faculty shall attend the convention of Synod at least every nine years. The seminary at Springfield shall be represented by their president and two faculty members elected by their faculty"; and

WHEREAS, The seminary at Springfield is engaged in training future pastors for the Church and its faculty should keep abreast of, and in touch with, the work of Synod to carry out their task more effectively; therefore be it

Resolved, That *Handbook* Section 1.59b be amended so that it reads: "The seminaries at St. Louis and Springfield shall be represented by their presidents and as many members of their faculties as the faculties may deem necessary; however, each member of the faculties shall attend the conventions of Synod at least every nine years."

A similar resolution was submitted by Committee 1 (Resolution 47).

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as appropriated and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 103)

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College herewith presents its report for the triennium 1950—1953.

The constituency of the Board was changed by the 1950 delegate convention by the addition of a teacher. The term of office was also lengthened to six years. In order to put the new plan into operation, three of the elected members were to be designated for a six-year term and three for a three-year term. In 1951 Pastor Paul Kluender, for seven years the faithful secretary of the Board, asked to be released in order to take a position on the District Board of Directors. Upon the unanimous invitation of the Board, Pastor Erwin Paul of Forest Park took his place. In 1952 Mr. Fred Linstead also asked to be relieved of his duties after twelve years of valuable service to the school. No replacement has been made at this writing. The following were designated for the six-year term as Board members: Pastor Erwin Paul, Mr. Emil Ruprecht, and Dr. Waldemar Link. Accordingly, the following will finish their terms of office this June: Mr. Alwin Roschke, Mr. Walter Peckat, and the successor to Mr. Fred Linstead. One teacher and two laymen will therefore need to be elected at the delegate convention of 1953, each for a term of six years. President Arthur Werfelmann of the Northern Illinois District continued to serve as chairman of the Board, and Mr. C. H. Garbers, formerly a Board member and for many years treasurer, was appointed by the Board to continue in the latter capacity.

In regular monthly and special meetings the Board administered its affairs within the regulations of the synodical *Handbook,* keeping in constant touch with the faculty and its major committees through the president, and seeking in every way to promote the interests of Synod's professional teacher-training program, to which the school is exclusively devoted.

The Faculty

During the triennium three devoted and effective teachers of our college entered into the joy of their Lord. Prof. Edward Koehler, D. D., for forty-two years Professor of Religion, including five years on modified service, died May 12, 1951, at the age of seventy-five after an illness that kept him away from active duty only a few months. Prof. Henry C. Gaertner, M. Mus., for thirty-one years Professor of Music and on modified service since 1943, died March 7, 1952, at the age of eighty-two. Only two of the members of the faculty who moved with the college from Addison to River Forest in 1913 still remain: Professor *Emeritus* Albert H. Miller and Professor *Emeritus* Ferdinand H. Schmitt, both living in retirement. Graduation Day, 1952, was saddened by the sudden death of Prof. Herman Keinath, Ph. D., professor since 1943 and chairman of the Department of Social Sciences, who after several months of leave due to an illness from which he was apparently recovering, was stricken with a fatal heart attack while walking home from the baccalaureate service.

The five new associate professorships allowed by the convention of 1950 were filled during the course of the triennium, taking the place of an equal number of instructorships which had been introduced through the years on account of the constantly increasing enrollment. At the opening service in September, 1951, three of these men were installed: Mr. Paul Bunjes, M. Mus., formerly teacher and organist at Wausau, Wis., for the field of Music; the Rev. John Choitz, M. A., formerly student pastor at the University of Iowa, for the fields of English and Philosophy; and Mr. Walter Vahl, M. A., formerly a teacher in grade school and at Fort Wayne Lutheran High School and on our staff as instructor for three years, for the fields of History and Political Science. The Rev. Paul Mundinger, M. A., formerly pastor at Glencoe, Ill., was installed as Associate Professor of Religion in the opening service in September, 1952. Assistant Professor Martin Pieper, M. A., who after twenty-four years as teacher in our Lutheran elementary school system has been teaching courses in Mathematics and Education at our high school and college since 1946, has accepted

the call as associate professor and will be installed, God willing, in the opening service, September, 1953. These men have had an average experience of about eighteen years in congregational work in the office of pastor or teacher.

The two vacancies in the called faculty, brought about by the resignation of Prof. Edwin Wibracht, M. A., and the death of Dr. Herman Keinath, are in the process of being filled at this writing, and we hope that the men who have been called may accept and be installed in the opening service in September, 1953. In the meantime, six neighboring pastors, in addition to their regular work, faithfully serve our school on a part-time basis in the fields of Doctrine, Bible, Church History, History, and Speech.

During the triennium five instructors have been advanced to the new rank of assistant professor, as authorized by Synod in 1950, with the specified four-year tenure. The remaining teaching load has been absorbed by full-time or part-time instructors.

Because of the high cost of living, limited tenure, the difficulty of securing suitable housing, and especially the comparatively modest salaries offered for these non-called positions and even for the called ranks, it continues to be very difficult to get adequately trained and experienced pastors and teachers from the congregations to teach on the college level.

Since the last convention two members of the faculty received their Doctor of Philosophy degrees: Associate Professor John Choitz and Assistant Professor Arvin Hahn. A number of others, while doing full-time teaching, are faithfully pursuing graduate training and are nearing the doctoral level.

The faculty has worked faithfully and effectively in the classroom and in its extracurricular duties. A continuous study of the curriculum of the college, departmental and course objectives, the needs of the field, and of educational policy in the broadest sense, has occupied one hour of each regular meeting. Many faculty members have been able to attend learned society meetings in their teaching and administrative fields, and quite a number have served as essayists, panel members, discussants, or recorders on the programs of national or State conventions. They have also continued to serve regularly at teachers' and pastors' conferences and on a number of synodical committees, and have contributed to synodical and secular educational periodicals. Several faculty men have published books during the triennium. The Board herewith wishes to commend the administrators and faculty members for their alertness to the needs of the school, their interest in the welfare of Synod, and their constant restudy of our program in the light of the ever-increasing requirements of the Church and the changing policies in American education.

The Student Body

With our dormitories filled to crowded capacity, the enrollment has been as follows on October 15 of each year:

Enrollment	Men	Women	Total*
1950—1951	319	240	559
1951—1952	337	220	557
1952—1953	330	230	560

* In addition, an average of nearly 100 undergraduates serve in the field as vacancy teachers each year. Though technically they are students, we have not included them in the above totals.

Some students were graduated each quarter; others took emergency teaching positions; a few discontinued. New applicants took their places to make up approximately the same totals.

During the triennium we have continued our rigid policy of admitting only men and women who have solemnly declared their intention of devoting their professional lives to the service of the Church. Only those are permitted to remain on the campus whose attitude, interest, character, and academic record give good evidence that they are on the way toward achieving this goal. Those who do not measure up to the standards are, with all possible kindness and consideration for their welfare, guided into other fields of endeavor. This is at best a time-consuming, difficult task and often a thankless one, but we feel that in fairness to the students themselves, to Synod, and to the many prospective students who would like to enter our teaching profession, we cannot avoid it.

We are happy to report that we are still receiving rather large numbers of students with advanced standing from other colleges and universities. Because of the flexibility of our curriculum and the willingness of our administrative officers and other faculty members to help these students find themselves, we continue to have gratifying results in this method of stepping up the number of graduates. In the regular school year as well as in the summer sessions and correspondence courses we are doing all we can to make a successful conversion program possible for these secularly trained Lutheran young people, who, somewhat later than the average, make up their minds to become professional servants of the Church. Our regular students also deserve special commendation for their eagerness to help and befriend these newcomers in their classes and dormitories.

In spite of the crowding, the educational record of our students has continued on a high level. While less than half of our freshmen come from our Lutheran high schools each year, their number is increasing, and the quality is good. Though we have been able to enroll all of the qualified male graduates of these schools who applied, we regret that some of the girl graduates had to be directed elsewhere for their junior college training, and some of them have

been lost to the Lutheran teaching profession. We gratefully acknowledge the faithful work of our Lutheran high school teachers and principals, and all our teachers and pastors in general for guiding and encouraging so many of their best young members to devote their lives to this high calling.

Under the leadership of the Dean of Students, fourteen faculty members counsel with individual students and groups living on the various floors of the dormitories. The students themselves conduct nine group devotional exercises each evening and joint Sunday evening devotions in the Student Lounge. They also visit all the patients in the college infirmary with daily comfort from God's Word. In the community they participate actively in Red Cross, Community Chest, Blood Bank, and other civic projects. Many take part in mission canvasses and in other activities of the District Mission Board and of individual congregations. Through their chapel offerings the students have contributed an average of $1,500 each year to many mission and charitable purposes within Synod, including three annual scholarships for students in South America, India, and Africa.

The *Chapel problem* is still with us, now to a more aggravated degree. The crowded capacity of our present Auditorium-Chapel, including chairs in all the aisles, is about 500. In 1944 our request for a new Chapel had to be denied. Again in 1947 the Auditorium-Chapel planned along with the Music Building could not be granted. We feel that Synod will not be able at this time to provide a suitable place of worship for our students. We are therefore planning for the time being to continue conducting daily chapel exercises at the present hour for all students who can be accommodated in the crowded Chapel, but with the overflow participating through a public address system in other rooms. This arrangement leaves much to be desired and should be corrected as soon as possible. We share with the Board for Higher Education and with many of our other institutions a deep feeling of regret that daily services for our future professional workers cannot be held in churchly chapels where the atmosphere would be more conducive to worship.

Special Educational Services

Concordia Teachers College continues to render important educational services not only to our undergraduate students, but to hundreds of our teachers and some of our pastors in the field by the extensive Summer School, Extension, and Correspondence program carried on by our staff and offering the same credit as the regular courses. These services are financed by student fees without direct synodical subsidy beyond the use of the buildings and equipment for the in-service training of men and women

teachers in the field, emergency training of new teachers, and acceleration of the graduation of regular students. Workshop courses in Visual Aids, Arts and Crafts, Adult Education, Secondary Education, Kindergarten, Physical Education and Recreation, and Parish Music have been offered during the triennium.

Resident Enrollment in Summer Sessions		Enrollment in Correspondence Courses	
1950	481	1950	348
1951	444	1951	486
1952	467	1952	640

It is interesting to note that though our crowded capacity in the regular school year has never permitted us to enroll beyond 560 students, we have, by the grace of God, actually been able to give accredited educational services to about 1,000 *different* teachers and future teachers on the campus each year, besides the hundreds of others enrolled in correspondence courses.

In addition, the Summer School has repeatedly been host to the synodical Educational Conference and the Lutheran Education Association, as well as to other groups interested in Christian education at all levels, or in synodical endeavors of any kind. Both the English District and the Northern Illinois District of Synod have continued to be welcome visitors to our campus for their regular conventions. We have also been happy to be able to serve conferences of pastors and teachers quite frequently. We gratefully acknowledge the cheerfulness with which these groups were willing to share our crowded facilities with the hundreds of summer school students on the campus.

Graduates and Supply Teachers

The effects of discontinuing our Concordia Teachers College High School on the *college* enrollment and graduations are now beginning to become evident in the steadily increasing number of fully trained teachers turned over to Synod during the past two trienniums:

	Men	Women	Total
1946—1947	43	23	66
1947—1948	37	30	67
1948—1949	55	20	75
1949—1950	58	32	90
1950—1951	69	38	107
1951—1952	89	49	138
1952—1953 *	82	56	138

* Anticipated figures

The number of graduates, especially of women, could have been much larger each year if we had held back our finished sophomore students to take the three-year or four-year diploma instead of giving them an extra summer of training and sending them out to help meet Synod's shortage of teachers. In general, however,

these partly trained young people have served well, and many of the women have continued their training toward eventual graduation through correspondence and summer school courses. With very few exceptions, the men students have returned to the college for two years to complete their formal training and go back to the field as four-year graduates.

New Buildings and Facilities

The new Music Building, allowed by Synod in 1947, was put into use in the fall of 1951. Because of the constantly rising costs, only the main part of the structure could be completed, and the purchase of much of the equipment had to be postponed. Additional instruments were allowed later by the Board of Directors out of the "Conquest for Christ." The classroom facilities which were to have been provided from the same offering had to be postponed, and we are again requesting these of the present convention.

The long-needed Student Center was arranged in part of the first floor of the old Music Building during the summer of 1952. The former dilapidated organ and piano rooms have been completely remodeled by the removal of some partitions, the judicious use of plaster, acoustic tile and paint, into two seminar meeting rooms, an attractive student lounge, bookstore, and student council offices. For the first time our college has a common gathering place for the men and women of the student body and faculty at any time of the day for the entertainment of casual visitors and for planned social functions, as well as for the convenience of many educational and synodical groups.

The dormitory allowed by Synod in 1950 is now under construction and, God willing, will be ready to house 120 women students by September, 1953.

We gratefully acknowledge the new buildings and other facilities allowed by Synod at the past three conventions, and are happy to report that they have not only enabled us to expand our enrollment and increase our numbers of graduates each year, but have added strongly to the morale of the student body and faculty, and consequently to the effectiveness of our whole teacher-training program.

We regret that during the same period we have had to refuse admission to hundreds of young people who wanted to prepare for service in the Church, while at the same time we stood helplessly by as the teacher shortage mounted higher and higher. This matter is being brought to the delegates' attention again this year in our requests for increased dormitory and other facilities, and our repeated plea for additional classroom space.

Requests of the Board of Control

1. *Additional Called Professorships*

In September, 1953, when we expect to have the new dormitory available, we hope to be able to enroll up to 650 students, an increase of 90 over the present school year. This increase will necessitate the addition of at least six staff members of various ranks in order to maintain even the present unfavorable faculty-student ratio. We must also include *trained help* and/or additional released time for some of our major administrators. The additional 90 students will also need individual music instruction with a consequent increase in the number of instrumental music teachers. While teachers of the lower ranks can be supplied by action of the synodical Boards, some of these new positions should be in the higher ranks.

Request: We request that Synod allow at least three additional called faculty positions at this time.

2. *Meal Service Revision*

Our dining hall and kitchen areas were designed to accommodate a maximum of slightly over 400 students without crowding. Over the last twelve years, as our enrollment increased, we have rapidly added to the number of people served daily. At the present time, with an enrollment of 560, well over 600 meals are provided each noon, and nearly that many each evening, to students and staff. This coming September the number will be increased by about 100, for a total of 700.

The crowding is almost intolerable now and will make effective service impossible this fall unless something is done. After careful study by our Administration Committee, a special committee of the Board, and the whole Board of Control with the architect, we come to Synod with the following request:

Request: We respectfully request an appropriation of $55,000 for the extension and remodeling of our kitchen facilities and modernization of our meal service, to be ready for use by September 1, 1953.

3. *Extension of Classroom Space*

At the 1950 convention our Board of Control presented a request for additional classrooms at an estimated cost of $75,000 plus equipment. This cost had been escalated to $87,500 plus equipment by last year. Our purpose was to accommodate the increase in student enrollment made possible by the acquisition of the new dormitory wing which is now under construction and is expected to be in use this coming September (1953). While the request

was included in the synodical grants, the synodical boards have not found it possible to permit us to plan and erect this building.

Even with our present enrollment of 560, our facilities are badly overcrowded, and we are already using several library rooms, including basement areas which were intended for book space and are not at all suitable for classroom purposes.

Request: 1. We respectfully request the allocation of $87,500 plus equipment for the erection of classrooms, from the present "Conquest for Christ" collection, if the funds can be made available now, so that we can begin planning and building this summer.

2. If this is not possible, we urge Synod to make this sum available at the earliest possible time to relieve the crowding of the greatly increased student body enrolled for September, 1953.

4. *Remodeling of Oldest Dormitories*

The south wings of the two old dormitories were completed 40 years ago. Since then no remodeling has been undertaken with the exception of the lavatories and rest rooms and the installation of a standard exit and fire alarm system ordered by the fire marshal. The dormitories and study rooms remain as orginally laid out, but with *ten* students in each bedroom which had been planned for *eight*. During the intervening years we have replaced many of the ceilings and in general conducted mere "holding operations." We are still obliged to provide outdated dormitory accommodations for all of our male students and about 135 of the women, in addition to subjecting them to approximately 25 per cent overcrowding in studies and sleeping rooms. This has not been advantageous to health, study conditions, or student morale.

An extensive remodeling job of all four old dormitory wings would be very costly. We must, however, continue to repair and maintain what we have. We should also like to do some thorough remodeling, involving the partitioning of some of the large sleeping rooms at least. We would naturally choose those where the plaster of the walls, ceilings, and especially the closets, is in a very decrepit condition. In this modernized area there would be three students in some rooms, and two in others, and the uncrowded capacity would be equal to what it is now in its crowded condition.

Request: 1. The Board of Control respectfully requests that the sum of $75,000 be made available during the triennium for the most necessary repair of all of our old dormitories and the beginning of a thorough modernization of those in most dire need of repair.

2. We respectfully ask that enough of the funds be allocated *at once*, so that an experimental area may be remodeled before

the end of this summer, subject to the approval of the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors. We feel that this would be a great encouragement to our men students.

5. *Infirmary Needs*

The whole second floor of the south wing of our Commissary Building was originally set aside for an infirmary with a 24-bed capacity. This was in the middle twenties, when the uncrowded dormitory capacity was about 320. Some years ago we found it necessary to use part of this space for emergency housing of staff. It has become increasingly difficult to operate successfully since the new dormitory was added in the fall of 1948. With a total enrollment this coming fall of about 650 students, it will be out of the question to provide adequate health service with facilities which are even now altogether inadequate.

We seriously considered the possibility of asking Synod for a new and modern infirmary building, but we felt that the cost would be prohibitive at this time. We therefore propose to provide other means of housing for staff families in order to devote the four rooms and two baths thus released to hospital purposes.

Request: Since the repairs and remodeling of the building for this purpose cannot be exactly determined at this time because it must be done on the basis of "time and materials," and since it will not be a significant amount in any case, we request that Synod authorize the Board of Directors, upon the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, to make the necessary funds available through our regular annual application for subsidy.

6. *Additional Dormitory Building for Men*

We realize that our college is only a part of Synod's widespread system of ministerial and teacher training. However, as one of the two professional teachers' colleges, we are painfully aware of the fact that the field needs for graduate teachers, particularly for women graduates, are not being met.

On December 19 and 20, 1952, a Conference on Teacher Training, authorized by the Board for Higher Education, was held on our campus, with representation from the Board for Higher Education, each of the two teachers' colleges, and the synodical junior colleges at Fort Wayne, St. Paul, and Winfield. We appreciate the fact that the Board for Higher Education feels the same concern that we do about the need for teachers and is willing to work with us and Seward and try to co-ordinate and unify everyone's efforts in the direction of meeting the need. We had hoped that it would be possible for the junior colleges to assume a substantial share of the responsibility for *pre*-teacher training of women in the

freshman and sophomore years, *using existing facilities at these institutions* for that purpose. Upon completion of their two-year preparation, these young women would be able to finish our synodical minimum requirement of the three-year diploma in one year, or of the four-year diploma and Bachelor's degree in two years. This is what Synod envisioned in accepting the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education in 1950.

While it seems likely that the two teachers' colleges will be able to meet Synod's needs for male graduates within the next few years, the prospects of meeting the needs for women graduates (III year and IV year) in the immediate future are not very bright. The conference felt that something should be done. Our recommendation to the Board for Higher Education and to Synod is in harmony with theirs.

Request: If the junior colleges prove to be unable with present facilities to supply a significantly larger number of finished sophomore women to enter the third year at the teachers' colleges in order to insure the graduation of enough women to satisfy Synod's needs, we respectfully request that further dormitory space be provided at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, for the housing of an additional 100—110 students. Such a dormitory unit would cost a minimum of $350,000.

(NOTE: This new unit would be planned for *men* students, so that they, too, could in their senior year at least hope to live in modern quarters. The old dormitories would continue to be allocated to men or women in proportion to the numbers of each needing to be enrolled. We urge this action and propose to continue our crowding at this time of Synod's need for teachers. If this severe shortage should level off, we could *finally*, we hope, remove the overcrowding that has now plagued our students for over ten years.)

The faculty of Concordia Teachers College joins the Board in presenting these requests. Two additional matters of synodical educational policy are proposed in the form of separate memorials:

A. Memorial Concerning the Three-Year Diploma at River Forest.

B. Memorial Concerning Graduate Work at Concordia Teachers College.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ERWIN L. PAUL, *Secretary*
ARTHUR KLINCK, *Executive Officer*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 104)

The Lord has been good to us, and for this we render heartfelt thanks. This thought expresses our sentiments as we review the past triennium.

Board of Control

The membership of the Board of Control has remained unchanged. The Board is made up of men of high caliber, who have furnished sound leadership and displayed courage and vision. The work of the governing body has been carried out efficiently in its meetings, which averaged seven a year.

The Faculties

The College

Concordia Teachers College added two associate professors to its faculty. Walter A. Juergensen, who had been serving as principal of the high school, was called to the college department to teach sociology. He was also appointed business manager of the institution. R. W. Griesse, who had been serving as an instructor, was also called to the ranks of the associate professors. He teaches in the area of religion and continues to serve in the capacity of dean of students. Three persons with the rank of assistant professor and six with the rank of instructor were added to the college faculty. Among those who left the faculty during the past three years was Walter F. Wolbrecht, associate professor of religion and social science, who also served as business manager and registrar. He accepted the presidency at St. Paul's College at Concordia, Mo., in 1951. Two instructors discontinued their work at Concordia in 1951, one to accept a call into the parish ministry, the other to continue his studies.

The sabbatical leave program has proved to be of great value to the school. Professors who were on sabbatical leaves since our last reporting were L. G. Bickel, C. T. Brandhorst, Walter Hellwege, Herbert Meyer, and Walter Mueller. Six others have spent considerable time in doing advanced work in their fields. There are 20 persons on the college faculty. Two of Concordia's emeriti, Professor Henry A. Koenig and Professor H. L. Hardt, are also active in the school's work on a modified basis.

The High School

There are ten persons on the Concordia High School faculty. During the last triennium three of these were promoted to the rank of assistant professor. A fourth will receive the rank at the beginning of the next academic year. The present principal, Paul

W. Nesper, was appointed when Walter A. Juergensen was called to the college faculty.

Of the eight persons who terminated their service with Concordia High School, three accepted appointments to the college department, two accepted calls into the parish ministry, two accepted other teaching positions, and one became a housewife.

Both institutions are being served by a president, two professors, eight associate professors, eight assistant professors, eleven instructors, one graduate assistant, and two emeriti. Of this number 27 are men, and 6 are women.

Academic Matters

The College

Regional Accreditation: We are happy to report that Concordia Teachers College has been accepted as a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The report of the examiners who visited the college in January of this year indicates that the elements of strength of our college lie in its faculty, its sound administration, well-selected student body, adequate plant, and the strong financial support of the Church. The examiners noted the clarity of the purpose of the college. Their report also reflects the significant improvements in the curriculum, the library, the laboratories, and the plant in general made within recent years.

The college rated well in almost all major areas, although some weaknesses were found, especially in the student-faculty ratio and in the limited scope of the college's program.

Special commendation for the effective self-study by an alert faculty and the rapid progress toward high standards was featured in the report of the examiners. Their favorable evaluation resulted in the admission of our college to the North Central Association in March of this year.

Curriculum: One outcome of the accreditation effort was a revision of the curricular offerings. The college has a sound program designed to serve its objective of preparing workers for the Church.

Summer Session: To help supply the needed personnel for the growing system of Lutheran schools, summer sessions have been held to serve such teachers as desired to shorten the time of preparation, or as returned for additional training. The summer school enrollment has been relatively constant.

Workshops and Evening Classes: The college has instituted workshops for choir directors and church organists. A successful and significant Visitors' Workshop was conducted last summer under the able direction of Vice-President Arnold Grumm, D.D. Evening classes are scheduled for both on- and off-campus students.

The September Field Experience: An innovation of considerable promise was introduced this year. Under this program junior class students spend a week before coming to the campus in a Lutheran elementary school, usually near their home, to gain first-hand practical experience during the opening week of the new school term. The initial effort proved to be very satisfactory, and the program is being further developed.

The High School

Few changes have been made in the curriculum of Concordia High School. That the present courses are successfully accomplishing the task of training students is evident when comparison of the group with national norms is made. Such inspection of their performance indicates that our high school students rank far above the average in performance.

With the exception of one or two day students all boys and girls enrolled in the high school are preparing for the work of the Church, the majority for the teaching profession and some of the boys for the ministry.

Enrollment

The college enrollment at Seward has grown steadily while the high school has been limited to about 35 students per class in order to favor the college. The average total enrollment has exceeded 600 students for the past three years. A summary report shows the following:

COLLEGE

	Regular Session			Summer Session		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1950-51	152	116	268	77	155	232
1951-52	149	135	284	56	147	203
1952-53	156	140	296	83	120	203

HIGH SCHOOL

	Boys	Girls	Total
1950-51	82	58	140
1951-52	85	54	139
1952-53	79	54	133

Grand Total (counting each name but once)	
1950-51	613
1951-52	594
1952-53	609

Student Life

Both the college and the high school have been blessed with consecrated and gifted students who have shown their desire to learn and who have taken the business of preparing for service in the Lord's kingdom seriously. The exceptionally low rate of students discontinuing their studies, and the relatively large number of teachers which the college has furnished the Church, is evidence of the high degree of consecration of the students on our campus.

We have been blessed with excellent health. Next to God this is due to the fine health service the school has been able to develop. The Food Service Department was completely revamped

and given much new equipment since 1950. Under competent and trained leadership it has also contributed to the well-being of the students.

Public Relations

The development of the Department of Public Relations has proved to be a very effective means of co-ordinating the work of the college and high school in student recruitment and in the various services the school renders to the Church. It has enabled us to increase the frequency of contact with our constituency and thereby develop a better understanding of the purposes of the college.

The Concordia College Association

The membership of the Concordia College Association is made up of the congregations of the Colorado, Iowa West, Northern and Southern Nebraska, and South Dakota Districts. This agency has given both moral and financial support to Concordia College and High School. Its activities have contributed materially to the development of both schools.

Workers Placed into the Service of the Church

In fulfilling its major objective, namely, to "train parish school teachers for Lutheran elementary schools," the college has furnished to Synod teachers, organists, and choir directors as listed in the report below.

	4-Yr. Grad	3-Yr. Grad	Students Reg. Session	Students Summer	Men	Women	Total
1951	24	19	23	22	42	46	88
1952	33	14	34	14	43	52	95

For the current year we cannot give the exact figures as yet but our best estimate is as follows:

1953	40	18	41	14	51	62	113

Plant and Property

Extensive additions and major improvements have been made on the campus of Concordia Teachers College during the triennium.

The *chapel-auditorium* was dedicated in March with an impressive service. This new wing of Weller Hall fills a longfelt need for a more adequate place of worship very well. The beautiful auditorium will also serve the Church for conventions and meetings. It includes a spacious basement used by the art department and a number of faculty offices.

An exceptionally well-planned *shop-garage* has been built around and over the heating plant.

A *women's dormitory* is under construction and is expected to be ready for occupancy by fall.

The *basement of Weller Hall,* a broad expanse of valuable space, is being conditioned for various services, such as an audio-visual center, speech clinic, and bindery for the library.

Extensive *remodeling of major buildings,* such as Founders Hall, Becker Hall, and Nebraska Hall, has brought the total plant of Concordia Teachers College and Concordia High School into very acceptable condition.

A *home for the president* was built, thereby easing to some extent the need for faculty housing.

Some improvements have been begun but are not yet completed. A need for curbing all drives on the campus, for paving others, and laying adequate sidewalks has become critical. A beginning has been made to alleviate it.

Plans have been approved to extend and improve the physical education facilities by grading a hitherto largely unused portion of the campus to supply facilities for track and field sports, football, and tennis.

Requests

Concordia Teachers College has reached its majority. With full accreditation having been achieved, it stands prepared to render ever greater and better service to the Church by supplying trained workers. To enable the college to become fully productive, additional facilities, especially housing, are needed.

1. Among the first of the needed facilities is a *physical education building.* The present building, Alumni Memorial Gymnasium, was constructed in 1930, when the student body numbered slightly over 100. This number has grown to a combined total of almost four times the enrollment of the 30's, and further growth is expected.

The request for the physical education building was deferred at the Milwaukee Convention. It now seems imperative to erect the plant. The present building is small, and because of the manner of construction it does not lend itself to remodeling. This is particularly true of the very limited shower- and dressing-room facilities for physical education classes of both sexes. A building adequate to meet present needs, according to the architect's estimate, will cost $320,000. An additional $15,000 is required for equipment.

Some $40,000 have been collected locally, chiefly in the Southern and Northern Nebraska Districts, for this building. The net request, therefore, is for $295,000 for the erection of a physical education building.

2. More housing facilities are needed for women students. Each

year during the past triennium a considerable number of qualified women students had to be refused admittance while the shortage of teachers continued to increase. The dormitories on the campus have been crowded to and beyond capacity. A number of frame houses have been converted into residences for girls.

A *women's dormitory* is a definite requirement to enable the college to accept and prepare available students for needed service. The architect's estimate for a dormitory housing 60 women is $222,000 for the building and $25,000 for equipment.

3. The situation for men's housing on the campus is little better than for women. The available facilities are overcrowded. No new housing for men has been added since the erection of Jesse Hall in 1923. A new dormitory will eliminate, or at least reduce, the number of forty young men now living in off-campus housing, and it will provide for the increased enrollment which is coming to us from the co-operating junior colleges, due to the inauguration of a pre-teacher training program on their campuses.

The new *men's dormitory* is estimated to cost $275,000, and $35,000 is needed for equipment.

4. The greatly increased enrollment, the expanded library, which will need to take over what it does not yet occupy on the second floor of Weller Hall, and the need for sectioning of classes has created a shortage of classrooms. No new classroom facilities have been added to the plant since the erection of Weller Hall in 1924. All available space in various educational buildings has been or is being converted into classrooms, including the basements of both Becker and Weller Halls. A building which will provide the necessary instruction space and facilities will cost $210,000 and will require $15,000 for equipment, according to the architect's estimate.

5. The college does not have an *organ* in its new chapel-auditorium. Because of the great emphasis placed on music on the campus, it becomes important to have an adequate instrument for the chapel which will also serve instructional purposes.

At the request of the Board of Control the music department made a careful study of our needs, and it recommends the purchase of an instrument for which we request an appropriation of $40,000.

6. *Curbing, paving, and landscaping.* The beautiful campus and the fine buildings on it stand in need of curbing for drives, paving of some heavily traveled streets, and landscaping. Most sidewalks on the campus are not wide enough for the large numbers now using them. Others are poorly laid and are safety hazards. A relatively small amount invested on street and walk improvement will add materially to the beauty, utility, and safety of the property. A request for $20,000 is made to allow for the most urgent needs.

7. *St. John's Lutheran School.* The parochial school of St. John's congregation has enjoyed a fine growth in recent years. It has reached a point where the congregation is considering extensive additions. In fact, the plan is to double the present capacity and to build a gymnasium as well.

This development is fortunate for Concordia College, since this school serves as the campus training school. The enlarged school will be better able to accommodate the larger number of students who receive training and experience there.

The congregation is keeping the needs and requirements of the teacher-training program in mind in the planning. Some provisions will be of direct value to this program.

The request that Synod authorize and empower the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to share in the construction of this building as the interest of Synod may indicate will be found in a separate memorial.

8. *The adoption of a policy on professorial housing.* The Board of Control of this institution has submitted a plan to the Board for Higher Education whereby it would be possible for members of the faculty to purchase their own homes on easy terms. As the staff continues to grow, housing becomes a bigger problem. Realizing that this is no simple matter, we request that the Board of Directors be authorized to work out a fair and equitable plan in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education and the local Boards of Control of the institutions to enable faculty members to purchase or build homes.

9. The steady growth of secondary schools in Synod must fill us with joy. With their development comes the problem of staffing these high schools. Concordia Teachers College is keenly aware of this need and is giving study to ways and means of meeting it.

The present curricular program and the Concordia High School on the campus would seem to indicate that intensive planning for *training high school teachers* should be inaugurated and pursued with vigor during the coming triennium, leading to specific recommendations at the next convention.

A request is herewith made that such studies be authorized to be made in consultation with the Board for Higher Education.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
ALFRED O. FUERBRINGER, *Executive Officer*

ACTION

Regarding the *request* that training high school teachers should be planned, Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 51

WHEREAS, The number of high schools supported by our constituency is constantly increasing; and

WHEREAS, This fortunate expansion of our educational system will demand an additional number of teachers; and

WHEREAS, It is in the interest of Lutheran high schools to be able to staff themselves as much as possible with people who have been educated in our own institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, To authorize that "intensive planning for *training high school teachers* should be inaugurated and pursued with vigor during the coming triennium" by the Board for Higher Education, in consultation with the faculties of our teachers' colleges; and be it further

Resolved, That specific recommendations be submitted to the 1956 convention.

As to the other *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

REPORT OF THE 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 the faculty, to the improvement of the total program of our school. A new president's home was erected, and two faculty homes have been converted into girls' residence centers.

The Faculty

No changes in the permanent membership of the faculty were made in the last three years. Several people have been engaged in the ranks of the instructors and the assistant professors. All have worked together harmoniously and have devoted considerable time to evaluating the new curricular program in the light of the needs of the Church and the requirements of higher educational agencies.

The New Program

Synod resolved to set up an experimental program on the Fort Wayne campus whereby the synodical high school would gradually be discontinued and recruitment would be concentrated on the college level. This has been carried out, and the high school department will be discontinued completely by June, 1954.

The results under the new program in the ministerial department have been quite satisfactory. We have been able to secure a good number of high school graduates each year, and they have impressed us as being quite mature and sure of their aim and purpose in studying for the ministry. We have found a high degree of consecration among these students under the new plan. There seems to be a greater awareness on the part of the new students of the high goal of the ministry and a more serious attitude in general.

It is not to be assumed that all students enrolling under this new program will be able to do satisfactory work. There will be some losses, but the losses will not be as great as those experienced when students are already enrolled in the Freshman high school year. The mean-quality-point average of those enrolled under the new program will equal, if not exceed, that of the students who have come up under the traditional program. While it may be somewhat dangerous to generalize on the basis of several years' experience, nevertheless it seems to be true that the new students are emotionally and socially more mature than those who have come up through the traditional program. While we are not ready to say that this type of program should be set up at all of our schools, and while it is perhaps too early to judge whether an adequate number of students can be recruited to satisfy the needs of the entire Church with this type of program, nevertheless we feel very strongly that the Church can obtain a good number of consecrated young men for the ministry if they are not penalized by the loss of additional time by reason of the fact that they have graduated from a public or a Lutheran high school.

The Senior College

In the interest of good stewardship it is felt that one or more of Synod's existing colleges should be utilized for the Senior College

program. Fort Wayne has many things to offer which would make it ideal as a training center for Synod's professional people. It is a city of many Lutheran churches with active and progressive parish programs; with only one exception, all maintain parish schools. They have active Sunday schools with large teaching staffs. They have high standards of church music. All the other educational and auxiliary agencies of the Church are also represented in this locality, such as the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Walther League, the deaconess program, the Lutheran Laymen's League, and a very complete institutional program. The city likewise ranks high in cultural and civic offerings.

Since, no doubt, in the not-too-distant future, additional senior colleges will be necessary, it seems only reasonable that one be located as far east as practical from the exact center of Lutheran population. The location of Fort Wayne makes it a logical choice for the first Senior College.

The proposal that a four-year college be located at Fort Wayne has had the approval of the faculty and board of Concordia College, the Fort Wayne Pastoral Conference, the Fort Wayne Area Conference, and it was the unanimous recommendation from the Central District.

In addition to the possibility of utilizing the present campus, Synod also will have the opportunity of disposing of the present campus by accepting an offer to purchase the present site. If Synod is willing to accept a substantial and satisfactory offer for the present campus and obtain a new site in the Fort Wayne area for the Senior College, the present number of schools could be retained. The purchase price, plus moneys already allocated to Fort Wayne for new buildings, plus the moneys available at present for a Senior College, could then all be used for the erection of new buildings on a new campus in the Fort Wayne area.

The Teacher-Training Program

In co-operation with the teachers' colleges at River Forest and at Seward, the first two years of the teacher-training program have been offered to men and women on the college level. Dormitory facilities are available to both men and women under this new program. Two large faculty homes have been converted into girls' residence centers. This year the first group will be graduated under this teacher-training program. The women are required to take a minimum of one summer term at either River Forest or Seward before they are allowed to go out and teach. The men are required to take at least one additional year at one of the teachers' colleges. These additional teacher-training facilities have been set up to help alleviate the critical shortage in the elementary

teaching field. Women students have the opportunity of an observation and participation program in connection with the excellent Lutheran elementary school system in Fort Wayne. It is anticipated that ever-increasing numbers of teacher-training students will find their way to the Fort Wayne campus for the first two years of their training.

Requests

The Board of Control respectfully submits the following requests to the honorable delegate Synod:

1. To expand Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., into a four-year Senior College.

2. To supply the necessary funds to replace Hanser Hall, which was erected in 1869, to improve the classroom facilities of the college.

3. To supply the funds necessary to purchase three additional practice organs and fifteen practice pianos, which would be used in connection with the teacher-training program.

4. To supply the funds necessary to erect an auditorium.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
PAUL L. DANNENFELDT, *Chairman*

ACTION

The first request in this report was taken care of by the resolutions of Synod in connection with the report of the Board for Higher Education, Memorial 152, D, to sell the old campus at Fort Wayne, buy a larger campus in the Fort Wayne area, and there to erect a two-year senior college.

As to the other *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 106)

The Board of Control of Concordia College, Milwaukee, herewith submits a report on its activities relative to its supervision of Synod's school during the 1950—1953 triennium and respectfully requests Synod in convention assembled to give attention to the school's needs.

Under the protecting hand of God, Concordia College, Milwaukee, has continued to devote itself to the training of young men

for the study of theology. For this privilege and for the countless blessings bestowed in many ways upon our school, we give thanks and praise to God.

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 to the care and maintenance of the physical facilities and, together with the administration and the faculty, to the improvement of the total program of our school.

The Faculty

Several changes have taken place in the membership of the faculty in the last three years. When Prof. Victor Bartling accepted a call to the seminary at St. Louis, Prof. Elmer Moeller was elected to fill the vacancy in our Greek department. Prof. Ewald Plass has been on leave for the past three years to do work for the Committee on Scholarly Research, teaching only very few classes in our college department. The work he is doing will require about another two and a half years. To take over most of Professor Plass's work, Mr. Albert Bahr was added to our staff during the years 1950—1952. When Mr. Albert Bahr accepted a call into the ministry, the Rev. Paul T. Dietz joined our staff as an instructor. The salary of these two instructors has been furnished by the Committee on Scholarly Research. During this triennium we have also had the services of a vicar from 1950 to 1951 in Mr. Edward Krentz and of a graduate assistant in Mr. David Krampitz, from 1951 to 1953. Dr. Walter Jennrich has been advanced to the position of assistant professor.

Our school sustained a real loss in the passing of Dr. Leroy C. Rincker early this year. At present steps are being taken to fill the vacancy in the presidency.

Students

Our enrollment during the past three years has gone up from 264 to 306. Over 95 per cent of our students are preparing for service in the Church. Of particular interest is the fact that our freshman high school enrollment has continued to be steady, while the enrollment on advanced levels has not increased at an alarming rate. Still suffering from the lack of adequate dormitory space, the school has had to crowd its large enrollment into inadequate quarters. In spite of a lack of adequate housing, the health and morale of the students has 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. *A new administration and music building*

We need 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. Already in 1944 Synod recognized the need of enlarging the space for our administrative offices, and in 1947 it voted $60,000 for this purpose. This money was never spent. In 1950 Synod considered our request of $300,000 for this building and allotted us $100,000 in the "Conquest for Christ" collection, and deferred $200,000, pending upon the success of the "Conquest for Christ" collection. We have on hand for the erection of this building $150,000, partly realized from the sale of an athletic field and partly from private solicitation. According to present estimates by our architect we shall need, in addition to the $100,000 allotted in the "Conquest for Christ" collection and the $200,000 deferred until the outcome of the "Conquest for Christ" is known, and the $150,000 of our own funds, another $125,000.

2. *An addition to our quarters for our help*

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 easier to retain quality personnel. Synod approved of this addition in 1950, which then was estimated at $50,000 and included it in the "Conquest for Christ" collection. According to present estimates, this addition will cost us about $60,000. Hence an additional $10,000 needs to be voted us.

3. *Renovation of the Administration Building*

Our present Administration Building, which is over fifty years old, needs rather extensive renovation. To put the building into such shape that it will meet in a measure the standard of present-day school buildings, we need to modernize the lighting, tuckpoint the masonry, resurface the floors, replace the desks, repair and

replace the windows, paint the corridors, classrooms, and chapel, and remodel our physics laboratory, an item for which a request was made already in 1950. The estimate for the extensive repairs is $54,500.

4. *Renovation of Wunder Dormitory*

After being in service over 25 years, Wunder Dormitory needs repairs and remodeling. To put it into the condition it ought to be in, we need to add some new equipment, to resurface the remaining floors, reset and repair doors and windows, remove the outmoded and no longer necessary ventilating system, convert available space into a recreation room, tuck-point large areas of the masonry, paint the interior, and construct an entrance to the south to lead to the new quadrangle. We have estimated the cost for this work at $54,000.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF CONCORDIA COLLEGE
FELIX KRETZSCHMAR, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

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:

	1950—1951	1951—1952	1952—1953
Male Teacher Trainees	36	43	38
Women Teacher Trainees *	22	41	39
Ministerial	172	197	215
General	50	56	50
Total Enrollment	280	337	342

* College women teacher trainees have been enrolled since 1950

The enrollment at this school is made up primarily of ministerial and teacher-training students. The percentage of such students was: 1950—1951, 82%; 1951—1952, 83%; 1952—1953, 85%

Staff

At present ten regularly called professors and one professor emeritus on modified service are serving the institution, together with three instructors, two assistants, and four part-time assistants.

The institution suffered the loss of Martin Graebner, D. D., who died November 13, 1950. On July 1, 1951, Prof. Arthur M. Ahlschwede was elevated to the associate professorship, after a term of two years as instructor. On September 1, 1951, Prof. Fred Wahlers, having attained the age of seventy, entered a modified service status. There are three vacant professorships at this institution at this time.

The following instructors served during the past triennium: The Rev. Messrs. Jan Pavel, Robert Koehler, H. J. Luedke, Mr. Harold W. Otte.

Curriculum

The curriculum for ministerial students set by Synod was taught in both the high school and the college divisions. Some changes in the language requirements have been made in the high school department. Formerly four years of Latin, three of German, and two of Greek were required in the high school. Since the fall of 1952 this has been changed by reducing the Latin requirement from four to three years, and the Greek requirement from two to one year. The requirement of four years of English in the high school has been retained. In addition to the synodically required ministerial curriculum the Minnesota District supports a commercial department for the purpose of teaching ministerial students the elements of typing, business, and bookkeeping.

Since the fall of 1950, a two-year-plus-summer-school teacher-training program for college women was introduced in accordance with synodical resolution.

The Officers' Reserve Corps Unit, introduced during the past triennium, has been discontinued because of the jeopardy in which it placed the deferment status of ministerial students.

Accreditation

The high school continues to enjoy the full membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1948. The faculty is undertaking a study of the college department with a view to seeking accreditation of the junior college in the North Central Association during the ensuing triennium. The college department at present enjoys the accreditation by the University of Minnesota, which acts as accrediting agency for the State of Minnesota for colleges.

Plant

In November, 1951, the new Buenger Memorial Library was dedicated to the glory of God and the service of ministerial and

teacher training of our Church. The total cost was $219,000. This included substantial donations from the local congregations and individuals. The remainder of the funds was allocated from the "Conquest for Christ."

In September, 1952, the construction of the Lutheran Memorial Center was begun. This is a physical education and auditorium building which will serve the school and the Lutheran community. The total cost of the project is $360,000. It will be presented to The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod on the day of dedication as a gift from the Lutheran congregations and individuals in this area.

At the time of this writing the plans are being completed for the remodeling of the old main building for the housing of eighty-eight women students. The funds from the "Conquest for Christ" will be used for this purpose to the amount of $50,000.

On June 20, 1951, a storm swept through the city of St. Paul which caused considerable damage to business and private property. No major damage was suffered in our school and faculty residences, with the exception of the loss of several dozen trees on the campus. We thank God for His mercy in holding His protecting hand over our school and its staff.

The grounds and buildings on this campus are in good condition. The maintenance of the older buildings is becoming increasingly costly. Serious consideration should be given to the need for replacing the older dormitories, which are now over 75 years old.

Requests

The Board of Control respectfully submits the following requests to the Honorable Delegate Synod:

1. The sum of $7,591 to complete the installation of bookstacks and accessories and lighting between the stacks in the Buenger Memorial Library.

2. Authorization to convert the old gymnasium into a chapel and the present chapel into classrooms, with a connecting tunnel between the new chapel and the adjoining buildings, according to the preliminary sketches submitted by Mr. Max Buetow, architect.

3. To fill three vacant professorships.

4. Permission to request accreditation of the college department by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

5. That Synod give serious consideration to razing some of the old buildings and the erection of a new women's dormitory at an approximate cost of $500,000.

6. Introduction of co-education on high school level for day students (not boarding students) who intend to become teachers in elementary Christian day schools of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, because there is not now a Lutheran High School in this area.

BOARD OF CONTROL
H. WINTER, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

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 its report for the triennium just past. It is with deep gratitude to our Lord Jesus, the Head of the Church, who has given His protection and guidance and showered unmerited blessings upon the work of the Lord at St. Paul's College, that we render this report.

The 1950—53 triennium, we feel, has been a period of growth, both external and internal, for our school in all spheres of its activity. We say this in spite of the fact that the skies were not always bright and sunny for us.

The Board of Control met some thirty times during the past triennium, trying conscientiously to carry out the various phases of the work assigned to it by Synod. Improvement of the total program of our school for Christ and His church at large has been our constant aim. All our tasks, under God's benediction, could be carried out in a spirit of harmony and co-operation.

Enrollment

Enrollment statistics for the three years read as follows:

Year	Enrollment	Pretheological	New Students
1950—51	138	114	32
1951—52	130	104	49
1952—53	142	107	51

The health of both our students and faculty personnel, with one or two exceptions, has been very good.

Faculty

The present triennium was scarcely five months old when God visited our school with deep sorrow, by the death of our late president, the Rev. Albert J. C. Moeller. The Lord called him out of this life while attending a meeting of Synod's Board for Higher

Education in Racine, Wis. The end came suddenly, the result of a heart attack on November 21, 1950.

Prof. O. T. Walle was appointed to serve as acting president upon the sudden demise of President Moeller. Taking over at a very difficult time, when our school was in the midst of building operations with work stoppages and materials difficult to obtain, Professor Walle rendered a real service to our school.

In due time a call was extended to Prof. W. F. Wolbrecht of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., to serve as president of our school. The Lord led him to accept it. At the request of the Board of Control of our Seward Concordia, he was permitted to remain at Seward until the end of the 1950—51 school year. Professor Wolbrecht was inducted into the office of president of St. Paul's College in connection with the convocation service which opened the 1951—52 school term, September 5, 1951. President Weinhold was in charge of the installation ceremony, assisted by Pastors Heilman and Tiemann. God has given our school a capable leader and able administrator in President Wolbrecht, for which we are grateful.

On January 10, 1952, Professor Walle received a call to the presidency of California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif., which the Lord moved him to accept. The Oakland school acceded to our request to permit Professor Walle to remain at our school until the close of the 1951—52 academic year. Since Professor Walle was chief instructor in biological and physical sciences as well as principal of the high school department, his departure posed a grave problem for our school. Besides, the sudden, serious illness of Prof. Emil C. Weis, which caused him to request a sabbatical year's leave of absence from the classroom, increased our difficulties. The Lord, however, was with us in this situation. He induced Mr. Warren Rubel, graduate of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, at our request to teach English during Professor Weis's absence. Daniel De Block, another seminary graduate, was engaged to teach biological science and religion. Mr. Earl Fuhrman was engaged as instructor in the field of physical science and mathematics. Mr. Roland Haas is serving as housemaster of Biltz Hall and is teaching religion and physical education. He is the first seminary graduate to serve as house counselor.

With the approval of Synod's Board for Higher Education Mr. Allen Nauss was raised to the status of assistant professor in May, 1952.

At this writing it seems Professor Weis will not be able to assume a full teaching load in fall.

Messrs. Warren Rubel and Daniel De Block have been asked to assume a two-year extension of their teaching contracts. These

young men have done outstanding work in their various spheres of activity.

Eugene Kreutz served as housemaster of Biltz Hall 1950—51; Walter Rosin served in that capacity 1951—52.

The death of one of our professors emeriti, Prof. John Henry Lobeck, took place in Pittsburgh, Pa., on March 25, 1951. He had lived in retirement since 1945.

Changes

Many changes have been made not only in the physical facilities and curriculum program, but also in the administrative work at our school during the past triennium.

Space permits mention of only a few:

The faculty was reorganized, operating through two standing committees:

1. Academic Committee — whose duty it is to evaluate the curriculum and explore the possibilities of improving it.

2. Student Life Committee — to suggest and formulate policy changes relative to the spiritual and devotional life of the students.

To comply with Synod's request, the school's fiscal year was changed to begin with July 1. Standard business machines and forms have been added to our business office. Budget-preparation facilities have been modernized and made more comprehensive. The work of the service personnel has been divided and streamlined.

Building Program

During the present triennium we were permitted to complete the construction of the new administration building, which has been called Baepler Hall, and the central heating plant. After many work stoppages, due to hard-to-get materials, strike-bound railroads and factories, we were finally permitted to dedicate the new building to the service of the Lord of the Church, on June 3, 1951, nine months later than planned. The Board feels that in Baepler Hall our school has a much-needed, soundly constructed administration building with many modern appointments.

The Western District of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod contributed almost $25,000 toward the furnishing of Baepler Hall.

The new central heating plant is also a soundly constructed building and ties in well with the entire college plant.

Modified cafeteria service has been installed in the dining hall. The dining hall itself was furnished with new tables, chairs, and coat-hanging equipment as well as with needed new and additional kitchen equipment and machinery. Storage facilities were redesigned.

St. Paul's College Association

When the new administration building was dedicated, Acting President Walle could also dedicate the building furnishings provided by the Western District, together with a new Moeller pipe organ for the chapel. The organ represents a gift of some $6,000 from St. Paul's College Association. This association is composed of some 1,500 friends of our school who have set for themselves the goal of working for St. Paul's College, particularly in those areas of activity in which no provision is made by Synod.

In order to improve and expand the social and recreational facilities of St. Paul's College, the association adopted a social-recreational program for 1952, pledging itself to equip a lounge and social rooms in both the college and high school dorms with lounging facilities, television, and other recreational equipment. The lounge and social rooms are now in operation. This project represents a gift of some $3,700. The proposed project of this group for 1953 is campus illumination for our school.

Building Program

At present the Board is busily engaged with plans for the construction of the new dormitory which is to house the men of the college department. The grant for this was made at the Milwaukee Convention; the necessary funds have been allocated from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. Our preliminary plans and estimates are at this writing in the hands of Mr. Edgar Buenger, Synod's consultant on new buildings and building plans. We prayerfully hope that when this triennial report is being reviewed at the Houston Convention, the construction of this much-needed dormitory will be well under way.

Requests

Before the future of our school was definitely assured by the Saginaw Convention in 1944, men in charge of the findings and evaluating committees agreed that if St. Paul's College was to be continued, it would require great expenditure for capital improvements. Checking our plant in view of our increased enrollment and surveying its real needs, we find that many things are needed to bring our school up to present-day standards. We therefore respectfully ask Synod, assembled in convention, to give favorable consideration to the following requests:

1. A new dining hall, with kitchen, storage facilities, and quarters for non-academic employees	$185,000.00
2. Repairing and remodeling high school dormitory (Biltz Hall)	87,000.00
3. Remodeling and repairing gymnasium	29,100.00

4. Remodeling old dorm to provide 8 piano-practice rooms, 2 chorus rooms, a band room, and 10 instructors' offices	22,000.00
5. Razing old administration building and landscaping site	13,000.00
6. Faculty housing — replacement of two obsolete dwellings, addition to president's residence, 5 faculty garages	42,000.00
7. Razing old boiler and pump house, erect campus garage and shop	6,000.00
8. Partitioning and furnishing Baepler Hall basement	8,000.00
9. Change over remaining wiring to new tunnel system, materials, fittings, and labor	1,600.00
10. Curbing, paving, and sidewalk repairs	7,200.00
Total capital improvements requested	$400,900.00

Conclusion

Again we gratefully acknowledge with sincere thanks the splendid co-operation and sympathetic help and guidance given by Synod's President and Vice-Presidents, Synod's Board of Directors, Synod's Board for Higher Education, Synod's Committee on Colleges. Again we bespeak for our school and the other schools of learning maintained by our Church, Synod's continued prayers and participation for the strengthening and widening of their Kingdom-building program!

BOARD OF CONTROL, ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE
O. G. TIEMANN, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia Collegiate Institute, Bronxville, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 109)

In submitting this triennial report your Board gratefully acknowledges the guidance and blessing of Almighty God, which have continued to be very evident in the work and development of our Bronxville Concordia.

Our Faculty

In April of 1950 Prof. Albert E. Meyer accepted the call extended to him by the Electoral College to the presidency of our school. His installation took place October 15, 1950. He succeeded President Arthur Doege, who in the fall of 1949 had accepted a call into the parish ministry.

In May of 1950 Prof. Herman Grunau was granted a peaceful dismissal in order that he might accept the position offered to him on the staff of Valparaiso University. He had served our school faithfully and well since 1927. Prof. Wilbur Luecke, who had been teaching Social Studies in our high school, was assigned to the courses in our college formerly taught by Professor Grunau. To fill the vacancy on our high school staff, the Rev. Paul Gabbert was engaged as instructor for a two-year term in accord with synodical regulations.

At the close of the 1952 school year, Prof. Louis Heinrichsmeyer, having reached the synodically designated age, entered the status of voluntary retirement. For forty-six years Professor Heinrichsmeyer had served on our staff with notable devotion and effectiveness. By authority of the Board for Higher Education he has been retained on our faculty on a part-time basis, and we are grateful and happy that we are still permitted to benefit from his valued services in the classroom and on the campus. Upon the retirement of Professor Heinrichsmeyer the rank of full professor was conferred upon Prof. Emil Luecke by authority of the Board for Higher Education. Prof. Theodore Hausmann is the other member of our faculty now holding this rank.

In December of 1952 the Rev. Paul Gabbert accepted the call extended to him by the Electoral College as teacher of Social Studies in our high school, the position he had filled with manifest competence during his two previous years as instructor. His installation took place on February 22, 1953.

On December 12, 1952, it was our privilege to observe the 25th anniversary of Prof. Wilbur Luecke's entry into the holy ministry. During the entire 25 years of his ministry, Professor Luecke has been a member of our staff at Concordia.

Nine synodically called men are now serving on our faculty. Our non-synodical staff comprises four women and ten men. This relatively large number is made necessary by our extensive program of general education, particularly in the junior college. With the exception of our director of athletics, who receives half of his salary from synodical funds, all non-synodical staff members are salaried from tuition income and other local sources.

In the spring of 1952 Mr. Herbert Thien terminated his services

as Director of Public Relations in order to assume a position elsewhere. Since then the duties of this office have been carried out by a committee from our faculty.

Our Student Body

Enrollment during the past triennium:

	Total	College	High School	Ministerial
1950—1951	235	98	137	93
1951—1952	261	107	154	124
1952—1953	311	124	187	146

It is gratifying that the consistent increase in enrollment is mostly due to the increase in the number of ministerial students. Our ministerial enrollment includes a number of young women and several young men who are preparing to enter the teaching profession in the parish day schools of our Church. It is the hope of our Board that this phase of our work can be developed to include increasing numbers of students in the interest of greater service to the Church. With this in view we have recently requested official recognition as a synodically designated school for teacher-training students on the junior college level.

The enrollment of 187 boys in our high school is the highest in the history of our school. Of these, 63 are day students. The rest are housed in Bohm Hall, our high school dormitory. This building, one of the oldest on our campus, was erected in 1910. It is not of fireproof construction. Our present enrollment has taxed its capacity to the limit. In view of this our Board believes it to be all the more urgent that an adequate automatic sprinkler system be installed in Bohm Hall for the protection of our students. Application for such a sprinkler system has been included in our request for capital improvements, and we sincerely trust it can be granted.

Academic Matters

In May of 1951 the Regents of the State of New York accepted our application for an amendment to our charter authorizing us to grant the following degrees upon successful graduation from our junior college: Associate in Arts (A. A.) and Associate in Applied Science (A. A. S.).

In March of this year a commission from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools visited our campus in order to re-evaluate our junior college. All accredited schools are required to request such a re-evaluation every twelve years in order to retain their accreditation. The commission, consisting of six qualified persons, devoted several days to a thorough investigation of every phase of our junior college. At this writing we have not received the report of their findings.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

[illegible]
REGULAR CONVENTION

OF

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD



As a means of encouraging larger numbers of Lutheran young men and women to enroll in our junior college academic courses, five regional tuition scholarships have been set up, distributed over five sectors of the area served by our school, which are available to qualified high school graduates who are members of our Lutheran Church. These scholarships, representing a grant-in-aid of $250, will be awarded on the basis of competitive examinations to one applicant in each of the five sectors.

Property and Buildings

In the summer of 1950 the Court of Appeals of the State of New York handed down a decision in the litigation proceedings in which we had been engaged for years with the village of Bronxville, reversing the decision of the lower courts and declaring the then current zoning amendments of the village unconstitutional in so far as they affected the status of schools and churches. As a result we were able at long last to proceed with the erection of our new Educational Building, for which approval and monetary appropriation had already been granted by the Saginaw Convention in 1944. The ground breaking took place on September 24, 1950, in connection with the annual Reformation rally; cornerstone-laying ceremonies were held on May 6, 1951, and the dedication took place on September 30, 1951, again in connection with the annual Reformation rally. Total cost of the building, including equipment and necessary landscaping, was $643,579.99. Of this amount, $229,766.88 was allocated from synodical funds, including "Conquest for Christ" offerings. The balance was raised locally through two intensive and highly successful campaigns conducted by the Lutheran Education Society, one in 1945, the second in 1951.

Known as the Brunn-Maier Building, the new building consists of two units separated by a wide entrance hallway. The Arthur Brunn Science Hall, dedicated to the memory of Dr. Arthur Brunn, former Vice-President of Synod, long-time chairman of our Board, and intimately identified with the development of our school over many years, contains all required college science laboratories as well as classrooms for other college courses; the Walter A. Maier Library, dedicated to the memory of Dr. Walter Maier, an alumnus of our school and its warmhearted supporter throughout his distinguished ministry, contains a beautiful reading room, a browsing alcove, large stack rooms, a student center, and the customary library office and workrooms.

Among the many sainted friends and supporters of our school in whose memory various items in the new building have been dedicated are Dr. Frederick C. Heckel, one of the founders of the Lutheran Education Society and a member of the Board of Control

for many years, and Prof. Rudolph W. Heintze, founder of our library and for many years instructor of History and German at our school.

Other improvements on our campus undertaken in connection with the erection of the new building include a new service roadway along the rear boundary of our property, a paved parking lot adjacent to the new roadway, a service area in the rear of our Commons Building, enclosed by an ornamental brick wall, outside lights along Faculty Row, and the general landscaping of our entire campus in accordance with a unified and long-range plan.

Inasmuch as most college courses are now taught in the new Educational Building, extensive alterations could be undertaken in the old Administration Building, greatly increasing its usefulness as our High School Educational Building and allowing for additional much-needed administration offices.

The favorable decision of the Court of Appeals also made it possible for us to utilize the recently acquired 9½-acre tract opposite our old campus, known as the Gorman property, for educational purposes. Portions of the grounds have already been graded and are being used for tennis courts and an intramural athletic field, while the large Gorman residence is serving as rehearsal and instruction center for our Music Department.

With approval of Synod we are now engaged in converting our heating system from coal to oil. As an economy measure in maintaining our large campus a cub tractor with accessories was purchased, which has already resulted in considerable savings in the landscaping and seeding of our grounds.

Acknowledgments

Our school has again greatly benefited from the generous support of many individuals and groups, particularly the Lutheran Education Society, the Women's Committee of the Lutheran Education Society, the Ladies' Aid Society of Concordia Collegiate Institute, the Concordia Women's Guild of Long Island, and the Concordia Alumni Association. For the past number of years the Lutheran Education Society has underwritten the cost of our Public Relations program amounting to more than $5,000 annually. Included in the improvements provided by the other supporting agencies are the refurnishing of our women's lounge, furniture for our student center, furniture for the foyer in the Administration Building, new desks and chairs for Bohm Hall, two new electronic organs, and other items which ordinarily would not have been financed from synodical or tuition funds.

No changes are to be reported in the personnel of the Board consisting of the Rev. Herman J. Rippe (President *ex officio*),

Mr. James Kemp, Mr. Charles Nehring, Prof. Louis Rabe, and the Rev. Louis S. Wagner. Your Board held monthly meetings and numerous special meetings as circumstances required, and we again wish to express our appreciation to the members of the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors of Synod for their sympathetic and understanding interest in our mutual tasks and problems.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
LOUIS S. WAGNER, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

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 1950—1953. The enrollment statistics for these three years are as follows:

	Junior College			Academy			Totals		
	Men	Women	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Grand Total
1950—51	179	179	358	91	53	144	270	232	502
1951—52	174	161	335	104	48	152	278	209	487
1952—53	161	163	324	120	58	178	281	221	502

Ministerial enrollments: 1950—51, 160; 1951—52, 190; 1952 to 53, 183.

Teacher-training enrollments (women): 1950—51, 152; 1951 to 52, 162; 1952—53, 150.

Pre-teacher-training enrollment (men): 1950—51, 25; 1951 to 52, 35; 1952—53, 35.

Graduates entering Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.: 1951, 43; 1952, 46; 1953, 48.

Women entering church service as teachers or parish workers: 1951, 50; 1952, 61; 1953, 55.

The health of our students has been uniformly good, for which we are duly grateful to our heavenly Father.

The fiftieth anniversary of Prof. J. W. Werling's ordination to the holy ministry was celebrated on November 2, 1952. Professor Werling has served St. John's College since 1918 as professor of German. He has been on modified service since 1949.

In August, 1951, Prof. Fred Kramer, who had joined the teaching staff of St. John's College in 1947, accepted a call as professor of Systematic Theology at Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.

In January, 1953, Prof. Lorenz Wunderlich, who had been a member of the faculty of St. John's College since 1938, accepted a call as professor of Systematic Theology at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo.

The new women's dormitory, which was under construction in 1950 at the time of the synodical convention, was completed in August, 1950, and dedicated just before the opening of school. The Honorable Frank Carlson, Governor of Kansas, was one of the speakers on this occasion. The new dormitory was financed with a gift of $46,000 from the citizens of Winfield and with the gifts of the members of our Kansas District, and with gifts from the alumni and alumnae and friends living in other States. The total cost was $235,000. It is furnishing living facilities for 120 women. This is the third year which it has been in use. Most of the women living in the dormitory are preparing for service in the Church as teachers in Lutheran elementary schools. The addition to this building, granted by the 1950 convention and financed from "Conquest for Christ" funds ($132,000) is now under construction, with completion set for some time in July. This building will provide additional living facilities for eighty women.

The teaching staff of St. John's, both synodical and non-synodical (i. e., not financed by Synod, as in business and music courses), has been steadily enlarged to meet the needs of a growing student body. The present allotment of teachers on permanent tenure (synodical) is a president, two professors, and eight associate professors.

The Board would respectfully request a reconsideration of this allotment. It believes that a school with an enrollment of approximately 375 students preparing for church service as pastors or teachers should have a larger number of the teaching staff on permanent tenure, and it would therefore request that two more associate professorships be created to take the place of two assistant professorships, these associate professorhips to be filled within the next triennium.

The 1950 convention designated St. John's College to serve as a teacher-training institution, with a terminal program in teacher training (*Proceedings* of the 41st Convention, Milwaukee, 1950, pages 208, 209). St. John's College has since that time extended its efforts to interest young women in preparing for teaching in Lutheran elementary schools and has approximately doubled the number of women graduates available for teaching over the numbers of 1947—1950. Vigorous recruiting is still being carried on, with the aim of supplying 100 or more young women annually during the present emergency. In order to carry out this program to the fullest extent, more housing will be necessary. It is proposed

to continue to use Baden Hall temporarily for the housing of women until the second wing of the new women's dormitory can be built, and to continue the crowded conditions in the men's dormitory, which were to be relieved by the opening of Baden Hall to male students, when the present women occupants would be transferred from Baden Hall to the wing of the new dormitory which will be opened in September. The most satisfactory solution would be the immediate remodeling of Baden Hall for the housing of men and the construction of the second wing of the new dormitory for women. This would provide facilities for more than 250 women in the main dormitory and the two wings, and would make it possible to reduce the present overcrowded occupancy of the men's dormitory from 210 to the normal 150, not to mention 30 men and boys who are now placed in emergency housing in an old frame residence.

The increase in the student body of the last three years is making necessary also other facilities to serve the needs of the student body in a satisfactory manner. The present library, which occupies the space of three classrooms in the administration building and provides seating for about 65 students at one time, has been inadequate for a number of years, both as to seating space for readers and shelf space for books. Approximately one third of the library's holdings in books are practically inaccessible, having been placed in storage because of lack of shelf space, and by modern standards a student body of 500 should have available library seating space for at least 200 persons. A careful study of the situation by the Board of Control indicates that a suitable library building which would give adequate service for years to come could be constructed for about $300,000.

Present-day educational efficiency requires a well-organized physical education program, which reaches all students, both in regular physical education classes and in an intramural games program. St. John's College has had such a program since 1948 under the direction of a professionally trained director of physical education, who is an ordained pastor with four years of service in the ministry and who also teaches in the regular academic program of the school. This physical education program extends to both men and women students, the program for the latter also being under the direction of a professionally trained person. However, the present facilities for an effective program are entirely inadequate. In each semester the school schedules twelve physical education classes for men and boys and eleven classes for women and girls, each meeting two or three times a week. In addition to these classes, there is an extensive intramural program. St. John's

College, however, has only a small gymnasium with a basketball floor of less than average size and one other room with a handball court. These facilities are insufficient to take care of the needs of the regular classwork, not to speak of the other activities, and the Board believes that a modern physical education building, especially equipped for the needs of a well-developed physical education program, is a necessity in the life of the school. A study of plans indicates that such a building could be constructed for $250,000.

Summary of Requests

1. That funds be made available immediately to the amount of $175,000 for the remodeling of Baden Hall, the original college building, into a fireproof structure providing additional classroom space and additional dormitory space.

2. That $300,000 be allowed for the construction of a new library.

3. That $250,000 be allowed for the construction of a new physical education building.

4. That $150,000 be allowed for the construction of the second wing of the women's dormitory.

5. That two additional associate professorships be created.

Requests 1, 2, and 3 are supported by resolutions of the Kansas Pastoral Conference meeting in Salina, Kans., in May, 1952.

W. H. Meyer, *Chairman* of the Board of Control
Leo J. Fenske, *Secretary* of the Board of Control
Carl S. Mundinger, *President* of St. John's College

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 111)

Significant changes have marked the past triennium at our Portland Concordia. As a result, the institution has been enabled to render increased service to the Church in the preparation of future pastors and teachers. We are grateful to Synod, to the Board for Higher Education, and to the pastors and people of the Northwest District, for the support and co-operation which have contributed so much to the growth and development of this school.

Building Program

During the past triennium, funds from the "Conquest for Christ" offering made possible the completion of our administration building, Luther Hall, and the erection of the west wing to house the chapel (upper floor) and the library (lower floor). This project entailed an allocation of approximately $125,000. The house formerly occupied by Professor Sylwester was remodeled and converted into a dormitory annex, to accommodate fifteen students. A new president's home, erected through a grant of $25,000 from Synod's Building and Loan Fund, was completed in February, 1953. In addition, plans are currently under way for the construction of a new Service Building, to house the dining room, kitchen, infirmary, lounge, and staff quarters. An allocation of $110,000 for this building has been made from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. Bids for this project were to be opened on April 16 of this year, with construction to begin shortly thereafter.

Facilities to be included in the new Service Building are at present housed in the basement of Centennial Hall. With the removal of these facilities to their new and permanent location, we wish to use this space for recreational rooms and for student quarters. *We therefore request an appropriation of $25,000 for this remodeling program.*

Faculty

Concordia's faculty has been considerably enlarged since the last report, on account of the expansion of our program. The Rev. Karl W. Keller and Mr. Alfred R. Roth joined the faculty in 1950; the Rev. Walter G. Boss and Mr. Donald W. Lorenz in 1951; and the Rev. Paul W. F. Harms in 1952. In addition, Mr. Theodore Moeller served as assistant in the school year 1951—52 and Mr. Walter E. Keller, 1952—53.

Prof. F. W. J. Sylwester retired in 1951, after uninterrupted service at this school since its inception in 1905; he continues to serve Concordia, however, in the capacity of librarian. In 1952 Prof. Omar Stuenkel accepted a call into the parish ministry. These two vacancies were filled with the election of the Rev. Arthur G. Wahlers and the Rev. Karl W. Keller as associate professors on October 10, 1952. (Both men had been serving Concordia for some years as assistant professors.)

In January, 1952, the position of Business Manager was created, and Prof. Alfred R. Roth was appointed to serve in this capacity, devoting approximately half time to these duties. In January, 1953, the Board established the office of Dean of Students and appointed Prof. Karl W. Keller to this position.

In November, 1950, Prof. F. W. J. Sylwester was honored at a special service upon the completion of 45 years as a member of

Concordia's faculty. In November, 1951, the thirtieth anniversary of Prof. E. H. Brandt's service on our faculty was observed in chapel. In December, 1951, the golden jubilee of Karl Lorenz's ordination was commemorated in a divine service. At the opening service of the 1950—51 school year, Pres. Thomas Coates was honored upon the attainment of the degree of Doctor of Theology.

Because of the expansion of our faculty, and in view of the increased demands of our college program, *we request permission to create an additional associate professorship* (without, however, increasing the size of the faculty).

Board of Control

One change has occurred on our Board of Control during this triennium. Chairman Arthur H. Raasch resigned from the Board when he moved away from Portland. Mr. Richard Brandon was appointed to fill this vacancy, and Mr. George W. Udy was elevated to the chairmanship of the Board.

Junior College Program

The junior college program was inaugurated at Portland in the fall of 1950. The first college graduating class completed their studies here in June, 1952. Of the eighteen members of this class all but two continued their studies either at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, or at Concordia Teachers College, Seward.

Pursuant to the action of the 1950 convention, Portland was designated by the Board for Higher Education to serve as a "pilot" school in its experiment with the four-year junior college program. To date, the Freshman high school year has been dropped, restricting this school to a five-year program. While this arrangement has posed certain problems, its over-all effect has been to afford greater concentration upon the specific objectives of this school in the preparation of pastors and teachers. It has, moreover, increased the level of maturity in the student body.

Student Body

The enrollment for the past three years has been, respectively, 107, 120, 110. The elimination of the Freshman high school year has made the problem of recruitment somewhat more difficult, but this has been offset by the advantages noted above. It is most encouraging that 80 per cent of our enrollment has been preministerial and preteacher during this triennium. Portland's student body is restricted to young men. We do not favor the introduction of co-education within the foreseeable future because of the fact that our program and facilities are not designed to accommodate this type of student body.

Campus Expansion

Within the past year four lots directly across from the eastern boundary of the campus were purchased. Steps are being taken also to acquire other available property adjacent to the campus.

Supporting Organizations

Concordia has continued to receive invaluable support from its auxiliary organizations: the Concordia Guild, a District-wide women's organization; the Lutheran Education Society; and the Alumni Association. In addition to supplying the college with many needed items of equipment which are not provided by Synod, these groups have made substantial contributions to the financing of the new gymnasium.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
GEORGE W. UDY, *Chairman*
CARL F. NITZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

California Concordia College, Oakland, Calif.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 112)

In submitting its report for the last triennium to Synod, the Board of Control of California Concordia College humbly acknowledges the grace and mercy of Almighty God, which was so clearly manifested in His guidance and direction of the affairs of His Church and schools.

The Board of Control

The Board, whose membership has remained constant, met regularly each month, except for the summer months, and for special meetings as occasion required, including six election meetings. Full co-operation was given to, and received from, synodical officials and boards. Recommendations and suggestions of the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education were put into effect as fully and promptly as possible.

The Faculty

A combination of circumstances brought about a rather extensive change in called personnel as well as a considerable increase in the number of instructors. President Theodore Brohm, after almost 42 years of service as head of the institution, retired in June of 1950. He has continued to serve as instructor on an annual

contract basis, although during the past year he suffered from poor health. In November of 1950, Prof. R. A. Eifert, who had for 32 years served as professor and as treasurer, was called to his eternal rest. In the following year Prof. Paul Huchthausen, instructor in the classics, accepted a call to the pastorate of Trinity Lutheran Church of Burlingame, and the Rev. Walter Kraemer, who had served ably as instructor and librarian for six years, and the Rev. Edwin Sohn, who had served for five years, both accepted appointments with the Armed Services Commission.

On September 14, 1952, Prof. Oscar T. Walle was installed as the second president of California Concordia College, and the Rev. Richard T. Du Brau, Ph. D., as associate professor of Greek and Latin. Prof. Ernest F. Scaer ably served as acting president in the period following the retirement of President Brohm. Upon the introduction of teacher training, Mr. Hugo Gehrke was appointed as assistant professor in the field of music, and the Rev. Walter Rubke as instructor. During the three years, six seminary vicars and nine other instructors served ably in various capacities. The current staff numbers six called members, one assistant professor, one of instructor rank, and nine full and part-time teachers. Worthy of special notice are the competence and high ideals of the non-called personnel.

The Student Body

In general, good health and a co-operative spirit characterized the students during the past years. Especially appreciated by the students were the much-improved dormitory facilities. As the following figures indicate, a much higher percentage of the students is interested in training for professional church work, continuing the trend which had already begun in 1948. Enrollment figures are as follows:

	Total	Ministerial	Teacher Training	General
1950—1951	233	63	45	125
1951—1952	218	76	56	86
1952—1953	200	79	70	53

Curriculum

In accordance with the resolutions of the synodical convention of 1950, our curriculum was expanded to include teacher training for both men and women on the college level. The appointment of Mr. Hugo Gehrke as assistant professor made the necessary music offerings possible. The response to the offerings was so great that subsidy for an additional instructor had to be requested in the fall of 1952 to accommodate the 70 students. Other course offerings necessitated by the introduction of teacher training were introduced after consultation with the Seward faculty, and the current offerings for the two college years parallel those of Concordia Teachers College, Seward.

Property, Buildings, Equipment

Since the 1950 convention, the original all-purpose building was completely renovated and remodeled for men's dormitory purposes, and the ground floor converted into a dining hall, kitchen, and apartment for the matron. The Lutheran Education Society turned over to Synod for the remaining indebtedness of approximately $5,000 the small girls' dormitory, situated one block from our campus. In November, 1952, a corner lot adjacent to this property was purchased in order to provide land on which expanded girls' housing could be erected. The present building is adequate for ten girls only.

Our present facilities meet the current needs for classroom instruction, library, men's housing, and food service. There is very urgent need, however, for girls' housing, for provision for music instruction and physical education. These needs are presented in the request below.

Supporting Organizations and Special Services

Wherever possible, the facilities of the school have been made available to groups of our Church. As before, the California and Nevada District offices have been housed in our administration building. In 1952 the District convened on the campus, and all the school facilities were made available for this purpose. Later, in the same summer, the school again placed the same services at the disposal of a regional L. S. V. school. Two Bible Institutes for the Bay area were conducted on the campus during the academic year 1952—1953.

The local support to the school has been very gratifying. In addition to extensive annual contributions in cash and kind made by individuals and congregations of both California Districts for the benefit of the commissary, various groups have provided financial support during these years. The California and Nevada District has continued to include $3,500 in its annual budget to salary a physical education instructor. Local fees have annually provided an additional $7,500 for the salarying of instructors. The alumni, the Lutheran Education Society, the Southern California Mothers' Club, and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League have made substantial contributions, which have provided visual aids, ground maintenance, and special equipment for the school.

Special Requests

Because of the great response to the newly introduced teacher-training program two urgent needs have arisen, for which we respectfully petition Synod to grant funds for a reasonable solution:

1. The school has no proper facilities for music instruction and practice. The chapel must be used for group instruction, piano and organ instruction and practice. Students practice in the girls' physical education building, in the girls' dormitory, in the dining hall, in three basement rooms of the men's dormitory. The practice organ had to be placed into the dining hall and takes up needed space there. Valuable and needed space is taken up by the other makeshift practice rooms.

2. We have housing for only ten girls in the present girls' dormitory. During this past year six girls had to be housed in private homes. This practice makes for difficulty of control, and also for poor study conditions. Last summer several applicants withdrew applications when they heard that dormitory housing was no longer available.

To solve these two immediate problems, we propose to convert the present president's residence to a music instruction and practice building, for which purpose it is advantageously located. The present girls' dormitory can serve as the president's residence without any basic changes. We propose building two connected homelike girls' dormitories, with a capacity of 24 on property purchased during the past year, just adjacent to the present girls' dormitory.

Architect's estimates (January 20, 1953) are as follows:

1. Remodeling president's residence for music purposes (necessary sound treatment, adequate heating, minor structural changes)	$ 9,000
2. Double dormitory housing 24 with all facilities and equipment	66,000
Total	$75,000

Accordingly, we respectfully request Synod to make available this year the sum of $75,000 for the above purposes in order that the response to the teacher-training program may be adequately met. Certain staff needs have also developed as a result of this response, but we feel that the Board for Higher Education can and will meet these with authority already provided in the original enabling resolution.

An additional outstanding need is a replacement of the present wholly inadequate building used for physical education purposes. Not only is the floor space insufficient for present minimum needs, but shower, sanitary, and locker facilities are completely inadequate. If Synod's finances and policy permit, an expenditure for this purpose would most certainly be justified. In the event that the erection of a physical education building is authorized, it is likely that the local Lutheran Education Society and college

friends would finance the establishment of recreational and social facilities as part of the project. The cost of such a building is estimated at $150,000, and a secondary request for the appropriation of that amount for such purpose is herewith submitted.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
EDWIN MEESE, JR., *Secretary*
OSCAR T. WALLE, *Executive Officer*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 113)

With heartfelt gratitude to our heavenly Father, whose blessings on our Canadian Concordia have been new every morning, the Board of Control herewith respectfully submits to Synod its report for the period 1950—1953.

Board of Control

The Board met regularly to discuss and plan the affairs of the institution. Many details connected with the planning and supervision of the new physical education building were placed into the hands of a subcommittee consisting of the Rev. P. Janz, Mr. Clarence Kuhnke, Prof. Harold Witte, and Dr. A. H. Schwermann.

Faculty

Five regular professors have served faithfully and well. The Rev. John E. Herzer continues as assistant, and so does Miss Edith Lechelt, who also acts as co-ed counselor. Since September, 1952, Mr. Herman Dorin, a former student of our school and an honors graduate of the University of Alberta, has charge of the physical education program and also teaches some periods in English, Social Studies, and German. A number of our teachers continue to attend lectures at the University.

Student Body

During the past three years our enrollments were 111, 106, and 98. Of these, 40, 33, and 33 were girls. The latter find rooms in homes near the college. Our new building relieves to some extent the extremely crowded conditions of former years (our original plant was designed to accommodate about seventy students) and gives rise to the prospect of a growing enrollment.

Annually we have a number of students who register in the general high school course and after one to three years decide to enter the ministry or the teaching profession. Our graduates are enrolled in St. Louis, Springfield, River Forest, Seward, and Valparaiso. General students paid $4,420 tuition in 1951, $4,000 in 1952, and $3,775 in 1953. It is of interest to note that students from Ontario are beginning to enter our school, even though they must travel three nights and two days over a distance of some 2,000 miles. We had one in '51, two in '52, and two in '53. The Lord has graciously protected our students against flagrant misconduct and serious illness, even though we had to contend with scarlet fever for several months during 1951—52. Annually inspectors of the Department of Education visit us and speak well of the work done by our students.

Support of the Districts

We report with much pleasure the continued interest shown by the two Districts in western Canada. And we wish to emphasize that the interest shown by our congregations in eastern Canada is growing from year to year. Under the leadership of the Concordia College Guild the women in nearly all the congregations of western and eastern Canada have contributed during the last eight years nearly $8,000 for the complete refurnishing of our boys' dormitory — a splendid achievement. These same women undertake twice in each school year to supply our larder with victuals. Laymen in all three Districts continue to send donations for various purposes, and they offer scholarships and prizes for notable academic achievement. Walther League societies have supplied us with a new piano and with equipment for a printing room. The alumni show laudable concern for the welfare of their alma mater, provide annual prizes for good work in the classroom, and supply funds every year for the upkeep of our beautiful grounds.

New Physical Education Building

On May 28, 1952, ground was broken for our new physical education building. Under the supervision of the architect, Mr. G. H. MacDonald, the Poole Construction Co. completed the building in March, 1953, and the dedication is to be held on April 19. Measuring 66×112 feet, the new brick structure offers accommodation not only for the varied activities demanded for physical education by the Department of Education, but it also contains facilities for piano and pipe organ practice, for chorus, band, and orchestra practice, and for storage purposes. Including equipment, landscaping, sidewalks, and parking space, the entire cost of this new building will approximate $175,000, of which nearly $60,000 was contributed by our members in western Canada. The used

20-rank pipe organ, still in excellent condition, was obtained from Trinity Church in Oak Park, Ill., at the remarkably low cost of $1,000. The interest in the welfare of our educational institution induced the congregation to place the instrument within our financial reach, and we owe a debt of gratitude to its members as well as its pastor, the Rev. H. W. Romoser, and the organist, Prof. Victor Hildner of River Forest, whose expert counsel was highly valued. We also acknowledge with grateful appreciation the installation of a set of Schulmerich chimes by the H. A. Schole family as a memorial to their departed husband and father.

This multi-purpose building supplies a need felt over a period of many years. To all the members of our Synod, whose gracious generosity enabled us to acquire this new addition, our hearts go out in deep-felt gratitude. And we also feel constrained to emphasize the courtesy and sympathetic co-operation of Synod's Board of Directors and particularly the Board for Higher Education, whose interest in the welfare of our educational work is most exemplary. May God bless them!

Future Needs

In its convention at Chicago in 1947 Synod approved of an expansion program at Edmonton. This was to include a physical education building and additions to our administration building and dormitory. The appropriations made at the Milwaukee Convention in 1950 and in the "Conquest for Christ" collection will under existing high costs of building hardly suffice to carry out the complete program, and consequently we believe that an additional sum in the neighborhood of $75,000 is required, for which we herewith respectfully petition Synod.

The development of natural resources and industries in western Canada borders on the phenomenal. In the center of this rapidly expanding and vast domain our Canadian Concordia serves a growing Church. May God continue to bless her, and may the implementation of a suggestion made to the Milwaukee Convention become a reality in the not too distant future — a Canadian seminary.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL OF
CONCORDIA COLLEGE, EDMONTON
C. F. BAASE, *Chairman*
CLARENCE C. KUHNKE, *Secretary*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Concordia College, Austin, Tex.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 114)

The blessings of a benevolent God continue to rest upon Synod's school in Austin.

The Board of Control

The members of the Board of Control approached their task of administering the school with consecration and intelligence. The Rev. Roland Wiederaenders replaced the Rev. Oliver Harms as chairman of the Board when the latter resigned the Presidency of the Texas District and joined Synod's Board of Directors. The Milwaukee Convention elected the Rev. W. E. Meyer to the Board. Pastor Meyer replaced the Rev. F. H. Stelzer, who had served the Board as executive secretary for many years. Appropriate recognition was given Pastor Stelzer in public ceremony for his service to the Board.

The Faculty

The faculty currently consists of the president, three associate professors, three instructors, two assistants, and one man on modified service.

The Junior College

During the past triennium the Board for Higher Education, acting under the authority granted in a synodical resolution of 1947, authorized the addition of the two junior college years at Austin. The first class of junior college students, numbering twenty-two, graduated in May.

Student Body

Our enrollment figures during the past triennium were:

	Ministerial	Teacher Training	General Education	Total
1950—51	45	25	17	87
1951—52	66	24	14	104
1952—53	87	37	10	134

Physical Improvements

In 1951 two buildings were erected on the campus. A donor — preferring to remain anonymous — gave the school $60,000 for the erection of a chapel. This building, satisfying a need felt on the campus, was named Birkmann Chapel in memory of the late Rev. G. Birkmann, D. D. Pastor Birkmann, a humble Christian and versatile scholar, spent his entire ministry in Texas.

An advance against the "Conquest for Christ" offering enabled us to erect a $120,000 classroom building. This building was named Kramer Hall in memory of Pastor W. A. Kramer, who served as

the first President of the Texas District after the first division of the Southern District.

The release of $200,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" offering enabled us to begin construction in October (1952) on a Service Building. The Service Building will house a kitchen, a dining hall seating 225 students, a student infirmary, quarters for the help, and storage space.

Accreditation

The high school department holds membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Efforts are currently being made to accredit the recently inaugurated college department with the State and regional accrediting associations.

Requests

Needs at Austin force the Board of Control to ask the 1953 convention for

1. $100,000 for the erection of a boys' dormitory. Kilian Hall, the only dormitory on the campus, is filled beyond capacity. Additional housing facilities are urgently needed. The grant of $100,000 would permit the erection of a building housing sixty boys.

2. $135,000 for the complete renovation of Kilian Hall. Kilian Hall was built in 1926. Economy — not altogether wise — forced on the Board at that time resulted in a building not approximating the ideal in construction. The $135,000 is needed to renovate the structure.

3. $8,500 for installing multitier stacks in library stack room.

BOARD OF CONTROL
GEORGE J. BETO, *Executive Officer*

ACTION

As to the *requests* in this report, see the "Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries" at the end of this section as approved and recommended by Committee 1 and unanimously adopted by the Convention. (Cf. Minutes of June 25, Session 15.)

Seminario Concordia, Buenos Aires, Argentina

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 115)

Under the divine guidance and protection of our merciful Father in Christ Jesus our Colegio-Seminario in Greater Buenos Aires has been again an institution of great blessing for our Church in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay in the past triennium (1950 to 1952). All honor and glory to God!

The Board of Control

In 1950 the following Board of Control was elected by Synod: The Rev. J. P. Horn, Mr. F. A. Ahnert, Mr. Ed. Ristau, Mr. M. Donner and President S. H. Beckmann (*ex officio*). Rev. Horn was elected secretary, and Mr. Ahnert treasurer of the Board. During the school year the Board convened regularly to take care of all running and extra business. All members attended all meetings with great diligence and devotion.

The Faculty

During the past triennium the faculty has been enlarged by two instructors. In 1951 the first professor of our Seminary, Prof. Albert Lehenbauer, spent a regular furlough in the U. S., returning in due time to his duties. In this year, 1953, the faculty had again to be enlarged, since six classes were to be instructed and only five teachers on hand. Since our District has only a very limited number of pastors, the Board was advised not to nominate one of the clergy in our District, but rather seek help from other sources. Part-time help was found among State teachers who possess the necessary capacity and titles. 31 teaching hours are therefore distributed among two part-time instructors and one Seminary student for the year 1953. These men, of course, teach only language and science subjects in the college.

Physical Improvements

In the past years the Seminary grounds have undergone some fine improvement. The whole property has been fenced in with woven wire. The grounds in front of the main building have turned into a lovely park, with shrubs, trees, flowers, and lawns all around the building. With the permission of Synod's Board of Directors also a large Assembly and Youth Hall was erected on the grounds of the Seminary, which has added much to the general usefulness of Synod's property. In 1952 the Board of Directors also granted a substantial allowance of $30,000 for a duplex residence, which now is under construction.

The Seminary building and the residences are kept in proper repair. Some major repairs had to be undertaken, since at the time of construction the best materials were not always on hand.

The library through special grants is continually being improved. Today it numbers 5,000 volumes. There is still much room for improvement to make our library the efficient tool that it should be.

Student Body

Our small student body has shown a nice growth in the past triennium. In 1950 we had two Seminary classes and two College classes, with 21 students enrolled. Eight of these were new en-

trants. At the end of the year 1950 four candidates were graduated. One of the four, a member of our sister Church, the Slovak Lutheran Church in Argentina, is now at the head of said Church and its only pastor.

In 1951 only two new students entered. These two were given special classes and entered into the second class, so that in 1951 no further class was added. In this year two students from Colombia, South America, entered our Seminary. They are being supported by a mission society of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. The men are of Indian descent. Likewise the United Lutheran Church in Argentina had entered two students. The last four seminarians, of course, pay tuition, as is expected. At the end of 1951 three of our seminarians went out to do field work.

In 1952 our student body climbed up to 30, the highest in its history. A seminarian who had to interrupt his studies in 1950 on account of continued ill health was able to resume the same. Seven new boys entered. At the end of 1952 again four candidates could be graduated.

The morale of the student body has always been Christian, as is expected. The health in the last years was not so good. Sickness was quite frequent because of inclement weather and a shortage of fuel, since it was rationed.

Support of the District

The continual rise in cost of living has caused the Board of Control many headaches, since the monthly board had to be raised again and again. In 1950 60 pesos a month was charged, which was far below cost. In 1951 it was raised to 70 pesos a month. In 1952 we started with 90 pesos; but when the school year closed, we were up to 120 pesos a month and far below the cost. The Board of Control did not have the courage to raise the board to actual cost, because they felt certain that most of the parents would then withdraw their boys, not being able to meet the cost.

Now, it is customary in Synod that most colleges and seminaries have an annual *Gabentag,* but the congregations of Greater Buenos Aires decided to celebrate two *Gabentage* annually. In 1950 the two *Gabentage* netted 4,000 pesos. Congregations from the interior contributed another 1,000 pesos. In 1951 the *Gabentage* and gifts from the interior netted 6,000 pesos for the seminary kitchen. In 1952 the *Gabentage* brought 5,106.50 pesos, and from the interior 3,839.75 pesos were donated. Although the 1,200 communicants of Greater Buenos Aires had contributed so liberally, and many congregations in the interior had more than tripled their donations for the seminary kitchen, and the board had been raised from 70 pesos to 120 pesos, we could not make ends meet for the first time in the history of our college and seminary. Synod's Board

of Directors came to our aid by a special grant of $225 from the Dr. Henry W. Horst Fund for Latin American Student Aid. The Seminary is very grateful for this fine support. In 1953 we are facing a still more critical year, since the economic condition, especially of our members in Greater Buenos Aires, is very depressed. However, we are confident that the Lord will take care of His own cause, and so we are working while it is day.

Requests

Our first request is to grant us immediately *two more professors.* When in 1950 Crespo College was closed and the college classes added to our Seminary, we were instructed to engage the necessary instructors for the time being, in order to give time for adjustment. The adjustment has taken place. Fifty per cent of the faculty today consists of instructors. The two instructors nominated in 1950 have proved quite efficient. They would well qualify as full-time professors if they should be nominated and elected and if Synod grants our request to create two more full-time professorships.

Since our College and Seminary has not reached a full-time operation as yet, but is still building up the nine classes, we shall soon need a larger teaching staff. In 1956, if God is willing and grants the boys, we shall have five classes in the college department and two classes in the Seminary. In 1955 another professor for the year 1956 should necessarily be elected. We therefore request that Synod create a sixth professorship. In 1954 we shall need at least one instructor besides the two requested professors; in 1955 we shall need a second instructor; likewise in 1956, if a sixth professor is granted. In 1954, God willing, we shall have five different classes, in 1955 six classes, in 1956 seven classes.

Classrooms: We have only three classrooms and yet six different classes to be instructed at the same time. To relieve this situation we request that Synod permit us to divide the adjoining classrooms into three by removing the wall and putting in two soundproof movable walls and likewise granting us the right to put a soundproof folding wall in the chapel, thus giving us three more classrooms. This would take care of the classroom needs up to 1955.

Construction of a second larger wing: Since we have only one building, and everything in one building that a Seminary-College needs, we have not too much room for boarding students. The full capacity is 31 students. We now have 28 boarding students. According to past history we shall need more floor space probably in 1955, but definitely in 1956. Our request therefore is to grant the construction of an additional wing to the building. Plans and cost will be presented to the proper authorities and committees.

More residences: Since we already have three professors and three instructors and only five residences (two under construction); and since in 1955 we shall have to add another instructor and in 1956 a sixth professor, bringing our teaching staff up to eight men; and since renting homes is at present practically impossible (everybody wants to sell, nobody wants to rent or lease), therefore in 1954 another duplex residence ought to be erected. We request Synod to grant us permission to construct another duplex residence in 1954. If economic conditions do not change too drastically, the cost of the requested duplex residence will be approximately $30,000.

Our Seminary Grounds need much attention, especially the lawns around the building, which give our Seminary the proper appearance before the public. However, with the present hand lawn mower the gardener cannot keep the lawns in proper condition. We therefore request Synod to equip our Seminary with a motorized lawn mower.

Summary of Requests

1. Creation of two professorships for 1953;
2. Creation of a sixth professorship for 1955;
3. Construction of soundproof walls to provide more classrooms in 1953;
4. Construction of a second larger wing to take care of more rooms for boarding students and to supply additional classrooms for 1956;
5. Construction of a second duplex residence in 1954;
6. A motorized lawn mower.

Since we hope that Synod's Seminary in Greater Buenos Aires will be permitted to serve also Chile and other neighboring countries in the very near future, as, for instance, it is already serving Colombia, we ask that all of our present requests be considered favorably for the greater extension of Christ's kingdom in South America. God give all of us ready and willing hearts and hands.

Asking the gracious Lord and God to give a special measure of His Holy Spirit to the Forty-Second Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, we wish to remain most humbly

THE BOARD OF CONTROL, SEMINARIO CONCORDIA, BUENOS AIRES
J. P. HORN, *Secretary*
S. H. BECKMANN, *Chairman*

ACTION

Regarding the *requests* in this report, Committee 2 recommended the following resolutions, which were *adopted:*

Resolution 13

WHEREAS, In 1950, when our college in Crespo was amalgamated with our seminary in Buenos Aires, two professorships at the college were discontinued and instead two men were appointed as instructors; and

WHEREAS, The increase in the student body of the present institution necessitated engaging additional instructors; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod grant permission to create two full professorships at the institution in Argentina; and be it further

Resolved, To defer the action on the matter of creating a sixth professorship till 1955 and instead to recommend to the Board of Control of our institution in Argentina to meet immediate needs through the appointment of instructors as needed. Be it further

Resolved, To grant permission to our brethren in Argentina to make necessary renovations in the physical plant to provide necessary classroom space, the cost involved being about $1,000 to $1,500.

Resolution 14

WHEREAS, The seminary at Buenos Aires has a capacity of 31 students; and

WHEREAS, The present student body numbers 30; and

WHEREAS, New classes are received annually and the student body may increase beyond the capacity of the present facilities during the next triennium; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Board for Missions in North and South America make a careful study of the needs for expansion and of the cost involved; and be it further

Resolved, That if the needs demand it, the Board of Directors of Synod be empowered to make the necessary funds available for the erection of a wing to our present building which will provide additional dormitory and classroom space. Be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be empowered to provide additional professors' residences as needed; and be it further

Resolved, That the request for a motorized lawn mower be referred to the Board for Missions for inclusion in the regular budget of the seminary.

Seminario Concordia, Porto Alegre, Brazil

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Memorial 116)

The 31st convention of the Brazilian District, in sessions from the 18th to the 25th of January, 1953, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Seminário Concórdia. Not only the opening sermon,

preached by the dean of the Seminary, but also the several devotions took cognizance of the wonderful blessings that went forth from this institution to the congregations and the missions of our Church.

The Seminary, started in 1903 by the Rev. J. Hartmeister, has given our Church 159 pastors and teachers. These men who, in addition to their necessary spiritual training, have ample knowledge of the habits and the spirit of the Brazilian people, are able to speak the language of the country. Verily, the Head of the Church has caused rivers of blessings to flow forth from this school of prophets.

Professor Dr. K. A. Rupp prepared a beautiful album commemorating the occasion, in which there are many excellent illustrations of the buildings, the teaching staff, the students, and the work in the Seminary. Dedicatory copies have been sent to various persons in the United States.

During the sessions various members of the convention lauded the brethren of the Church for the liberal support that had been tendered the Seminary during the 50 years of its existence. The Board of Control, the faculty, the students, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Brazil, at this time extend most sincere thanks to the brethren of the mother church for all the support given us during the past 50 years. We owe special gratitude to the deceased lay brother Henry W. Horst and to Doctors F. C. Streufert and H. A. Mayer.

That this gratitude is not merely a matter of words is evident from the fact that all these years our Christians have contributed liberally toward the support of the indigent students of the Seminary. Besides collections many congregations contributed regularly of all good things which their fields and gardens produced.

The Sunday nearest the 15th of October is commemorated by the congregations as Seminary Sunday. Special collections are taken up on this day for the benefit of the Indigent Students' Treasury. In recognition of this support the Board of Control and the faculty endeavor to prepare faithful pastors and teachers for the Church.

Concerning the Student Body

In 1950 there were 116 students registered at the Seminary, in 1951, 138, and in 1952, 134.

During this period of three years three students had to be expelled because of ill behavior. Four students of the regular pedagogical course, four students of the rapid pedagogical course, and eight theological students were graduated from the Seminary.

Because of the high price of all articles of food the Board of Control was obliged to raise the board Cr 100.00 a month. It was also resolved to collect at least 10 per cent of the board money from each indigent student.

Concerning the Faculty

In the month of May, 1950, Prof. Martin Strasen was obliged to resign because of ill health. In his place the electoral college chose the Rev. Hans Rottmann, educated in Springfield, Ill. Since the beginning of 1952 he is teaching New Testament exegesis and other subjects. The Rev. Arno Gueths, a graduate of our Seminário Concórdia, was elected instructor of the Portuguese language. In 1952 the faculty consisted of nine professors and four assistants. Since Dr. Rehfeldt was on leave of absence in the United States, four students were engaged to teach in the lower grades. Because of the high cost of living a slight increase in salary had to be granted the professors.

Concerning the Property

A larger supply tank had to be built in order to guarantee the necessary water for the institution at all times.

The increased number of students obliged us to make room for twenty more beds in the attic of the new building. This work was done by Mr. Rath and two students; so the cost was much less than it would have been had we turned over the work to some constructor.

For our kitchen we purchased a dishwashing machine and a frigidaire. The number of books of the library was slightly increased. Then we must mention especially that additional lots were purchased in order to round off our property. A wall was built along the front of our sports field. Much work was done by the students to improve this part of the campus.

In another memorial the additional requirements of the institution are enumerated.

With much gratitude to God for having afforded us the privilege of carrying on this work for 50 years, we humbly ask His protection and blessing for the future.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
GEORGE J. MUELLER, *Secretary*

In addition to this report, the following memorials were considered by Committee 2:

REORGANIZATION OF SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(Memorial 133)

One of the following pages presents a memorial, sent in by members of the Faculty of Concordia Seminary, Porto Alegre, Brazil, and by the Board of Control of said institution and endorsed

by the Brazil District at its last convention in January of this year, petitioning Synod to permit the reorganization of its higher education. Should Synod not be willing to grant what was presented in this memorial, the faculty and the Board of Control feel constrained to explain at some length the present situation and make a few requests.

A. Presentation

1. Courses and Lessons

In the school year of 1953 (it begins on the 5th of March and ends on the 15th of December) the following courses are offered at this institution:

Department	Years	Subjects Taught
High School	4	14
College	2	15
Seminary	3	16
Normal (besides High School)	2	13
Rapid Normal (besides three years of High School)	1	15

Remark. — In the present year of 1953. Since all of these courses are offered at this one institution, we often combine classes; especially classes of the Normal School with College and High School classes, and also some classes in the theological department. In order to show how many lessons are actually given by the teachers and what subjects are being taught, the following lists are added:

Subjects taught	Year	Lessons per week, some with other classes	Lessons given separately in 1953	The same in 1956
High School				
Religion, Mathematics, Portuguese, German, English, French, Latin, History, Geography, Sciences, Drawing, Music, Singing, Physical Education	Freshman	34	34	34
	Sophomore	34	34	34
	Junior	34	34	34
	Senior	34	34	34
College				
The same subjects, minus Geography and Drawing, but plus Greek, Hebrew, Philosophy	1st year	34	34	34
	2d year	34	34	34
	3d year	34	—	34
Normal				
During the first four years they attend all classes of High School, in 1956 also during first year of college, but in the second and last year they have separately: History of Pedagogy, Symbolics, Didactics, Doctrine, Church History, Psychology, Logic	1st year	34	10	0
	2d year	34	3	15
	3d year	34	—	5

Subjects taught	Year	Lessons per week, some with other classes	Lessons given separately in 1953	The same in 1956
Rapid Normal				
Students of this course attend lessons with High School students during the first three years, but during last year some extra lessons	Last year	34	—	15
Seminary				
In the Seminary the usual theological subjects are taught	1st year	27	25	25
	2d year	27	—	25
	3d year	27	11	11

Lessons actually taught, 253 in 1953; 334 in 1956

North American educators will say: "Why do you give so many lessons in College and in the Seminary Department? Don't know that it is more important to be something than to know much!" Answer: We must follow South American educational lines and teach five languages besides Hebrew and Greek. In Brazil 29 lessons per week are given in College, and we must add to their program Greek, Hebrew, and Religion. In the Seminary Department we have not enough teachers to supervise and direct individual work.

2. Teaching Staff

	Years of Service	Age	Degrees	Additional Activities
L. C. Rehfeldt	35	68	D. D.	Treasurer of District and Seminary, assistant pastor
Paul W. Schelp	33	57	D. D.	Dean, National Lutheran Hour, revision of Portuguese Bible
K. A. Rupp	28	49	Ph. D.	Physical education, director of recreation
O. A. Goerl	14	47		Director of publications, pastor of congregation
O. Schueler	13	50	Ph. D. LL. D.	Juridical aid
G. Thomé	7	39	Ph. D.	Correction of manuscripts, studying at university
W. Wadewitz	5	41	B. D.	Editor of youth magazine, pastor of congregation
H. Rottmann	2	44	S. T. M.	Editor of *Kirchenblatt* and of *Igreja Luterana*, director of Lutheran Hour Chorus
A. Gueths	2	32		Representative of parochial schools before State Department, studying at university

Besides these, four men are serving as part- or full-time assistants

Remarks

1. On the average our professors are teaching five different subjects and giving 22 lessons per week.

2. All professors are helping neighboring pastors and serving as speakers on special occasions, some even preach every Sunday.

3. Due to a lack of communication and the geographical situation, professors serve on many committees of Synod.

4. Since many of our parochial teachers (laymen and synodical teachers) must pass an examination before the State Board of Education if they wish to continue teaching, some of the professors are conducting summer courses and maintaining a correspondence course to help them.

5. In view of the crying need of more men at our Seminary, three of our professors have not enjoyed their leave of absence as outlined in Synod's *Handbook*, although long overdue, and they are awaiting an opportune time.

B. Requests

1. Professors

In view of the above presentation it is very clear that till 1956 some 334 lessons must be given weekly. This would mean that we must have 17 professors in all, taking as an average 20 lessons per professor. We have only nine and some assistants.

We *kindly ask Synod*, therefore, to grant us six more professors in the next triennium: four for the High School and College Department, one for the Normal School, and one for the Theological Department.

2. Residences for Professors

Since we have only nine residences for professors, and since renting is very expensive and well-nigh impossible in the neighborhood of our Seminary,

We *kindly request Synod* to grant us the necessary funds for the construction of six more houses for professors. Approximate cost: 400,000 cruzeiros for each residence.

3. Third Story on Our New Building

We have at present 144 students, of which number 20 are vicaring or serving in the army. If these 20 were here at present, we would not have adequate quarters for them.

We therefore *petition Synod* to furnish the funds necessary for the third story of our present new building. Approximate cost: 750,000 cruzeiros.

In conclusion we repeat once more that we do not need extra professors (except a few perhaps during the years of transition), nor the additional residences for professors, nor the third story on our new building, if Synod adopts the plan of reorganizing our higher educational system as outlined in the following memorial.

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA SEMINARY
PORTO ALEGRE
OTTO A. GOERL, *President*
THE BOARD OF CONTROL
GEORGE MUELLER, *Secretary*

REORGANIZATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL COURSE AT OUR SEMINARIO CONCORDIA AND OF THE SECONDARY AND SUPERIOR COURSES OF OUR CHURCH IN BRAZIL

(Memorial 134)

At the jubilee of our Seminary, when by the grace of God we have the opportunity to look back over fifty years of constant growth of our theological and pedagogical institution, it behooves us to focus our attention upon a complete reorganization of our program of instruction.

To this 31st Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Brazil, in session from the 18th to the 25th of January, 1953, in Porto Alegre, the professors and the members of the Board of Control, whose signatures are affixed to this document, recommend the following

Plan of Reorganization

1) That the brethren of Baixo Guandu, Espirito Santo, and the congregations of Santa Rosa, of this State of Rio Grande do Sul, have their institutions of secondary education accredited by the government;

2) That we memorialize the Delegate Convention meeting in Houston, Tex., U. S. A.:

a) to acknowledge the three institutions: the Colegio Concordia of Porto Alegre, the Ginasio of Santa Rosa, the Ginasio of Baixo Guandu (last two named in formation), as also other institutions to be founded within the District, as institutions in which the future pastors and teachers are to receive their high school training;

b) to permit the gradual removing of the high school course from the Seminario Concordia at the time that the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Brazil at a regular convention will deem opportune;

c) to grant to these Ginasios, if necessary, the financial aid saved by the exclusion of the high school course from the Seminary;

d) to grant to the congregations of the Distrito Missioneiro (Santa Rosa), principally for the construction of a building for student boarders, an immediate loan of $12,500, to be paid back by

the amortization of the $25,000 granted to the Colegio Concordia of Porto Alegre, of which one half is already promised to the Ginasio in Santa Rosa as partial payments.

3) That we present to the Delegate Convention the following reasons for this reorganization:

a) Since 1946 new students have been accepted annually at the Seminario Concordia. Since 1949 the theological course with its preparatory courses lasts ten years and the pedagogical course seven. Because of the alterations, necessitated by the growth of our Church, the courses and classes have constantly increased so that at the present time we require 13 professors and by 1956 we would have to have 15, which, considering the lack of manpower and the growth of our Church, would be practically unattainable.

b) Because of the lack of the necessary personnel in the faculty in the past year, 1952, we were obliged to employ students and other assistants to help teach the 62 hours weekly. This abnormal condition evidently cannot contribute towards improving the curriculum of studies and therefore must not become a permanent arrangement.

c) By removing the high school course from the Seminary nine professors will be sufficient. These we already have. The calling of six additional professors (adding a yearly expenditure of Cr 300,000.00 for salaries), the construction of six new residences (an expenditure of about Cr. 1,500,000.00), and the enlargement of buildings (Cr 500,000.00) — we already lack space in the dining hall, the dormitories, and the study rooms — would all be unnecessary. On the contrary, it would afford us the necessary space to install a classroom for geography, for history, and especially for visual education (showing of films, etc.).

d) Up to now our fifth year — first year of college — never has had many students, rarely exceeding one dozen. However, if the three high schools that are favorably situated in distinct regions of our District send students to the Seminary, the number of students, without a doubt, will increase so that more laborers can be sent out.

e) With this new arrangement our students when entering the Seminary would have their high school diploma, which would enable them later on to obtain their official registration as teachers of elementary schools in the State Department of Education. This, then, would make it unnecessary for our students to pass the examinations of the "Artigo 91" (the equivalent for the high school credits), chiefly in the fifth and sixth years, which has always caused much disturbance in our classes.

f) The living together of the very young students with the older students of the pedagogical and the theological courses certainly cannot be recommended as being ideal, and, in fact, has caused some serious problems of discipline.

g) Furthermore, it cannot be recommended as psychologically wise to have students remain ten years at the same institution.

h) The expenses of maintaining needy students in the city are exceedingly high, and in consideration of the fact that the number of students during the first years is the largest, by having a part of these students study in Santa Rosa, where there are about 50 congregations round about, and in Baixo Grande digo Guandu in Espirito Santo, our major problem of supporting our indigent students, in part, would be solved.

i) Finally, since the mentioned high schools are favorably located in distinct regions of the District, the congregations there would get in closer contact with the education of our students.

4) That at this 31st Convention a Board of Secondary and Superior Education be created for the purpose of co-operating intensively with the management of the various high schools existing in the District, with the object of establishing the program of discipline, of religious instruction, of instrumental and vocal music, of the teaching of the German language, etc., in harmony with the requirements of the admission into the Seminario Concordia, so that the students that come from these high schools readily fit into the courses of the Seminary.

THE PROFESSORS

OTTO A. GOERL HANS ROTTMANN
OCTACILIO SCHUELER PAUL W. SCHELP
WERNER K. WADEWITZ

FOR THE BOARD OF CONTROL

GEO. MULLER, *Pastor*

ACTION

Committee 2 recommended the following resolution which was *adopted:*

Resolution 15

1. If the blessd work of our Church in Brazil is to continue its rapid expansion, the training of future workers for the Church is an absolute necessity.

It is possible to furnish the necessary workers if, as in recent years, we can continue to receive new classes annually and to increase the enrollment.

2. To make this possible, necessary relief will have to be given to our faculty.

Our present educational system includes the full high school, the two-year college, the three-year seminary, and in addition

a regular teacher-training program and a short course for teacher training.

In spite of combining classes wherever possible, 334 classes must be taught each week. Hence our staff of 9 professors and 2 full-time and 2 part-time instructors must be appreciably increased to take care of this teaching load.

3. If the present program continues, 6 new professors will have to be called by 1956, which would also necessitate the erection of 6 professors' dwellings at $10,000 each, or a total of $60,000. Furthermore, it would require an enlargement of our present buildings, at a cost of at least $20,000.

4. After mature deliberations on the part of the faculty, the Board of Control, and the entire convention of the Brazil District, it was

Resolved by the District to reorganize the entire ministerial and teacher training program.

5. In broad outline, the reorganization envisions a training program similar to that in the United States, where the preparatory training and the seminary training are given at different places.

The following factors deserve consideration:

a. This seems to be the most opportune time for such a change, because we must greatly expand our faculty and our facilities to carry on our work.

b. It is not educationally sound to have students together at one institution for ten years.

c. There are several areas in our District which have large groups of congregations which are vitally interested in an institution of higher learning in their own midst.

aa. A small institution for the training of future church workers was opened at Baixo Guandu, in the state of Espirito Santo, which is 2,000 miles north of Porto Alegre.

The people of that area, as well as the municipality, contributed liberally toward land and toward the erection of the buildings, and Synod offered a gift of $5,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. The buildings include an administration building with three classrooms, a service building with room for the cook and caretaker, and one professor's residence.

bb. A similar institution is being planned for another area, namely, Santa Rosa, about 300 miles west of Porto Alegre. This should also become a synodical institution.

cc. The present Colegio Concordia in Porto Alegre, the former Ginasio of Christ Lutheran Church, may also be used if the necessary changes in the curriculum can be effected.

d. The cost of living for the students would be considerably cheaper in an area where we have congregations and away from the metropolitan center.

e. More students could be recruited, because the boys would not have to leave home at such an early age, and also their travel expense would be considerably reduced.

f. Young people who desire a higher education would have the opportunity to attend such a school and through payment of tuition assist in meeting the expenses.

g. The necessary professors for these preparatory schools could be called as needed, and the residences could be erected as the schools expand.

h. The professors at the seminary would then be able to specialize in their respective fields.

i. The cost involved in maintaining separately the high school departments would be no greater, perhaps even less, than the enlargement of the seminary facilities in Porto Alegre.

6. It is herewith *recommended,*

a. That Synod endorse such a reorganization program;

b. That the Board for Higher Education of the Brazil District carefully outline the details of this reorganization and make definite recommendations, specifically regarding

aa. the curriculum;

bb. the safeguarding of Synod's interests;

cc. the building needs projected over the next five years and the cost involved;

dd. the additional professors required and their salaries;

ee. the manner and the time in which the reorganization is to be effected;

ff. the problem of tuition;

gg. and all other matters pertaining to the reorganization of the ministerial and teacher-training program;

c. That this study be submitted to the Board for Missions in North and South America, who, in consultation with the Board for Higher Education of Synod, shall make definite recommendations to the Board of Directors of Synod;

d. That the Board of Directors of Synod be, and herewith is, empowered to act in this matter and to make necessary funds available to carry out the plan;

e. That, until final action has been taken, no additional professors be called to the seminary in Porto Alegre nor any building changes be effected, but that the Board of Control at Porto Alegre be authorized to appoint temporary instructors and make other temporary provisions for the housing of students as needed.

F. C. STREUFERT H. A. MAYER
R. HASSE, *President*

Revised Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries

As Approved and Recommended by Committee No. 1 to the 42d Regular Convention

NOTE. — This tabulation replaces pages 132 and 133 of "Reports and Memorials"

TABULATION A	1 Projects Approved in Milwaukee (1950) but Not Completed	2 Buildings and Equipment for the Seminaries	3 Capacity and Equipment for Teacher-Training Women	4 Preserve, Modernize, and Fully Utilize Existing Facilities	5 Physical Education Facilities Required	6 Complete During Triennium with Budget Funds	7 Building and Loan Plan	8 Defer	9 Decline
The Senior College (See Note 1)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$600,000	$	$
Austin — Library Stacks						8,500			
Renovate Dormitory				135,000					
Dormitory for Men									235,000
Bronxville — Music Facilities & Equipment			18,000						
Gorman, Equipment			7,000						
Bohm Hall Facilities				28,300					
Drives and Curbs						4,000			
Women's Dormitory								200,000	
Auditorium									200,000
Outdoor Theater									25,000
Sprinklers in Dormitories						16,000			
Fluorescent Lighting						3,000			
Concordia — Refectory				185,000					
Biltz Hall				87,000					
Kaeppel Gymnasium				29,000					
Old Dormitory				22,000					
Wreck Administration Building				13,000					
Garage and Shop				6,000					
Finish Baepler Hall Basement				8,000					
Wiring				1,600					
Drives, Curbs, Walks						7,200			
Residences and Garages							63,000		
Edmonton — Library-Dormitory-Chapel	75,000								
Fort Wayne (See Note 1)									
Milwaukee — Classrooms				39,500					
Wunder Dormitory				54,000					
Science Laboratory				15,000					
Faculty Housing							120,000		
Oakland — Music Facilities			9,000						
Convert Dormitory to Residence							5,000		
Gymnasium					200,000				
Portland — Remodel Old Kitchen into Dormitory — Refectory	88,500			35,000					
River Forest — Enlarge Dining Room			55,000						
Remodel Men's Dormitory				75,000					
Dormitory for Women (See Note 1)			400,000						
St. Louis — Dormitory		472,500							
Replace Campus Phone System		12,000							
Maintenance Building		47,000							
Faculty Housing							120,000		
Change Library Classification System						20,000			
Second Dormitory								472,500	
Field House					70,000				
St. Paul — Library Stacks						7,591			
Convert Gymnasium to Chapel			74,483						
Convert Old Chapel to Classrooms			80,000						
Dormitory									500,000
Tunnel Chapel to Classrooms			15,000						
Seward — Dormitory for Women			247,000						
Training School			60,000						
Gymnasium					295,000				
Classrooms								225,000	
Organ				40,000					
Men's Dormitory									310,000
City Street Paving						15,000			
Springfield — Administration and Library		325,000							
Dormitory		275,000							
Convert Heating Plant				16,000					
Winfield — Remodel Baden Hall			175,000						
Gymnasium					250,000				
Library and Equipment			300,000						
Women's Dormitory								150,000	
TOTALS (Tabulation A)	$ 163,500	$1,131,500	$1,440,483	$789,400	$815,000	$81,291	$908,000	$1,047,500	$1,270,000
TABULATION B									
The Senior College	1,200,000								
Fort Wayne — Convert Dorm. for Women			60,000						
Music Facilities and Equipment			18,150						
Classroom Building								500,000	
Auditorium									250,000
River Forest — Dormitory for Women			400,000 (deduct)					400,000	
TOTALS (Tabulations A and B)	$1,363,500	$1,131,500	$1,118,633	$789,400	$815,000	$81,291	$908,000	$1,947,500	$1,520,000

NOTE 1. — Changes in appropriations are necessary if Junior College at Fort Wayne is not closed. Tabulation B shows these changes.

NOTE 2. — If Fort Wayne campus is not sold but Junior College is closed, add, $1,200,000 to column 1 in Tabulation A.

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 this revised tabulation was unanimously *adopted:*

Resolution 45

WHEREAS, The Revised Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries represents the result of painstaking study and research by our Committee, based on the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education and the personal presentations made by spokesmen of our colleges and seminaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we present this Revised Tabulation of Requests from Colleges and Seminaries to Synod for approval, with the specific recommendations:

a) To grant an appropriation of $4,339,883 (totals for Columns 1 to 5, inclusive, in Tabulation A) and $135,117 for a contingency reserve fund, making a grand total of $4,475,000, in the event that the Fort Wayne proposal now under consideration by Synod is accepted and Concordia College is sold;

b) To grant a total appropriation of $5,539,883 and $160,117 for a contingency reserve fund for a grand total of $5,700,000, in the event that the Fort Wayne college is not sold, but that the Junior College is closed.

NOTE: This total is arrived at by adding to the sum of $4,339,883 (total for Columns 1—5, inclusive) the sum of $1,200,000 listed in Column 1, Tabulation B, and explained by Note 6. It provides for the unlikely possibility that the decision to sell could not be carried out because of some unforeseen complication and that paragraph 12 on page 69 of "Today's Business" would become operative; should the Fort Wayne Concordia eventually be sold to a party other than Indiana Technical College, Inc., the sum that is realized would reduce to that extent the budget that Synod is accepting.

c) To recognize the sum of $908,000 in Column 6 ("Building and Loan Plan") as an obligation that will be made under the regulations now existing;

d) To defer the items listed in Column 8 (Total $1,947,500);

e) To decline the items listed under Column 9 (Total $1,270,000);

f) To authorize the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education to service the granted requests in the following order: "Projects Approved in Milwaukee (1950) but not completed" (Col. 1); "Buildings and Equipment for Seminaries" (Col. 2); "Capacity and Equipment for Teacher-Training Women" (Col. 3); "Preserve, Modernize, and Fully Utilize Existing Facilities" (Col. 4); "Physical Education Facilities Required" (Col. 5), subject to the necessary flexibility which Resolution 44 will allow if Synod accepts Resolution 44.

B. MATTERS PERTAINING TO VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

Continuous Study of Supply and Demand for Professional Personnel

(Memorial 118)

(This memorial is being presented by resolution of the Conference on Teacher Training called by the Board for Higher Education and composed of representatives of the teachers' colleges, co-operating junior colleges, and the Board for Higher Education, meeting in River Forest, Ill., December 19—20, 1952.)

WHEREAS, It is of great importance to the Church to have an adequate number of pastors and teachers to supply the needs of a growing Church; and

WHEREAS, The available and potential personnel to supply these needs must be co-ordinated and balanced by a continuous process of survey, analysis, and study; and

WHEREAS, This function is of a highly technical nature requiring special skills and training; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education has the responsibility to administer and supervise the program of professional training on behalf of Synod; be it

Resolved, That the function of continuous survey, analysis, and study of supply and demand for professional personnel be assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and be it further

Resolved, That adequate funds be made available to carry out this activity.

MARTIN J. MAEHR, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this matter Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 53

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in this memorial has been disposed of by the resolution to grant an additional staff member to the Board for Higher Education; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

Not to Limit Enrollment at Colleges and Seminaries

(Memorial 119)

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church in the past decade has opened, and still is opening, an abundance of new fields for mis-

sionary work to our Synod over which we rejoice and of which we desire to make the utmost use; and

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has unlimited resources at His command to bless the efforts of trained workers in His service; and

WHEREAS, We should encourage as many of our youth as possible to enter God's full-time service; and

WHEREAS, The thought of limiting enrollment of students at Synod's institutions for pastor-teacher training by way of establishing a quota for such institutions is occasionally expressed among us; and

WHEREAS, Synod has not previously expressed its policy with regard to such limitation by quota; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod declare as its conviction that it does not wish to limit the blessing of God by quota limitation of enrollment at its colleges and seminaries; and be it further

Resolved, That Synod direct the various Boards entrusted with the facilitation of its pastor-teacher training program and the faculties of its colleges and seminaries to encourage as many of our youth as desire training for full-time service in the Lord's kingdom.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE WORDEN CIRCUIT
OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT
FRANK C. FELLBAUM, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *adopted* the following resolution:

Resolution 55

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in this memorial has been disposed of by the action of the Convention in accepting the first recommendation on page 144 of *Reports and Memorials;* therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

Re: Senior College

(Memorials 120, 140 to 151)

These memorials, which advocated that the plans for a two-year senior college be either reconsidered, abandoned, or amended, as far as the location is concerned, were disposed of by the action on Section D of the report of the Board for Higher Education. This includes also Unprinted Memorials 36, 40, 41, 42, and 43, and Memorial 135.

Senior College at Fort Wayne

(Memorial 152)

Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was thoroughly discussed and *adopted* almost unanimously:

Introductory Statement

At the Milwaukee Convention in 1950 Synod reaffirmed its decision of 1947 to establish a Senior College.* The choice of location of this Senior College and the site on which it should be built were left to the decision, by vote of Synod, of a group which included the *Praesidium,* District Presidents, a layman from every District, Synod's Board of Directors, and Synod's Board for Higher Education; the presidents of our colleges and seminaries served as advisory members. This committee became known as the Committee of 99 and is hereafter referred to in this way.

The Committee of 99 met in St. Louis on January 30 and 31, 1952. After a thorough discussion it was decided that the Senior College should be located in the Chicago or Milwaukee suburban area.

In the months that followed, the Board for Higher Education was authorized by Synod's Board of Directors to take options on suitable parcels of real estate and to employ the service of an architect in a preliminary way. However, the Board of Directors requested the Board for Higher Education not to proceed with the purchase of property or with the letting of contracts until Synod, assembled in Houston in June, 1953, would have had another opportunity to review its previous action regarding the Senior College.

This decision to postpone action was due in part to the lack of funds to construct the Senior College (while the "Conquest for Christ" offering exceeded its "goal" of $10,000,000, the estimated construction costs had advanced even more, and the Board for Higher Education felt that the physical expansion program voted in Milwaukee for *existing* institutions should have priority of funds after the original allocation of $3,000,000 for the Senior College — $2,750,000 for construction and $250,000 for purchase of real estate — had been made). There was, also, an awareness that many of our people believed that the construction of a Senior College which would increase the number of campuses to be maintained constituted a lack of good stweardship, and that others among our people were of the opinion that a *four-year* Senior College would be more desirable.

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* Definition of Senior College: "The term 'Senior College' is understood to designate an academic level of the Junior and Senior years of the standard American college." — *Proceedings* 1947, page 200.

In the meantime an unsolicited offer was made by the Indiana Technical College of Fort Wayne to purchase our Concordia College at Fort Wayne. This development opened new possibilities which were diligently explored by the Board of Control of our Fort Wayne Concordia College, by Synod's Board for Higher Education, and by Synod's Board of Directors. The advantages and disadvantages of selling our present Concordia and adding the purchase price ($1,000,000) and the amount set aside for the construction of a Library and Administration Building on the present campus ($335,000) to the $3,000,000 allocated to the new Senior College from the "Conquest for Christ" funds, and then constructing a new Senior College in the Fort Wayne area were carefully evaluated. Among the advantages listed were:

A. We avoid establishing another campus that must be maintained (annual average cost of maintenance of campus of this size is $175,000);

B. We realize sufficient funds to construct the Senior College as originally planned without the expenditure of another million dollars from synodical funds;

C. We divest ourselves of a campus (which, however, we may occupy until July 1, 1956) that contains some buildings that must be razed, other buildings that must be reconstructed, in addition to the new buildings that must be erected. Requests totaling almost one million dollars for new buildings at our Fort Wayne Concordia have been received;

D. The Senior College would be located in an area where our Lutheran Church is well represented in a compact area and where there are excellent opportunities for the students enrolled at the Senior College to observe and participate in church activities.

Among the disadvantages listed were:

A. The Chicago and Milwaukee areas offer better opportunities to follow off-campus scholarly pursuits (libraries), make available more cultural facilities (art museums, orchestras, etc.), afford better facilities for faculty graduate studies;

B. The "Fort Wayne Experiment" would have to be transferred elsewhere, and such a transferring would interfere, at least to a degree, with a fair evaluation of this educational experiment;

C. The Teacher-Training Program which has been introduced in Fort Wayne and which is to be expanded would have to be transferred elsewhere;

D. Transportation to Chicago would be somewhat easier for many of the students than transportation to Fort Wayne.

After a thorough consideration of the entire matter by Committee 1 (which consists of the *Praesidium*, the District Presidents, Synod's Board of Directors, and representative pastors, teachers, and laymen), and after considering also the misgivings that had been expressed by several Fort Wayne congregations, it was agreed that the advantages of selling our present Fort Wayne Concordia and locating our Senior College on a new site in the suburban area of Fort Wayne outweigh the disadvantages, and it was therefore decided to recommend to the Convention to sell the present Fort Wayne campus and locate a two-year Senior College on a new site to be purchased within the Fort Wayne suburban area.

In arriving at its conclusion, Committee 1 emphasizes that neither the basic decisions of the Milwaukee Convention nor the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education regarding the Senior College are being reversed under the proposal that will now be submitted to the Convention. Changed circumstances, which offer a solution for the Senior College situation that is considered providential by many, supersede the decision of the Committee of 99 regarding the location of the new Senior College. Agreement with the proposal to be submitted constitutes, as we construe it, an acceptance of this change in the decision of the Committee of 99.

We are also mindful that the acceptance of our resolution, which locates the Senior College on a new site in the suburban area of Fort Wayne, does not preclude the possibility that another senior college — or even several senior colleges — may be established in various parts of the country in the future if, under the blessings of God and because of the missionary aggressiveness of our members, the Church we love — The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod — continues to expand and to embrace an ever larger number of members in her fold. Neither would we deny the possibility that after an adequate period of testing it may be found feasible, or even desirable, to change the structure of a senior college to a four-year college.

Finally, we are aware that the discontinuance of the use of any campus, even when such a move is fully justified in every way, stirs feelings of regret that reflect the emotions with which our Creator has endowed us. We are not insensitive of the fact that this statement has particular significance for our brethren in Fort Wayne and for all of those among the clergy who call our Fort Wayne Concordia their alma mater.

As we look back over a period of more than a century, we trace the history of our Fort Wayne Concordia from its original location in Perry County, Missouri, to the city of St. Louis, and thence to Fort Wayne, where it has been used as a preparatory school, a seminary, a teacher-training school, and then again —

for the last 92 years — as a preparatory school for the entrance into the professional theological seminary. The recommended change for our Fort Wayne Concordia we view as continuing the hallowed historical succession, and we look upon this proposed development as the emergence of a new and more beautiful Concordia, uninterruptedly dedicated to the solemn and glorious responsibility of preparing for the generations to come a consecrated and God-fearing ministry.

In this spirit we offer the following resolutions:

Be It Resolved,

1. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is directed to construct, equip, and furnish a two-year Senior College in accordance with the program approved by the synodical convention of 1950, and that this be accomplished in Fort Wayne, Ind., or in its suburban area; and

2. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized to empower the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to enter into a contract with Indiana Technical College, Inc., also of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the sale of a major portion of the present campus of Concordia College to said Indiana Technical College on the terms and conditions set forth in a written contract heretofore submitted by Indiana Technical College, Inc., to the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., and its amendment thereto, which contract and amendment are hereby approved by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in Houston, Tex., this 19th day of June, 1953; and

3. That the resolution passed by the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., on May 20, 1953, in compliance with Chapter 157, page 557, paragraph 25 of the Acts of the 1935 Indiana General Assembly for the sale of a major portion of its present campus to Indiana Technical College in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract and amendment referred to in paragraph 2 hereof, is also hereby approved by The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled in Houston, Tex., this 19th day of June, 1953; and

4. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized to empower the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to execute any and all legal documents necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the contract hereinbefore referred to and effect an eventual transfer of title to said property to Indiana Technical College, Inc.; and

5. That the sum of $3,000,000 which has been allocated by the Board of Directors for use in constructing the Senior College in the Chicago suburban area be and hereby is reassigned for construction of said Senior College in the area described in paragraph 1 hereof; and

6. That the proceeds from the sale of the major portion of the present campus of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to Indiana Technical College, Inc., in accordance with the terms of the contract and amendment referred to in paragraph 2 hereof be also assigned to the construction, furnishings, and equipping of said Senior College; and

7. That any and all "Conquest for Christ" funds already allocated to Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., be and hereby are reassigned to the construction, furnishing, and equipping of said Senior College; and

8. That the equivalent amount in cash of all deferred payments for the present campus of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., be advanced by the Board of Directors for the construction, furnishing, and equipping of said Senior College; and

9. That the cost of all related faculty housing for the Senior College be defrayed from funds supplied under the authorization conveyed by *Handbook* Section 2.79-1; and

10. That the Board for Higher Education be and hereby is authorized and directed to undertake at synodical schools concomitant adjustments which are required to compensate for capacity and program losses occasioned by a successful consummation of the sale of the campus of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to the extent that Synod has accepted and defined its needs on the basis of the Board for Higher Education's estimate presented to this and the previous convention; and

11. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized and directed to furnish to the Board for Higher Education the necessary funds to achieve the purposes referred to in paragraph 10 hereof; and

12. That should the sale to Indiana Technical College, Inc., referred to in other paragraphs hereof not be finally accomplished, then and in that event paragraph 1 hereof shall not be affected thereby, and the present campus of Concordia College, Inc., at Fort Wayne, Ind., shall no longer be operated as one of Synod's junior colleges and the Board of Directors shall empower the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to make the best possible disposition of its present campus; and

13. That in any event the Board of Directors is instructed and authorized to obtain and assign the necessary funds to complete

the Senior College referred to in paragraph 1 hereof for the approximate figure of $4,200,000, exclusive of faculty housing; and, finally,

14. That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized to empower the Board of Control of Concordia College, Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., to convey title to the Lutheran Association for Secondary Schools of Fort Wayne, Ind., to that portion of the present campus located in the southeast corner thereof, consisting of 4.86 acres, more or less, for $1.00 and other good and valuable consideration whenever the sale of the remainder is consummated and title transferred.

Increased Teacher Training

(Memorial 121)

Teachers for our elementary schools are now being trained at River Forest and Seward, where a three- and four-year college course is offered for men and women, Seward also having a high school department; at Winfield, where a two-year terminal course for women teachers has been approved by Synod, with men students to continue their training at the teachers' colleges; and at Fort Wayne, Oakland, and St. Paul, where prospective teachers, men and women, receive a two-year preparatory course for entrance at River Forest or Seward. Other preparatory colleges also have prospective teacher students, some only men, some only women, some both — students who have in mind to enter River Forest or Seward.

Table I

Teacher-Training Students at Our Institutions

	High School Department		College Department		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Austin	31		7		38
Bronxville	7			14	21
Concordia	15				15
Edmonton	5	10			15
Milwaukee	11		1		12
Portland	23		9		32
Totals	92	10	17	14	133
Fort Wayne	1		9	41	51
Oakland	18	32	11	9	70
St. Paul	15		23	35	73
Winfield	9	28	19	123	179
Totals	43	60	62	208	373
River Forest			327	231	558
Seward	60	55	129	116	360
Totals	60	55	456	347	918

Summary

High School Teacher-Training Students:	Men	Women	Total
Institutions without teacher-training course	92	10	102
Institutions with a teacher-training course	43	60	103
Seward	60	55	115
Totals	195	125	320

College Teacher-Training Students:	Men	Women	Total
Institutions without teacher-training course	17	14	31
Institutions with a teacher-training course	62	208	270
Teachers' colleges: River Forest	327	231	558
Seward	129	116	245
Totals	535	569	1,104

With the foregoing enrollments in the fall of 1952, the institutions placed the following number of graduates and students in service in 1953:

Table II

Graduates and Students in 1953

	Graduates		Two-Year Training		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
River Forest	74	52	35	35	196
Seward	36	20	10	24	90
Fort Wayne				10	10
St. Paul				16	16
Winfield				50	50
Totals	110	72	45	135	362

In December, 1952, representatives of the colleges for teacher training and the Board for Higher Education met in River Forest to determine the teacher demand in the near future. On the basis of data on hand, they set a tentative goal of 125 men graduates and 375 women teachers a year — a total of 500 persons.

The Excessive Teacher Demand

At the time of the River Forest meeting, no one knew precisely what the annual demand for teachers was or what it might be during the immediate future. At the assignment meeting in the spring of 1952, a total of 528 calls and applications for teachers was received. It is a mistake to regard this the annual needs or nearly so. Since only 339 persons were available, 189 positions remained unsupplied. While the School Office expected that this figure, 189, would mount to 250 by summer or fall, it did not have the facts then, either, and completely underestimated the demand. THE REMAINING DEMAND WAS 494, or almost 500. This fact was established by the Teachers' Bureau of your Board for Parish Education through a name-for-name comparison of the 1951—52 teachers with those of 1952—53. This was possible only because the new statistical blanks require the listing and classification of the teachers and because the returns were practically 100 per cent

complete. The study, which was finished only by the end of January, 1953, revealed that the elementary school system (not in all cases the Church) had lost 634 teachers of all types, the largest majority temporary teachers, from September, 1951, to September, 1952, and had a net gain of 199 classrooms — causing a demand of 833 new teachers in one year. Of these 833 teachers, Synod furnished only a fraction over 40 per cent (339 persons), and the congregations and District officials had to find almost 60 per cent (494 persons). The details of the study are given in Tables III and IV.

Table III

Teacher Losses and Transfers

September, 1951, to September, 1952

Elementary Schools, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

Type of Teachers	Resigned	Retired	Died (Men)	To College	To Other Church Positions	To Other Synods	Loss to Elementary Schools	Percent of Teachers September, '51	Transferred	Total Changes	Percent of Teachers September, '51
Installed Men	32	13	3	3	13	1	65		125	190	
Women Graduates	60			1			61		36	97	
Men Stud., Teach. Coll.	10			37			47		3	50	
Women Stud., T. Coll.	57			24			81		30	111	
Other Luth. Colleges	100			15		1	116		36	152	
* Reg. Women Teach.	131			4	1		136		26	162	
Teaching Pastors	20						20			20	
Emerg. Men Teachers	13			1			14		1	15	
Emerg. Women Teach.	87			7			94		14	108	
Totals	510	13	3	92	14	2	634	19.9	271	905	27.4

* All steady women teachers are "regular women teachers," including women graduates and many women students who remain out teaching; but here only those not trained by our teachers' colleges are meant.

Installed men teachers constituted 44.7 per cent of the whole teaching force in September, 1951. If the losses among them had been as great as among the other teachers, they would have to show a loss of 44.7 per cent of the total loss. But their loss was only a trifle over 10 per cent, while *the loss of the others was almost 90 per cent. It is this loss that causes the annual clamor for teachers.* (Table III.)

In spite of the 10-per-cent loss of installed men, their number increased by 47 since September, 1951.

The resignation of 32 installed men is below the normal figure of teacher and pastor resignations per year. It is only 6.2 per cent of all teacher resignations, while the other teachers account for 93.8 per cent of the resignations.

The figure of 125 transfers of installed men is also moderate. In some years it has been as high as 165 or 175.

Table IV

Teachers New in the School System or in Their Positions

September, 1952

Elementary Schools, The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

Type of Teachers	Assigned by Teachers' Coll.	Assigned by Oth. Luth. Colleges *	Otherwise Secured	New in School System	% of Teachers Sept., '52	Transferred from Other Schools	Total Secured	% of Teachers Sept., '52
Installed Men	105		17	122		125	247	
Women Graduates	56		2	58		36	94	
Men Students, Teach. Coll.	54		14	68		3	71	
Women Stud., Teach. Coll.	55		59**	114		30	144	
From Other Luth. Coll.		69	92**	161		36	197	
Other Reg. Wom. Teachers			131	131		26	157	
Pastors Teaching			10	10			10	
Emergency Men Teachers			17	17		1	18	
Emergency Women Teach.			152	152		14	166	
Totals	270	69	494	833	24.8	271	1104	32
	Total: 339			Replacements			905	
				Net increase			199	

* Other Lutheran Colleges: Winfield and St. Paul.
** Evidently former students secured as emergency help.

Table V

Classification of Teachers, 1952—1953

North America Only

Installed Men Teachers	1491	
Women Graduates, Teachers' Colleges	173	
Total Graduates		1664
Men Students, Teachers' Colleges	91	
Women Students, Teachers' Colleges	247	
Men from Other Lutheran Colleges *	100	
Women from Other Lutheran Colleges *	277	
Other Regular Women Teachers	585	
Pastors Teaching	31	
Men Emergency Teachers	35	
Women Emergency Teachers	271	
Non-graduates		1637
Total, North America		3301

* St. Louis, Springfield, Winfield, St. Paul, and non-synodical colleges — Valparaiso, Mankato, etc.

That 1952 was not an exceptional year, but a similar situation obtained previously, is evident from the following facts: Losses were evidently somewhat smaller because we had a smaller number of temporary teachers. Institutional supply of teachers was also smaller. Gain in classrooms was 684 from 1947 to 1951. Estimating that teacher losses averaged 400 a year, the total losses for these five years were 2,000. Add 684 classrooms gained, and the total

demand for new teachers was 2,684. Of these Synod furnished 1,012 at the spring assignments. From September, 1949, to September, 1950, the gain in classrooms was 184, and the number of teachers lost (according to reports up to May, 1950, not including the summer months) was 518, making a total demand of 702 (actual demand probably 750). If the total demand was 750 new teachers, Synod furnished a fraction over 31 per cent (235 persons), while the congregations had to find almost 69 per cent (515 persons).

The Immediate Outlook

In an effort to determine the teacher demand, we took our record of child Baptisms and predicted the school enrollment for the years 1948 to 1955. Late statistics showed that the school enrollment ranged from 28.1 to 30.3 per cent of child Baptisms in corresponding years. Taking 30 per cent as a conservative figure, our predictions were exceeded in 1948 and 1949 and very closely approximated in 1950, 1951, and 1952. According to this estimate, we should have a gain of 261 classrooms, and a total demand for 978 new teachers in 1953; a gain of 248 classrooms and a total demand for 1,017 new teachers in 1954; and a gain of 232 classrooms and a total demand for 1,051 new teachers in 1955. This is no more than a prediction or indication, but one which has so far been approximated. It may not be fulfilled.

Suppose the demand in 1955 would be 1,000 new teachers. If our present teacher-training institutions should reach the goal of 500 men and women teachers, which they have tentatively set for themselves, they would still be supplying only 50 per cent of the demand. They would not yet replace teacher losses, which for that year are estimated to be about 750. We realize that congregations will always secure a certain number of teachers themselves, outside the synodical supply; but it is an intolerable situation when they must find 50 or 60 per cent of the demand, and the number runs up to 500 or more.

It must be said in this connection that the summer schools of the teachers' colleges assist a certain number of Lutheran public school teachers, as well as other emergency help, to serve our schools. The number is not known to us.

Suggested Solutions

Since only about 32 per cent of our children of school age attend the schools, and Synod has resolved to aim for a 50-per-cent enrollment goal by 1972; and since this calls for hundreds of schools more than we now have, we cannot think of halting (if that were possible) the present normal expansion until we have caught up

with teacher training, nor can we possibly discourage the establishment of more schools. The solution lies in an immediate, valiant action of Synod to train far more teachers. We should rejoice and thank our Lord that He is giving us such a harvest in the schools and should pray for more.

Your Board for Parish Education submits the following remedial measures for consideration:

1. Since the ratio of men teachers to women teachers is now almost 50-50, with men still in a slight majority; since the annual demand for new teachers is not caused by the long-serving installed men teachers, but by the large element of women and other temporary teachers; and since the long-range solution of the present intolerable situation is more regular men teachers, because of their longer service, we recommend an immediate effort to increase the ratio of men to women at least to 60-40, to set as a goal 150 to 175 men graduates a year, and to re-educate our congregations to call and absorb them.

2. Meanwhile, since the annual turnover among women teachers is so great, we recommend a higher production of women teachers than the 375 a year anticipated by the teacher-training institutions, believing that the demand for new teachers of all types will reach 1,000 or more a year in two or three years. Synod has the policy of training its pastors and teachers in its own professional schools. Today Synod is supplying only 40 per cent of the total demand for teachers.

3. Since present dormitory space and teaching staffs at our teacher-training institutions are not sufficient to attain a goal of 150 to 175 men graduates a year, and five or six times as many women teachers with two to four years of training, we urge that Synod provide the necessary increased facilities at those institutions.

4. Since an excessive teacher demand is upon us now and is increasing from year to year, and since it may be impossible for Synod to meet the demand even with increased facilities at the present teacher-training institutions, we recommend the following additional measures for consideration:

a. The gradual elimination of the high school department at Seward, so that the institution could be devoted entirely to college students, and necessary arrangements made whereby a high school be maintained jointly by the District and Synod.

b. The earliest possible introduction of a teacher-training course at Bronxville.

c. Increased enrollment of prospective teacher students at all our preparatory colleges.

d. The enlistment of Valparaiso University as a source of teacher supply, with the teacher-training program under synodical auspices and control.

Your Board for Parish Education feels that Synod must bend every effort to meet the teacher demand for the sake of the schools and our Church. It believes that fear of overproduction, or a repetition of the experiences in the 1930's, is out of place, because then the school system was not expanding, while at present the expansion is great and promises to continue for many years to come. This makes a large teacher demand a constant and increasing demand.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION
PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*
EWALD C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning the retention of the high school at Seward (4, a), Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 40

WHEREAS, The proposal of the Board for Higher Education to eliminate gradually the High School Department at Seward by closing admissions after September, 1953, may curtail very seriously the enrollment in the College Department; and

WHEREAS, The closing of the Seward High School Department would place some insurmountable handicaps in the way of developing competent church organists; and

WHEREAS, The number of women teachers that would be gained by the gradual elimination of the High School Department is comparatively small and constitutes a price that is comparatively too high to pay for the closing of the High School Department; and

WHEREAS, The same conditions do not prevail in Seward as did prevail when the decision was made to eliminate the High School Department at River Forest; therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline the suggestion of the Board for Higher Education to eliminate gradually the High School Department at Seward by closing admissions after September, 1953.

As to the enlistment of Valparaiso University as a source of women teacher supply (4, d), Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 41

WHEREAS, The critical need for additional women teachers does not permit delay in investigating every possible avenue to ameliorate this condition; and

WHEREAS, Valparaiso University has expressed its willingness to be of help to the Church in the present emergency; be it therefore

Resolved, That we express our appreciation to Valparaiso University for its co-operative attitude; and be it further

Resolved, That the *Praesidium* of Synod and the Board for Higher Education and the presidents of our teachers' colleges be directed to investigate the arrangements by which the training of women teachers might be undertaken at Valparaiso University under synodical control and under conditions which would sufficiently meet the expectations of Synod with respect to its women teachers; and be it further

Resolved, That if such arrangements prove, upon investigation, to be possible, the Board for Higher Education be authorized to initiate plans for two-year training of women teachers at Valparaiso University.

Synod also *adopted* the following resolution submitted by Committee 1:

Resolution 71

WHEREAS, Our decision to investigate the possibility of making suitable arrangements with Valparaiso University to train women teachers on the Valparaiso University campus under the supervision and control of Synod will make necessary the expenditure of synodical funds through and in behalf of an institution which is not owned by Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors be authorized to make whatever additional adjustments and budgetary provisions may become necessary under the proposals relating to the extended program of teacher training.

Graduate Study at Our Teachers' Colleges

(Memorial 122)

WHEREAS, The Master's degree is more and more becoming a requirement for certain positions in the American educational system; and

WHEREAS, A growing number of our teachers and pastors have been attending private and State universities, thus indicating a growing interest in advanced study and advanced degrees; and

WHEREAS, Private and State universities do not provide programs that gear directly into advancing the cause of Christian education; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that our Synod provide graduate study in our own teachers' colleges for the following reasons:

1) to prepare well-trained professional leaders in Christian education; 2) to provide for the further specialization in the philosophy and the methods of Christian education that is most needed by the teachers in our elementary and secondary schools; and 3) to safeguard the doctrinal soundness of our educational program by offering also graduate study under the auspices of the Church; and

WHEREAS, A preliminary study made by Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, has indicated that the introduction of graduate teacher training is entirely feasible; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod go on record as favoring the inauguration of a program of graduate study at one of our teachers' colleges; and be it further

Resolved, That the faculties of our two teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education jointly continue the study of this problem; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education be given the authority, during the next triennium, to inaugurate a program of graduate work in summer school at one of our teachers' colleges should the joint study of the problem make this appear feasible; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education and the faculties of our teachers' colleges present to the 1956 convention a recommendation on graduate instruction during the regular school year.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION
PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*
E. C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

A similar matter came up through Memorial 123:

Concerning Graduate Work at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest

The report of the Board for Higher Education to Synod in 1950 concerning Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, stated:

"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.)." (*Proceedings,* p. 195.)

Since 1950 the signs have become more numerous and unmistakably clear that teacher certification is going strongly in the direction of five-year training requirements, especially for certain

positions. This is not only being advocated, but to some extent pursued despite the severe shortage of elementary teachers in the public schools.

A 1951 report from the U. S. Office of Education (*A Manual of Certification Requirements for School Personnel in the United States,* p. 3) stated:

"There is a definite trend toward establishing minimum requirements for all teachers at least at the Bachelor's degree level for initial certification and teaching; and toward the 5-year college preparation requirement for permanent or continuing certification."

The report then lists seven States which have already planned or taken action toward the five-year program. Our own teachers, too, seem to feel a growing need for graduate study, and more and more of them are enrolling for advanced work at secular universities.

The River Forest faculty and Board of Control have, since the 1950 synodical convention, given considerable attention and study to the eventual establishing of a graduate course for teachers. Many of our parish school teachers as well as educators in Lutheran high schools, in other synodical positions, and on synodical boards have evinced a warm and encouraging interest in these deliberations. On February 11, 1952, a detailed report of the Educational Policies Committee resolved "to recommend to the faculty that in view of the need for a graduate program, Synod be memorialized to authorize graduate study at River Forest as soon as careful planning makes it feasible." This report was adopted by the faculty and by the Board of Control for recommendation to the Board for Higher Education and to the delegate convention of 1953.

We fully realize that graduate work involves more than merely adding a fifth year to the existing curricula. Before graduate sequences can actually be undertaken, it will be necessary to appoint a director of graduate studies who, together with an advisory council, will require as a minimum a full year of intensive study, planning, and preparation.

It would be a mistake to embark on a graduate program without such careful planning and without being fully aware of the costs and problems involved. We must be careful not to jeopardize the accreditation of our undergraduate program. Housing must be provided if the program is to be carried on during the regular school year as well as during the summer sessions. Additional staff will be necessary. Library holdings will have to be expanded. Setting up graduate study will not be an easy matter, but we feel that, under God, it can be done. Because of the time required to work out all the problems involved, we are presenting our request for consideration at this convention.

Request: In view of the above facts, we petition the 1953 synodical convention to adopt enabling resolutions which would make it possible for Concordia Teachers College of River Forest, with the approval of the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors, to institute a graduate program leading toward the Master's degree. Thus action could be taken as soon as careful planning and circumstances make it feasible.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ERWIN L. PAUL, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

ACTION

Concerning this matter, Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 48

WHEREAS, Synod is being petitioned to inaugurate a program of graduate work at our teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, A graduate school is being conducted at the present time in connection with our theological seminary at St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, All terminal schools (theological seminaries and teachers' colleges) should be interested in this expansion of our educational system; therefore be it

Resolved, To refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education and to the representatives of Synod's terminal schools with the request to study the development of the graduate program of our professional training system.

Three-Year Teaching Diploma at River Forest

(Memorial 124)

The certification authorities of our various States are more and more eliminating *terminal* teaching certificates below the level of the Bachelor's degree. Our synodical Three-Year Teaching Diploma is not in line with these developments, and though it served well in the past while Synod was gradually raising its standards of teacher training to the four-year level, we feel that there are no compelling reasons for retaining such a substandard arrangement indefinitely.

Since a synodically approved revision will require at least several years to become effective even after it has been passed, we recommend *permissive* legislation by the present convention in this matter.

Request: We therefore respectfully request that the synodical convention adopt *permissive regulations* and authorize Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, in consultation with its sister institution at Seward and with the approval of the Board for Higher Education —

A. To discontinue the terminal Three-Year Teacher-Training Program and the Three-Year Diploma when it is desirable to do so;

B. After a three-year sequence of properly selected and satisfactorily completed college courses, to grant a *Provisional* Teaching Certificate, especially for women who desire it;

C. Upon their request, and for valid reasons, to recommend male students who have met the three-year requirements of the Provisional Teaching Certificate for initial placement in temporary teaching positions, but not to declare them eligible for a permanent call until their completion of the regular Four-Year Bachelor's Degree requirements;

D. To terminate the Provisional Certificate as soon as Synod's best interests make such action advisable.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ERWIN L. PAUL, *Secretary*

THE FACULTY OF CONCORDIA TEACHERS COLLEGE
ARTHUR KLINCK, *President*

ACTION

On this matter Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 49

WHEREAS, Terminal teaching certificates below the level of the Bachelor's degree are being gradually eliminated by the certification authorities of the various States; and

WHEREAS, It appears that there are sound reasons for our Church to follow the trend of raising its standards of teacher training to the four-year level; and

WHEREAS, This indicated revision will become effective only after several years have passed; therefore be it

Resolved, To grant the request of the Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College at River Forest for *permissive* regulations to take the following steps in consultation with its sister institution at Seward and with the approval of the Board for Higher Education;

a. To discontinue the terminal Three-Year Teacher-Training

Program and the Three-Year Diploma for men when it is desirable to do so;

b. After a three-year sequence of properly selected and satisfactorily completed college courses, to grant a *Provisional* Teaching Certificate, especially for women who desire it;

c. Upon their request, and for valid reasons, to recommend male students who have met the three-year requirements of the Provisional Teaching Certificate for initial placement in temporary teaching positions, but not to declare them eligible for a permanent call until their completion of the regular four-year Bachelor's degree requirements;

d. To terminate the Provisional Certificate as soon as Synod's best interests make such action advisable.

Participation in the Expansion of the Training School at Seward, Nebr.

(Memorial 125)

The Board of Control of Concordia Teachers College, Seward, Nebr., herewith petitions The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to consider the following recommendation:

WHEREAS, St. John's Lutheran School of Seward, Nebr., has served as the practice school for students of Concordia Teachers College since 1906; and

WHEREAS, The present school facilities, constructed in 1929 through the united efforts and with the joint support of St. John's Congregation and Synod, are no longer adequate to serve their twofold purpose; and

WHEREAS, Overcrowded conditions limit the efficiency of operation in the educational program both of the college and of the congregation; and

WHEREAS, The State Department of Public Instruction has repeatedly criticized St. John's Lutheran School as a teacher-training institution because of its high pupil-teacher ratio; and

WHEREAS, The enrollment of Concordia Teachers College has increased to a point where the student teaching load in the practice school is excessive and the demand for increased production of teachers for Synod indicates that the number of students must continue to grow; and

WHEREAS, St. John's Congregation has a growing number of children of school age available for instruction in an expanded school; and

WHEREAS, Better facilities are needed in the school for the observation classes of Concordia Teachers College; and

WHEREAS, Provisions should be made in the practice school for student observation and participation in a program of directed recreation and extracurricular activities for the pupils in our parish schools and the necessary facilities are not at present available; and

WHEREAS, Action on the expansion of St. John's Lutheran School is urgent and, although working plans are not completed at present, such expansion must be undertaken within the near future and before the next convention of Synod; therefore

We petition and respectfully recommend that The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod authorize and direct its Board for Higher Education and its Board of Directors through the local Board of Control to participate with St. John's Congregation of Seward, Nebr., in the expansion of St. John's Lutheran School, the practice school now serving Synod's Concordia Teachers College at Seward.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL
ALFRED O. FUERBRINGER, *Executive Officer*

The foregoing memorial was presented to the members of St. John's Lutheran Church of Seward, Nebr., and endorsed by them.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
WALTER HELLWEGE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 50

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable that St. John's School at Seward, Nebr., which has served as the practice school for students at Concordia Teachers College, should be expanded; and

WHEREAS, An expansion of this school is of mutual interest to Synod and to St. John's Lutheran Congregation; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod authorize and direct its Board for Higher Education and its Board of Directors through the local Board of Control to participate with St. John's Congregation of Seward, Nebr., in the expansion of St. John's Lutheran School, the practice school now serving Synod's Concordia Teachers College at Seward.

End Two-Year Teacher Training — Add Fifth Year

(Memorial 126)

WHEREAS, The accrediting of our local schools is dependent largely upon the formal education given the graduates of our teachers' colleges; and

WHEREAS, Synod is still working under the policy of sanctioning a two-year terminal teacher-training course; and

WHEREAS, The emergency measures taken by our Church tend to become permanent policies; and

WHEREAS, National and State officials view an increased number of years of formal education as desirable and in many cases compulsory for certification; be it therefore

Resolved, That we memorialize Synod that it revoke its sanction of the two-year terminal teacher training; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge Synod to work in the direction of a *fifth year* at its *teachers' colleges.*

ATLANTIC DISTRICT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE
EDWIN A. JIEDE, *Chairman*
RUTH WOHLTJEN, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod resolved:

Resolution 57

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in this overture has been taken care of by Resolution 25, page 71 of "Today's Business," as adopted by the Convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no action on this memorial.

Resolution 25 reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The demand from our congregations for women teachers far exceeds the number of available women teachers; and

WHEREAS, This condition, if permitted to continue unchecked, will result in an ever-increasing number of women teachers entering our school system who have not received their training in our own institutions; and

WHEREAS, Such a development, which could conceivably grow into a trend, is undesirable and not in agreement with the established practices that have prevailed within our Church; and

WHEREAS, The Church must recognize this problem and take immediate steps to find at least a partial solution; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the report of Synod's Board for Higher Education and adopt the plan suggested under the heading "Proposals for a More Adequate Supply of Women Teachers" (*Memorials,* p. 150), with the understanding that changes and adjustments in minor detail be made wherever desirable or necessary by joint representation of the colleges and the Board.

Co-education on High School Level at Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn.

(Memorial 127. Cf. Report of Concordia College, St. Paul, Par. 6)

WHEREAS, The need for women workers in the Church in the field of education will continue for some time in the future because of the present shortage of church workers; and

WHEREAS, Concordia College, St. Paul, is able to accommodate a limited number of women day students in each class of the high school department; therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod to permit the enrollment of girl day students in the high school department at Concordia College, St. Paul, such enrollment to be limited to the available facilities in classroom space and teaching personnel at the discretion of the administrators of the institution.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT
ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 52

WHEREAS, The introduction of co-education at our preparatory schools on the high school level inevitably involves additional costs for Synod even if such co-education is limited to day students; and

WHEREAS, This type of expansion of our educational system is not contemplated as one of the objectives of our educational system; therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline the petition to establish co-education on the high school level for day students at our Concordia College in St. Paul.

Lutheran Memorial Center

(Memorial 128)

WHEREAS, The Board of Control is not interested in operating the Lutheran Memorial Center in the spirit of previous representations made when these funds were gathered; and

WHEREAS, Available funds are not sufficient to erect a building of this type; and

WHEREAS, There seems to be uncertainty as to a definite location for this building; and

WHEREAS, The proposed method of control and management would be an innovation in our circles; and

WHEREAS, There is a decided demand to proceed with the erection of a building to serve Concordia College and our people; therefore be it

Resolved

1. That we urge the erection and construction of an adequate building with funds now available.

2. That the final plans for this building be drawn up in consultation with the Board of Control of Concordia College and the Board for Higher Education of Synod to assure its acceptability to Synod in meeting the needs and requirements of the college program. In planning the building past commitments should be taken into consideration for future development.

3. That the building be erected and then presented to Synod as a gift.

4. That the choice of location of the proposed building be left to the Lutheran Memorial Center Committee and the proper synodical authorities.

5. That the facilities of this building be made available to our people as a Lutheran Center.

6. That we commend the Lutheran Memorial Committee for its zeal and faithfulness in promoting the Lutheran Memorial Center project and encourage them to continue.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT
ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

ACTION

This was received by way of *report.*

Co-educational Teacher-Training Students at Concordia College, Portland, Oreg.

(Memorial 129)

WHEREAS, We believe there is need for a co-educational teacher-training school in the Northwestern region of the United States;

WHEREAS, We believe that such a school would provide a stimulus for promoting more parochial schools in the Northwest and encourage more young ladies from the Northwest to enroll for teacher training, as the school would be more readily accessible;

WHEREAS, We believe that existing teacher-training schools are too far removed to create that stimulus and interest in the Northwest;

WHEREAS, We believe that our existing institution in the Northwest, Concordia College at Portland, Oreg., should be utilized to

an even greater advantage and for economical reasons (as this would not necessitate the building of a new institution);

WHEREAS, We believe that since this program can and has been carried on in other Concordias, it can be done here to greater advantage to our entire Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod consider this matter in the development of our educational program and be encouraged to make such plans as would include co-educational teacher training at Concordia College, Portland, Oreg., according to its own educational pattern in the very near future.

MEMORIAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, VANCOUVER, WASH.
EWALD BURGSTAHLER, *President*
LEWIS MOORE, *Secretary*
JOHN R. STERNBERG, *Pastor*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 56

WHEREAS, A multitude of pressing problems confront our Church in the field of higher education today; and

WHEREAS, This circumstance makes the present time seem inopportune to plan for co-educational teacher training at Concordia College, Portland; and

WHEREAS, This is also the opinion of the administration of Concordia College, Portland; therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline this memorial.

Continuation of Portland Experiment

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Convention authorized that our institution in Portland, Oreg., should be developed experimentally into a four-year junior college (junior and senior high school years and freshman and sophomore college years); and

WHEREAS, The experiment of developing such a junior college has been undertaken but has not been completed; and

WHEREAS, More time is needed to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages that have even now become evident; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education: "That during the next triennium the plan be

extended as originally authorized and that it be continued long enough to permit an intelligent evaluation of its feasibility and its outcome; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to adjust budget subsidies and arrangements as may appear necessary to achieve the satisfactory extension of the experiment if reduced enrollments make it difficult for the school to provide the educational services which Synod requires."

Terminal Professional Training on the Pacific Coast

(Memorial 130)

The Faculty and Board of Control of California Concordia College submit for serious synodical consideration and planning the project of establishing a theological seminary and a terminal teacher-training school at a central location on the Pacific Coast.

Toward the execution of this project the following propositions and considerations are submitted:

1. The Church is required in a secularized and materialistic civilization to provide a Christian education program for its youth to the limit of its ability.

2. For its own perpetuation and growth the Church must provide especially for a well-educated and doctrinally sound ministry of preaching and teaching.

3. With reference to the phenomenal population growth, as well as the commercial, industrial, and cultural expansion of the West Coast during the last decade, the following observations are pertinent:

a. Missionary opportunities on the Pacific slope are among the greatest anywhere.

b. The mission work of our Church has not been able to keep pace with these opportunities.

c. For their development the support of the Church as a whole is required.

4. Present facilities for higher education in the West are wholly inadequate for the purposes of our Church.

5. It is self-evident that the future of the Church in the West is limited only by the vision of those who one hundred years from now will be called the "Fathers."

In our opinion wise planning for the future and consideration of present facilities and population trends would indicate that both a seminary and a terminal teacher-training institution should be established on the West Coast.

Therefore we respectfully petition Synod that in the next triennium a thorough study of the Church's present educational facilities, together with plans for future development on the entire West Coast, be made under the auspices of the Board for Higher Education in conjunction with church and educational leaders in the area involved. CALIFORNIA CONCORDIA COLLEGE

A. H. WESSLING, *Secretary of the Faculty*
EDWIN MEESE, JR., *Secretary of the Board of Control*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 59

WHEREAS, The shift of population toward the West is unmistakable; and

WHEREAS, In view of this circumstance, the question of establishing a terminal training school or schools on the West Coast has been raised by our brethren of California Concordia College; therefore be it

Resolved, To grant the petition for a "thorough study of the Church's present educational facilities, together with plans for future development on the entire West Coast"; and be it further

Resolved, That this study be made by the Board for Higher Education with the request that a report be submitted to the 1956 convention.

Additional Auxiliary Courses at Edmonton

(Memorial 131)

WHEREAS, Repeated resolutions of our District conventions show that we favor the establishment of more parochial schools; and

WHEREAS, It has become apparent that the implementation of these resolutions has to a large extent been frustrated by an acute shortage of teachers whose qualifications will meet the requirements of the Department of Education in Alberta; and

WHEREAS, It has become apparent that we shall not progress in the establishment of more parochial schools until we solve the teacher shortage; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record in requesting Synod at its next general convention to consider the addition of auxiliary courses at Concordia College, Edmonton, whereby our students may attend the University of Alberta and Concordia College, Edmonton, thereby getting full accreditation as parochial school teachers. ALBERTA-BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 60

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable that the number of parochial schools in our Canadian Districts be increased; and

WHEREAS, It appears that this goal of increasing the number of parochial schools in our Canadian Districts may be attained in some measure if teachers are available who will meet the requirements of the Department of Education in Canada; therefore be it

Resolved, That we grant the petition of the Alberta and British Columbia District "to consider the addition of an auxiliary course at Concordia College, Edmonton, whereby our students may attend the University of Alberta and Concordia College, Edmonton, thereby getting full accreditation as full parochial school teachers"; and be it further

Resolved, That we refer the study of this matter to the Board for Higher Education.

Co-education at Concordia, Austin, Tex.

(Memorial 132)

In 1950 Synod passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Centennial Convention of 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 co-educational, 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."

The Board of Control at Austin, together with the Board for Parish Education and the All-State Pastors' and Teachers' Conference of the Texas District (1953), now comes before Synod requesting that this resolution be executed. However, the current request does not involve the introduction of general co-education, but rather a restricted program.

It is our desire to introduce a program for the specific training of kindergarten teachers with an incidental emphasis on general parish work.

The Need

Educators have observed an upward and downward extension in American education. The upward extension has evidenced itself in the mushrooming junior college movement; the downward extension in the kindergarten and nursery schools. The downward extension has not been restricted to public education. Many congregations of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod have added a kindergarten to their regular elementary school program. In fact, some congregations without schools have made their first venture into formal education by founding a kindergarten. At the present time there are 419 kindergartens in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod. In the Texas District alone 37 congregations maintain a kindergarten. There is good reason to believe that the kindergarten trend will continue and that closer scrutiny will be given to standards in preschool teacher preparation and to standards in the kindergartens themselves.

The increase in the number of kindergartens presents the Church with a problem. These kindergartens must be staffed. They must be staffed with trained teachers. Not only must the teachers be trained; they should be trained specifically for kindergarten teaching. Kindergarten teaching demands specialists. It requires an emphasis in teacher preparation also because it involves the child's first contact with the Church's full-time educational services.

Since most kindergarten teachers usually spend half of their day in the classroom, we feel that they should be equipped with the minimum skills necessary for effective parish and secretarial work.

At the present time no institution in Synod is in the position to devote special attention to this necessary and special type of training.

Curriculum

A preliminary curriculum study indicated that the following courses could be given consideration in the program:

Christian Doctrine
Church History
Psychology
Child Development
English
Organization and Administration of the Kindergarten
Organization and Administration of the Lutheran Parish
Art for the Preschool Child
Music for the Preschool Child
Methods in Religious Education
Teaching the Kindergarten Curriculum
History and/or Philosophy of Education
Children's Literature
Physical Education
Typing and Shorthand

Social Studies in the Kindergarten
Reading and Language Arts in the Kindergarten
Teaching of Kindergarten Arithmetic
Laboratory Program
Practice Teaching
Observation
Summer Field Program (if possible)

Staff

We believe that the program could be carried out with the addition of three women to the staff.

Contemplated Number of Registrants

We believe that a maximum of eighty girls should be enrolled in the program. Our difficulty — as we envision it — will involve screening the applicants.

Plant and Equipment

The present plant at Austin — exclusive of dormitory facilities — will be adequate. The school has a chapel with a maximum seating capacity of 275; a dining hall under construction with a seating capacity of 250; adequate classroom space. We have only one gym. Immediately adjacent to our campus is the new gymnasium of St. Paul's Church, which would be available to us for a girls' physical education program.

The Cost of the Program

Since the girls enrolled in the program would serve the Church, we feel that Synod should bear the cost of salarying the staff members.

The Request

We are asking Synod on the basis of the 1950 resolution

1) To authorize the training program outlined above;

2) To make the introduction of the program contingent upon the erection of a girls' dormitory by the Texas District.

BOARD OF CONTROL
BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION
ALL-STATE PASTORS' AND TEACHERS' CONFERENCE
G. W. OBENHAUS, *Chairman*

PASTORS' AND TEACHERS' CONFERENCE
W. O. DOERING, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 39

WHEREAS, The 1950 Milwaukee Convention resolved that the question of permitting Concordia College at Austin to become coeducational, "particularly in view of the increased demand for women teachers and parish workers," should be referred to the Board for Higher Education with power to act; and

WHEREAS, The continued insistent demand for more women teachers now makes it imperative that immediate steps be taken to meet the crisis that is threatening our Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That Concordia College of Austin, Tex., be included in the two-year provisional certificate program of teacher training by accepting the offer that a dormitory to accommodate 80 girls be erected by the Texas District, provided the curriculum is not restricted to preparation for kindergarten teaching, but will extend to all grades of an elementary Lutheran school. The details of the program shall be worked out in conjunction with the Board for Higher Education, and the cost of operation is to be included in the regular budget of the college. It is understood that the rest of the facilities are already available.

Establishing a College in the Southeast

(Memorial 135)

WHEREAS, The cost of establishing a new senior college in the synodical system of higher education is so great; and

WHEREAS, Synod has existing junior colleges which could be converted at smaller cost; and

WHEREAS, The Southeastern area of our Church is so far removed from existing schools; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Lutheran Women's Missionary League of the Southeastern District (Carolinas-Georgia) does hereby memorialize The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at Houston, Tex.,

1. To reconsider the plea of establishing a new senior college;

2. To convert one of the existing junior colleges in the Chicago-Milwaukee area, thereby establishing facilities for the senior college program;

3. To consider the establishment of a junior college in the Southeastern area of our country.

THE LUTHERAN WOMEN'S MISSIONARY LEAGUE
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT (CAROLINAS-GEORGIA)
MRS. JAMES L. SUMMERS, *President*
MRS. FRED E. HOLLAR, *Secretary*

ACTION

Points 1 and 2 in this memorial will be taken care of by the action of Synod on the senior college question. Point 3 was taken care of by Resolution 20 submitted by Committee 1 and *adopted* by Synod:

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Higher Education has had insufficient time to make the necessary studies that are essential to determine whether Synod would be well advised to re-establish a college in the Southeast; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education: "That a final decision in this matter be deferred until the outcomes of the major educational adjustments which are currently in progress become clear, at which time the Board expects, also, to complete its studies and to be in a better position to include this requested survey and recommendations in its report to the 1956 convention."

Faculty Ranking, Equality, Tenure, Balance, and Procurement

(Memorial 136)

At the 1947 Centennial Convention of our Synod in Chicago resolutions were adopted relative to the ranking of faculty members at Synod's teachers' colleges and preparatory schools. Four ranks were established: assistant, instructor, associate professor, and professor. Since that time a fifth rank, that of assistant professor, has been added. The positions of assistant, instructor, and assistant professor are on the uncalled level.

The undersigned, members of the teaching staff at Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., respectfully urge the Delegate Convention assembled in Houston to reconsider the resolutions which established the present ranking system at our schools. Specifically we urge the adoption of the following recommendations:

I. Faculty Ranking

That the present system of ranking be abolished.

Faculty ranking is not a prerequisite to accreditation of a school. Approximately 30 per cent of accredited teachers' colleges in the United States do not use the procedure of ranking. (Bosley, Howard Elmer, Ed. D., "The Administration of Faculty Personnel in State Teachers Colleges," p. 21.)

Most synodical schools are junior colleges and high schools, a level on which faculty ranking is not practiced.

With the permanent call as the accepted procedure of agreement for pastors and teachers in Synod, a divergence of procedure,

like employment on an uncalled basis with an uncertain tenure, makes it difficult, and in many cases impossible, to gain the services of men best qualified for a position.

Faculty ranking will, we feel, ultimately become a factor that will tend to secularize our educational system on the higher level. It introduces factors that shift the stimulus for growth in learning and growth in teaching ability to an outside source that is undesirable because it is man-motivated. It introduces the possible factor of barter and bargaining for salary and rank. Ultimately we may have to compete with secular schools for the services of competent instructors once our schools have become geared to the secular mode of procedure.

II. Faculty Equality

That all called members of the faculty shall have equal status.

In order to avoid categorizing, stratifying, and thus introducing a tendency toward disintegrating a group of colleagues in which the spirit of equality and brotherliness should remain a unifying factor, we suggest an equal status for all called members of a faculty.

This proved system of synodical procedure will eliminate the inequities inherent in the present plan. A positive tangible factor in the differentiation between ranks on each present level is a monetary differentiation. A negative factor is the inequity the ranking procedure promotes by the arbitrary number of promotions allowed to a given school.

A difference in remuneration, if and when this may become desirable, ought to be based only on concrete, definite criteria, criteria not susceptible to subjective, nor permitting biased, interpretation.

III. Faculty Tenure

That Synod return to its former practice of employing uncalled men in case of an emergency only.

Under the present system of faculty ranking on the uncalled level there is reason for complaint of the indefiniteness of the status of the uncalled men.

If necessary or desirable, an uncalled member of the staff may be re-employed for a second two-year term. After two consecutive two-year periods the position of the uncalled individual should be considered as requiring a permanent chair. This period of time will provide the Board of Control and the Board of Electors of a school ample opportunity to observe the preparation and aptitude for teaching.

The re-engagement of men on an uncalled basis over a period of time, even up to eight years, without promotion to a called rank

lowers the morale and enthusiasm, because it arouses a feeling of insecurity and a feeling of dependence on the good will of others, especially if in the interim of continued temporary engagement others have been called into the department on a permanent basis who would appear to have no better qualifications for the position than the incumbent.

IV. Faculty Balance

That the major portion of a faculty shall be on a called status, or non-emergency teaching personnel.

A ratio of four called men to one emergency teacher would appear to be a buffer sufficient to provide for an unexpected increase or decrease in enrollment, protracted illness, or sudden death of a staff member.

V. Faculty Procurement

That the procedure of calling to a permanent chair or of advancement into a permanent or called position remain in the hands of a Board of Electors.

NORBERT ENGEBRECHT
SIEGBERT W. BECKER
T. C. APPELT
RICHARD T. ROHLFING
ARTHUR E. DIESING
VICTOR HILDNER
ALBERT BECK

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 62

WHEREAS, Faculty ranking has been in effect only six years and therefore has not afforded the Board for Higher Education adequate opportunity to arrive at a final decision regarding the value of this device; and

WHEREAS, Administrative officers are, in our opinion, entitled to a higher salary than other members of our called faculties; and

WHEREAS, The status of the uncalled men (instructors and assistant professors) is a problem which is under the continuous review of the Board for Higher Education; and

WHEREAS, At the present time the number of called faculty men far exceeds the number of uncalled men (instructors and assistant professors); therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline to take any action on this memorial.

Exchange Professors

(Memorial 137 and Unprinted Memorial 20)

WHEREAS, The Lord would have us use the varied gifts of the Spirit bestowed upon the teachers of our Synod as fully as possible; and

WHEREAS, The students at our seminaries would benefit in many ways from opportunities to enjoy such wider academic experience; and

WHEREAS, The members of the faculties would find it helpful to exchange and share resources in the promotion of their common task; and

WHEREAS, Our Church as a whole would be blessed with continued oneness of spirit and renewed devotion to the work of the Kingdom; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota District of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, in convention assembled at St. Paul, Minn., August 18—22, 1952, petition The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod to inaugurate as soon as feasible a plan for an exchange of professors at our theological seminaries; and be it further

Resolved, That a similar exchange of professors be instituted between River Forest and Seward if practicable.

MINNESOTA DISTRICT
ARNOLD E. WENGER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 68

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in these memorials (introducing a system of exchange professors between the various seminaries in North America, South America, and Germany), involves many factors that can be clearly recognized and evaluated only after a careful study; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education for study, in collaboration with the Mission Boards that are involved.

Aid to Candidates for Professional Services

(Memorial 138)

WHEREAS, Our colleges and seminaries require faculty men who have had experience in the ministry or teaching profession, and who in addition must be well trained in their specialized field; and

WHEREAS, Such men will require assistance to do graduate work to obtain such specialized training; and

WHEREAS, Some device to give such assistance to men who qualify must be found; and

WHEREAS, Only some central agency, such as Synod's Board for

Higher Education, has the information necessary to assure a supply and avoid an oversupply of such trained men; therefore we

Endorse the program of granting aid to candidates for professional service in the Church to do graduate work in preparing for such specialized work as teaching in our colleges and seminaries; and we

Recommend to Synod that the Board for Higher Education continue the administration of this program; and we further

Recommend to Synod that the Fiscal Conference be instructed to place into the budget of Synod an amount adequate to carry out this program.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT
T. A. WEINHOLD, *President*
WALTER J. WARNECK, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 61

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in this memorial has been disposed of by adoption of the resolution on Advanced Scholarships (see page 166, *Reports and Memorials*); therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

District Student Aid

(Memorial 139. Cf. also Report of the Board for Higher Education, page 170 in *Reports and Memorials*)

In keeping with a resolution of the 1950 Milwaukee Convention of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, a Conference on District Student Aid was called by the Board for Higher Education at River Forest, April 30 and May 1, 1952. Invitations to attend were sent to all District Presidents, District student aid administrators, and college presidents. A total of seventeen Districts and two colleges were represented.

The principal purpose of the conference was to arrive at an agreement on desirable practices for all Districts to follow in the administration of student aid. With increased uniformity and greater efficiency in the program of student assistance, it was believed that the funds of the Church set for this purpose would be more wisely expended and future professional workers in the Church would be more capably assisted.

The conference adopted a series of resolutions. Several of these resolutions were recommendations which are herewith respectfully submitted for action by Synod in its meeting at Houston, Tex., in June, 1953:

1

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable and helpful to maintain regular contacts and exchange information between District student aid administrators; and

WHEREAS, The matter of grants-in-aid to students preparing for service in the Church belongs to the area of the synodical Board for Higher Education; we therefore

Recommend that the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish under its jurisdiction a clearinghouse for information and suggestions relative to the District student aid program and to gather and make available application forms, statistical data, and other pertinent materials.

2

WHEREAS, The Districts of the Church exercise complete control over raising and expending funds to provide assistance for future professional workers in the Church; and

WHEREAS, There is a wide variation in the practical administration of the student aid program among the Districts; and

WHEREAS, Increased uniformity of practices in administering student aid would be helpful to District student aid administrators, to the colleges of the Church where supported students are enrolled, and to the more efficient conduct of the work of the church at large; we therefore

Recommend that the Districts be asked to adopt the recommendations of the Conference on Student Aid held at River Forest April 30 and May 1, 1952, in order to achieve greater uniformity in the policies and practices of the student aid program.

3

WHEREAS, Work programs already exist on synodical college campuses; and

WHEREAS, The District student aid program is specifically a grant-in-aid, not an employment program; and

WHEREAS, The administration of work requirements for student aid by the colleges and Districts concerned is extremely difficult; we therefore

Recommend that Synod rescind its action of 1938 requesting the Districts to require work in repayment for student aid subsidy and that Synod endorse the concept of District student aid as a grant-in-aid program, not a work program.

4

WHEREAS, Our colleges and seminaries require faculty men who have had experience in the ministry or teaching profession

and who in addition must be well trained in their specialized fields; and

WHEREAS, Such men will require assistance to do graduate work to obtain such specialized training; and

WHEREAS, Some device to give such assistance to men qualified must be found; and

WHEREAS, Only some central agency, such as Synod's Board for Higher Education, has the information necessary to assure a supply and avoid an oversupply of such trained men; we therefore

Endorse the program of granting aid to candidates for professional service in the Church to do graduate work in preparing for such specialized work as teaching in our colleges and seminaries; and we

Recommend to Synod that the Board for Higher Education continue the administration of this program; and we further

Recommend to Synod that instead of inviting Districts to contribute to the synodical Scholarship Fund, established by the synodical convention in 1950, Synod instruct the Fiscal Conference to place in the budget of Synod an amount adequate to carry out this program.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES FOR STUDENT AID
REV. LEWIS EICKHOFF, *Chairman*
REV. CARL R. KRETZSCHMAR, *Secretary*

Regarding point 1 in this report, Committee 1 recommended:

Resolution 15

PRELIMINARY REMARK: In 1952 the sum of $123,375 was expended by the District Student Aid Committee to support 510 students. In an operation as vast as this, contact between the Districts is quite important. We therefore recommend the adoption of Section 1 of the report submitted by the District representatives for Student Aid.

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable and helpful to maintain regular contacts and exchange information between District student aid administrators; and

WHEREAS, The matter of grants-in-aid to students preparing for service in the Church belongs to the area of the synodical Board for Higher Education; we therefore

Recommend, That the Board for Higher Education be authorized to establish under its jurisdiction a clearinghouse for information and suggestions relative to the District student aid program and to gather and make available application forms, statistical data, and other pertinent materials.

ACTION

Synod resolved to *accept* this recommendation.

As to point 2, Committee 1 recommended:

PRELIMINARY REMARK: While every District will adapt the Student Aid Program to its own needs, the desirability of greater uniformity within the general framework of the recommendations adopted by the Conference on District Student Aid is quite apparent. We therefore *recommend* the adoption of Section 2 of the report submitted by the District representatives for Student Aid with a slight change in the wording of the last paragraph of the recommendation, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Districts of the Church exercise complete control over raising and expending funds to provide assistance for future professional workers in the Church; and

WHEREAS, There is a wide variation in the practical administration of the Student Aid Program among the Districts; and

WHEREAS, Increased uniformity of practices in administering student aid would be helpful to District student aid administrators, to the colleges of the Church where supported students are enrolled, and to the more efficient conduct of the work of the church at large; we therefore

Recommend, That the Districts be asked to study and, if possible, adopt the recommendations of the Conference on Student Aid held at River Forest April 30 and May 1, 1952, in order to achieve greater uniformity in the policies and practices of the Student Aid Program.

ACTION

Synod resolved to *accept* this recommendation.

As to point 3, Committee 1 recommended:

PRELIMINARY REMARK: Since the existing provision to require students to perform work in repayment for student aid has been found impractical for various reasons, we recommend the adoption of Section 3 of the report submitted by the District representatives for Student Aid.

WHEREAS, Work programs already exist on synodical college campuses; and

WHEREAS, The District Student Aid Program is specifically a grant-in-aid, not an employment program; and

WHEREAS, The administration of work requirements for student aid by the colleges and Districts concerned is extremely difficult; we therefore

Recommend, That Synod rescind its action of 1938 requesting

the Districts to require work in repayment for student aid subsidy and that Synod endorse the concept of District student aid as a grant-in-aid program, not a work program.

NOTE: Section 4 of the report of the District representatives for Student Aid has been covered by Resolution 9 on Advanced Scholarships.

ACTION

Synod resolved to *accept* this recommendation.

Commendation of the Board for Higher Education and Its Executive Secretary

Recommendation of Committee 1:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The comprehensive and detailed report which the Board for Higher Education has submitted to this Convention reflects the many blessings that God has placed upon our Church's effort to train consecrated and capable pastors and teachers; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education and its Executive Secretary have been the instruments which God has used to lead us in recognizing our responsibilities and planning to train a faithful and competent ministry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we thank God, who has given success to our efforts to train His servants through our program of Higher Education; and be it further

Resolved, That we recognize the efficient and painstaking manner in which the Board for Higher Education and its Executive Secretary have carried on the complex and arduous duties of their office, and that we express to them our very sincere gratitude for a difficult task well done.

ACTION

Synod so *resolved.*

Acknowledgment of Services Rendered by Professors

Recommendation of Committee 1:

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The Board for Higher Education reports a continued and well-defined effort on the part of our faculties not only to equip themselves ever better in an academic way for classroom duties, but also to carry into the classroom the spirit of Christ-centered teaching; and

WHEREAS, A consecrated and scholastically efficient faculty is an indispensable factor in training a generation of God-fearing and well-equipped pastors and teachers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we thank our faculties for keeping in mind the high and holy purpose of their calling and for the diligence with which they have pursued their tasks in and out of the classrooms; and be it further

Resolved, That we pray for them the continued strength and wisdom which is essential for them as instructors of those who will preach, teach, and apply the Word of God in our congregations and schools in the years to come.

ACTION

Synod so *resolved.*

Creating New Professorships

(Unprinted Memorials 6, 7, and 14)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 46

WHEREAS, The evaluation of individual requests by our colleges and seminaries for additional professorships presents Committee 1 with an impossible task in the face of the limited time available for discussion of this important matter; therefore be it

Resolved, To turn over the matter of creating new professorships at our seminaries and colleges, together with Unprinted Memorials 6, 7, and 14 bearing on this question, to the Board for Higher Education and the Board of Directors, with power to act.

ACTION

Synod so *resolved.*

Various Phases of Synod's Educational Policy

(Unprinted Memorial 29b)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 65

WHEREAS, Unprinted Memorial 29b, submitted by Prof. Arthur E. Diesing, contains much material that relates to various phases of educational policy, including the reprint of an article published in the *American Lutheran* on the Senior College; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this entire memorial for study to Synod's Board for Higher Education to report at the next convention.

ACTION

Synod so *resolved.*

Salary Adjustments of Professors

(Unprinted Memorial 25)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 66

WHEREAS, This memorial submitted by St. Peter's Ev. Lutheran Church of Prairietown, Ill., refers to a matter which, according to the information submitted to us, has been taken under advisement by the Board for Higher Education; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action on this memorial.

ACTION

Synod so *resolved.*

Status and Duty of Librarians

(Unprinted Memorial 6)

Submitted by Trinity Ev. Lutheran Church, Lenzburg, Ill.

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 67

WHEREAS, The matters referred to in this memorial belong into the provisions already established for this position by the administration of the respective seminaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no further action in this matter.

ACTION

Synod so *resolved.*

Extending Calls to Director of Field Work, etc., at St. Louis

(Unprinted Memorial 7)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 69

Unprinted Memorial 7, submitted by Trinity Ev. Lutheran Church, Lenzburg, Ill., and Zion Ev. Lutheran Church of Staunton, Ill. (Status of Field Work Director, Librarian, Professor of Missions, and Professor of Speech at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis.)

WHEREAS, The matter referred to in these memorials (Status of Field Work Director, Librarian, Professor of Missions, and Professor of Speech at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis) are matters of local administration; therefore be it

Resolved, To advise the petitioners to approach the respective local Boards of Control.

ACTION

Synod so *resolved.*

Entrance Age for the Springfield Seminary

(Unprinted Memorial 3)

By Gamma Delta Members of the Technological College at Lubbock, Tex.

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 70

WHEREAS, The existing regulation which establishes that the age of 20 years must have been attained before entrance to Concordia Seminary in Springfield is permitted, has been accepted after long and careful consideration; and

WHEREAS, A change in this regulation at this time would create other problems with which the Church would then be confronted; therefore be it

Resolved, That we decline this memorial; and be it further

Resolved, That we recognize gratefully the keen interest in the work of the Church on the part of this group of young people which is reflected in its unprinted memorial; and be it finally

Resolved, That we urge the petitioners to explore other facilities whereby the desirable goal of making available a larger number of trained workers for the Kingdom can be attained.

ACTION

Synod so *resolved.*

Training Pastors in Church Music Appreciation

(Unprinted Memorial 70)

Report of Committee 1:

Resolution 72

WHEREAS, Unprinted Memorial 70 submitted by Mr. Norman Wilbert has come to Committee 1 at the eleventh hour; and

WHEREAS, The subject matter deals with a question which Committee 1 feels itself unable to answer before giving further study to the subject matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer Unprinted Memorial 70 to the Board for Higher Education.

ACTION

Synod so *resolved.*

C. REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(Memorial 152)

The past triennium was a period of unusual problems and unusual activity in Synod's program for training pastors and teachers.

In September, 1952, the Board moved its office from Chicago to the Lutheran Building in St. Louis, the Executive Secretary and the office secretary, Miss Wenonah Schumann, transferring their residence at the same time. Mr. Robert Hopmann, a graduate of Synod's Seward Concordia and trained in statistical analysis at the University of Nebraska and at Washington University, joined the Board's staff as research assistant immediately after the relocation of the office.

During this triennium your Board was able to take action on more than 50 resolutions passed by the Milwaukee Convention; it carried forward the broad reorganization program authorized by Synod; and, in consultation with the Board of Directors, it supervised the development of the most extensive building program (eight buildings completed with "Building for Tomorrow" grants; five buildings under construction at this writing from "Conquest for Christ" funds; and six approaching the final phase of preparation; plus four presidents' residences and two major remodeling projects completed or in progress) ever undertaken in a comparable period. Total enrollments in the colleges and seminaries reached their highest peak during the past year; the operating budget passed the two-million-dollar mark; and the replacement value of Synod's colleges and seminary properties exceeded 20 million dollars for the first time in history.

In all of its planning and the numerous and complex administrative acts made necessary by the resolutions of Synod and by such a volume of action in Synod's educational projects, the Board has not failed to implore the guidance of our heavenly Father, that it might be kept conscious of the true objectives of the Church and the real purpose which this expensive educational organization must serve if it is to make its proper contribution to the welfare and the spread of the kingdom of God on earth.

In this connection, the Board is grateful, also, for the outstanding co-operation of the college and seminary presidents and boards of control and for the vast amount of encouragement and assistance received from other synodical boards and offices, as well as from many individual brethren who generously advised with the Board and who otherwise gave assurance of their sympathetic understanding and supporting prayers. In addition, your Board has been greatly benefited by the services rendered by special consultants, particularly in the areas relating to accreditation, student aid, and accounting. Deep appreciation is expressed, especially, for the extensive services freely offered by Mr. Theodore Buenger, chairman of the board of one of Chicago's largest investment firms, and the Rev. Wilbert C. Koester, executive secretary, Lutheran Church Charities Fund, Chicago, in connection with the Board's lengthy search for a suitable Senior College site.

A more extensive and detailed report on some of the programs in progress, together with appropriate recommendations, will be offered in a later section of the Board's report. At this point Synod will be glad to learn that the numerous administrative adjustments approved by the Milwaukee Convention have been placed into full effect, bringing greater efficiency to the Church and satisfaction to almost 600 persons now included in the various faculties, operational staffs, and boards of control. In addition, completion of the introduction of the new accounting system is expected by the end of the current year. Financial controls and budgeting have progressed sufficiently to enable your Board to report, also, that higher education has completed the triennium without an overdraft, in any year, of its large and complex synodical subsidy budget.

Since the Milwaukee Convention, 27 elections were conducted under the new plan, with greater satisfaction reported by the President and other electors. The program of retirement, of faculty ranking, of sabbatical leaves, and of supporting additional graduate study for junior faculty members has been carried forward without interruption. Regional accreditation was secured by three high school divisions and one college. Libraries were expanded, and two additional units were placed in charge of trained librarians. Funds for an expanded use of visual and auditory teaching aids were supplied. The Advanced Scholarship Fund was established, but has not yet been put to use; however, the Lutheran high school scholarships have already been made available to 60 students at this early date. The Board sponsored a convocation of all synodical faculties. Considerable music equipment was furnished to preparatory schools for use in the teacher-training program. Testing and guidance techniques were given a fuller application. Student aid policies were reviewed. Salaries were improved and staffs expanded where necessary.

In 1950 Mr. Martin Strieter of Rock Island, Ill., replaced the late Dr. Walter Goetsch as a new appointee to the Board. Since that addition, under God's gracious protection, the membership of your Board remained unchanged during the triennium, thus giving a desirable continuity to the work, which involved so many adjustments. Among the college presidencies, however, it pleased God to remove three presidents (Moeller, Sieck, Rincker) by sud-

den death and two others (Barth, Brohm) by resignation and retirement. This brings to a total of 12 (out of a possible 14) the number of changes occurring in the college and seminary presidencies since 1941.

Additional matters which the *Handbook* requires your Board to bring to Synod's attention and those on which the Board wishes to make recommendations for specific action at this convention are included in the following sections of the report:

I. Trends
II. Programs in Progress
III. Requests from Institutions Under *Handbook* Section 6.147
IV. Recommendations on Policies and Plans
V. Recommendations on Administrative Adjustments

I. Trends

One of the most encouraging trends noted by your Board is the growing awareness of the true function of the teacher in Synod's schools. The program of the Professors' Conference (printed as a special issue of *Lutheran Education* and mailed to all pastors and teachers), sponsored by the Board in August, 1952, was a dramatic reflection of the importance which teachers and administrators attach to the spiritual and developmental functions of the faculty members in a synodical college or seminary.

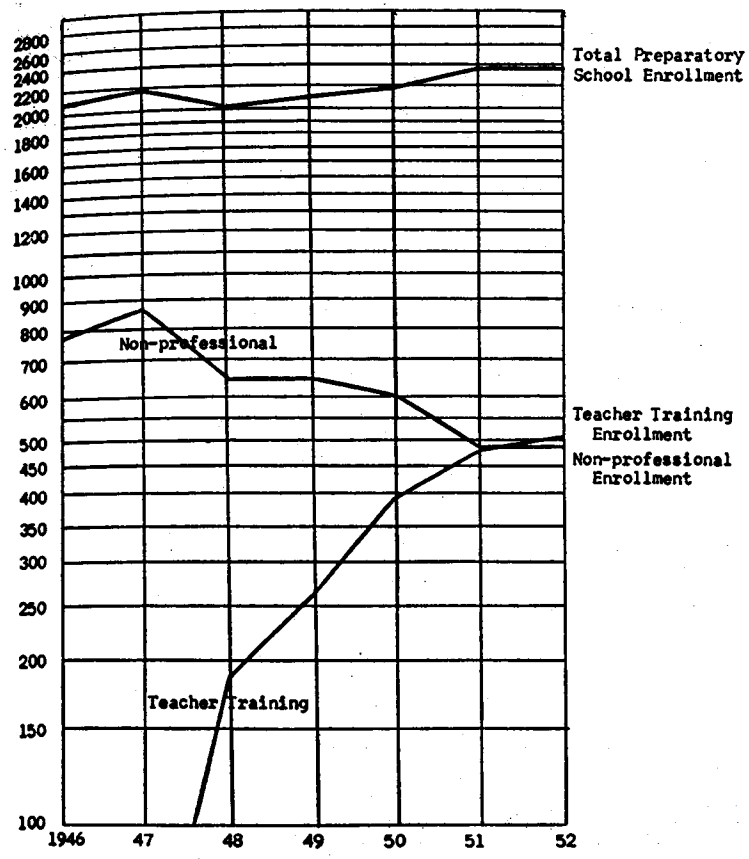
Emphasis on this unique requirement for Synod's purposes does not indicate, by any means, that equivalent competence in academic subject matter is minimized. On the contrary, with ever-increasing frequency, calls can be extended only to those who have acquired a graduate degree in the teaching field involved. In addition, the present system of appointing junior faculty members makes full use of the possibility of assisting such instructors and assistant professors in acquiring advanced academic training during the early stages of their appointment. The net result is that the average academic preparation of the various faculties is far higher today than it has been at any time in Synod's history. But, with the need for academic competence fully recognized, the trend toward mutual emphasis on the unique purpose and function which characterizes Synod's work in the field of education, by the Board for Higher Education and the local administrations and faculties, is a source of great blessing to the Church, through the graduates who are placed into service by the colleges and seminaries.

Use of Facilities

Another trend initiated by the resolutions of the two previous conventions and fully developed at this time is the trend toward a fuller use of the facilities at the preparatory schools for both

ministerial and teacher training. In many instances such use involves also the introduction of coeducation (more than half of Synod's preparatory schools are now coeducational). The trend

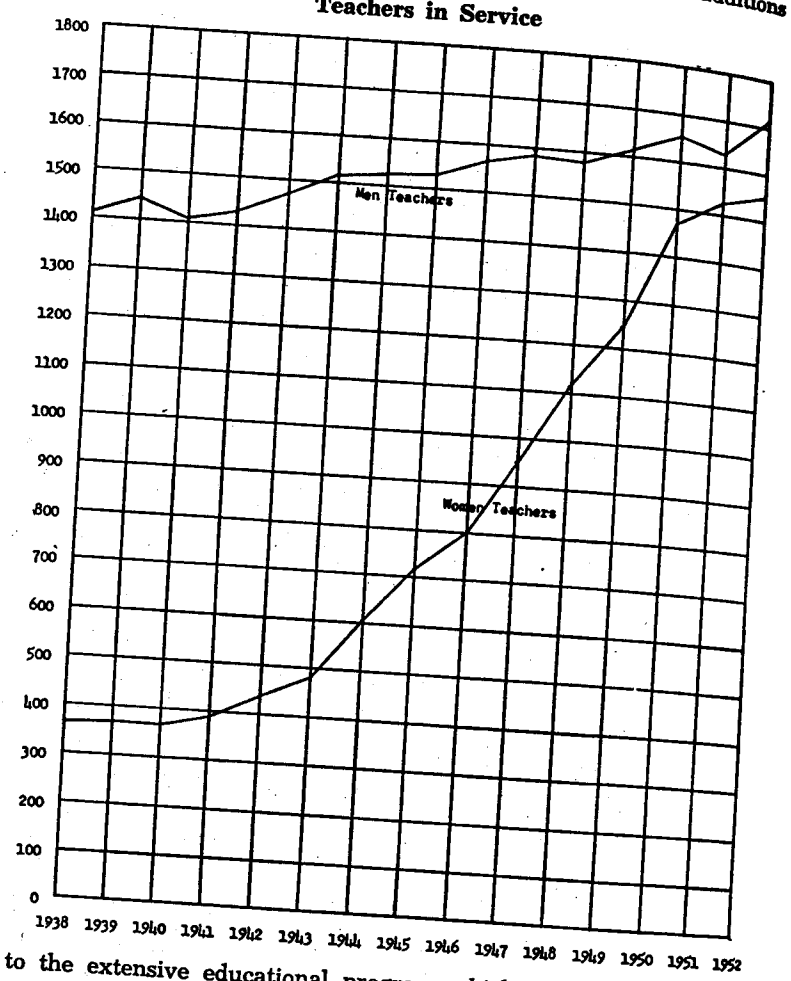
Analysis of Preparatory School Enrollments



automatically brings a corresponding reduction of the use of these facilities for students who are not preparing for full-time service in the Church. The graph on this page illustrates the tremendous increase of teacher-training students at the preparatory schools and the parallel decline in general education enrollments. Total enrollments and ministerial enrollments at these schools remain almost static.

The main reason for the shifting enrollment ratios is, of course, the increasing demand for women teachers (illustrated by the chart, *Memorials*, p. 121) by the parish schools. The use of the

existing preparatory school capacity for teacher-training purposes is an efficient and wise procedure which avoids further additions



to the extensive educational program which Synod must maintain if it is to have a proper supply of pastors and teachers to carry forward its work.

Advanced Standing Enrollments

A final trend which your Board desires to bring to Synod's attention is the rather sudden growth of applications for admission at advanced levels in the preparatory schools. While this trend may tend to minimize losses of students during the course of their preparatory training (because they are in Synod's schools for fewer

it can have profound implications for the religious back- professional insights, and spiritual quality of the grad- Certainly it brings into question the validity of a policy maintains a six-year preparatory plan. According to pres- timates only 39.2 per cent of the students who go to the uis Seminary from the preparatory schools this year will had the full six years of training in the preparatory system. it is not possible to fix a specific cause for this development. is little doubt, however, that the increased costs of today's cation, coupled with the natural desire of many parents to keep in the home until they have become more mature, are a factor. increasing availability of Lutheran high schools in the Midwest, rce of a large number of Synod's students, and the simultaneous djustment of curricular requirements and promotion policies at the preparatory schools also create the possibility of later enroll- ment without the attachment of academic penalties as severe as those formerly applied. Finally, the growth of Synod, involving, as it does and should, increasing numbers of converts from broader sectors of American life, brings to the Church a heavier emphasis on the tradition that education for the professions begins at the college level.

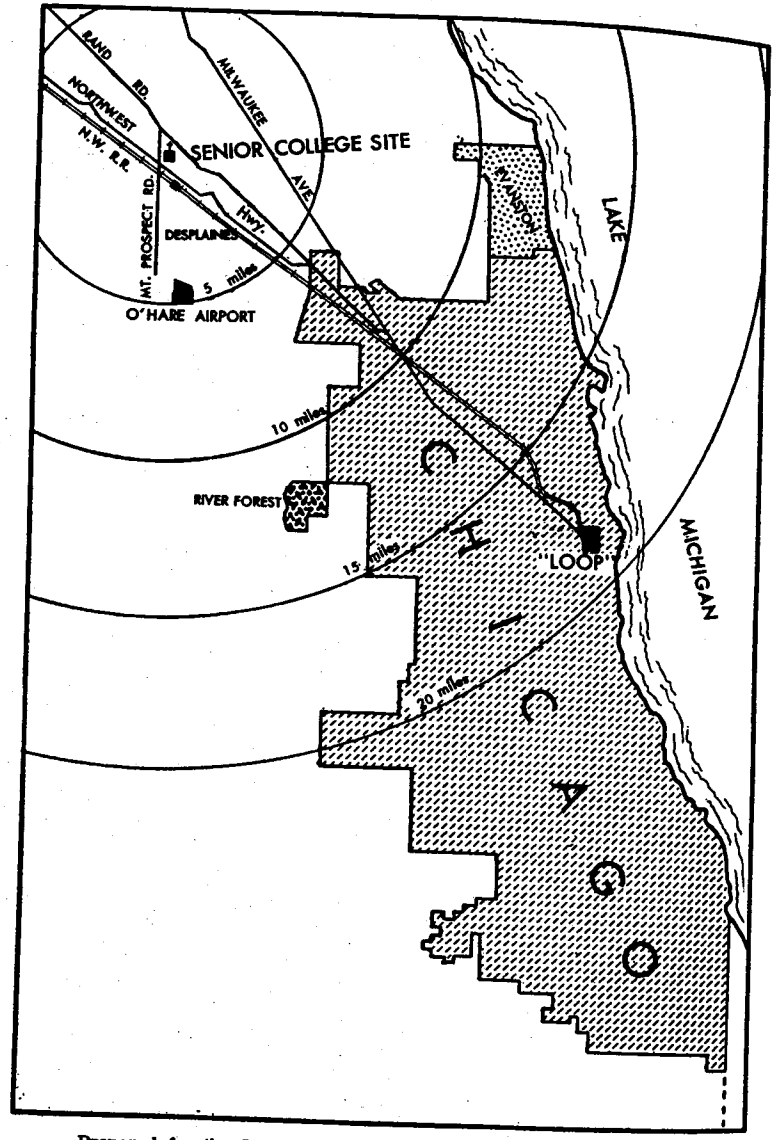
No doubt the establishment of the Senior College will alleviate the negative aspects of this trend, since it will give the Church an opportunity to control the academic curriculum and to train ministerial candidates in the professional and spiritual traditions of the Church for four full college years. In the interim the Board is making appropriate recommendations (in another section of this report) to cover the excessive immediate demands which this trend makes on the staff and physical plant of the St. Louis Seminary and to preserve the experimental nature of the programs which Synod has authorized at Fort Wayne and at Portland.

II. Programs in Progress

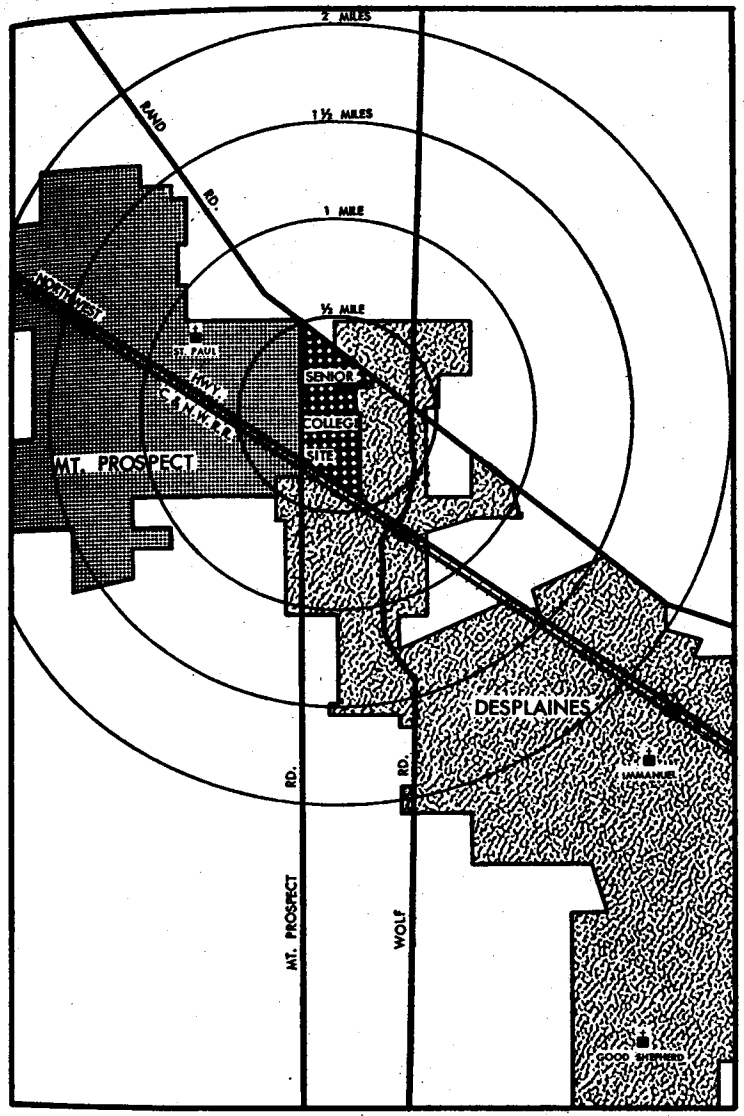
Current Status of Senior College Project

Your Board is pleased to report that it has been able to carry out its instructions regarding the Senior College according to the schedule specified in Resolution 26, page 255 of the *Proceedings of the Forty-first Regular Convention of Synod* (1950).

Accordingly, with the concurrence of the Board of Directors, the Board for Higher Education has selected a site (maps on pp. 178, 179) for the Senior College and has made the necessary arrangements for its acquisition. On November 18, 1952, this Board placed under option until August 1, 1953, a 126-acre site in the Cumberland-Mount Prospect area northwest of the city of Chicago. This site is located about 20 miles from the Chicago Loop; on two major



Prepared for the Board for Higher Education by Dr. H. H. Gross
Concordia Teachers College, River Forest



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Concordia Teachers College, River Forest

highways, immediately adjacent to both bus and suburban railroad transportation and with all utilities available at the site. Several Lutheran churches are within easy access for student use. The site can be readily approached from every part of the entire Chicago-Milwaukee area.

A communication from Synod's Board of Directors asked this Board to defer construction of the Senior College until the Houston Convention shall have had an opportunity to review the situation, since the allocations made to higher education from an estimated total contribution of $12,000,000 to the "Conquest for Christ" offering are insufficient to meet the requirements of existing colleges and seminaries plus the construction of a complete new plant for the Senior College.

Recommendations with regard to the Senior College are made in the section on policies and plans.

The Fort Wayne Experiment

In accordance with the directive of the Milwaukee Convention your Board authorized the initiation of an experimental program on the Fort Wayne campus in September, 1950. This program involved modified admission prerequisites; an adjusted curriculum; gradual elimination of the synodical high school (to be completed by June, 1954); and a scholarship plan for graduates of Lutheran high schools. The purpose of the experiment is to determine the extent of the recruitment problems involved and the feasibility of training pastors satisfactorily in a two-year junior college preparatory program.

Preliminary information available from the first three years of operation indicates, first of all, that there has been no difficulty in recruiting the desired number of students; in fact, the increasing popularity of the program (14 new students in 1950; 36 in 1951; 40 in 1952; with admission declined to some applicants each year) made it necessary for the Board for Higher Education to limit the graduations from this special program to a total of 30 annually, since it appeared that the plan might well produce so many graduates that it would lose its experimental character by making graduates from this program the largest single contingent at the St. Louis Seminary. It is expected that 28 students from this program will enroll in the Seminary in September, 1953.

The administration and the faculty on the Fort Wayne campus have given every co-operation in undertaking the necessary program adjustments and in conducting a battery of tests (A. C. E. Psychological, California Personality, and Religion Placement) so that comparative studies of students coming through the regular program and the special students are possible.

In a report submitted to the Board for Higher Education, the local administration and faculty have indicated favorable preliminary reactions toward the new students, particularly in the areas of maturity, clarity of aim and purpose, eagerness to qualify for the ministry, respect for the ministerial and teaching professions, utilization of the library, desire to do satisfactory work, and reception of counseling.

Since the first graduates of this program entered the St. Louis Seminary in September, 1952, not even preliminary observations on the performance at this level can be made available to this convention. Your Board

Recommends that the experiment be carried forward during the next triennium under the direction of the Board for Higher Education and that this Board be authorized to continue to carry all necessary costs as part of the regular budget for higher education.

The Portland Experiment

The experiment at Portland, authorized by the Milwaukee Convention, involves the elimination of the freshman and sophomore high school years to determine the extent of the recruitment problems involved and the feasibility of providing satisfactory training for pastors in a four-year junior college. Even though these experimental procedures may well produce difficulties for the school, the local administration and faculty have cheerfully given full co-operation to enable Synod to study whatever data may become available.

Your Board authorized the elimination of the high school freshman year beginning with September, 1951. Since the school was, at that time, in the process of adding two college years, it was not possible to appraise immediately the effects of the introduction of this experimental procedure. In fact, between 1951 and 1952, the enrollment at the institution rose from 108 to 120. In September, 1952, however, your Board did not proceed with the elimination of the sophomore year of the high school department because it concurred in the local administration's view that elimination of another year at this time might constitute a serious enrollment dislocation in such a small school. The 1952 enrollment registered a decrease from 120 to 109. It will be normal to expect a further decrease in total enrollment when the sophomore high school year is eliminated.

In a preliminary report the local administration notes the following advantages:

1. As the program develops, the school is able to place stronger emphasis on the junior college program;

2. There is a higher average level of maturity in the student body and a greater opportunity to strengthen the sense of vocation;

3. Some undesirable traditions seem to be eliminated.

The administration reports also that it already observes certain disadvantages which are inherent in the plan:

1. There are greater difficulties in the recruitment of students, because the arrangement cuts into the middle of the standard-type school program;

2. There is a higher per-capita cost of operation in direct ratio to the reduction of the student body;

3. There is less opportunity for training the students in foreign languages;

4. There is a reduced program of religious instruction (by one year).

Since the 1950 directive could not be completely carried out during the past triennium, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that during the next triennium the plan be extended as originally authorized and that it be continued long enough to permit an intelligent evaluation of its feasibility and its outcomes; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the Board for Higher Education be authorized to adjust budget subsidies and arrangements as may appear necessary to achieve the satisfactory extension of the experiment if reduced enrollments make it difficult for the school to provide the educational services which Synod requires.

Accreditation

Your Board is happy to report continuing progress under the directive of the 1947 convention, which authorized the Board to assist Synod's institutions in seeking accreditation with regional associations. Since the Milwaukee Convention the following schools have achieved such status:

1. Concordia Teachers College at Seward, Nebr., has been accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools;

2. The high school department at Portland, Oreg., has been accredited by the Northwest Association;

3. The high school department at St. Paul, Minn., has been accredited by the North Central Association.

In addition, the college department at Austin, Tex., has been accredited by the Texas Association of Colleges and Universities.

Of these four new accreditations, the most critically necessary was the recognition of the Seward teachers' college, since its status in this respect is known to involve important implications for the future welfare of Synod's work in teacher training. It is well known that State departments of education are requiring, with increasing frequency, that all teacher-training institutions be regionally accredited if they desire to have certification for their graduates. Both of Synod's colleges (including the Seward high school department) have now achieved that status.

Your Board desires to recognize the professional dedication and the many personal sacrifices made in this connection as well as the aggressive, devoted, and competent leadership supplied by the college presidents involved. Major adjustments in administrative procedures, in teaching arrangements, in graduate study, in shifting teaching fields, and in preparing very extensive reports and analyses must be accomplished in every case before accreditation can be achieved. In addition, the process requires the full financial co-operation of the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference if the Board for Higher Education is to lend effective support to accreditation activities. All of these co-operations have been supplied in ample measure.

Your Board assumes, therefore, that it is Synod's desire that these mutual efforts be continued at all institutions where regional accreditation is possible without any abridgment of Synod's special objectives or necessary controls. It is assumed, further, that Synod desires to continue its previous directives to the Board of Directors and the Fiscal Conference that funds necessary to achieve such status be made available.

III. Requests from Institutions Under "Handbook" Section 6.147

In Section 6.147 of the official *Handbook,* Synod issues the following directive:

"6.147 Budget for Capital Improvements, etc.

"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 addition to conveying recommendations on the current requests from the institutions, your Board is including an accounting of the funds expended for projects approved by the Milwaukee Convention and a listing of items which could not be completed

within the appropriations made available from the "Conquest for Christ" offering. Synod will wish, no doubt, to assign first priority to these projects since they have already received official approval.

After a joint meeting on September 23, 1952, the Board of Directors informed the Board for Higher Education that it would make available a total of $7,800,000 (65% of $12,000,000) for use in completing the approved projects listed in the 1950 *Proceedings*. This net total was made subject to repayment of the advances authorized by the Milwaukee Convention and to prepayments allocated from "Conquest for Christ" funds by the Board of Directors as follows:

Repayment of advances to complete the "Building for Tomorrow" projects:		
To Postwar Reserves		$ 270,000.00
To repay loans (advanced from available balances)		772,782.52
		$1,042,782.52
Prepayments:		
Austin. Excess cost over estimate	$ 2,697.21	
Bronxville. Parking lot	2,250.00	
Fort Wayne. Convert residence to dormitory	20,000.00	
Fort Wayne. Equipment	4,278.00	
Oakland. Plastering	17,962.00	
Portland. Residence	20,000.00	
Portland. Luther Hall	3,300.00	
Portland. Four lots	2,800.00	
Portland. Excess cost over estimate	17,609.48	
River Forest. Advance planning for multiple housing	2,500.00	
River Forest. Off-campus residence	20,000.00	
River Forest. Off-campus multiple-unit housing	45,000.00	
River Forest. Excess cost over estimate	14,283.41	
St. Louis. Dormitory	53,899.86	
St. Louis. Dormitory	57,672.43	
St. Louis. Excess cost over estimate on Graduate Building	6,199.78	
St. Louis. Equipment	10,099.50	
St. Louis. Converting to city electricity	18,000.00	
St. Louis. Furnish dormitories	28,000.00	
Springfield. Convert residence	2,625.18	
		349,176.85
NET TOTAL available for allocation to remaining projects:		$1,391,959.37
		$7,800,000.00
		1,391,959.37
		$6,408,040.63

On the basis of new estimates of current costs, received from all institutions, the Board realized that it would be impossible to build all projects approved by the Milwaukee Convention, plus the Senior College. Your Board proceeded, therefore, to reserve the sum of $3,000,000 for use in construction of the Senior College and

purchase of land for it. This sum represents the amount designated by the Milwaukee Convention, plus $250,000 for land, with no allowance for increase in costs since the original estimates were made, or for the increase in capacity of the school, and for other items, such as furnishings, equipment, architects' fees, etc.

To establish the necessary priorities for distribution of the funds made available, the Board accepted the following order of urgency:

1. Dormitory space at St. Louis.
2. Dormitory space for women at the teachers' colleges and at those preparatory institutions at which Synod has approved a training program for women teachers.
3. The Senior College, to provide long-term relief for the housing situation at St. Louis.
4. Provision for services not presently available on a given campus.
5. Libraries.
6. Dormitories for men at ministerial colleges.
7. Improvement and expansion of existing facilities.
8. Items deferred by the Milwaukee Convention.

On the basis of this Board's recommendation the balance of the original appropriation was allocated by the Board of Directors as follows:

St. Louis	$ 418,000
River Forest	426,000
Seward	368,000
St. Paul	50,000
Winfield	132,000
Portland	110,000
Austin	200,000
Fort Wayne	335,000
Springfield	310,000
Bronxville	55,000
Milwaukee	400,000
Concordia	295,000
Edmonton	250,000
	$3,349,000

Of the grand total originally made available (65% of $12,000,000), $59,040.63 was held in reserve for contingencies.

It will be noted that, of the items approved by the Milwaukee Convention, it has been impossible to build the additional classroom space needed at River Forest, the administration and quarters for help at Milwaukee, and the business office facilities which were planned as a part of the dormitory at St. Louis (these facilities would also release the urgently needed dormitory space now occupied by the business offices); the women's dormitory at Oakland; and to convert the St. Louis heating plant to oil operation.

Since they were already approved at Milwaukee, the facilities

listed above and the Senior College completion funds are given first priority in the chart listing your Board's recommendations with regard to current requests from the colleges and seminaries under the provisions of *Handbook* Section 6.147.

The Board *recommends* that *other requests* under 6.147 be serviced in the following order:

1. Buildings and equipment for the seminaries;
2. Increases in capacity and/or equipment for training women teachers;
3. Requirements for preserving, modernizing, and fully utilizing existing facilities;
4. Required physical education facilities.

In addition, the Board lists items which, in its opinion, can and should be completed during the coming triennium with budget funds; items which have customarily been built on the "Building and Loan" plan, and items which, in your Board's opinion, Synod can properly consider deferring or declining at this time.

To defray the costs of the uncompleted projects approved at Milwaukee and any additional projects approved by this convention, the Board

Recommends that 65% of all "Conquest for Christ" funds over $12,000,000 be appropriated for this purpose and, unless the convention provides other means of financing capital improvements and additions, that a minimum of $500,000 annually be included in the regular budget for ministerial and teacher training.

If Synod wishes to undertake the increased training program to relieve the critical shortage of women teachers and to assure itself that ministerial graduates from preparatory schools can be accommodated in the Senior College or in the St. Louis Seminary, it will be necessary to authorize the Board for Higher Education to deal with emergencies and the Board of Directors to furnish borrowed, or other, funds as required.

The details of your Board's *recommendations* on requests conveyed under *Handbook* Section 6.147 are exhibited in the tabulations on pages 132 and 133 of *Reports and Memorials* (the sequence of the columns indicates present recommendations on priorities); and the Board

Recommends, finally, that Synod authorize the Board for Higher Education to make any necessary priority and allocation adjustments which other resolutions of this convention or developments during the triennium may make necessary or desirable.

ACTION

Concerning the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education at the end of this section, Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 43

WHEREAS, It is impossible for this Convention to determine with absolute finality the priority that shall govern the construction of the building projects it approves; and

WHEREAS, The fact that conditions may arise which could not be anticipated makes it desirable to have an element of flexibility in carrying out the approved building program; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod authorize and encourage the Board of Directors to empower the Board for Higher Education to make any necessary priority and allocation adjustment which other resolutions of this convention or developments during the triennium may make necessary or desirable.

IV. Recommendations on Policies and Plans

The Senior College

It is the responsibility of each generation in our Church to study and evaluate the plans and procedures in ministerial training in order to ascertain if they are adequately preparing our ministers for their task today. In this connection it is of the utmost importance that our Church (in 1947 and again in 1950) has recognized the fact that the educational picture in America has changed entirely from that found even as recently as 1924 and 1934, when extensive studies were made of theological education in several national surveys sponsored by other churches.

The practical effects of these studies are exhibited in the current enrollment policies of accredited seminaries. In 1924 only 16 theological schools set college graduation for admission; 16 more required college graduation but allowed for exceptions. The balance of the schools admitted students without insistence upon college training. In 1930 about one half of all students enrolled in the theological schools did not have college degrees. Now *all accredited theological schools* expect their students to have finished four years of undergraduate work. Thus, within a period of 25 years theological education has moved to where a college degree for admission is peremptory at all accredited seminaries.

Of equal importance is the generally recognized need for a closer connection between the last two years of college and the program of theological education. Dr. John Gros, Executive Secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions, the Board of Education, Methodist Church, gives excellent expression to this need when he writes in a recent issue of *Christian Education:* "There are some important courses in the senior college which call for a degree of maturity not reached by the undergraduate. And, increasingly, courses are added to the theological school curriculum which do not challenge the mature. Theological schools

fortunate enough to be located near an undergraduate school might consider making theological education a five-year unit, built upon two years of liberal education. The suggestion is made upon the presumption that theological education is professional-graduate and undertakes in its program to include an emphasis upon both knowledge and practice, the academic and the functional. The multiplicity of demands upon the seminaries for practical work has made large inroads upon the traditional 90 semester hours needed for the Bachelor of Divinity degree. Many seminaries have raised the question about lengthening the time required for the training of the minister, in order to include additional work. To meet this pressure without completely surrendering to the functional, some interpenetration of seminary work with the last two years of college might be studied."

Most Protestant churches and seminaries are quite helpless in this situation, but our Synod has the priceless advantage of owning and controlling an entire system of academies and junior colleges devoted to the preliminary stages of professional preparation for the study of theology. It is, therefore, in an ideal position to again lead the Protestant churches in ministerial training methods by providing the indicated "interpenetration of the seminary with the last two years of college" considered so desirable by seminaries generally throughout our country.

With regard to the *method* of achieving the expanded college training and some interpenetration of seminary work into this college level, your Board continues to take the position that a new plant is the ideal answer to Synod's needs; however, it is not opposed to the conversion of an existing property as long as the principle of the two-year, separate senior college is maintained; as long as any necessary concomitant capacity adjustments to meet Synod's requirements in the ministerial- and teacher-training program are possible; and as long as the attendant circumstances make it possible for the Senior College to reach the objectives which Synod has adopted for it.

Your Board is glad to report also that its Advisory Council (college and seminary presidents), according to a resolution passed at the February, 1953, plenary session, concurs in the view that a two-year unit will best serve Synod's present needs: "While the Council recognizes that a new campus and plant might be the ideal answer to Synod's needs, for practical reasons we favor beginning the program as a separate two-year unit on one of the existing synodical campuses."

The Problem Defined

It is to be noted, once more, in this connection, that Synod's problem is not properly defined as the problem of establishing four-year college training preparatory to admission to a theological

seminary. Synod's problem requires our Church to find a method of *introducing one additional year (net) into the center of an already existing ten-year program (plus one year of vicarage).* Every consideration must be given, therefore, first of all, to the fact that Synod already has ten preparatory schools established in a fixed relationship to one of its seminaries. No adjustments of any type may be undertaken without automatically affecting both the existing preparatory schools and the existing seminary. In addition, our Synod already possesses replacement values in excess of $20,000,000 in this area; it already has 278 buildings devoted to this cause; it already salaries 285 persons devoting their full time to this purpose. No other Protestant church body and no secular system of academic training has an identical or even a similar situation.

It is readily apparent, therefore, that perfectly reasonable solutions of ministerial training problems under other circumstances may not be adequate to meet the unique requirements of Synod's situation.

Our Synod has the priceless opportunity to establish one well-equipped and staffed Senior College, to which she can bring all her ministerial students from the United States and Canada to give them a final training period of uniform quality at a mature level, in which they can rigidly and effectively examine their desires to enter our seminary for the study of theology.

The establishment of a single unit for this purpose appears to be the ideal method, also, by which the necessary homogenization of academic background, local loyalties, and adolescent enthusiasms of graduates from so many different preparatory schools in all parts of North America can be achieved before these men enter the seminary, thus leaving the professional-graduate school free to devote itself entirely to its proper level and type of work.

Finally, this plan will give much more significance to seminary studies, since some properly oriented courses in sociology, public speaking, languages, psychology, education, religious art, etc., are more defensible in the undergraduate school and can often be taught there more effectively.

On the basis of current construction costs, the Board estimates that it would require approximately $4,200,000 to complete the plant of the Senior College. This sum would include provision for purchasing land, furnishings, equipment, landscaping, and architects' fees in addition to the construction; but it would not include faculty housing, since it is assumed that such housing would be built on the Building and Loan plan if Synod desires to furnish residences on campus as it has done prior to the 1950 convention.

Recommendation

The Board for Higher Education has kept under continuous study and review the 18 plans for introducing a Senior College as presented to the 1947 convention; it made available detailed analyses of the most promising suggestions for mutual study with Synod's Committee of 99; and it has carefully explored all suggestions conveyed by individuals or groups during the past triennium.

In this connection, your Board wishes to report further that a new and entirely different solution has had its careful attention and earnest study. In 1952 the administration at Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., conveyed the information that it had been approached by an interested buyer. The local Board of Control and the Board for Higher Education neither resisted nor encouraged this development, but the boards mutually explored the possibility of adding proceeds from any sale to Synod's present reserve for the Senior College and thus financing construction of a new plant on a new campus, without any additional appropriation from Synod. At this writing no final offers and no final conclusions are available. Should further developments occur, your Board will convey detailed analyses and recommendations to the Board of Directors and to Synod.

On the basis of all studies made and in recognition of Synod's unique objectives, as well as her unique existing arrangements and investments in the higher education of pastors and teachers, your Board continues to

Recommend that the *Senior College,* as described in its report to the previous convention and approved by it, be established at the earliest possible date; and your Board

Recommends, further, that Synod reaffirm its approval of the administrative organization and the control arrangements and procedures as detailed in the *Proceedings,* 1950, page 226 ff.

Enrollment, Admissions, and Transfer Trends

During the past triennium the Board has become aware of several developments which influence enrollment, admissions, and transfer trends in such a way that they hamper the orderly operation of Synod's educational system and create an unpredictable pattern of production of ministerial graduates. The immediate practical results are a continually increasing pressure which seriously overloads the available staff and training facilities at the St. Louis Seminary and an increase in the number of graduations which will, at an early date, move the production of theological candidates forward approximately ten years ahead of the schedule of needs accepted and approved by the Milwaukee Convention.

When this Board became aware of the sharply increased rate

of graduations from the preparatory schools without a corresponding increase in the total ministerial enrollments, it undertook a detailed analysis of this phenomenon. A study of the table and the charts which follow will indicate that, during the past six years, the enrollment pattern in the ministerial division of our preparatory schools exhibits some very important implications for Synod's future plans in this area of her work.

Table A (on this page) lists the basic figures of the study and the calculated percentages on the rate of change of admissions at various class levels. Charts I to VI exhibit both the actual experience data and the mathematically calculated trends indicated by these data.

It will be noted that the rate of increase of all ministerial enrollments at the preparatory schools during this period is 3.16%, but that the rate of increase of enrollments *at the college level* is a startling 7%.* In the junior and senior years of the high school

Table A — Percentages of Entering Students Admitted to Various Levels, Total Numbers of Entering Students Admitted to All Levels, and Calculated Normal Rates of Change in Admissions Practices in Ten Preparatory Schools *

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	Normal Annual Rate of Change **
Percentage of entering students admitted to 9th and 10th grades	72.1	67.0	68.1	63.9	59.9	66.9	−2.19% (Decrease)
Percentage of entering students admitted to 11th and 12th grades	13.6	17.9	14.0	14.7	21.7	13.6	1.71%
Percentage of entering students admitted to Junior College freshman and sophomore years	14.2	15.1	17.9	21.3	18.5	19.5	7.00%
Percentage of entering students admitted to 11th and 12th grades and Junior College freshman and sophomore years	27.9	33.0	31.9	36.1	40.1	33.1	4.56%
Total numbers of entering students admitted at all levels	323	312	335	285	369	375	3.16%

Source of Data: Neeb-Hopmann study of Professional Student Recruitment and Enrollment Practices, January 1, 1953.

January 15, 1953 Prepared for the Board for Higher Education by WALTER GAST

(*) Data exclude transfer students and all Fort Wayne admissions after 1949.
(**) Based on exponential trend: $Y = ab^x$

* The basic data exclude all transfer students within Synod's system and all college admissions after 1949 at Fort Wayne, where our experimental program is in progress.

Prepared for the Board for Higher Education

By WALTER GAST

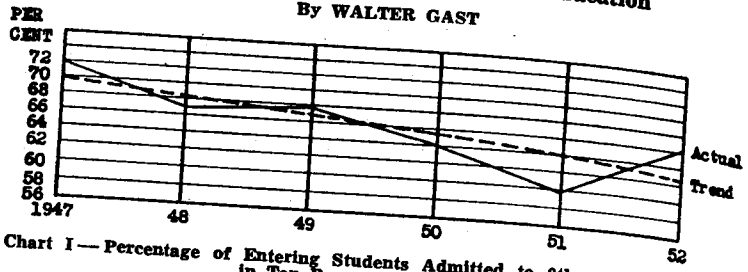


Chart I — Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to 9th and 10th Grades in Ten Preparatory Schools *

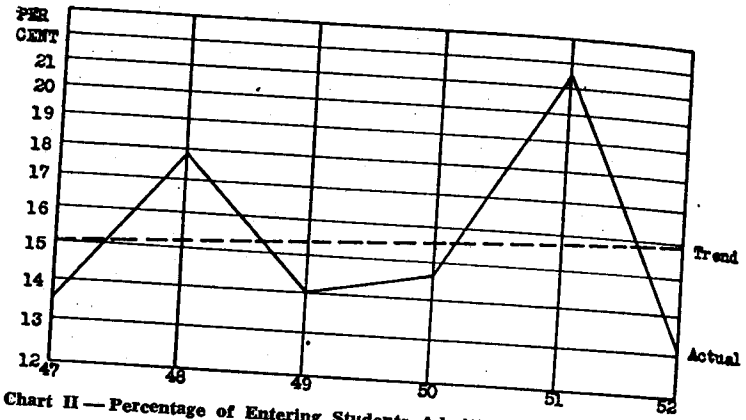


Chart II — Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to 11th and 12th Grades in Ten Preparatory Schools *

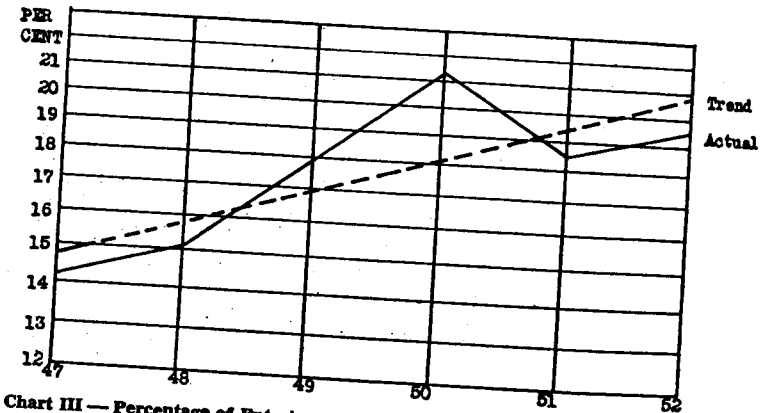


Chart III — Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to Freshman and Sophomore Junior College Years in Ten Preparatory Schools *

* Data exclude transfer students and all Fort Wayne admissions after 1949.

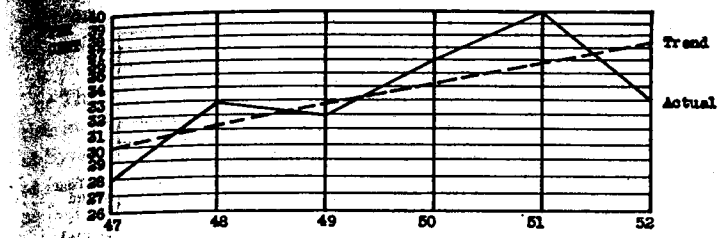


Chart IV — Percentage of Entering Students Admitted to 11th and 12th Grades and Junior College in Ten Preparatory Schools *

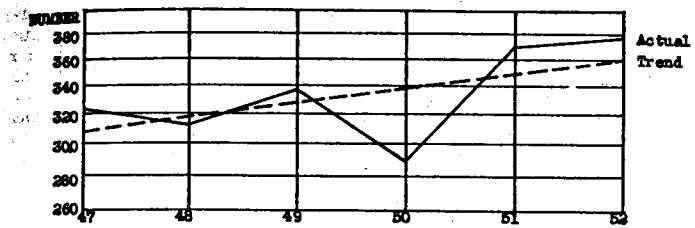


Chart V — Total Numbers of Students Admitted to All Levels in Ten Preparatory Schools *

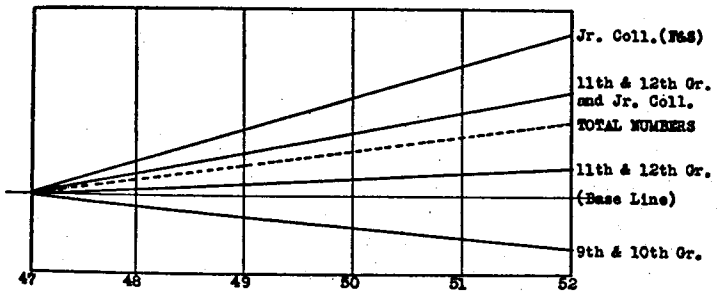


Chart VI — Comparison of Trends of Admission of Entering Students at Various Levels in Ten Preparatory Schools *

* Data exclude transfer students and all Fort Wayne admissions after 1949.

The chart below illustrates the steady *decline* in the number of graduates who have completed the entire six years of Synod's preparatory system.

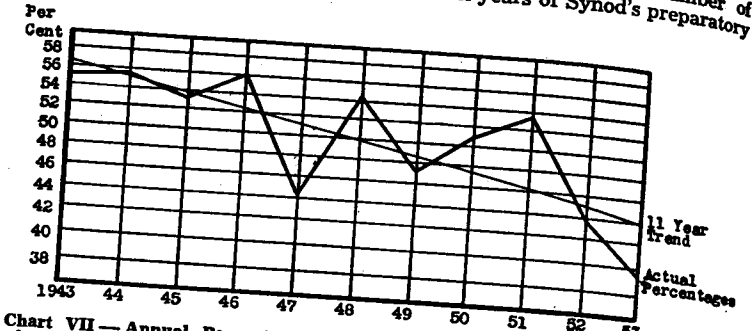


Chart VII — Annual Percentage of Total Number of Pretheological Graduates of Ten Preparatory Schools Who Completed Six-Year Pretheological Program, 1943 to 1953

Source: Reports from Preparatory Schools (1953, estimated)

NOTE. — The eleven-year trend was calculated by the least squares method, using an exponential equation of the form, $Y = ab^x$. The values for this equation are: Log $Y = 1.697759 - .010833^x$;* from which $Y = (49.86)(-1.02526)^x$. Thus, the annual rate of *decrease* in the percentage of total graduates who completed the six-year program is 2.5%. If this trend continues to 1957, the normal percentage of total pretheological graduates who completed the six-year program will be 39.8%, and the percentage of those who completed less than the six-year program will be 60.2%.

CHART VII is based on the following data:

Year	Percentage of Total Preparatory School Pretheological Graduates Who Completed Six-Year Program
1943	55.0
1944	55.4
1945	53.0
1946	55.9
1947	44.2
1948	54.2
1949	47.1
1950	50.8
1951	53.3
1952	43.8
1953	39.2 (estimated)

level it is only 1.71%. Most significant of all is the fact that the rate of change in admissions to the freshman and sophomore *high school* classes actually shows a *decline* of 2.19% for the period covered.

A composite chart (VI) summarizes the data exhibited in the five previous charts.

A final chart (VII) exhibits the net effect of these factors on the training pattern of the ministerial graduates coming from the

* Origin at 1948.

preparatory schools. It shows that, over the past 11 years, the percentage of graduates completing six years of study in Synod's preparatory system *has declined from 55% in 1943 to 39.2% in 1953.*

Policy Studies Required

The inevitable result of this situation is a sharp, immediate rise in the graduations during the period when college admissions at Synod's preparatory schools are increasing at a rate almost twice as fast as the total new ministerial admissions and almost six times as fast as the high school division admissions. There is every reason to believe, also, that this strong trend toward advanced standing enrollments will continue.

In the past year, for example, 19.5% of all new ministerial admissions (73 students) were enrolled at junior college levels. During the past triennium, an average of 36.4% of all new ministerial enrollments have been at the high school junior level or above. Advanced standing admissions (above sophomore high school year) ranged, at the individual institutions, from a low of 13.6% to a high of 75.6% during this period.

It will be readily apparent that this development makes it impossible to predict accurately the ministerial graduations from the preparatory schools and admissions to the St. Louis Seminary even as much as two years in advance; e. g., in 1951 a total of 369 new ministerial students enrolled in the preparatory schools. On the basis of past experience * this enrollment would be expected to produce approximately 170 admissions to the St. Louis Seminary in 1957. However, 97 of these new students enrolled as *college* freshmen (76) and sophomores (21) so that the majority of them will apply for admission to St. Louis in 1953, thus confronting the seminary with approximately 75 students more than would normally be anticipated from the size of the freshman class originally enrolled at the preparatory school.

It is recognized, of course, that fluctuations of these data are to be expected, but the net effect of the development must inevitably be a pattern of sharply increased admissions at the St. Louis Seminary, since so many students arrive at that level two or three years after admission to the preparatory schools, instead of six years later as Synod has assumed.

The Board's data show, further, that this situation severely modifies, at this time, Synod's traditional pattern of six years of preparatory training when Synod has not yet had the benefit of conclusions on the experimental programs now being carried forward at Fort Wayne and at Portland. Of the 1952 ministerial graduates from the preparatory schools, only 43.8% had completed a full

* Assuming normal dropouts on a six-year basis.

six years in synodical schools. The estimate for June, 1953, is that 39.2% of the students who will apply to the seminary in September will have had that amount of training in Synod's preparatory schools.

The ultimate effect of a continuation of such ratios of advanced standing admissions is a volume of graduations from the seminary in excess of the estimated needs which Synod accepted and listed in Table 4, page 164, of the 1950 *Proceedings:*

1950 ____ 125 1955 ____ 148 1960 ____ 175

While it is not possible, under the circumstances, to make an absolutely accurate estimate of St. Louis production, present indications are that a total of 200 graduations may be expected from the seminaries in 1955 and that the number will rise, if no adjustments are authorized, to approximately 280 by 1959.

Your Board believes, and asks to be corrected if Synod does not agree, that the directive of *Handbook* Section 6.07b, calling upon the Board to "determine, direct, and supervise, within the intent and resolutions of Synod, the educational and administrative standards, policies, and procedures of Synod's educational system and institutions" is ample authority to issue policy directives in this connection to regulate such internal activities as transfers within Synod's system of preparatory schools; transfers from the preparatory schools to Springfield; admissions at advanced levels; direct admissions to the St. Louis Seminary without preparatory school training; permissible course loads for students; uniform grading systems; methods of computing quality point averages; and uniform practices in preparing and evaluating transcripts. The clear resolutions with regard to the operation of the Springfield Seminary and the Fort Wayne experiment also are held to be adequate. It appears to your Board, however, that more effective screening procedures should be established by the schools; that a minimum residence requirement policy should be established by Synod; and that specific provisions should be made to assure Synod that a harmonious balance between production and needs will be maintained and that the present opportunity to do so will be effectively used to select only the best students for final ministerial training and for graduation from the seminary.

First Recommendation

In the detailed discussions of the Advisory Council (college and seminary presidents) and your Board, there was ready agreement that no board, commission, or officer of Synod is currently charged with responsibility for carrying forward the detailed studies necessary to keep Synod informed on the degree of balance between Synod's requirements in pastors and teachers and the potential supply of such professional personnel.

It was agreed, further, that the present situation offers Synod an outstanding opportunity to establish objective screening processes designed to retain only the highest-quality students for graduation into the ministry. This approach was considered desirable because Synod expects, shortly, to have an ideal setting in which to conduct such screening at the three successive levels of the junior college, the Senior College, and the theological seminary. An effective program of this type promises to contribute materially, under divine blessing, to the welfare of the Church through maintenance of the highest standards of ministerial training.

Since it is impossible for any agency to prejudge the specific quality of students applying for admission to the preparatory colleges, it would seem improper and unwise to restrict the total enrollments at the institutions (except to guarantee that staff and plant capacity shall not be overextended), or to prohibit admissions at the college level. Such action might provide for the automatic exclusion of desirable applicants and would preclude a satisfactory appraisal of these men. Assuming that Synod wishes to abide by the estimates of future needs accepted at Milwaukee and recognizing the effects of the pronounced trend toward advanced standing admissions in Synod's preparatory colleges, your Board for Higher Education

Recommends that the functions and duties of this Board be extended to include responsibility for efforts to maintain a harmonious balance between the production of professional servants for the Church and Synod's indicated needs in this area; and the Board

Recommends, further, that Synod be guided, at this time, by the requirement estimates accepted by the Milwaukee Convention, with the understanding, however, that these estimates are to be reviewed triennially by Synod and adjusted in accordance with actual experience; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this Board be instructed to arrange for the construction of objective criteria for measuring readiness for admission to the St. Louis Seminary; that these criteria be cooperatively developed by representatives of seminary and college faculties and other competent participants designated by the Board; and that they serve as basic data for determining eligibility to enter the seminary; with the understanding, however, that provisions will be made for a limited number of admissions on the basis of character recommendations by the faculties of the preparatory schools; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this Board be directed to approve the criteria and to administer the application of them on a system-wide basis when a satisfactory administrative device has been developed and to establish the number of seminary admissions which are indicated by the data available; and the Board

Recommends, further, that until such time when the objective criteria are ready for use in the manner indicated, this Board or a commission designated by Synod be directed to establish annually, on the basis of the available data, a fixed number of admissions which the seminary may accept from each preparatory school; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that it be instructed to prepare appropriate paragraphs, reflecting any action Synod may take in this matter for inclusion in the *Handbook.*

Second Recommendation

Since the annual distribution and placement of professional personnel now involves a startling total of between 650 and 700 persons, and since it has been necessary for Synod to utilize so many types of schools and programs in its attempt to meet particularly the continuing demand for parish school teachers, and since these circumstances create a pressing demand for attention to and co-ordination of policies in many areas if Synod is to reap the full benefits of the very heavy capital and operating investments it has made and continues to make in efforts to meet its quality and quantity demands in professional services, your Board for Higher Education

Recommends that this Board be directed and authorized to appoint an assistant secretary who will work in conjunction with, and as requested by, the Committee on Supply and Demand of the College of Presidents and in direct contact with all boards and commissions which appoint or call Synod's professional personnel, so that this Board will be in a position to compile, collate, and keep under continuous review and furnish to the responsibile officials of Synod correct data on current and potential supply of, and need for, pastors and teachers; and analyze the demand and the type of services desired (in direct contact with the District Presidents); and your Board

Recommends, further, that this secretary be used as a co-ordinator of professional training to assist, direct, and co-ordinate (especially in the complex and widespread teacher-training activities) the services of the Board for Higher Education and the colleges involved in the areas of recruitment; selection; training; certification; renewal of certification; in-service training; placement of women; transfer of women; and similar activities having to do with the training and placement of men and women for work in the Church.

ACTION

The recommendations in this section were taken care of by the following resolutions drawn up by Committee 1 and *adopted:*

Resolution 22

BALANCING PRODUCTION AND NEEDS

WHEREAS, At the present time no "board, commission, or officer of Synod is currently charged with responsibility for carrying forward the detailed studies necessary to keep Synod informed on the degree of balance between Synod's requirements in pastors and teachers and the potential supply of such professional personnel"; and

WHEREAS, The entire question of objective screening processes of students at various levels deserves extended study; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education in a slightly amended form as follows: "That the functions and duties of this Board be extended to include the continued study and recommendations concerning a harmonious balance between the production of professional servants for the Church and Synod's indicated needs in this area."

Resolution 23

STUDY OF POLICY

WHEREAS, The "construction of objective criteria for measuring readiness for admission to the St. Louis seminary" and the application of these criteria in a manner that is fair to the individual student and helpful in advancing the program of our Church, and other related matters, involve factors that have as yet not been determined satisfactorily and finally; and

WHEREAS, Hasty action on this important area in which the Board for Higher Education is expected to operate would be inadvisable; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer the remaining sections (2, 3, 4, 5, and 6) to the Board for Higher Education for further study in co-operation with the representatives of our institutions, with the request that a report be presented to the 1956 convention.

Third Recommendation

Synod has gone to great effort and expense to establish, maintain, and operate ten six-year preparatory schools because it recognized the fact that Lutheran pastors must have unique spiritual

and professional foundations on which to build their academic and theological education. Experience has shown that the achievement of this objective requires lengthy association with Christian scholars and outstanding Lutheran teachers under circumstances designed to foster spiritual maturity and the strengthening of the professional intent of prospective candidates for the Lutheran ministry.

In 1950 Synod approved a special curriculum at one school and authorized the introduction of an abbreviated program in another for the purpose of experimental evaluation of its present policy in this area. Because the extent of the student's religious training is, of course, such a major focus of concern in ministerial training, special provisions were made to encourage prospective students in the experimental program to take their secondary education in Lutheran high schools.

The currently strong trend toward advanced standing admissions at the preparatory schools which are not participating in the experimental, adjusted program is a matter of concern to your Board, since in so many cases it offers such meager opportunity for training under conditions in which the student is in daily association with other students preparing for the same profession; absorbing our traditions of worship; and developing the personal habits, skills, and attitudes of a Lutheran minister, an appreciation of the ministerial functions, and an understanding of the heritage and developed means of his Church. While it has always been recognized that unusual circumstances might offer entirely valid reasons for later entry into the system, such a procedure has always been regarded as exceptional. It seems hardly possible that this aspect of religious and ministerial training could be adequately absorbed in less than three years, and your Board, therefore,

Recommends that Synod establish a policy which requires a minimum of three years (six semesters) in residence at a preparatory school, except in the case of Fort Wayne, as a prerequisite for admission to the St. Louis Seminary; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this prerequisite be waived in the case of Lutheran high school graduates who are qualified to transfer directly without academic deficiencies to the college freshman class of a preparatory school; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that this residence requirement be reviewed for possible revision when the Senior College becomes available.

ACTION

Concerning this matter, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 24

POLICY REGARDING RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS AS PREREQUISITE FOR ADMISSION TO THE ST. LOUIS SEMINARY

WHEREAS, It now appears that a Senior College will open in [illegible] and that this college will automatically give Synod the assurance that the overwhelming majority of ministerial students will spend no less than three years in Synod's preparatory system before applying for admission to the theological seminary in St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, This circumstance adequately reflects the view of Committee No. 1 that it is a desirable principle to establish minimum residence requirements in Synod's schools as a prerequisite for admission to the ministry and the Synod; and

WHEREAS, The Church would benefit if the Board for Higher Education were given the opportunity to review and modify its recommendation in this area so that it will recognize the changed circumstances created by the early establishment of the Senior College as now contemplated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer the recommendations under this section to the Board for Higher Education with the request for a re-study in the light of the changed conditions that will prevail if a Senior College is established within the next triennium, and with the further request that a report be submitted to the 1956 convention.

The Teacher-Training Program

A. Review of the Past Triennium

It is well known that Lutheran as well as public elementary schools have suffered from an acute teacher shortage during the past few years. Today the shortage has reached the proportions of a crisis. The unprecedented number of births has brought, and will continue to bring, unprecedented numbers of pupils into the classrooms of the nation, including those of Lutheran schools. The Board anticipated this development when it presented comprehensive studies and projections in its report to the 1950 convention (*Proceedings,* pp. 167—215). The Board likewise endeavored to make some provision for supplying the expected demand in its various recommendations on teacher training. Among the goals which the Board with the approval of Synod had set to be reached by 1953 were the following:

1. To take the necessary steps to enable River Forest and Seward annually to graduate 125 men for the teaching profession. This goal has been so closely approached that 109 men were available in 1952, and 116 in the spring of 1953. With sustained emphasis

on the recruitment of qualified students, the annual graduation of at least 125 men should become a continuing process.

2. To provide our parish schools with 350 women teachers annually. This goal is far from being in sight. Synod's standard for teacher training is four college years, with a minimum of three. According to this standard, the teachers' colleges graduated 56 women in 1952 and 75 in 1953. To offer help in the so-called emergency, a term which may now be merged into an unrelenting demand, the teachers' colleges sent out an average of somewhat over 100 teaching students per year.

3. To enable Winfield through its terminal two-year course to furnish as many women teachers as its capacity would allow. The number has steadily increased from 40 to 60, and is expected to reach 75 within a short time.

4. To make provisions at St. Paul, Fort Wayne, Oakland, and Bronxville for two years of preparatory training for women, to be followed by at least six weeks at one of the teachers' colleges prior to entering service. Since it was impossible for Synod to furnish sufficient housing, these schools could thus far supply only a limited number of students, some to continue their studies at River Forest or Seward, and some to accept teaching positions in the field. Of the latter there were 20 in 1952 (the first graduation years after the inauguration of the program), and about 30 in 1953.

Thus all of the colleges together have sent into the field an average of 375 persons for teaching service, which is 100 short of the stated goal, and 200 short of the actual need. Since in round numbers 100 of the 375 persons assigned were students who returned to study, we were actually lacking 200 of the 475 *graduates expected*, or 300 below the number of *graduates required*.

B. Analysis of the Present Situation

Why is the total objective not being achieved? What needs to be done to attain it? The answers lie scattered in buildings and facilities and time and money and human limitations. The Board has been in frequent consultation with representatives of the field and of the colleges, and all are fully aware of the complexity of the problems involved. A very thorough analysis of the entire situation was again made as recently as December of 1952 by the Superintendents' Conference and in a special meeting attended by representatives of the teachers' colleges, the preparatory schools, and the Board for Higher Education. The detailed proceedings of the latter conference contained suggestions which the Board is incorporating in its own report with recommendations to the convention.

1. In reviewing the studies made by others and by its own Committee on Teacher Training, the Board has found that the forecasts made in 1950 happened to be in harmony with developments as actually took place during the past triennium. The Board would therefore need to do no more at this convention than repeat the statements and proposals made in Milwaukee, which dealt with both a long- and a short-range program and furnished extensive supporting data reproduced on detailed charts and graphs. Without assuming as high a birth rate as was actually maintained up to and including 1952, the projection placed the anticipated demand for men at 125 and for women at 446 within a five-year period ending in 1955. This estimate took into account the aim of Synod to increase the enrollment in its schools up to 50 per cent of its child membership by 1972. Even though the percentage may not have advanced according to schedule, the birth rate has contributed toward the establishment of 200 new classrooms annually, so that the requests for men in 1952 already reached the 1955 estimate, and those for women passed the 400 mark.

2. The School Office of the Board for Parish Education has produced studies indicating a demand for even more than 600 women, and for 150 to 175 men. The conference of college men referred to above has proposed a basic output of 125 men and 375 women. The conference of District superintendents of education voiced the opinion that our congregations would call more men if they were available, since their services are especially required in the opening of new schools and in the areas of music and youth leadership. It was likewise pointed out that men are being called out of the elementary classrooms by other agencies and institutions, such as Lutheran high schools, colleges, and boards requiring executives in education.

3. If tentative figures may be adduced at the time of this writing prior to the meeting of the Board of Assignment, there were over 550 applications for teachers from the congregations of Synod in April of 1953. It may be assumed that these applications do not represent all of the current vacancies, since many congregations are in the process of calling experienced teachers from the field. It is therefore apparent that 140 men and 460 women teachers would be a compromise number to be set as a goal to be attained within the next five years. No doubt Synod desires to retain the standard of a three- and four-year college preparation for its teachers. If this standard is to be applied to women as well as men, it would require dormitory space and instructional facilities for at least 2,200 college students to yield 600 teachers annually, even though half of the women would be trained for only three college years. The space occupied by the teacher-training students

in the high school department of our various colleges would have to be added to the 2,200 figure.

4. At present there are about 1,100 teacher-training students enrolled in the college department of all synodical institutions. To reach a goal of 600 three- and four-year graduates, we would need room for another 1,100 college students. Such accommodations do not now exist, neither in dormitory nor other facilities.

C. Proposals for a Long- and Short-Range Program

It is evident that Synod faces a teacher-training problem which cannot be solved by measures of expediency. The long and hard pull will require adjustments which involve added facilities and manpower and recruitment. And the present crisis calls for immediate action which will bring about some form of alleviation.

1. The Board has already pointed out that one of the avenues open to us is the greater utilization of our junior colleges for a two-year program of pre-professional training. Once such a program is fully under way, it would relieve the teachers' colleges of the pressure to which they are now yielding by sending out students to fill positions only to have them become vacant again after another year. What congregations want is teachers who stay on the job.

2. In attempting to formulate a program which would integrate the short- with the long-range program, the Board found the colleges ready and willing to co-operate to the fullest extent of their ability and to Synod's ability to provide the necessary means. A plan developed by the Educational Policies Committee of River Forest and subsequently adopted by the conference of college and Board representatives is herewith offered to the convention for consideration. It is based on the assumption that a) Synod recognizes the blessings accruing to it through its system of Christian elementary schools and will want to preserve, expand, and improve it; b) Synod will want to continue to train the teachers for these schools in its own educational institutions; c) the teachers in our parish schools must meet the recognized standards of training and preparation for their important duties.

3. The plan as approved by the Board for presentation to the convention is as follows:

Proposals for a More Adequate Supply of Women Teachers

a. Use the facilities and potentialities of designated junior colleges for the emergency training of women supply teachers on a two-year-plus-one-summer level, with the caution against any policy, however, which will lower the synodically accepted standard of teacher training when the national trend is in the direction of raising standards.

b. Modify the present two-year-plus-one-summer arrangement as follows: The junior colleges will require their women students to take during the sophomore year

General Psychology	3 semester hours
Survey of Elementary Education	3 semester hours
Observation of, and Participation in, Classroom Activities	3 semester hours

c. At the end of the two-year course the junior colleges will not grant a teacher's certificate, but at most a general education diploma.

d. All two-year women supply teachers will be required to attend one summer at one of the teachers' colleges before beginning their first year of teaching.

e. Both the junior college and teachers' college will send an individual report on a prepared form to the Board for Higher Education (or some agency designated by the Board), which issues a provisional certificate that is valid for a three-year period from the date issued and may be renewed for three years provided the student attends summer school or does extension work at River Forest or Seward with a minimum of 16 term hours' or ten semester hours' credit during each three-year period. The courses taken must be applicable toward the three- and four-year diploma. The renewal of the provisional certificate will, if necessary, be continued until the applicant reaches the minimum training standards established by Synod.

f. During the emergency, the students at River Forest and Seward, while not being granted a two-year diploma, will be given the same privilege as in paragraphs d and e.

g. With the collaboration of the District President concerned, the Board for Higher Education (or an agency designated by the Board) will supervise and follow up the holders of the provisional certificates to prevent lapses, and request congregations to make it financially possible for the woman supply teacher to take additional courses, with the understanding that the recipient will serve that congregation for a minimum of one school year after taking a congregation-financed summer or extension course.

h. The teachers' colleges will issue the three- and four-year diplomas as heretofore and encourage all women to take these rather than the two-year-plus-one-summer program as soon as the supply of women teachers approximates the demand. If and when the present emergency ceases, the whole problem will be reassessed with a view toward having the training of all women approach that of the male teacher. The Board for Higher Educa-

tion is urged to estimate the annual demand for teachers and to use the facilities as necessary, guarding, however, against an oversupply of teachers.

i. These proposals are to be interpreted in harmony with the synodically established relationship between the teachers' colleges and the junior colleges.

D. Possibilities for Carrying Out the Proposed Program

If the above plan is adopted, it will require action in several directions. Among them will be the determination of a reasonable balance in the number of two-, three-, and four-year graduates, the facilities available and those to be provided, the recruitment and selection of students, the certification of graduates, the coordination of the program, the constant study of supply and demand, and various other concomitant factors.

1. In regard to the total number, the Board *recommends* an arrangement which will enable the college system to furnish 140 men and 460 women graduates annually. This is admittedly a compromise, predicated upon the assumption that Synod cannot now provide for a greater number, that it will take considerable time to achieve even the moderately increased goal, and that other means will be found to make up the differential.

2. In the case of the men, the goal should be attainable within the next four years. The ratio of three- and four-year women graduates should be raised at a rate made possible by the placement of two-year women graduates and students in sufficient number to terminate the emergency.

3. To this end, certain preparatory schools shall be designated and aided to furnish enough women with a two-year or a two-year-plus-summer training for positions which cannot be filled by three- and four-year graduates. The program must remain under careful supervision and remain flexible enough to admit of whatever adjustments are indicated from year to year.

4. An important difference between the old and the new plan of two-year preparation is that the student is offered courses in general psychology and a survey of elementary education in the sophomore year, and it further enables the student to observe and participate in actual classroom activities in co-operating Lutheran day schools. Among the colleges already participating in the coordinated teacher-training program, the Board has caused arrangements to be made at Fort Wayne and St. Paul to proceed according to the revised curricular schedule outlined above.

5. At the other junior colleges no special courses are offered to teacher-training students. Those in high school attend classes

with the ministerial students, as is the case with the few now enrolled in the college department. To enable these junior colleges to offer service as well as space to male teacher-training students in the college department, it is recommended that Synod authorize slight curricular adjustments which will enable students without much difficulty to continue their studies at River Forest or Seward when they transfer to the junior class. Necessary adjustments are to be worked out co-operatively between the teachers' colleges and the preparatory schools.

6. How a program of this kind may be expanded and operated for a rapidly increased production of teachers under wise economy for Synod has been of much concern to the Board. There are so many factors interlocking with the entire program of ministerial training that one problem cannot be isolated without disturbing the solution offered for the others. With the total picture in mind as it is now discernible, two tables have been prepared to illustrate the possible channels which might be used to accelerate the flow of teachers into Lutheran classrooms. The tables appear on the next two pages.

E. Analysis of Tables One and Two

1. Table One shows how the present and authorized plant capacity of all institutions can be adapted to both ministerial and teacher training. No new dormitories are contemplated except those which may be allotted by Synod in accordance with overtures presented by the colleges themselves. Since Oakland has already been designated by Synod as one of the participating colleges, the requested dormitory has been included in the table to show how it would contribute toward the teacher-training program.

2. It is assumed that classroom space will be adequate after previously authorized construction is completed. The added number of teacher-training students will in most cases take the place of ministerial students.

3. Additions in staff will be required at some institutions, but these need not all be made at once. The program can be expanded only to the degree and at the rate of successful recruitment.

4. Detailed class enrollments are given in Table Two and to some extent in Table One to enable readers of this report to judge the basis on which calculations are made. They make no claim to scientific accuracy because of unpredictable human factors, such as the enrollment of students at various high school and college class levels. In general, the freshman college enrollment was based on an expectancy of the equal number of graduates from the senior high school class, which in turn was calculated on an equal enrollment in all high school classes except freshman. This

Table I — Teacher-Training Possibilities at the Junior Colleges

INSTITUTION	Assigned Professional Capacity H. S. and Jr. Coll.			MINISTERIAL TRAINING			TEACHER TRAINING											Total Teachers
				Enrollment		Grad. for Sr. Coll.	MEN			WOMEN						Men Graduates		
							Enrollment		Grad. for T. Coll.	Enroll.	Grad. for T. Coll.	Graduates for Service						
				H. S.	Coll.		H. S.	Coll.		Coll.		II Yr.	III Yr.	IV Yr.		III Yr.	IV Yr.	
	M	W	T	M	M	M	M	M	M	W	W	W	W	W		M	M	M & W
Austin	110		110	35	25	11	30	20	9									
Bronxville c	150	40	190	60	40	18	30	20	9	40	18							
Concordia	170		170	75	45	20	30	20	9									
Edmonton h	85		85	35	25	11	15	10	4									
Fort Wayne c	125	180	305		80	35		45	20	180	25	60						
Milwaukee	270		270	140	110	50	20		0									
Oakland d	100	60	160	30	20	9	30	20	9	60	12	15						
Portland h	100		100	35	25	11	25	15	6									
St. Paul r	200	190	390	70	45	20	50	35	15	190	25	65						
Winfield r	190	250	440	85	55	25	30	20	9	250	20	100						
TOTALS	1500	720	2220	565	470	210	260	205	90	720	100	240						240
River Forest	320	330	650					320		330			65	45	15	75		200
Seward h	180	190	370				50	130		140			40	20	20	30		110
GRAND TOTALS	2000	1240	3240	565	470	210	310	655	90	1190	100	240	105	65	35	105		550

d — Dormitories are requested by several colleges. Oakland is included for illustrative purposes.
c — Conversion: at Fort Wayne, one men's dormitory for women; at St. Paul, South Dormitory for women; at Bronxville, off-campus housing for women; other off-campus housing not calculated.
r — Remodeling: at St. Paul, Old Main Dormitory for women; at Winfield, Baden Hall for women.
h — High school: Edmonton has three years, Portland two, Fort Wayne none. All other junior colleges have four years of high school, but dormitory rooms for girls have been assigned to college women.

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Table II — Enrollment and Graduation Possibilities at the Teachers' Colleges

INSTITUTION	Distribution of MEN Freshman to Senior Class					Distribution of WOMEN Freshman to Senior Class					Total Graduates			
	Enrollment	Grads	Student Teachers	Mortality	Gain from Jr. Coll.	Enrollment	Grads	Student Teachers	Mortality	Gain from Jr. Coll.	Men	Women	Men and Women	Seniors
	M	M	M	M	M	W	W	W	W	W	M	W	M & W	M & W
River Forest	320					330								
Freshman	70			5		80			5					
Sophomore	65			5	45	75		30	5	55				
Junior	105	15	30	10		125	65		10					
Senior	80	75		5		50	45		5					
Total		90	30				110	30			90	110	200	260
Seward	130					140								
Freshman	20					30			5					
Sophomore	20			5	45	25		10	5	45				
Junior	60	20	20	10		65	40		5					
Senior	30	30				20	20							
Total		50	20				60	10			50	60	110	140
Teachers' Colleges		140	50				170	40			140	170	310	400
Junior Colleges					90					100		240	240	240
TOTAL TEACHERS											140	410	550	640

Senior College	400	180
St. Louis Seminary	540	160
Springfield Seminary	250	40
TOTAL PASTORS		200

Reading the Table: River Forest sophomore class of 65 men has loss of 5 students by end of term, leaving 60 for junior year. Add 45 sophomore graduates of preparatory schools to enter teachers' college for a total of 105 in junior class. Of these, 15 enter service with a three-year diploma, 30 volunteer for student teaching, and 10 are academic losses. This leaves 50 for the senior year. Add 30 students returning from the previous year of teaching, making a total of 80 in the senior class, of whom 75 become degree candidates.

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takes into account the frequency of entrance into middle and upper high school classes.

5. It is further assumed that junior colleges within the immediate proximity of Lutheran high schools will draw many professional students directly into the college classes. Admittedly, many of the estimated assignments had to be arbitrary, and for the present they are merely suggestive of goals attainable.

6. The same is true of estimated student losses in both tables. If they are too conservatively placed, it may be said that the difference is frequently offset by the presence of day students (off campus) which have not been accounted for in either of the tables. In fact, the number of graduates may be higher rather than lower in many instances.

7. Table Two indicates how a short-range operation may merge into a long-range program. It will be observed that the number of students entering River Forest and Seward from the junior colleges contributes largely toward the increase of graduates on the three- and four-year levels. If the junior college class could be "fed" largely by graduates of the junior colleges, the freshman and sophomore classes at the teachers' colleges could be reduced to make room for upper-class men and women, resulting in the production of more teachers with standard training. This in fact is part of the long-range plan, as previously outlined.

8. All dormitory space now available or to be designated for girls is assigned for the use of college women, with the exception of the rooms occupied by high school students at Seward. To balance the capacity columns, the figure 50 must be added to the number given as enrolled college women at Seward. The number 40 for Bronxville represents off-campus housing.

9. Although a studious effort was made to point out every available room for the housing of college women, the totals did not yield the desired graduation of 460 lady teachers, even though half of them were designated for a two-year program. The tables are 50 short of the goal assumed as a minimum essential. If Synod accepts 460 as a valid goal, further arrangements for its attainment must be made in accordance with Synod's ability to provide. Even the indicated facilities for the 410 will soon become inadequate if steady progression is to be made toward an expansion of the three- and four-year training program.

10. Extending the charts to include the proposed Senior College and the seminaries affords an overview of the entire professional training program with its expected outcomes in terms of men and women prepared for service to the Church.

Action Necessary to Extend the Teacher-Training Program

1. The Board *recommends adoption* of the plan suggested under the heading "Proposals for a More Adequate Supply of Women Teachers" (*Memorials*, p. 150), with the understanding that changes and adjustments in minor detail be made wherever desirable or necessary by joint representation of the colleges and the Board.

2. The Board further *recommends* that the junior colleges participating in the two-year-plus-summer training program shall be Fort Wayne, St. Paul, and Oakland. Bronxville shall be asked to provide courses for men and women to prepare directly for entrance in the junior class of the teachers' colleges. Winfield is to continue operating on a two-year terminal basis until Synod declares that there is no longer need for it.

3. To enable the existing schools to accommodate more students, the first step necessary will be to bring about the adjustments indicated. With regard to housing, the following may serve as a summary, and the Board *recommends* that the funds detailed elsewhere in this report be appropriated by Synod:

a. Fort Wayne: Conversion of Crull Hall for occupancy by 120 girls

b. Oakland: a new dormitory for girls (36 instead of 24)

c. St. Paul: remodeling of Old Main Dormitory for 90 girls; conversion of South Dormitory and use of West Dormitory for 100 girls.

d. Winfield: remodeling of Baden Hall for 85 girls

Other construction is under way by previous allocation.

4. Concerning equipment and professional service, the Board is not in a position at this time to make a specific request, except that it be *authorized* to allow the respective schools to include in their regular budget whatever may be required from time to time in added equipment or teaching staff. Since only Synod creates new professorships, the reference here is to instructors and assistant professors.

5. A parallel activity is the intensification of recruitment and selection of students. To maintain a proper balance according to the needs of the field and the capacity of the institutions, it is believed that Synod would do well to *authorize the appointment of a co-ordinator of professional training* as requested under the heading of Policy Studies, or an assistant secretary to the Board for Higher Education as detailed elsewhere in this report. The person appointed or called could among other things be charged with the responsibility of aiding and harmonizing the recruitment efforts of all synodical colleges, concomitant with his studies on

supply and demand. He could likewise be of help in applying criteria for selections and admissions according to standards developed by the colleges and according to the requirements of the Church. His services could further be enlisted by the College of Presidents in the important area of placement procedure.

6. The task of co-ordinating the teacher-training activities at the junior colleges will grow in proportion to the expansion of the program. It is therefore *recommended* that this service of the junior colleges be aided and supervised by a joint committee of the teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education, to be appointed by the Board. The committee shall work in harmony with the teachers' colleges, the preparatory schools, and the Board. While responsible to all groups, its final responsibility shall be to the Board for Higher Education. Authorized expenses incurred by the committee shall be included in the budget of the Board.

7. Certification and renewal of certification for women students and teachers involves so many ramifications that the colleges and the Board have not had opportunity to explore them in sufficient detail to present a satisfactory plan to Synod. The Board therefore *recommends* that representatives of the teachers' colleges, the synodical School Office, and the Board for Higher Education be commissioned to develop a workable procedure in the certification of women students and graduates and present their plan to the College of Presidents for consideration and possible approval.

8. Since teachers entering the Lutheran school system through channels other than the regular training program should likewise be guided into some form of certification, the Board *recommends* that the committee on certification proposed above be instructed to include also this matter in its study and submit its findings to the College of Presidents.

9. A growing problem, though not directly within the province of the Board for Higher Education, is the highly desirable regulation of the transfer of women in service from one congregation to another. In the case of men, the regulations in the synodical *Handbook* are clear. There seem to be no parallel regulations for women. Practices in the field generally leave women teachers on an "on your own" basis. Since others in responsible positions have repeatedly brought this situation to our attention, and since it is closely related to the certification item, the Board *recommends*, if it may presume to make a recommendation in this area, that Synod refer this matter for study to the same committee which is to concern itself with certification and that the committee report its findings with recommendations to the College of Presidents.

ACTION

With regard to the plan submitted under Section C, 3, a (p. 150 in *Book of Memorials*), this matter was disposed of by action taken on Memorial 126.

Regarding Section F, 2, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 58

WHEREAS, It is essential to make use of every facility that is open to the Church in her attempt to provide a large number of teachers — especially women teachers; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept paragraph 2 of the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education as found on page 156 [in the *Book of Memorials*] in a slightly amended form so that it will read: "The junior colleges participating in the two-year-plus-summer training program should be Austin, St. Paul, and Oakland. Bronxville shall be asked to provide courses for men and women to prepare directly for entrance in the junior class of the teachers' colleges. Winfield is to continue operating on a two-year terminal basis with the understanding that the Winfield program is to be reviewed in 1956."

Regarding Section F, 4, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 26

TEACHER-TRAINING PROGRAM

WHEREAS, It is obvious that whatever decisions this Convention renders regarding the schools in which a program will be instituted to provide a more adequate supply of women teachers, equipment and professional services will be needed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education that it be authorized to "allow the respective schools to include in their regular budget whatever may be required from time to time in added equipment or teaching staff. Since only Synod creates new professorships, the reference here is to instructors and assistant professors."

Regarding Section F, 5, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 27

CALLING AN ADDITIONAL STAFF MEMBER

WHEREAS, The field in which the Board for Higher Education operates continues to widen and may well include areas such as recruitment with a view to maintaining a proper balance according to the needs of the field and the capacity of the institutions, the application of criteria for "selection and admission according to standards developed by the colleges" and work in related fields; and

WHEREAS, Such additional service to the Church in this and other related areas will not be available unless the Board for Higher Education is more adequately staffed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education as stated on page 145: "That this Board be directed and authorized to appoint an assistant secretary who will work in conjunction with, and as requested by, the Committee on Supply and Demand of the College of Presidents and in direct contact with all boards and commissions which appoint or call Synod's professional personnel, so that this Board will be in a position to compile, collate, and keep under continuous review and furnish to the responsible officials of Synod correct data on current and potential supply of, and need for, pastors and teachers; and analyze the demand and the type of services desired (in direct contact with the District Presidents); and your Board

"Recommends, further, that this secretary be used as a co-ordinator of professional training to assist, direct, and co-ordinate (especially in the complex and widespread teacher-training activities) the services of the Board for Higher Education and the colleges involved in the areas of recruitment, selection, training, certification, renewal of certification, in-service training, placement of women, transfer of women, and similar activities having to do with the training and placement of men and women for work in the Church."

Regarding Section F, 6, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 29

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO CO-ORDINATE TEACHER-TRAINING ACTIVITIES

WHEREAS, The task of co-ordinating the teacher-training activities at the junior colleges will grow as the program is expanded; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education that ". . . this service of the junior colleges be aided and supervised by a joint committee of the teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education, to be appointed by the Board. The committee shall work in harmony with the teachers' colleges, the preparatory schools, and the Board. While responsible to all groups, its final responsibility shall be to the Board for Higher Education. Authorized expenses incurred by the committee shall be included in the budget of the Board."

Regarding Section F, 7 and 8, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 30

CERTIFICATION OF WOMEN TEACHERS

WHEREAS, Certification of women students and teachers involves so many ramifications "that the colleges and the Board have not had the opportunity to explore them in sufficient detail to present a satisfactory plan to Synod"; therefore be it

Resolved, That "representatives of the teachers' colleges, the synodical School Office, and the Board for Higher Education be commissioned to develop a workable procedure in the certification of women students and graduates and present their plan to the College of Presidents for consideration and possible approval." And be it further

Resolved, That the question of certification of women teachers who come to us through channels other than the regular training program should be submitted to this committee for study, with the request to report its findings to the College of Presidents.

Regarding Section F, 9, Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 31

REGULATION OF THE TRANSFER OF WOMEN IN SERVICE FROM ONE CONGREGATION TO ANOTHER

WHEREAS, The provision of the *Handbook* regarding regulations to cover the transfer of men teachers are clear; and

WHEREAS, No parallel regulations for women teachers seem to exist; and

WHEREAS, This situation creates confusion within the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That a study of this matter be turned over to the committee referred to in the previous resolution (representatives of teachers' colleges and the Board for Higher Education) with instructions to report its findings, with recommendations, to the College of Presidents.

Faculty Personnel

Your Board continues to be aware of the great riches God in His grace has bestowed upon the Church in her supply of loyal ministers and teachers and that the whole future of our Synod depends on whether they turn out ill or well. So long as the pastors and teachers are, and continue to be, properly educated and trained, our synodical ship may expect to have a fair voyage; otherwise the consequences are better left unspoken.

Since the quality of the product depends, under God's blessing, upon the teachers in the colleges and seminaries, Synod must make

every effort to make available its finest spokesmen, its leading intellects, its most skilled teachers, and its most productive scholars for full-time association with these schools.

Our Church has never believed that ministerial and teacher training can be carried to a successful conclusion merely by putting courses into the catalog and employing instructors with doctorates. As one of our college presidents * puts it: "We need men on our faculties who are academically qualified, but who are not mere academicians. We need men who are theologically sound and who at the same time know how to translate sound doctrine into terms of practical Christian living. We need men who view our schools as 'schools of the prophets,' whose chief aim and sole reason for existence is to train young men for the professional service of our Church. We need men whose approach is not subject-centered, but student-centered, who realize that their chief educational task is to instill the love of Christ into the student's heart and who orient all their teaching to the Cross. We need men who are not immature and callow, but who have grown in Christian maturity and can draw upon a fund of practical experience in the work of God's kingdom. We need men who are wholly dedicated to the purpose and program of our schools and who have no higher ambition than to teach young men to be teachers of the Word."

To contribute toward constant improvement in the Church's efforts to find such men and to call only those of known attitudes, capacities, and abilities to the staffs of our colleges and seminaries, your Board proposes modification of some of our present practices in this area. It is believed that the recommended procedures will enable Synod to cover a wider area in its search and to be more fully informed on qualified persons for this work than is possible under our present system, since our Synod has grown so tremendously in recent years.

First Recommendation

The Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod's Board for Higher Education be directed to prepare general nominations forms and to send them to every pastor and to every congregation in Synod at appropriate intervals. Each mailing of these forms shall be accompanied by an invitation to nominate candidates for listing in the Board's file of personal and academic data on potential faculty personnel for Synod's colleges and seminaries. A statement defining the purposes of Synod's schools and describing the general characteristics for successful work on these staffs shall also be included in the mailing.

* Dr. Thomas Coates of Portland.

Second Recommendation

[illegible]cedure for Calling Instructors or Assistant Professors to [illegible]ociate Professorships Within a School or to Another School

In 1947 Synod authorized the appointment of men to the ranks of instructor and assistant professor at Synod's colleges. The experience of the past six years has indicated that this was an extremely wise provision and that it has resulted in great benefits for the system of ministerial and teacher training.

This system makes it possible for our schools to search out competent men for this important work and to train them for specific tasks without making final commitments prior to having evidence that these men are actually qualified for the work and find themselves happy in it. Under present-day circumstances it becomes most necessary to have such arrangements, since there is less and less time in the busy pastorate to undertake the necessary detailed preparation for teaching and since there are so many areas in which pastors would not normally specialize because such specialization would contribute little to their work in the parish ministry. Such fields as library science, mathematics, art, the natural sciences, piano, etc., must be adequately served in our schools, but convey little incentive for private preparation without some system of the type Synod has now created at her colleges.

During the past six years, instructors and assistant professors have been advanced from these ranks to called positions through the regular nominations and call procedure. It appears, on the basis of this experience, that a way should be found to proceed with such calls in a more efficient way if a man has proved himself to be academically qualified, spiritually fit, and congenial to the other faculty members in a given position.

The extent of this problem is illustrated in the fact that during the past triennium 27 elections have been conducted. These elections required a total of 47 meetings. Five of these meetings have been conducted in Texas, six in California, and two in Oregon, thus requiring very extensive travel. These 27 elections included the calling of 11 instructors or assistant professors to associate professorships.

A total of 106 persons have served as instructors at our colleges and seminaries, since these ranks have been created. At this time 58 persons are serving in this capacity. The fact that only 11 of the total have been called to associate professorships indicates that the institutions have been very careful in selecting those who have been chosen for advancement.

The college presidents uniformly report that their experience with this arrangement has been extremely favorable. In most instances they have been able to secure men of high caliber from

the ranks of the ministry or teaching profession to fill the appointive ranks.

On the basis of the evidence there is not the slightest indication that the new ranking system is reflecting any inclination to overload the faculties with men of little ministerial or teaching experience. As a matter of fact, from the data immediately available to the Board, the evidence shows that the instructors advanced to permanent tenure have had the following experience in practical church work: pastor five years; pastor 20 years; none (but six years as instructor); three and a half years as pastor; ten years as pastor; 14 years as teacher; 11 years as pastor; and 16 years as teacher. The record of such experience possessed by these men is very considerably above the average parish experience common to called professors throughout the system at the time prior to the introduction of the appointive ranks.

In order to achieve a less cumbersome method of calling experienced instructors and assistant professors to associate professorships, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, for all colleges, but not the theological seminaries, the following procedure:

1. That each college and seminary president be required to file, with the Board for Higher Education and the President of Synod, biennial reports evaluating all appointed personnel serving on the institution's staff and indicating the local administration's intentions with regard to such personnel. The Board will add these reports to its file of personal and academic data on potential faculty personnel and will also make them available to all electors for the institutions involved.

2. That a board of control wishing to call an instructor or an assistant professor to an associate professorship will, upon recommendation of the college president, apply to the Board for Higher Education for permission to fill the vacancy and will, at the same time, name the man it has chosen for advancement. Together with the Board of Control's recommendation, the president will be held to convey a complete report on this person's performance at the school and all detail on his experience in church work.

3. If the Board for Higher Education can see its way clear to certify the candidate's eligibility for this type of election procedure, it will convey complete details with regard to the position and the candidate to all electors, who shall then have the option of voting in the affirmative or of requesting a formal meeting in order to further explore the relevant detail in open consultation before voting on the proposal. The electors' reaction to the original proposal shall be registered in the office of the Board for Higher Education within 30 days after receipt of the request for such election.

In the event of a unanimous favorable vote by the electors a call shall be extended to the instructor or assistant professor by the Board of Control.

In the event that unanimous approval is not conveyed by the electors, the local administration shall be so notified by the Board for Higher Education, and the school shall then have the choice of continuing under the arrangement obtaining prior to its request for permission to call the candidate or of requesting the regular election procedure.

5. Instructors and assistant professors shall be eligible for the application of this type of call procedure only after a minimum of four years of service at a given school unless the person involved has previously had a minimum of three years of service in a congregation or in a parish school, in which case no restriction on length of prior service in an educational institution shall apply.

The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, further, that the same procedures be applied when a college wishes to call a professor or associate professor from another school; with the provision, however, that actual transfers may be completed only between June 1 and September 1; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, further, that whatever actions Synod may take in this matter become effective on September 1, 1953; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, finally, that it be directed to formulate new or adjusted *Handbook* sections to reflect whatever action Synod may take in this matter.

ACTION

Concerning this matter, Committee 1 brought in the following resolutions, which were *adopted:*

Resolution 4

FILE ON QUALIFIED MEN FOR TEACHING DUTIES AT OUR INSTITUTIONS

WHEREAS, It is of vital importance that those who teach in our institutions should not only be well qualified academically, but also should be men of practical experience in the work of the Church and dedicated to the task of Christ-centered teaching; and

WHEREAS, The need for a larger number of such well-qualified men at our institutions is constantly increasing as our system of higher education is being expanded; and

WHEREAS, Every effort should be made to discover such well-qualified men in order that this talent which God has given to the Church may be used as the opportunity presents itself; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of our Board for Higher Education "That Synod's Board for Higher Education be directed to prepare general nomination forms and to send them to every pastor and to every congregation in Synod at appropriate intervals. Each mailing of these forms shall be accompanied by an invitation to nominate candidates for listing in the Board's file of personal and academic data on potential faculty personnel for Synod's colleges and seminaries. A statement defining the purposes of Synod's schools and describing the general characteristics for successful work on these staffs shall also be included in the mailing."

Resolution 5

PROCEDURE FOR CALLING INSTRUCTORS OR ASSISTANT PROFESSORS TO ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIPS WITHIN A SCHOOL OR TO ANOTHER SCHOOL

WHEREAS, The procedure proposed by the Board for Higher Education for calling instructors or assistant professors to associate professorships within a school or to another school constitutes a deviation from the traditional system that has been followed by our Synod; and

WHEREAS, The proposed change of procedure raises some basic questions for which your Committee has not found the final answer at this time; and

WHEREAS, It is recognized, however, that the reasons for suggesting a change of procedure are based upon some valid considerations; therefore be it

Resolved, That this recommendation be referred to the Board for Higher Education for re-study, in consultation with the school administrations, and that a report be made to the next convention.

Resolution 32

LESS CUMBERSOME METHOD OF CALLING EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANT PROFESSORS TO ASSOCIATE PROFESSORSHIPS

WHEREAS, The method of calling experienced instructors and assistant professors to associate professorships, as proposed by the Board for Higher Education, has the laudable objective of removing some of the delays that attach to the present system; and

WHEREAS, The findings of a special problem committee appointed by Committee No. 1 to study this matter reflect apprehension that under the proposed system men of little experience in parish ministry may be promoted to professorships; and

WHEREAS, It is highly desirable that this difference of opinion

be removed and the entire proposed procedure clarified before [illegible] action is taken; therefore be it

Resolved, That this matter be referred to the Board for Higher Education for re-study and re-wording in connection with the school administrators.

Tuition

A. Since the cost of education continues to rise, and since Synod has made no adjustment in its tuition charges to non-professional students in more than 15 years, your Board again calls attention to the need for review of this policy and

Recommends that tuition charges for non-professional students be fixed at $80 per year for high school students and $120 per year for college students; and your Board

Recommends, further, that this adjustment be made effective for all such students after July 1, 1954.

B. For the past several years the Board for Higher Education has been compiling data on losses of students at the colleges. In this area the Board's interest centers particularly upon the number of losses among students who are classified as theological or teacher-training students.

It is well known that Synod currently follows the policy of making no tuition charge to students who classify themselves as trainees for full-time professional service in the Church. Present arrangements require such students to make an annual Declaration of Professional Intent which is signed by the parents, the home pastor, the college president, and the student. Such declarations are basic to the decision to waive tuition charges. They are used, also, in the case of male students, as primary evidence in the classification of men for draft purposes.

During the past year a total of approximately 300 students who were classified as trainees for full-time professional service in the Church are listed under "Student Losses" in the annual reports which the Board receives from the colleges and seminaries. This figure does not include "losses" at the St. Louis Seminary.

The current policy requires the college to assign and to attempt collection of back tuition from students who discontinue their studies, unless the students are leaving the institution for reasons beyond their control. Under this system upwards of 250 students had tuition waived during the past year (1951—52). The reasons for withdrawal from school include disciplinary, changed plans, enlisted, academic failure, dissatisfied, health, unknown. Back tuition was assessed in 50 cases. The total amount of tuition assessed (not collected) was $12,000.

If it can be assumed that these fifty students are representative in the length of time they attended the colleges involved, it

would mean that *tuition losses (in tuition waived) for this one year* will be about *$68,000*. This assumes that little or no back tuition is collected even in the cases where it is assessed. Such an assumption is probably valid, since of the $12,000 assessed in 1951—52,* $820 is reported as collected, and no institution reports collecting any back tuition during the course of the past year from students who were previously reported and assessed in some previous year.

It appears, therefore, that even with the best efforts to determine the capacities and the professional intent of students, Synod is faced with considerable annual losses.

It has been difficult in the past, and will undoubtedly continue to be so, to collect from students who discontinue their studies the pro-rata sum of back tuition as prescribed by present policy. In most of the cases the feeling which has developed between the student and the school is less than cordial. Some may feel a sense of disappointment, while others feel almost open hostility, particularly if academic or disciplinary reasons are involved in the withdrawal.

It should be borne in mind, therefore, that much of the tuition which is assessed against such students is not actually collected. The net result, in addition to the rather considerable loss of income for Synod, is poor relations with the individuals involved and with the general constituency, as well as a sense of frustration and dissatisfaction on the part of the institution.

Since this problem has reached such significant proportions, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that tuition be collected from all students who enroll at our colleges and seminaries; and the Board

Recommends, further, that the accumulation of tuition, upon request and at the option of the graduate, be refunded in full or credited as advance payment of pension premiums, after acceptance of a call and installation in office; and the Board

Recommends, further, that in all cases involving appointments (instead of calls), such credits or refunds equal to the total tuition paid for two years of training shall be made, upon request, after completion of a minimum of two consecutive years in the service of the Church; that the tuition paid for the third year of training be refunded after the third year (not necessarily consecutive) of service; and that identical provision be made for refund of the fourth year of tuition paid; with the provision, however, that no tuition refunds shall be made subsequent to a period of ten years after the graduate has entered the profession for the first time on a presumably permanent appointment; and with the further proviso that a full refund of all tuitions paid shall be made to male appointees immediately upon completion of the first two-year period of service; and the Board

Recommends, further, that all tuition funds collected by our colleges be forwarded to the Treasurer of Synod for impounding; and the Board

Recommends, further, that complete records of tuitions collected and remitted be furnished to the Board for Higher Education as a part of the annual reports which the Board receives from colleges and seminaries, so that refunds may be authorized by that Board on the basis of these records; and the Board

Recommends, further, that this arrangement supersede any existing special arrangement with individual institutions with regard to tuition payments; and this Board

Recommends, further, that the new plan become effective for all students at the colleges and seminaries beginning in September, 1954; and the Board

Recommends, further, that all tuition fees collected from students be impounded by Synod's Treasurer and that all such funds which are not subject to request for return in cash or pension credits be reserved for assignment by the Board for Higher Education in establishing or supplementing Student Loan Funds at Synod's colleges and seminaries; in financing scholarships for selected students who are able and willing to qualify themselves for teaching appointments in Synod's colleges and seminaries as assistants or instructors in specialized fields; and in financing other services and projects for which funds are not included in the regular budget for higher education; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that all funds in the tuition reserve be administered by the Board for Higher Education in accordance with the policies (6.146a) now applicable to funds included in the regular budget for higher education.

* The latest year for which data are available.

ACTION

The following recommendations of Committee 1 were *adopted* by Synod:

Resolution 6

INCREASE IN TUITION FOR NONPROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

WHEREAS, The cost of maintaining our system of higher education is constantly increasing in accordance with the prevailing general increase in the price index noted during the past years in our economy; and

WHEREAS, No adjustment in tuition for nonprofessional students (students who are not preparing themselves for service in the Church) has been made for fifteen years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education "That tuition charges for nonprofessional students be fixed at $80.00 per year for high school students and $120.00 per year for college students; and be it further

"*Resolved,* That this adjustment be made effective for all such students after July 1, 1954."

NOTE: Present rate of tuition is $40.00 per year for high school years and $80.00 per year for college years.

Resolution 7

TUITION FOR PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

WHEREAS, The recommendation to collect tuition from *all* students enrolled at our colleges and seminaries (this would include students preparing themselves for the service of the Church) may entail a financial burden that would curtail the enrollment at our institutions; and

WHEREAS, The acknowledged merits of the proposal may be outweighed by other factors that have not yet been fully anticipated; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this matter to the Board for Higher Education for further study in consultation with the schools that must administer the tuition charge; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board for Higher Education report its findings to the 1956 convention.

The Retirement Program

Your Board has now had six years of experience with Synod's current retirement plan, which provides that all teachers and administrators in the colleges and seminaries must be retired or placed on modified service at the close of the school year in which they reach the age of 70. At present ten men are on modified service, which engages them in work related to the college, but not in the teaching of any regular, required courses.

It has been found that the program of modified service is of the highest value to the Church and to the men involved. Through this plan the college retains the benefit of the experience which these workers have accumulated; on the other hand, the reduced energies usually available at this age in life are applied to productive labor in the field most familiar to these people, and at a rate commensurate with their capacities.

The average age level of several of Synod's faculties is comparatively high. Accordingly, a substantially increased rate of retirements (15 to 18 in the next triennium) must be anticipated for the early future. Since these brethren have been made subject to

[illegible] policy, our Church has the moral obligation to retire them [illegible] circumstances of dignity and with adequate provision for [illegible]. Such conditions are met quite well, according to the Board's [illegible]dence, in cases where modified service can be provided; however, the advancing age levels of the faculties would indicate that [illegible] should be expected that some of the men placed under compulsory retirement in the immediate future cannot be fitted into such a program, especially since the number promises to become larger. The Board for Higher Education, therefore,

Recommends that Synod authorize the Board to supplement whatever pension provisions may apply by the addition of payments up to $100 per month in all cases where compulsory retirements are made effective under circumstances which do not permit the performance of modified service at a college or seminary; and the Board

Recommends, further, that it be authorized to approve items for such purposes in the budgets requested by any institutions involved.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 8

WHEREAS, The regulations of Synod provide that teachers and administrators in colleges and seminaries must be retired at the age of 70 or enter upon modified service; and

WHEREAS, The expectation is that within the next few years a larger number of teachers and administrators in our colleges and seminaries will become available for modified service than can be accommodated in this manner and that, therefore, compulsory retirement may go into effect in a few instances; and

WHEREAS, The Church has a moral obligation to treat these brethren with dignity and consideration; and

WHEREAS, The Church should also express proper concern for the widows of the teachers and administrators at our colleges and seminaries; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of our Board for Higher Education that "Synod authorize the Board to supplement whatever pension provisions may apply by the addition of payments up to $100 per month in all cases where compulsory retirements are made effective under circumstances which do not permit the performance of modified service at a college or seminary; and the Board

"*Recommends,* further, that it be authorized to approve items

for such purposes in the budgets requested by any institutions involved." And be it further

Resolved, That proper care of the widows of the teachers and administrators at our colleges and seminaries be referred by Synod to the Board of Directors for appropriate action.

Advanced Scholarships

Your Board's experience during the past triennium indicates that the vast majority of District Presidents would prefer to see an Advanced Scholarship Fund provided directly through the budgets assigned to the Board for Higher Education rather than through separate District contributions as is now done. The position of the District Presidents is that all funds in the general budget are contributed by the Districts and that there is, therefore, no need for this special arrangement.

Since the Advanced Scholarship Fund constitutes Synod's only source for guiding selected pastors and teachers into areas of advanced preparation for future service on Synod's faculties, and since it is, also, the only source of support for sons and daughters of missionaries in foreign lands who wish to study for full-time service in the Church, the Board for Higher Education now

Recommends that Synod authorize the inclusion of such a fund, in the amount of $10,000, in the annual budgets assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

Recommends, further, that funds assigned to this purpose through the Fiscal Conference be administered in the manner now applying to other budgeted funds assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that the purpose of this fund be sufficiently broadened to enable the Board to assign funds, where indicated, to members of Synod's present teaching staffs as well as to men not serving in that capacity.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 9

WHEREAS, The Milwaukee Convention established an Advanced Scholarship Fund for which funds were to be provided by direct contributions from the several Districts of Synod according to their classification as numerically "large" or "small"; and

WHEREAS, It appears that this method of providing the necessary moneys for the Advanced Scholarship Fund has not been found generally satisfactory and has resulted in inadequate financial support of this Fund; and

WHEREAS, The Advanced Scholarship Fund should be adequately supported because it provides Synod's only source for guiding selected pastors and teachers into areas of advanced preparation for future service on Synod's faculties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education that "Synod authorize the inclusion of such a fund in the amount of $10,000 in the annual budgets assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

"*Recommends,* further, that funds assigned to this purpose through the Fiscal Conference be administered in the manner now applying to other budgeted funds assigned to the Board for Higher Education; and the Board

"*Recommends,* finally, that the purpose of this fund be sufficiently broadened to enable the Board to assign funds, where indicated, to members of Synod's present teaching staffs as well as to men not serving in that capacity."

Lutheran High School Scholarships

In its 1950 convention, Synod authorized the establishment of synodical scholarships which pay $100 annually to students who enroll in Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., or in one of the teachers' colleges after graduation from a Lutheran high school. The scholarship grant is available to graduates for as many years as the student has attended a Lutheran high school.

Under present regulations mere graduation from a Lutheran high school does not guarantee admission at a synodical college. The grants are determined on the basis of recommendations and data furnished by both the high school and the college administrations. Renewals are dependent upon satisfactory work and conduct on the part of the student. Academic or disciplinary probation automatically terminates the grant.

Since the scholarship was designed to insure an adequate supply of students for the Fort Wayne experimental program and an adequate supply of male students at River Forest and Seward, the Board for Higher Education feels that it will be appropriate for this convention to examine Synod's experience during the triennium.

At this time the enrollments at Fort Wayne under the new plan are so high (including students from non-Lutheran high schools) that it has been necessary to place restrictions on the number of graduates which may be sent to the St. Louis Seminary. These restrictions are placed in order to keep the Fort Wayne program experimental, since transfers from this program could otherwise become the largest single group in the seminary student body.

In 1952—53 a total of 60 students (Fort Wayne 20; River Forest 39; Seward 1) received grants under this plan. Of these, 40 enrolled for the first time in September, 1952; the remaining 20 were renewals. A projection of this experience indicates the accelerating progress of the plan and shows that the number may well rise to a total of 130 to 150 scholarship students by 1955.

Under the circumstances the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod convey to this Board formal authority to modify this program if circumstances, in the judgment of the Board, warrant it, so that the grants may be given to ministerial students only or to teacher-training students only as future enrollment experiences may indicate; and the Board

Recommends, further, that authority be conveyed to discontinue the program or to reactivate the program if it should have been discontinued whenever, in the Board's opinion, conditions warrant such action; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that Synod convey final responsibility for all aspects of the administration of the Lutheran high school scholarship program to this Board.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 28

WHEREAS, The synodical scholarships were established by the Milwaukee Convention in 1950 mainly to insure an adequate supply of students for the Fort Wayne Experimental Program and also to provide an adequate supply of male students for our teachers' colleges at River Forest and at Seward; and

WHEREAS, It appears that the enrollment at Fort Wayne during these experimental years has exceeded all expectations and that the number of male teachers graduating within the next years from River Forest and Seward *may* approximate the calls that will be received for male teachers from our congregations; and

WHEREAS, Complicating factors have combined to reduce the value of the synodical scholarships as a scientific experiment at the present time; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer the matter of synodical scholarships to the Board for Higher Education for further consideration, with the understanding that the Board for Higher Education continue to administer the program in accordance with its current policies.

Additional Professorship at Edmonton

During the 1951—52 school year the president of the college requested and the local Board of Control approved and recom-

[illegible] to the Board for Higher Education that the president at [illegible]on be permitted to retire from the administrative duties and [illegible]me of the professorships at the institution.

[illegible] has been Synod's policy to attach the faculty rank of pro[illegible] to the presidency at all of Synod's institutions. If one of the [illegible] in which a president might properly serve, is vacant at a [illegible] institution, the opportunity for retiring from the presidency has customarily been made available upon request. Under the circumstances obtaining at Edmonton, however, the Board was not in a position to grant this petition, even though it recognized that the expansion of the teaching demands at that institution required a relief which could be provided only by additional faculty personnel. Accordingly, permission to appoint an additional instructor was conveyed in order to enable the college to carry on its work during the 1952—53 school year.

To bring the faculty strength at Synod's Canadian Concordia to its proper level, the Board for Higher Education now

Recommends that one additional professorship be authorized at Edmonton.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 11

WHEREAS, The request of the president of our Edmonton Concordia to be permitted to retire from the burdens and responsibilities of the presidency and to fill a professorship at this institution has been received and approved by the local Board of Control and recommended to the Board for Higher Education; and

WHEREAS, The expansion of teaching demands at Edmonton requires additional faculty personnel beyond the professorships that have been created for this institution; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education that "one additional professorship be authorized at Edmonton."

Capital Investment Funds

When Synod has completed its latest expansion of the physical properties of her colleges and seminaries, the combined replacement value of these campuses with their buildings and equipment will be in excess of $25,000,000.

Since the age of these buildings varies from one to almost 100 years, it is readily understandable that a continuous program of replacement of obsolete facilities and remodeling must be expected. Under present policy, however, no provision is made for supplying capital improvement funds except as these become avail-

able through special collections. It will be readily apparent that not all construction and remodeling problems during the next triennium can be solved unless some method is provided to finance such operations.

Every convention of Synod during the last two decades has been confronted with requests for construction funds, but Synod has always found itself, simultaneously, without any cash with which to pay for replacements or new construction projects. It is recognized, of course, that not every request can or should be granted; nevertheless, the requests which were before the last convention and the requests which are before this convention are ample evidence that no static stage may be expected in an educational operation of this size, involving, as it does, almost 300 buildings.

To meet the short-range problem, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod direct the Fiscal Conference to include an amount of $500,000 each year in the synodical budget; said amount to be impounded in a college and seminary building fund; and the Board

Recommends, further, that disbursements from these accumulated funds be authorized by the Board of Directors, for projects in higher education approved by this convention; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that a commission with representation from the Board of Directors, from Synod generally, and from the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the capital investment problems related to the maintenance and expansion of Synod's educational institutions and to make its recommendations on the establishment of a satisfactory and desirable long-range policy to the next convention.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, The constantly increasing number of older buildings which must be maintained on the campuses at our institutions and the continuing requests for new buildings impose a financial obligation that must be faced resolutely; and

WHEREAS, This problem has aspects that should receive immediate attention as well as long-range planning; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following two resolutions of the Board for Higher Education be referred to Committee 11 (Committee on Finances): "That Synod direct the Fiscal Conference to include an amount of $500,000 each year in the synodical budget; said

to be impounded in a college and seminary building fund; Board

Recommends, further, that disbursements from these accumulated funds be authorized by the Board of Directors for projects in higher education approved by this Convention." And be it further

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education "That a commission with representation from the Board of Directors, from Synod generally, and from the Board for Higher Education be directed to study the capital investment problems related to the maintenance and expansion of Synod's educational institutions and to make its recommendations on the establishment of a satisfactory and desirable long-range policy to the next convention."

Testing Program

The 1947 convention authorized the Board for Higher Education to "include in its budget and to refund to the respective school all costs involved in the administration of the College Sophomore Testing Program."

During the past six years your Board has frequently encouraged the colleges to administer these tests. The majority of the schools have established the program; however, any values coming from the operation have been confined to the individual institution.

If Synod is to receive greater values, on a system-wide basis, from any testing program, it will be necessary to expand the battery of tests and to make a central, comparative analysis of the results. It will be necessary, further, to make such results available to all schools and to undertake whatever action is indicated by any conclusions drawn.

Your Board is now in a position to undertake such modern testing services, since it has Mr. Robert Hopmann, who is trained in student accounting and in statistical analysis, on its staff.

In this connection, consideration should be given to possible values which mental ability and academic aptitude tests, the college freshman tests, personal adjustment tests, and vocational guidance tests might have for our work if they were given on a system-wide basis. Any potential value of the graduate record examinations for the seniors in the teachers' colleges and, later, in the senior college might also be explored.

Since an expanded testing program could be expected to assist Synod in its evaluation of the curricular efficiency of the present program and would also give opportunity for an objective evaluation of the students choosing to enter the full-time service of the Church as well as comparative data of the level of attainment of

our students with that of the students of other colleges within or beyond our synodical system, your Board

Recommends that the Board for Higher Education be authorized to conduct an expanded testing program to the extent that it finds in such a program inherent values for Synod's system of ministerial and teacher training; and the Board

Recommends, further, that the Board be authorized to enter an item to cover the related costs in its regular budget.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 13

WHEREAS, The Testing Program which the 1947 convention authorized has been put into effect and is being used by the majority of our institutions; and

WHEREAS, Synod's Board for Higher Education is now in a position, through the addition of a trained statistical analyst to its staff, to make the results of the testings available to all schools and to use these tests in an evaluation of the curricula efficiency of the present program; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education that it be "Authorized to conduct an expanded testing program to the extent that it finds in such a program inherent values for Synod's system of ministerial and teacher training"; and the Board

"*Recommends,* further, that the Board be authorized to enter an item to cover the related costs in its regular budget."

Change Name of Board for Higher Education

Since the question of changing the name of the Board for Higher Education had been raised before the 1950 convention, and since that convention referred the matter to this Board for consideration and for recommendation to the 1953 convention, your Board is glad to report that it has examined the recommendation repeatedly, has discussed the subject with interested parties, and has studied several items of correspondence in relation to it.

It appears to the Board that its field of interest is sufficiently broad to include the general area ordinarily classified as higher education and that the present title is more suitable than others to which consideration was given, particularly in identifying the area of responsibility of this Board when it is in contact with other agencies in this field.

On the basis of its findings, therefore, this Board

Recommends that Synod decline to change the designation "Board for Higher Education."

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 14

WHEREAS, The proposal to change the name of our Board for Higher Education seems unnecessary and unwise, since the field in which the Board operates is sufficiently wide to justify the present name; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education, "That Synod decline to change the designation 'Board for Higher Education.'"

Student Aids

In accordance with the directive of the 1950 convention of Synod, the Board for Higher Education convened student aid (Indigent Student Fund) representatives from all parts of Synod for a conference on the principles of student aid as accepted by the Milwaukee Convention. Dr. Albert G. Huegli, Dean of Students at the River Forest teachers' college, again served the Board as special consultant in this area.

The findings and recommendations of this conference are the subject of a memorial to Synod (p. 106 ff.).

ACTION

NOTE: This was taken care of by action on Memorial 139.

Faculty Residence Options

In Resolution 34, *Proceedings,* page 304, the Milwaukee Convention authorized a series of options which would be available to local administrations and to the Board for Higher Education when the method of housing called faculty members is to be determined. One of the options included in Synod's resolution authorized a "long-term sale to faculty people now occupying off-campus, purchased synodical faculty housing. . . ."

During the past triennium your Board conveyed several recommendations for the consideration of the Board of Directors, but it has not succeeded in securing the concurrence of the Board of Directors in any of these plans for the long-term sale of such housing to faculty people. Only one sale has been consummated, and this was done on the basis of a cash contract.

In view of the vast amount (39 houses — cost $506,292.10) of off-campus housing, much of it obsolescent, which Synod already owns, the Board for Higher Education cannot feel that continuation of present policies is a good investment for the Church. At the same time there is no doubt that much additional property must be purchased (St. Louis and River Forest alone are requesting 15 additional staff members), even if progress were made at an

early date in the area of assisting faculty personnel to purchase housing. Under present policy, every called faculty member must be provided, somehow, with a place to live.

Another complicating factor is the progress of the retirement program. By the end of the coming triennium at least 25 faculty members are expected to be in retirement or on modified service. It is well known that the majority of these brethren do not have sufficient income, during their period of service, to enable them to purchase housing at regular terms. Since they are required to live in synodical housing, on campus, during their tenure, they are also unable to make any housing provision for the retirement, which Synod has made compulsory.

If Synod intends to continue its retirement policy for faculty personnel, it will wish to modify its housing policy accordingly, and to do so at an early date, since the present arrangement of furnishing such housing did not contemplate retirements and since loss of the past triennium or any succeeding trienniums only serves to aggravate the problem.

It is already too late to make provisions which would affect faculty members who are scheduled to retire in the early future, unless they have had sources of income beyond the synodical salary; however, not a few younger men have made urgent application for such arrangements as appear to provide the logical answer to the problem for Synod and for the personnel involved.

Since Synod is confronted with the fact that its present investments in off-campus housing bring no cash return, but are usually subject to taxation, extensive remodeling and maintenance expenditures, and possible loss by fire; and since its system of providing faculty housing and paying correspondingly low salaries creates specific obligations when it compels faculty members to retire, it is felt that further attempts to achieve a satisfactory system of selling existing or other off-campus housing to faculty occupants should be developed.

It should be recognized that whatever arrangements are finally adopted, they cannot be expected to parallel the regular commercial approach in such matters, since the very purpose of such a plan is to provide means through which those who cannot meet commercial arrangements, through no fault of their own, are enabled to buy the homes. To achieve its objectives, indeed, to become feasible at all, the plan must provide for a much smaller down payment than commercial plans require, a nominal interest on remaining balances, and a long-term contract. The contract should also contain clauses which enable Synod to recover the property or to have first refusal of any sale contract in the event that the occupants accept calls, or in the event that they or their heirs desire to sell the property for any reason.

Synod is in a position to provide all of these benefits, without disadvantage to herself, since, under present plans she has not only a dead investment of more than half a million dollars, but a continuing expenditure to maintain and improve the properties.

The feasibility of such a plan is well established by the experience which industrial firms have had with the arrangement. It is in effect, also, at some universities, and the same principle is basic to the G. I. contracts through which our Government makes it possible for young men to purchase housing.

The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, therefore, that the Board of Directors and the Board for Higher Education be authorized and directed to accept contracts which reflect the specific understanding that it is Synod's intent to endorse arrangements which will enable faculty people to purchase existing housing under terms which do not meet the profit and security demands of commercial mortgage financing; and the Board

Recommends, further, that similar arrangements be worked out in cases where Synod is compelled to purchase or build off-campus housing for newly called faculty people who cannot be accommodated in available faculty housing.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 16

WHEREAS, The proposed arrangements whereby our professors could purchase a home with the financial assistance of Synod have not been clearly defined; and

WHEREAS, We desire to accord our professors every reasonable assistance to assure their physical well-being and ease of mind at all stages of life, without discriminating against any other servants of the Word; therefore be it

Resolved, That we refer this matter for further consideration to Synod's Board of Directors and Synod's Board for Higher Education with the request to submit their findings to the 1956 convention.

Accounting System

Your Board is glad to report that the long process involved in introducing the new accounting system at Synod's colleges and seminaries is rapidly drawing to a close. It is our hope that by the end of this calendar year all of the institutions will be operating under the new plan.

In this connection the Board gratefully acknowledges the services of Mr. Elmer Jagow, business manager of Concordia

Teachers College at River Forest, and the ready co-operation which it has received from the entire staff of Synod's Fiscal Office. There is every reason to believe that the Board is now in a position to keep the accounting practices in harmony with the recommendations of the National Commission on School Accounting and, at the same time, to supply Synod's Fiscal Office with all necessary auditing information in whatever form that may be acceptable and useful to the staff involved.

Authorizations conveyed to the Board for Higher Education by the Milwaukee Convention have proved to be most timely. It is now apparent that the new system adequately meets the standards of unit control as an administrative device, and it also provides Synod, the colleges, and the accrediting associations with complete fiscal information. The North Central examiners for Synod's Seward Concordia, in March of this year, rated the system and the Seward business administration exceptionally high in their report to the accrediting commission so that the college achieved one of its highest ratings in this area. All audit procedures remain, of course, the sole and final responsibility of the Board of Directors.

As soon as the introduction of the new system is complete at all schools, it is to be the subject of continuous review in close co-operation with the Controller's Office, so that the system may be modified in any way which may more adequately meet the needs of the Fiscal Office and the requirements of modern school accounting. The Board plans, also, to carry forward studies in areas that are susceptible to interpretation in educational terms so that any analytical benefits which can now accrue to Synod from the new system may not be lost. The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, therefore, at this time, that your Board be authorized to direct any or all colleges and seminaries to conduct auxiliary activities (commissaries and dormitories) on a self-supporting basis, if the accounting analyses which may be made during the coming triennium indicate such a possibility. It should be understood that capital investments and capital improvements or major remodeling would, in all cases, continue to be paid by Synod.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 17

WHEREAS, The new accounting system has now been introduced at almost all of Synod's colleges and seminaries; and

WHEREAS, An extension of the accounting system into areas "that are susceptible to interpretation in educational terms" seems desirable; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendations of Synod's Board for Higher Education that "Your Board be authorized to direct any or all colleges and seminaries to conduct auxiliary activities (commissaries and dormitories) on a self-supporting basis, if the accounting analyses which may be made during the coming triennium indicate such a possibility. It should be understood that capital investments and capital improvements or major remodeling would, in all cases, continue to be paid by Synod."

Third Seminary

During the past triennium your Board has devoted much thought to the possibility that circumstances may force Synod to think in terms of establishing a third seminary or of undertaking other radical adjustments during the course of the next triennium in order to provide properly for the effective training of its ministerial candidates. The extremely crowded conditions on the St. Louis Seminary campus are well known. At this writing it is not clear whether it will be possible to reduce the present seminary program to three years after 1954 as contemplated in the Senior College plan adopted by the Milwaukee Convention.

The construction of the dormitory, now in progress at St. Louis, will do little more than to provide for the larger entering class expected this fall. No significant alleviation of the present overcrowding in campus and off-campus living conditions may be expected. In other areas (classrooms, dining service, student activities, administrative offices, etc.), the accommodations will be less adequate than now, since the total student body will increase. An even more crowded condition is expected to exist in 1954.

If the schedule adopted by the Milwaukee Convention can be followed, and if the opening of the Senior College can be achieved in September, 1955, the immediate pressure would be relieved, since no new students would enroll in the seminary for two successive years. There is grave doubt, however, under present circumstances, that the Senior College can be ready by that date. Should that situation materialize, no satisfactory solution of the problems created presents itself at this time since, in the absence of effective controls, the seminary would be faced with the task of accommodating and teaching a projected enrollment approaching 1,000 students within four years, according to present indications.

In any event your Board is convinced that such large-scale operations at the seminary level make it unnecessarily difficult, if not impossible, to achieve the objectives of Synod's ministerial training program. In this connection, consideration has been given to the possibility of teaching the entire freshman seminary class on some other synodical campus. The Board has also tentatively explored the possibility of opening a small (50 to 100 students)

seminary on the West Coast, or in Canada, or in some other section of the country.

It may well be that these expected overcrowded conditions in the St. Louis Seminary are the Lord's way of forcing Synod to follow the natural population thrust and the westward expansion of our own Church with seminary facilities for the training of pastors there or in Canada, even as He has already led her to establish preparatory facilities in these areas years in advance of an urgent demand for their use. In any event, the rapidity of developments in our world, and, consequently, in our Church's work in the Kingdom, plus the unpredictable nature of developments in Synod's educational operations indicate the critical necessity for flexible arrangements which will enable Synod's boards to plan and to act as circumstances may dictate.

If Synod can assume that the Senior College will be in operation by 1955, it appears that, with properly controlled graduations from the preparatory schools and the Senior College, the St. Louis facilities may continue to serve Synod for another decade, as indicated in this Board's report to the Milwaukee Convention; however, since the schedule indicated above may well prove impossible if the delays inherent in some of the proposals before this convention should materialize, and since emergency developments may dictate that some other provisions be made without delay prior to the next convention of Synod, your Board

Recommends that Synod convey to its Board for Higher Education the authority to direct, in consultation with the Board of Directors, whatever adjustments may be required in this area, including the opening of a small seminary or the transfer of an entire seminary class to some other existing campus; and the Board

Recommends, further, that any action which may become necessary be undertaken only with the prior approval of the *Praesidium* of Synod, the Board of Directors, and the College of District Presidents; and the Board

Recommends, finally, that the Board of Directors be authorized to finance any necessary capital additions for remodeling or transfer by borrowing the required funds if they are not available from existing balances or reserves.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 18

WHEREAS, The proposal to establish a Senior College at Fort Wayne — if accepted by the Convention — obviates the necessity at this time of establishing a third seminary; therefore be it

Resolved, That we take no action on this recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education.

Change Names of Teachers Colleges

Since such a large number of teachers' colleges and normal schools are dropping the restricting designations from their name so that the movement has become a national trend, and since our Church has the additional problem of interpreting the work at these colleges to selective service boards throughout the country, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod authorize this Board to direct that the name of Synod's schools at River Forest, Ill., and at Seward, Nebr., be changed to "Concordia College" at an appropriate time; and the Board

Recommends, further, that Synod authorize the Board of Directors and the local boards of control to undertake any necessary legal steps to effect this change.

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 19

WHEREAS, The proposal to change the name of our teachers' colleges at River Forest and Seward by dropping the restricting designation "teachers'" might cause complications with the accrediting agencies; and

WHEREAS, The present name is properly descriptive; therefore be it

Resolved, To decline the recommendation of Synod's Board for Higher Education.

College in the Southeast

The Board regrets that it has not found sufficient time to complete the detailed studies and to make the personal explorations which it feels are necessary to convey a valid report on Synod's directive that the Board survey the need for a synodical college in the Southeast and the cost of such service. Preliminary studies are currently in progress, but the pressing demands of the extensive reorganization program, the heavy construction schedule, and the complex Senior College developments have pre-empted the Board's time and energies to such an extent that this important study remains uncompleted. The Board for Higher Education

Recommends, therefore, that a final decision in this matter be deferred until the outcomes of the major educational adjustments which are currently in progress become clear, at which time the Board expects, also, to complete its studies and to be in a better position to include this requested survey and recommendations in its report to the 1956 convention.

This item was taken care of under Memorial 135.

V. Recommendations on Administrative Adjustments

Since Synod originally directed the Board for Higher Education to "submit a revised set of regulations governing its functions, scope of work, and relation to synodical officers and other synodical boards and to study the sections of the synodical *Handbook* dealing with higher education and submit the necessary revisions," your Board is recommending that the following adjustments and additions be authorized at this time. In discharging its duties, the Board is guided by the principle that the *Handbook* paragraphs constitute the constitutional law by which Synod's work in all areas is governed. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that exact wording be employed and that any indicated adjustments dictated by experience be undertaken promptly. Accordingly, your Board is recommending the following modifications and additions which it believes to be in the interest of Synod's work.

Handbook Sections 4.55 and 4.63

On rare occasions the seminaries have been requested to participate in preparing candidates for examination prior to admission to Synod under the terms of a colloquium. Your Board has been in some doubt about the propriety of such procedures under the terms stipulated in the *Handbook* in Sections 4.55 and 4.63.

The heading of the section relating to this subject refers to "applications by ministers from without Synod." The pertinent sections themselves refer to "applications of pastors and candidates for the ministry coming from a church body not affiliated with Synod. . . ." In Section 4.63 reference is made to "applications coming from pastors or candidates of theology who are members of an affiliated church body and who have previously given satisfactory evidence of their qualifications for the ministry. . . ."

Since the procedures to which reference is made have an important bearing upon the attitudes of those who are required to complete very lengthy training prior to being declared qualified for admission to the ranks of the ministry of the Church, your Board feels that careful examination of Synod's position in this area should be undertaken and some clarifying statement provided for the guidance of those who are charged with conducting such examinations. It appears, from the wording of the sections currently in the *Handbook*, that no provision is made for persons who have not had seminary training. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Synod consider the advisability of authorizing careful study of this problem and that it provide a procedural directive to govern its examiners and to guide the Board for Higher Education during the time in which the studies are conducted.

ACTION

Concerning this proposed change in the *Handbook*, Committee 6 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 6

WHEREAS, Applications are being received by District Presidents and the Examining Committee for admission to the ministry in Synod from men who have never had seminary training; and

WHEREAS, The seminaries have occasionally been requested to participate in preparing these men for examination prior to admission into the ministry of Synod under the terms of a colloquium; and

WHEREAS, Synod has set definite standards for admission to the ranks of the ministry in the Church requiring a lengthy training period; and

WHEREAS, Synod's *Handbook* under Section IV, D, makes no provisions for dealing with applications of persons without previous seminary training who desire to enter the ministry of the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of Synod appoint a committee to study this problem and to present to Synod at its next convention recommendations and the necessary *Handbook* provisions for procedure in such cases; and be it further

Resolved, That this committee set up provisional directives to govern its examiners during the time in which the studies are being conducted; and be it finally

Resolved, That this committee be made up of two members of the Board for Higher Education; the two presidents of our two seminaries; a vice-president of Synod; two members of the College of Presidents.

Admission, Transfer, and Enrollment Policies
Handbook Section 6.07

Since the responsibilities in the proposed addition detailed below are currently assigned to no synodical officer, commission, or board, and since the welfare of Synod urgently requires that these responsibilities be discharged properly and effectively, your Board

Recommends that the following paragraph be added to *Handbook* Section 6:07: "Prescribe such admissions, transfer, and enrollment policies which are required in the interest of effective educational procedures, which are in harmony with Synod's objectives of ministerial and teacher training, and commensurate with the capacity of the individual institutions and of the theological seminaries."

ACTION

Committee 1 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 33

WHEREAS, The responsibilities to prescribe admissions, transfer and enrollment policies, are at present not clearly defined as belonging to any synodical official, commission, or board; and

WHEREAS, Good order within the Church demands that this responsibility be definitely fixed; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendations of Synod's Board for Higher Education, in a slightly amended form, as an addition to *Handbook* Section 6.07: "Prescribe such admissions, transfer and enrollment policies, which are required in the interest of effective educational procedures as are in harmony with Synod's objectives of ministerial and teacher training, and commensurate with the purpose and capacity of the individual institutions and of the theological seminaries."

- **Revision of *Handbook* Sections 6.07, 6.37 d, and 2.79 j**

In order to unify administrative policy so that a clear pattern of unit control might be established in accordance with the requirements of sound administrative procedures as defined by the regional accrediting associations, the 1950 convention undertook to modify Synod's existing regulations governing maintenance and repair of colleges and seminaries, by continuing to center general supervision and final responsibility in the Board of Directors and assigning specific responsibility for administration of the detail to the Board for Higher Education. In addition, the entire procedure was placed under budgetary control. Experience has proved this to be a sound and practicable administrative arrangement.

In its resolutions on reorganization and on Senior College development, Synod applied the same philosophy of assigning the administration of the practical detail to the Board for Higher Education while centering the legal responsibilities of ownership, the contractual obligations, and the general supervision in the Board of Directors. This relationship parallels the provisions covering maintenance, remodeling, and repair of college and seminary properties.

However, in the area of construction and remodeling of college buildings parallel arrangements were not established, since the Board for Higher Education, by oversight, had not included this area in its recommendations to the 1950 convention.

During the extensive building operations of the past triennium and those extending into the next triennium, the Board of Directors utilized the services set up by the Board for Higher Education

detailed review of all plans and specifications for building and resolved to accept the analyses and recommendations service as its own. To incorporate the present procedure official *Handbook* and to specify the line of administrative sibility so that the colleges and seminaries are responsible Board for Higher Education while this Board is, in turn, sible to the Board of Directors in these matters, your Board

Recommends that Section 2.79 j (on construction) be revised that it is an exact parallel to the present Section 2.79 m (on maintenance) so that it reads as follows: "The Board of Directors shall have final responsibility for the construction and location of new buildings and for major remodeling. In the area of higher education, however, it shall discharge its responsibility through the procedures provided in Sections 6.07 j and 6.37 d"; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the word "duties" be changed to *functions,* in the introductory paragraph of 6.07; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the content of the present Paragraph i be made the last paragraph of this section, regardless of how many paragraphs are included in the regulation; and your Board

Recommends, further, that Paragraph j of the present regulation be reworded so that it reads: "be responsible to the Board of Directors for all matters relating to planning, locating, and constructing educational facilities as well as 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 in constructing or maintaining the physical property of their institution, except that the Board of Directors is directly responsible for all legal aspects of such operation"; and your Board

Recommends, finally, that Section 6.37 d be modified by adding the words, at the end of the present paragraph, "according to the procedure prescribed in Sections 2.79 j and 6.07 j."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6 Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 11

WHEREAS, Section 2.79 j, Synod's *Handbook,* now reads: "The Board of Directors shall pass on all plans submitted by boards of Synod for new buildings and remodeling of old buildings. It shall approve the location of any building erected on property belonging to Synod," your Committee *recommends* that Section 2.79 j be reworded so that it reads: "The Board of Directors shall have final responsibility for the construction and location of new build-

ings and for major remodeling. As a board or through its representative it shall approve all plans and the location of any buildings erected on properties belonging to Synod. It is directly responsible for all legal aspects of such operations. It shall hold the Board for Higher Education responsible in the area of higher education for planning, locating, constructing, and major remodeling of educational facilities, and for discharge by each Board of Control of its responsibility in constructing and major remodeling of educational facilities."

The Committee *recommends* that in Section 6.07 the word "function" be substituted for the word "duties."

The Committee further *recommends* that 6.07 i become 6.07 e, and 6.07 j, k, l become i, j, k, respectively.

WHEREAS, 6.07 j now reads: "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," your Committee *recommends* that 6.07 j be amended to read: "be responsible to the Board of Directors for all matters relating to planning, locating, and constructing educational facilities as well as for the general supervision of maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties and for discharge by each board of control of its responsibility in constructing or maintaining the physical properties of its institutions, except that the Board of Directors is directly responsible for all legal aspects of such operations."

WHEREAS, Section 6.37 d now reads: ". . . under the direction of the Board of Directors," your Committee recommends to strike out "under the direction of the Board of Directors" and to substitute the following: ". . . under the direction of the Board for Higher Education, which is responsible to the Board of Directors of Synod for the discharge by each board of control of its responsibility in these operations, except that the Board of Directors is at all times directly responsible for all legal aspects of such operations."

In order to bring Section 2.79 m into conformity with the procedure followed above, your Committee recommends that this paragraph be reworded so that it reads: "The Board of Directors shall have final responsibility for the maintenance of all Synod's properties and shall exercise this control in the areas of higher education by holding the Board for Higher Education responsible for all matters relating to maintenance and repair of Synod's educational properties, and for the discharge by each board of control of its responsibility in maintaining the physical properties of its institutions.

Staggering Term of Office for Boards of Control
Handbook Section 6.21

In 1950 the Board for Higher Education called Synod's attention to the fact that accreditation requirements indicated the desirability of adjusted tenure regulations for Board members at the colleges and seminaries. It was found that the changes proposed would require modification of the Constitution. Accordingly, Synod submitted the question to the congregations, and the congregations approved a change in Constitution Article X, B, 2, so that it now reads: "The time of service of all officers, boards, commissions, shall be fixed by the By-laws of the Constitution of Synod."

Since it was impossible to change the wording of Section 6.21 until after the result of the Synod-wide congregational vote could be recorded, your Board now

Recommends that Section 6.21 be adjusted as follows:

1. That the entire paragraph now constituting Section 6.21 become Paragraph a of a revised Section 6.21.

2. That the following two additional paragraphs be added to Section 6.21:

"b. The District President, 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).

"c. The election of Board members shall be so arranged that at each triennial convention the terms of one half of the members shall expire."

(NOTE: If this recommendation is approved and is to become effective at this convention, it will be necessary to alert the Nominations Committee so that the candidates proposed for six-year terms and those proposed for three-year terms may be designated.)

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 6 Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, It has been found advisable to stagger the term of office of boards of control so that not all members go out of office at one time; and

WHEREAS, The accrediting agencies in some instances recommend this procedure; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 6.21 of the by-laws be amended by adding two additional paragraphs as follows:

"b. The District President, 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 (6) years.

"c. The election of the Board members shall be so arranged that at each triennial convention the terms of one half of the members shall expire."

Advancement to Higher Faculty Rank
Handbook Section 6.51 b

The Board's experience with the administration of this section on procedures covering the appointment of instructors indicates that certain minor modifications would assure the Church of improved service in this area. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that the following words be inserted as the second sentence of Paragraph b: "Appointments shall be subject to the concurrence of the Board for Higher Education"; and your Board

Recommends, further, that the following sentence be added at the end of the current provision in Paragraph b: "Such personnel is eligible for a call to higher faculty rank if the qualifications for such a position have been met."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 36

WHEREAS, It is indicated that in the appointment of instructors improved service would result if minor modifications were made in the section of the *Handbook* which covers this matter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following sentence be added to the end of paragraph 6.51 b: "Such personnel is eligible for a call to higher faculty rank if the qualifications for such a position have been met."

Voting Privileges of Instructors and Assistant Professors
Handbook Section 6.53

The current arrangements which provide for membership on the part of both appointed and called personnel on the teaching staff require certain voting restrictions in policy matters. During the past six years our experience with the policy of withholding a vote from all appointed personnel, in matters of policy, indicates that some modification should be undertaken. After instructors or assistant professors have served on a given teaching staff for a reasonable period, it may be assumed that they should be entirely competent to participate in procedures to determine policy. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that the following be added to Section 6.53: "however, after five years of service, instructors and assistant professors may be granted full voting privileges by a majority vote of the called faculty."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 35

WHEREAS, The current provisions which impose voting restrictions upon appointed personnel in voting matters have been found too severe and not conducive to good morale; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education, with two slight changes, and add the following sentence to Section 6.53 of the *Handbook:* "After five years of service, instructors and assistant professors at the colleges may be granted full voting privileges by a majority vote of the faculty."

Regulations for New Appointments to Teaching Staff
Handbook Section 6.54

Since there are emergency situations and special requirements which, at times, make it necessary for the institutions to appoint faculty personnel which does not have its religious affiliation with our synod, the Board believes that a new section should be added to the provisions covering membership on our faculties.

It is recognized that the vast majority of such faculty personnel is rarely in contact with the ministerial and teacher training section of our colleges and that there is frequently no alternative to the action taken on an individual campus. However, since an expansion of the practice could have significant implications for our entire system, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Section 6.54 be added to the current *Handbook* provisions and that it be worded: "All new appointments to the teaching staff of a synodical college are subject to the prior consent of the Board for Higher Education."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 34

WHEREAS, Emergency situations occasionally require the appointment of faculty personnel which does not hold membership in our Synod; and

WHEREAS, The expansion of this practice would have an undesirable influence on our educational system; therefore be it

Resolved, To accept the recommendation of Synod's Board for

Higher Education, in a slightly amended form, by adding the following words to Section 6.54: "All new appointments to the teaching staff of a synodical college are subject to the consent of the Board for Higher Education."

Salary Schedules and Placement Officers
Handbook Sections 6.57 and 6.62

According to the official *Proceedings*, the 1950 convention failed to take action on the proposed adjustment of these sections. The related circumstances make it apparent that the failure to take action was an oversight, since the floor committee had voted to recommend adoption.

Even though the convention did not take action on either of these sections, 6.57 does appear in the *Handbook*, while 6.62 was not printed.

The Board for Higher Education therefore

Recommends that formal action be taken at this convention to approve the revised *wording* of both sections, so that they may appear in the *Handbook* upon proper authority:

"6.57. *Salary Schedules.*

"The salary schedules for all administrative and teaching personnel, paid in whole 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. Any necessary interim adjustments between fiscal conferences shall be made by the Board for Higher Education if they can be undertaken without exceeding the total appropriation for higher education in the fiscal year involved.

"6.62. *Placement Officers.*

"All institutions which offer terminal training for professional workers in Synod 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 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. The regulation shall not be construed as prohibiting the President from participating in placement procedures."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 63

"WHEREAS, It is highly desirable that uniformity be maintained [illegible]cement policies among our terminal institutions; and

"WHEREAS, A deviation on the part of any institution from the [illegible]ment policies results in confusion, embarrassment, and irri[illegible]on; therefore be it

"*Resolved,* That Section 6.62 of the *Handbook* read as follows: 'All institutions which train professional workers for service in Synod shall be held to conform placement policies to the synodical provisions for distribution of candidates for the ministry and teaching profession."

Handbook Section 6.61

While it is the opinion of the Board for Higher Education that this section delegates authority relating to admissions, advancements, or dismissals of students to the faculty, questions have been raised about responsibilities in this area, since the title of the section has reference only to "Scholarship Standards." The section itself may properly remain unchanged, in the opinion of this Board, but its intent would be clarified if the title of the section were changed so that it would emphasize the fact that this section is not restricted to scholarship standards. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that the title of Section 6.61 be changed so that it reads: "Fixing of Standards of Admission, Dismissal, and Scholarship."

ACTION

No particular action was taken on Section 6.61. This matter was left in the hands of the Committee on Constitutional Matters.

Subsidy for University Study by Faculty Personnel
Handbook Section 6.69

Since an oversight prevented Synod from taking final action on the recommendation which the Board had made for consideration of the 1950 convention, the Board

Recommends adoption of the wording proposed for this section at the previous convention: Change the title to "Grants for Advanced Study" and the wording of the section so that it will read: "6.69. *Grants for Advanced Study.* 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 or desirable by local circumstances beyond the control of the faculty personnel involved (e. g., addition of courses, request 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.).

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 37

WHEREAS, Committee No. 1, which served Synod at the Milwaukee Convention, inadvertently neglected to present the following resolution to the Milwaukee Convention; therefore be it

Resolved, That the title of this section be changed to "Grants for Advanced Study"; and be it further

Resolved, That the section read: "6.69. *Grants for Advanced Study.* 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 or desirable by local circumstances beyond the control of the faculty personnel involved (e. g., addition of courses, request 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.).

Election of Professors
***Handbook* Section 6.117**

The 1947 convention of Synod approved several basic changes in the procedure governing the election and the appointment of faculty personnel to teaching and administrative positions in Synod's colleges and seminaries. After six years of experience, involving 47 separate meetings for election purposes, the President of Synod and all others directly involved report satisfaction with the revised method, and they agree that it gives the electors an improved basis for the performance of their important function.

There is no intent, in the following recommendation, to change the present procedure in any way. The purpose of this proposal is to reflect in Synod's official *Handbook* such clarification as the President of Synod, in accordance with the duty specifically assigned to him, has found it necessary to convey at the beginning of each new election meeting during the past two trienniums.

In approving the changes recommended to the 1947 convention, Synod recognized the principle that it could not hold the college president responsible for the results achieved on a given campus without giving the president a voice in the selection of his staff. Synod found it desirable, also, to recognize the basic administrative philosophy of the accrediting associations and to accept them to

the extent that Synod's distinctive objectives permitted. Accordingly, Synod has assigned specific duties to college and seminary presidents or faculty committees, as the case may be, in *Handbook* Sections 6.103 and 6.105; however, these provisions carefully safeguard the principle that all conclusions reached by president or faculty committee are subject to review, modification, or rejection by the electors.

After the recommendations have been properly prepared in accordance with the basic criteria specified in *Handbook* Section 6.103, the electors are not free to make arbitrary selections from the list of unrecommended nominees; however, they do have both the right and the duty to canvass the data on every nominee with the purpose of determining whether, in their judgment, the president's list should be amended. If, by mutual consent, there are additional qualified nominees, the president amends his list to include the additional candidates. In any case in which the electors conclude that no candidate on the original or on the amended list of recommendations can properly be elected to the position involved or that no listed candidate can be elected without extensively compromising the performance of some other vital aspect of Synod's work, they have the right and the duty to reject all of the recommendations and to request the Board of Control to issue a new call for nominations.

The procedures detailed above are now in use at all elections and have been accepted as a correct interpretation by the electors; however, since the detail is not specifically reflected in Section 6.117, and since changes of personnel in the various local or synodical administrations might occasion some conflicting interpretations, it is felt that a clarification of this section will contribute to Synod's welfare and provide desirable continuity in the application of this very important section of Synod's constitutional law.

There have also been some misgivings in connection with the statement as it now appears in Section 6.117, that the electors shall elect the "person best qualified for the position to be filled," since a literal application of the statement might conceivably bring some harm to the general welfare of other important areas of church work. Accordingly, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Section 6.117 be clarified by adding, after the words "elected from" in line 6, the words "the list of candidates as originally proposed by the President or as amended by him after mutual consent with the electors, as the case may be"; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, further, that the words "among the candidates" in lines 6 and 7 be deleted; and the Board for Higher Education

Recommends, finally, that the following sentence be added after the close of the current statement: "All elections are to be conducted with due regard for the welfare of other institutions or of other agencies of Synod."

The revised Section 6.117 will then read: "The election shall be held on the day designated in the notice published in the official publications of Synod or as soon thereafter as feasible; and after due consideration of the recommendations and statements of qualifications submitted on behalf of all nominees or objections to any, there shall be elected from the list of candidates as originally proposed by the President or as amended by him after mutual consent with the electors, as the case may be, that person best qualified for the position to be filled, or the Board of Control shall be requested to issue a new call for candidates. All elections shall be conducted with due regard for the welfare of other institutions and other agencies of Synod."

ACTION

Upon recommendation of Committee 1 Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 42

WHEREAS, The basic changes that govern the election and the appointment of faculty personnel to teaching or administrative positions in Synod's colleges and seminaries, as approved by the 1947 convention, have been found to be generally acceptable; and

WHEREAS, One statement as it now appears in this section of the *Handbook* (6.117) mandates the electors to call "that person best qualified for the position to be filled"; and

WHEREAS, A literal application of this mandate may be to the detriment of the work of the Church as it is being carried on in other areas; therefore be it

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Board for Higher Education be made the basis for a new wording of Section 6.117 of the *Handbook* which shall then read as follows: "The election shall be held on the day designated in the notice published in the official publications of Synod or as soon thereafter as feasible; and after due consideration of the recommendations, and statements of qualifications submitted on behalf of all nominees, or objections to any, there shall be elected from the list of candidates as originally proposed by the President or as amended by him after mutual consent with the electors, as the case may be, the person best qualified for the position to be filled, or the Board of Control shall be requested by the electors to postpone the election or to issue a new call for candidates as conditions may indicate. All elections shall be conducted with due regard for the welfare of other institutions and agencies of Synod."

Advancing Instructors, etc.
***Handbook* Section 6.129**

A new Section 6.129 should be added on advancing instructors and assistant professors and on transferring associate professors and professors from one institution to another if Synod adopts the recommendations of the Board made in another section of this report.

ACTION

NOTE: Cf. action on 6.51 b.

Reserve Contingency Fund
***Handbook* Section 6.145 c**

The experience of your Board with the administration of Paragraph c of this provision shows that the estimate of 25 per cent for a reserve to cover contingencies in this area is unnecessarily high. It is apparent, also, that very wide fluctuations in the requirements in this area occur from year to year.

Since the experience of an entire century clearly indicates the wisdom of accumulating some funds to meet larger emergency demands without exceeding the budget for the year, your Board believes, also, that the provisions incorporated in the additional Paragraphs d and e will contribute to Synod's welfare. Accordingly, in order to reduce the mandatory reserve, to clarify the procedure, and to specify the administration of these funds, the Board for Higher Education

Recommends that Paragraph c of Section 6.145 be deleted and that the following be substituted as Paragraph c: "In its budget, the Board for Higher Education shall include a reserve for contingencies in repair, remodeling, and minor capital replacements. This fund shall approximate 15 per cent of the total included in the budget for all institutions.

"d. 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 remodeling or minor capital improvements. This fund shall be administered by the Board for Higher Education in the same manner prescribed for all other sections of the subsidy budget assigned to the educational institutions.

"e. Whenever 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 38

WHEREAS, The experience of the Board for Higher Education shows that the estimate of 25 per cent for a reserve to cover contingencies in this area is unnecessarily high; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable to accumulate a reserve in the Contingency Repair Fund; and

WHEREAS, An accumulated reserve fund should be limited to a stipulated amount in order to avoid accumulating too much money which is not placed into the immediate service of the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we accept the recommendations of the Board for Higher Education to delete paragraph c of Section 6.145 in the *Handbook* and that the following wording be substituted: "In its budget, the Board for Higher Education shall include a reserve for contingencies in repair, remodeling, and minor capital replacements. This fund shall approximate 15 per cent of the total of the maintenance and repair items included in the budget for all institutions.

"d. 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 remodeling or minor capital improvements. This fund shall be administered by the Board for Higher Education in the same manner prescribed for all other sections of the subsidy budget assigned to the educational institutions.

"e. Whenever 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."

Three Per-Cent Reserve Added to Appropriations

Committee 1 submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 44

WHEREAS, The price structure in our economy has not been firmly established because of the prevailing uncertainty in the cost of materials and the charges of labor; and

...as, Even the most careful estimates on the cost of ...that are to be constructed cannot take into account ...ible change in the price index; therefore be it

...ved, That an amount of approximately 3 per cent of the ... cost of buildings for our colleges and seminaries during ... triennium be added to and made a part of the appro-

II. PARISH EDUCATION

Report of the Board for Parish Education

(Memorial 201)

From the beginning of our synodical organization in 1847 the promotion of Christian education has been a major concern of our congregations and of Synod. Our congregations have recognized that the development of an effective program of Christian education is basically a problem of the local congregation, for it is the local congregation that sets up the various agencies needed in its educational program, arranges the physical plant, appoints teachers and administrators, selects curriculum materials, and through supervision seeks to maintain unity and continuity in the educational program. Through Synod our congregations have provided a promotional, directive, unifying, and protective influence in parish education. At the synodical level the Board for Parish Education has developed a large variety of instructional materials and has attempted to provide the comprehensive educational leadership that its directives from Synod require. At the District level our District Boards and Committees for Parish Education and the District Superintendents have worked with the synodical board and with the local congregation to expand and improve our program of Christian education. At the circuit level our Visitors have provided leadership in parish education at circuit meetings and have counseled individual congregations on problems involved in an effective educational program. All of this activity has but one objective in mind, namely, to carry out ever more effectively the teaching commission which Christ has given the Church in Matt. 28:19, 20: "Teach all nations . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

The functions of the Board for Parish Education are outlined in the following paragraphs of the synodical *Handbook:*

The Board for Parish Education shall assist the congregations of Synod in co-operation with the District Boards in every possible manner in the arrangement and carrying out of a comprehensive and effective program of Christian education, so that the Gospel of Jesus Christ may become ever more effective in the life of the individual Christian and that the Biblical principle "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" may be and remain the motive for the entire program of parish education.

The Board for Parish Education shall, therefore,

a. Assist in planning an effective program of parish education and especially seek to improve and extend the system of parochial schools in all congregations;

b. 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;

c. Plan and direct the production of textbooks and other printed materials necessary for the carrying out of an effective program of parish education;

d. Assist in co-ordinating and integrating the various educational agencies and activities intended to promote parish education;

e. 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 summer school, the vacation Bible school, the part-time weekday religious schools;

f. Initiate and direct research activities necessary to promote and improve parish education;

g. Advise Synod, its Districts, and congregations with respect to problems, needs, and possibilities in the field of parish education;

h. Call an educational conference of representatives of the Board for Parish Education of Synod and the Districts which, as a rule, shall meet every year;

i. Provide adequate material for the training of Sunday school teachers and other parish workers.

During the past triennium the Board for Parish Education has tried to discharge the responsibilities thus outlined by Synod and to carry out the specific resolutions of the 1950 convention. We shall first provide a general overview of the work of the Board and then give special consideration to work in the following areas: elementary schools, Sunday schools, other part-time agencies, confirmation instruction, high school, adult education, Lutheran Education Week, the status of the teacher, recent developments in Church-State relations in education, and special assignments and activities of the Board.

A. The Work of the Board

After the Milwaukee Convention the Board for Parish Education divided itself into the following subcommittees: Committee on Schools and High Schools — The Rev. E. A. Krause, Mr. John Pfitzer, Mr. Fred Kuhlmann; Committee on Part-time Agencies — The Rev. C. T. Spitz, Mr. E. C. Gutz, Mr. Robert Steinmeyer; and Committee on Adult Education — Dr. P. M. Bretscher, Dr. P. W. Lange, Mr. Rex L. Becker. While the Board functioned chiefly as a committee of the whole, the subcommittees gave special attention to specific matters in these three major areas of work and brought specific recommendations to the entire Board for final action. The Board met monthly except in the months of July and August. Recently the Board has held both a regular meeting and a plenary meeting in the months of November and May. At the plenary meetings representatives of the seminaries and teachers' colleges are in

attendance to discuss problems of Christian education with our Board. The Rev. C. T. Spitz and Mr. Robert Steinmeyer were honored in the May, 1952, meeting, in recognition of 20 years of service on Synod's Board for Parish Education.

During the past triennium the Board for Parish Education has sought to co-operate in every way with the Divisional Committee of the Board of Directors on Parish Education. This committee, consisting of Dr. E. J. Friedrich, Dr. F. A. Hertwig, and Mr. Clarence Amling, has given sympathetic consideration to the various problems that the Board for Parish Education presented to it.

The 1950 convention authorized the Board for Parish Education to add two men to the editorial staff during the ensuing triennium. The two positions are the editor for adult study materials and an assistant editor of Sunday school materials to produce high school Bible class materials. Although the Board has extended a number of appointments to these several positions, they have not been filled at this writing. The Board for Parish Education prays the Lord of the Church to grant success to its efforts to secure the necessary manpower to provide materials for parish education.

In moving to the Lutheran Building the Board for Parish Education was given much better facilities for its library of study materials. The Board of Directors provided a special grant of $1,000 to purchase Library of Congress cards for the library. Under the leadership of Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling, who functions as our librarian, the library has been put in much more usable condition.

Upon the death of Dr. Theodore Graebner, who, in addition to his other duties, had been editor of the Walther League *Bible Student*, the Walther League turned over this publication to the Board for Parish Education. The *Bible Student* has been edited by the Board for Parish Education since January, 1951. Dr. J. M. Weidenschilling has functioned as editor of The *Bible Student*, in addition to his previous editorial responsibilities as editor of the *Concordia Bible Student* and *Teacher*. He has had the assistance of the Rev. O. E. Feucht and Dr. Arthur L. Miller, who serve with him as the Editorial Committee. With the addition of the *Bible Student* to its program of study materials, the Board for Parish Education now offers a complete Sunday school program from the Nursery class to the adult Bible class.

One of the members of the Staff, Mr. Wm. A. Kramer, was asked to participate in the "Conquest for Christ" campaign as a regional representative. This request was approved by the Board for Parish Education.

At its meeting on April 16, 1951, the Board for Parish Education took cognizance of the fact that this date was the thirtieth anniversary of Dr. A. C. Stellhorn's service as Secretary of Schools.

Stellhorn reviewed the developments of Synod's promotion of education during these thirty years. It is clear that the Lord richly blessed our Synod through Dr. Stellhorn and his work for the advancement of our parochial schools. The Board expressed appreciation to him for his faithful service.

At the regular monthly meetings the Board discussed problems and progress in every area of education under its supervision, heard reports from staff members, and gave guidance to them in their work. 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, regional meetings concerned with central Lutheran schools or with Lutheran high schools, and other types of educational meetings. Through its Executive Secretary the Board also had direct contact with a number of District Boards for Parish Education and has discussed with them the District program of parish education.

The Board for Parish Education has conducted an annual two-day Educational Conference, bringing together representatives from all District Boards for Parish Education, the seminaries and the teachers' colleges, and members of the Board for Parish Education and its staff for the discussion of common problems in the field of parish education. These meetings have been of tremendous benefit in unifying educational planning and thinking.

Through its staff the Board has been active in the Superintendents' Conference, which brings together all full-time Directors of Christian Education in the Districts for an annual three-day meeting devoted to the development of techniques and methods for advancing the cause of parish education.

The Board for Parish Education has had the co-operation of the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education, and Promotion in the development of a variety of materials. The tracts made available for Christian Family Week, the materials for the Bible Study Advance program, the poster and tract for free distribution in connection with Lutheran Education Week, and "Feeding on the Word" have been processed through this department.

The Board kept close contact with the work and program of the Lutheran Education Association during the triennium. The Executive Secretary of the Board for Parish Education attended most of the meetings of the Executive Board of the Lutheran Education Association. The Board also granted a $300 subsidy for the publication of the 1951 yearbook of the Lutheran Education Association, entitled *Educational Administration and Supervision of the Lutheran Schools of the Missouri Synod, 1914—1950.*

The Board for Parish Education explored the need for publication of a home-parent magazine that would help promote our program of Christian education for the home and bring about the maximum amount of home co-operation with the educational program of the Church. Conferences were held with Pastor Martin Simon and with Mr. O. A. Dorn on this matter, but no new developments materialized. The Board has appointed a committee of consultants to work with Pastor Simon on the *Christian Parent*. Members of the staff who are thus active as consultants are The Rev. Messrs. O. E. Feucht and A. C. Mueller, and Dr. A. C. Stellhorn.

The booklets *Parish Activities* and *Feeding on the Word*, which initially were produced as items for free distribution, have been produced as sales items on a cost basis. We are happy to report that more than 7,000 copies of *Parish Activities* have been purchased annually in the past several years and that the distribution of *Feeding on the Word* is approximately 200,000 copies a year.

The Board for Parish Education has continued the production of *Parish Education* and mailed it free of charge to all active pastors and teachers. In addition, there are approximately 2,000 paid subscriptions as of March 1, 1953. Most of the paid subscriptions go to members of local Boards of Education, Sunday school superintendents, or Sunday school teachers. The Board has also maintained regular mail contact with the District Boards of Education through the monthly "Board for Parish Education Bulletin" and the quarterly "Adult Education Bulletin."

In all of these activities the Board for Parish Education has sought to enunciate the standards which God Himself sets up in His holy Word for Christian education, namely:

1. Christian education is a lifelong process (2 Peter 3:18).
2. Christian education requires a comprehensive program (Matt. 28:19, 20).
3. Christian education must be thorough (Deut. 6:9).

As our congregations recognize that Christian education covers the entire age span from infancy through adulthood; as they recognize that "teach them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you" is really an educational imperative to the Church; and as they recognize that "teach them diligently" is God's standard for Christian education, all congregations will strive to expand and improve their educational program.

B. Elementary Schools

During the past triennium the Lord has again prospered our elementary school system in a surprising manner, notably in so far as its inner expansion is concerned.

School Statistics of Synod

	Schools	Enrollment	Teachers
1949	1,244	94,993	3,128
1950	1,277	98,136	3,161
1951	1,297	101,884	3,298
1952	1,286*	106,609*	3,449*

* Includes South American figures of 1951

Number of Schools Opened

It was in 1947 that Synod resolved to strive for a fifty-per-cent enrollment of its children of school age by 1972. During the years 1947 to 1952, both inclusive, 216 schools were opened, and 142 additional congregations entered formal affiliations with schools of sister congregations. In the same period the school system increased by 24,580 pupils and 835 classrooms and the same number of teachers. This gain constitutes a small school system in itself. Building activity was also great. During the five-year period 1947 to 1951 our congregations erected 235 new schools, enlarged 101, and remodeled 153. Yet, with all these gains, we had only 32 per cent of our children of school age enrolled in 1951 and made practically no headway toward the fifty-per-cent enrollment goal. The reason is that also Synod and the number of school-age children increased so much more during that period. To gain percentagewise, our numerical increases must be far greater.

Number of Schools Closed

Every year there is also a loss of schools. During the same period, 1947 to 1952, 164 schools were closed, suspended, or consolidated, and 92 congregations gave up their formal affiliation with schools of sister congregations. This is not a complete loss, because a number of schools were consolidated, some affiliations resulted in separate schools, and quite a number were temporarily suspended for various reasons, mostly for lack of teachers. Only District officials know in every case why schools are no longer on the roster. So far as we have reports, these are the reasons: 1) Consolidations; 2) Inability to secure a properly trained teacher or any kind of teacher; 3) Relocation of congregation; 4) Transfer of pupils to a school of a sister congregation; 5) Extremely small enrollment; 6) Pastors discontinuing teaching; 7) Transportation difficulties; 8) Widely scattered membership; 9) Financial inability; and 10) Lack of interest.

It should be said that schools which are closed are usually quite small. For instance, of the 26 schools off the roster in 1952, 17 had 10—20 pupils. Nevertheless, even a small school is precious and its closing a loss.

The Need for More Schools

A 32-per-cent enrollment, no matter how large in itself, is wholly unsatisfactory; not because it falls short of Synod's goal,

but because there is the crying need for the more thorough indoctrination and training of our church membership and for removing our youth in much larger numbers from the secularizing influence of public education. Who would say that a 50-per-cent enrollment would be satisfactory or perhaps even extravagant? Should we not aim higher? If some Districts can approximate, reach, or exceed a 50-per-cent enrollment, it would seem that most other Districts could do likewise. The Texas District has a 71-per-cent enrollment in spite of its many small congregations. Northern Illinois has an enrollment of 57 per cent, the Western District one of 55 per cent and South Wisconsin one of 50 per cent. Others are approaching the 50-per-cent mark, but too many Districts are far below that mark. (See accompanying table for details.)

Existing schools are for the most part filled to capacity and greatly expanding. Our greatest need is for schools in many more congregations. The table on page 192, showing the potentialities, indicates that we could double our present number of schools. Though we did open 216 schools since 1947, progress in this respect is extremely slow and unsatisfactory. We should not be ungrateful for progress made; in fact, reports that reach our School Office on the opening and development of schools are often so amazing and remarkable that we find it hard to ask for more; but in view of the possibilities we have reasons to feel ashamed about the lack of much greater progress. Your Board for Parish Education is aware of what it takes to open schools, of most of the obstacles which the devil holds up to pastors and people to hinder the work of the Lord, and of the still existing lack of spiritual understanding and willingness to sacrifice, or the widespread satisfaction with a minimum in Christian education that costs relatively little. But your Board is also confident that such obstacles could be overcome in numerous cases if pastors and people, Circuit Visitors, conferences, District Boards for Parish Education, and others in direct contact with our congregations, would present a united front and make a very earnest effort to multiply our schools; if those who have schools and are convinced of their importance would earnestly witness for the schools and encourage and admonish their brethren publicly and privately to do the right thing by their youth and the Church.

We believe that the following would be effective in the establishment of more schools:

An effort to increase the understanding of our people in Christian education and of the value and benefits of a Christian school.

An emphasis on the need of spending money for a good education.

Financial aid to congregations wherever needed.

The establishment of central schools where these are a possibility and the best solution.

Individual work with congregations by Circuit Visitors, District Boards, and District Superintendents.

Potentialities of Reaching Fifty-Per-Cent Enrollment in the Elementary Schools

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH — MISSOURI SYNOD

Statistics of 1951

Districts	Congregations with Schools No. of Comm. 0—99	100—199	200—299	300+	Enrollment Percentage	Congregations Without Schools No. of Comm. 100—199	200—299	300+
Alberta & Brit. Columbia	—	2	—	1	4	13	8	3
Atlantic	—	5	9	20	12	40	41	55
California and Nevada	1	4	4	11	12	31	11	1
Central	3	13	24	75	51	59	24	24
Central Illinois	—	3	7	21	36	36	15	14
Colorado	1	5	5	12	47	10	4	—
Eastern	1	3	3	17	15	37	23	29
English	—	2	2	9	8	33	24	85
Florida and Georgia	1	3	—	—	45	8	1	3
Iowa East	1	6	7	12	24	17	23	10
Iowa West	2	4	11	12	12	48	30	23
Kansas	—	10	15	16	32	40	13	6
Manitoba & Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—	—	21	7	2
Michigan	—	2	12	83	45	58	22	34
Minnesota	—	19	20	46	22	92	59	58
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	3
North Dakota	2	2	1	3	7	41	9	5
North Wisconsin	—	3	5	21	26	68	34	25
Northern Illinois	1	5	11	90	57	36	25	27
Northern Nebraska	3	7	6	17	27	36	10	32
Northwest	2	7	7	9	15	36	11	12
Oklahoma	1	2	3	4	21	18	2	4
Ontario	—	—	—	3	4	27	5	14
South Dakota	—	1	2	2	5	38	12	9
South Wisconsin	4	4	8	50	50	29	7	25
Southeastern	2	6	2	7	24	25	10	14
Southern	—	—	1	5	18	11	4	7
Southern California	3	2	8	24	46	27	7	4
Southern Illinois	2	4	6	21	54	18	8	8
Southern Nebraska	—	25	16	13	34	30	12	5
Texas	9	22	19	26	71	31	8	4
Western	5	16	24	61	55	54	23	17
Synod					32			
Totals	44	187	238	691		1,082	495	562

Not included are the schools of institutions except in the enrollment percentages.
Not included are the schools of South America.

Intensified promotional work on the part of Synod's Board for Parish Education in behalf of schools.

Above everything else, however, we need a strong Christian faith and implicit trust in the Lord and, therefore, more earnest prayer for this worthy cause.

We are grateful that the Board of Directors of Synod has recognized the need for more schools and is concerned about doing something to meet the need. After careful consideration of this problem the Board of Directors, in February, 1953, allocated $100,000 to our Board from the "Conquest for Christ" collection for the special promotion of Lutheran elementary schools. The details of this special promotion will require further development, but the availability of funds makes possible more attention to this problem than our Board has thus far been able to give it. While we are extremely happy about the expansion of existing schools and the many new schools that have been opened, we feel that a great effort must be made to extend the schools to many more congregations.

ACTION

First of all, Synod *resolved,* upon recommendation of Committee 4:

Resolution 1

WHEREAS, The report of the Board for Parish Education indicates the extensiveness and importance of the work of this board, and especially of the members of the staff; and

WHEREAS, The members of the board and of the staff have faithfully and conscientiously performed their work with the welfare of Christian education in mind; and

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has signally blessed the efforts of the board and of the staff in the several areas of their work; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize the efficient and painstaking manner in which the Board for Parish Education and its staff have carried on the complex and arduous duties of their several offices, and that we express to them our very sincere gratitude for a difficult task well done.

As to the suggestions of the Board for Parish Education under the heading "Need for More Schools," Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 2

WHEREAS, The Lord of the Church has made it the personal concern of the individual Christian and of the local congregation to bring up the children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; therefore be it

Resolved, That the established synodical goal of 50 per cent of our children in Christian day schools by 1972 be thought of as most easily and satisfactorily reached if it becomes the goal of the individual congregation in Synod to have at least 50 percent of its own children in a Christian day school; and be it

Resolved, That, to this end we urge every congregation to explore the possibilities of organizing a Christian day school if it does not already have one; and be it

Resolved, That we urge the sharing of existing schools with congregations that have not as yet established one; and be it

Resolved, That we encourage the establishment of more consolidated (central) schools, to be maintained by a group of congregations; and be it finally

Resolved, That our congregations avail themselves of the study and findings of Synod's Board for Parish Education in this area of educational advance.

The Teacher Situation

Teacher training has been considerably increased. River Forest now devotes itself wholly to the college years and has a record enrollment. Seward, which still has also the high school department, also has a record enrollment of teacher-training students. A two-year terminal course for women has been approved for the emergency at Winfield; two-year teacher-training courses have been introduced at Fort Wayne, Oakland, and St. Paul. Men graduates have increased from 30 in 1947 to 99 in 1952 and to 116 in 1953. Women graduates have increased from 18 in 1947 to 55 in 1952 and to 75 in 1953.

Yet underproduction of graduate teachers prior to this time and the expansion of the school system have been so great that during the present school year, with its 3,449 teachers, only 1,518 are men graduates and 173 are women graduates, a total of 1,691 graduate teachers active in the schools — leaving 1,758 others, such as two-year students of the teachers' and preparatory colleges, students or graduates of other Lutheran institutions (St. Louis, Springfield, Valparaiso, Mankato, etc.), non-graduate regular women teachers, teaching pastors (small number), and emergency women and men teachers. The annual turnover and mortality among the teachers is tremendous. Only the regular male teachers and a certain number of steady women teachers make for a high degree of permanence. Outside them our teachers are quite transient. The annual supply of graduates and students, though very considerable now, is not enough to replace the annual losses and leaves unsupplied both many existing positions and all new positions gained each year. (We gained 199 new teaching positions from 1951 to 1952.)

The calls and applications annually received by the Board of Assignment are issued early in spring and do not represent the total demand that exists in spring and that develops by the fall of the year. In 1952 the Board had 528 such calls and applications

under consideration, but could supply only 339, leaving 189 unsupplied. By fall the latter number had increased to 498. For these positions the congregations had to find teachers outside our supply from the teacher-training institutions; and that meant the employment of many so-called emergency teachers.

In our opinion, even the present plans for increased teacher training will not supply the demand. It is obvious, too, that our schools are harmed by unsuitable teachers. District educational leaders point it out to us, and they fear that such harm will affect the school cause also in the future.

Demand Is Expected to Increase Considerably

A prediction of school enrollment and teacher demand for the years 1948 to 1955 has so far been fairly closely fulfilled up to 1952. It was based only on our record of child Baptisms, and no other factor, such as an increase in the number of schools. If predictions based on the same record continue to be fulfilled, we shall need far more teachers than are now in prospect.

The Prediction and Its Fulfillment

Year	Enrollment		Teachers	
	Predicted	Actual Enrollment	Need Predicted	Actual Number
1948	90,180	92,487	2,881	2,964
1949	94,595	94,995	3,106	3,128
1950	98,655	98,136	3,288	3,228
1951	102,321	101,884	3,410	3,250
1952	107,655	106,609	3,588	3,449
1953	115,496		3,849	
1954	122,919		4,097	
1955	129,872		4,329	

If the predictions will not be completely fulfilled, they will at least be approximated, and might possibly be exceeded, if more schools are opened. This means that we ought to have up to 700 teachers more than are needed to replace the losses during the next triennium, or roughly perhaps 1,800 teachers, 600 a year, or each year almost double the number we supplied in 1952.

Instructional Material for Schools

The necessity for textbooks, other instructional materials, and general curriculum guides requires constant attention if we are to achieve the objectives of our Lutheran schools. During the past triennium the following projects received attention.

Religion (Grades 4—8): Since completion of the *Concordia Primary Religion Series,* special attention has been given to materials for the intermediate and upper grades. In connection with this effort, two workshops have been held (1949 and 1952). Three experimental units have been tried out in about

[illegible]hools each. Presently a number of writers are at work on [illegible]al study units.

[illegible]echism Filmstrips. — By early fall, 1953, God willing, the [illegible] Catechism will be available in a series of 23 filmstrips. This [illegible] done by the Committee on Visualizing Luther's Catechism, [illegible] member of our staff participating.

Kindergarten. — *The Christian Kindergarten,* by Morella Mensing, should be available by summer, 1953. This book outlines the principles and purposes underlying Christian kindergartens and includes a practical curriculum and purposeful activities.

New Music Series. — A committee is at work on a new three-book music series to replace the *Music Reader.* The committee: Prof. Victor Hildner, Leslie R. Zeddies, and Erhardt W. Hitzemann.

New Reading Series. — A new reading series is in the planning stage. Questionnaires were sent to all schools in an effort to determine the needs and preferences of the field. Superintendents and the education faculties of the teachers' colleges will also be consulted before definite action is determined.

Concordia Treble Series. — This is a series of choice selections for children's choirs covering the church year and special occasions. Suitable numbers are gradually being added to the series.

School Reference Catalog. — This is an annual publication for teachers, containing recommendations of textbooks and other instructional materials for Lutheran schools. The Superintendents' Conference co-operates with the Board for Parish Education in its preparation, while Concordia Publishing House pays the cost of publication and mailing.

Other Items. — Work is still in progress on units in Science and in the Primary Social Studies.

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

TEACHER TRAINING

Resolution 3

WHEREAS, The success of Christian education in the parish depends in large measure upon those who, by God's grace, are privileged to teach in our schools; and

WHEREAS, Synod and all of its members should be vitally concerned about the men and women who occupy this important position in the Christian congregation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize the need of a well-trained and adequate teaching force in our schools; and be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves earnestly to consider the recommendations of Committee 1 to be offered to this Convention

relative to additional facilities for teacher training at our colleges; and be it

Resolved, That we recognize the need of in-service-training of teachers and that, to this end,

1. We encourage the teachers' colleges to explore the possibility of extending their summer school programs to other areas of Synod;
2. We encourage a greater enrollment in correspondence courses offered by our teachers' colleges;
3. We encourage the attendance, wherever possible, at evening classes at local universities and teachers' colleges;
4. We encourage District boards of Christian education to arrange for educational workshops in their Districts, which will give impetus to such a program of educational advance; and finally
5. We ask each congregational board of Christian education not merely to encourage in-service-training of its teachers, but especially also to make it possible both from a time and financial standpoint for teachers to avail themselves of the opportunities offered.

C. Our Sunday Schools

The number of Sunday schools in the Missouri Synod continues to increase, and we are gradually approaching the day when every parish will have a Sunday school.

The total enrollment in our Sunday schools reached 455,984 in 1952, an increase of almost 100,000 in three years. There is reason to believe that the goal of a 500,000 enrollment will have been reached by the time of the convention in Houston. This is reason for special gratitude to God. The growing opportunity to teach His Word is a blessing of His Spirit. The figure, however, gives no cause for complacency. During the last five years pastors of the Missouri Synod have baptized annually some 60,000 to 65,000 children. Accordingly, if we were working at 100-per-cent effectiveness, we could expect an increase in baptized membership of about 60,000 a year. This would markedly increase our Sunday school enrollment. New enlistments for Bible class or any growth in the number of unchurched children we might bring into the Sunday school would further increase our Sunday school enrollment.

Gradually more and more Sunday schools are establishing a Nursery Roll for enrolling children from birth to age four. In 1952, 1,791 of the 4,498 Sunday schools reported having a Nursery Roll. This was an increase of 267 over the previous year. The total enrollment of Nursery Rolls reached 70,000, a remarkable growth.

Synod could have at least four times as many infants registered. The value of the Nursery Roll lies not so much in the listing of names of the children as in the program provided for them and their parents by the Church. Contact and guidance is provided by such materials as quarterly letters to parents, prayer folders, and Bible story leaflets for parents to teach in the home. More and more three-year-olds are beginning to attend Sunday school in special Nursery classes, the enrollment having reached 20,000. The Board for Parish Education recognizes the urgent need for a Nursery course correlated with the "Life in Christ" lessons and plans to prepare new Nursery class materials as soon as present production projects will allow the necessary time.

In the fall of 1951 an extensive revision of the Concordia Sunday School Lessons appeared as the "Life in Christ" series. The former two-year course was simplified and extended to four years on the upper levels. In the fall of 1953 the third of the four-year cycle of lessons will appear. Circulation figures indicate a wide use of the lessons outside the Missouri Synod. Suggestions from the field are carefully weighed, and efforts are constantly being made to improve the materials.

Most Sunday schools still need more adequate facilities for better use of teaching materials and expansion of enrollment. Graded opening procedures on at least two levels are considered as important as graded class teaching on the level of the child's development. Some churches still fail to provide the necessary Bibles and tables for Bible-directed study by older children. This situation ought to be remedied at once if we are to do more than tell stories in our Sunday schools.

"Mission Story Talks for Children" are appearing in the new mission magazine, the *Mission Call,* and colorful weekly children's envelopes with mission and stewardship messages are available from the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion.

A planned effort to reach the unchurched in the community needs year-round attention. The observance of Rally Day, monthly Mission Sunday, and frequent contact with a Sunday school prospect list is a minimum program of evangelism for the Sunday school. Churches are asked to consider the special advantages of the Home Department for extending the outreach of their Sunday school.

More and more Sunday schools are holding weekly or biweekly staff meetings, although far too many still report no lesson-preparation meetings whatever. The quality of our Sunday schools depends more on the quality of teachers and their teaching than on any other factor. A special report by the Sunday School

Teacher Training Committee indicates the opportunities for in-service training. Congregations are asked to be aware of the careful training demanded for pastors and day school teachers, and they must be warned against lack of standards and training for Sunday school teachers. District Boards of Education and Visitors will do well to emphasize the importance of weekly or at least biweekly teachers' meetings as minimum training for the non-professional teachers in the church and the study of at least one teacher-training course each year for every parish staff.

In this connection must be mentioned the danger of using immature high school students for work in the Sunday school. Congregations are urged to select mature and qualified men and women, especially more men, for the important work of sowing the seed of God's Word into the fertile minds and hearts of the children of the Church.

The *Children's Hymnal* is due to appear in the fall of 1953. A committee consisting of A. C. Mueller, Allan H. Jahsmann, Edward Klammer, and Harry Bernthal has been meeting almost weekly for several years. It has carefully considered selections and reactions from the field and submitted its work to both the Board for Parish Education and Synod's Committee on Hymnology and Liturgics for review and guidance.

The Sunday school office has continued to co-operate with the Board for Audio-Visual Aids in the preparation of filmstrips and motion pictures for use in our Sunday schools and with Concordia Publishing House in the production of such other materials as *Parents' Guides,* Teaching Pictures, Sunday school papers, and helps for leaders and teachers. A recent book which deserves to be studied by every Sunday school superintendent is *The Sunday School Leader's Handbook,* by Adolph H. Kramer.

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Resolution 4

WHEREAS, Our Sunday schools have been greatly blessed by God as evangelistic and educational agencies in the parish, so that one fourth of the members of our Church are enrolled in our Sunday schools; and

WHEREAS, Evangelistic and educational work, if it is to be properly carried out, requires a competent teaching staff; and

WHEREAS, Every teacher in our Sunday schools should be helped to achieve the necessary training and aptness to teach the Word of God to our children; therefore be it

Resolved, That the boards for parish education on the synodical, District, and local level be reminded of their responsibility for the careful selection and preparation of teachers for our Sunday schools; and be it

Resolved, That the congregations be urged to arrange for

1. Weekly or at least biweekly teachers' meetings in the parish, including devotional Bible reading, lesson preparation, discussion, and demonstration;
2. Regular use of the teacher-training courses offered by our Synod.

Committee 4 also submitted the following resolution, which was *adopted:*

Resolution 6

PARENT-TEACHER ORGANIZATIONS

WHEREAS, The home is the most potent teaching agency which the Church has; and

WHEREAS, Effective Christian education is a co-operative task undertaken jointly by the home and the Church; and

WHEREAS, There are nearly 1,000 congregations in our Synod that have parents' organizations or couples' groups; and

WHEREAS, The Lutheran Education Association is organizing a parent-teacher organization to help supply a helpful service to their parent-teacher groups; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education through its Family Life Committee is supplying annual study materials for such groups; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage all of our congregations to give some type of practical assistance to parents through parent guidance groups and the use of our own materials, such as the Parent Guidance Series; and be it

Resolved, That they use Christian Family Week to help stimulate parents toward the fulfillment of their teaching mission.

D. Other Part-Time Agencies

The part-time agencies of Christian education have continued to play an important part toward fulfilling the twofold obligation of the Church — finding lost sheep and strengthening those who have been found through instruction in the Word of God.

But there is still much room for improvement. Too many congregations fail to make use of any of the part-time agencies, others use them insufficiently to serve the best interests of the children under their care. Then, too, there are numerous congregations that have neither adequate facilities for the housing

and effective teaching of classes nor for the assimilation of missionary gains.

Congregations should periodically examine their program of Christian education with a view toward improving it through the addition of one or more of the part-time agencies and through attention to classroom and teaching facilities in any renovating and building program. Local boards of parish education should be held responsible for improvement and progress.

Vacation Bible Schools. — Our vacation Bible schools show steady growth. The total 1952 enrollment of 150,000 represents an increase of 25,000 pupils since 1950. Non-member children included in the total for 1952 numbered 50,000. This figure represents a gain of 10,000 since 1950. Each year large numbers of children were gained for Baptism, for the Nursery Roll, and for our year-round agencies of Christian education; also several hundred adults have been gained annually for membership classes. In 1952 a total of 1,009 children was gained for our parochial schools.

The lesson materials provided by Synod through its Board for Parish Education continue to enjoy the favor of our people, also the favor of many non-Lutherans, who have been buying one half of the total number sold each year; however, a re-examination of the materials seems necessary. Various leaders in District parish education have ventured the opinion that the present plan of using the extant three series, or courses, alternately through the years is not conducive to sustained interest and progress. The advisability of issuing a new course or a thoroughly revitalized course each year should be given consideration. Furthermore, since children of Nursery age have been coming to our vacation Bible schools, the addition of lesson materials suitable for Nursery children deserves immediate attention.

Rather unfortunately many congregations have curtailed the length of the V. B. S. sessions and in so doing curtailed the effectiveness of the school also. Leaders in parish education everywhere should strongly urge their congregations to keep the schools in session at least three weeks.

Saturday Schools. — Unlike the vacation Bible school, the Saturday school has not grown. During the last ten years the number of schools has fluctuated between 650 and 840, showing some loss in the over-all picture. The 1951 figure was 691, which represents a loss of 50 schools since 1949.

Despite the loss indicated, the number of pupils enrolled has held fairly even (between 14,000 and 16,000). The 1951 figure was 14,230, representing a gain of about 500 children as compared with the previous year. The number of non-member children enrolled has also been quite steady, staying near the 2,000 mark.

There are some signs of renewed interest in the Saturday school. In advocating the promotion and support of the Saturday school the following arguments can be advanced: it affords time for intensive instruction — up to three hours for every class session time is available for instruction in Bible history, doctrine as such, hymnology, liturgics, etc.; furthermore, time is available for the effective use of pictures and other modern helps.

There can be no doubt that the Saturday school can be a helpful addition to the educational program of a congregation; therefore, more congregations, especially those that do not have a parochial school, should give serious thought to the establishing of a Saturday school and to providing for its promotion and support.

Uncertainty exists with respect to the place and the curriculum of the Saturday school among our agencies of religious instruction, and clarification would be helpful. In the previous convention of Synod the Board for Parish Education was asked to explore the needs of the Saturday school, but, unfortunately, time was not available to give worth-while attention to Synod's resolution.

Released-Time Classes. — As in the case of the Saturday school, so also with respect to released-time work we have suffered loss in the number of schools. However, there has not been a comparable loss in the total number of children enrolled and in the number of non-member children included in the enrollment, as the following statistics reveal:

Year	Schools	Enrollment	Non-Member Children
1948	682	17,548	5,646
1949	705	18,407	5,184
1950	376	13,998	4,194
1951	348	14,458	4,264

An explanation of the situation may be that the impact of the adverse court ruling in the McCollum case was not felt until 1950; however, there seems to be no good reason at the present time for a continued decrease in the number of schools. In fact, recent court rulings, including the Supreme Court ruling on the program of released-time classes in New York, have been favorable for the continuation of released-time instruction and the establishing of classes in more areas.

Since released-time work has made it possible to reach many of our own children and many non-member children for instruction in the Word of God, extant classes should continue to function, and new classes should be introduced where it is possible to do so.

E. Confirmation Instruction

The Board for Parish Education still has on its program of work the development of a manual on Confirmation instruction that will give assistance in this important field.

In a number of Districts very helpful workshops have been held on the subject of Confirmation instruction. Particularly noteworthy were those held in the Central District and the Texas District.

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.

F. High Schools

Since 1944 the Board for Parish Education has been active in the promotion and guidance of Lutheran secondary schools. Members of the staff have given counsel and guidance to communities interested in the development of a Lutheran high school program. The Board has also been represented at meetings of the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools, and by request of the Association the Teachers' Bureau has developed a file of high school teacher prospects. Members of the staff have also presented papers at regional high school conferences.

During the last triennium definite progress has been made in the Lutheran high school program of Synod. In Chicago, Luther High School South was opened in 1951 with a fine new school plant. This school will be graduating the first class in June, 1954. The original Luther Institute property was sold to the City of Chicago, and Luther Institute has occupied rented quarters for the 1952—53 school year, while a second of the three contemplated high schools for the Chicago area was being built. This school will be ready for use in September, 1953. The Detroit Lutheran High School was relocated in a different plant, and plans are under way for the erection of a new Lutheran high school there. In Fort Wayne a new high school building was dedicated in 1952. In Los Angeles the Dr. Walter A. Maier Memorial Lutheran High School is now being built, and the school will open in September, 1953. In Denver a principal has been called, and plans are under way to open the high school in September, 1953. In Milwaukee the churches of the Missouri Synod and the Wisconsin Synod have decided to sponsor separate high schools. The Missouri Synod congregations are working for a new school with a capacity of 1,000 students. One congregational high school, that of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was discontinued in 1951. The other congregational high school, that of Oregon City, Oreg., will discontinue Grades Ten to Twelve at the close of the current school year.

Figures for the 1951—52 school year indicate the following status of Lutheran secondary education:

High School Enrollments 1952—1953

Name of School	Enrollment
Lutheran High School, Milwaukee, Wis.	876
Luther Institute, Chicago, Ill.	464
Concordia Lutheran High School, Fort Wayne, Ind.	446
Trinity Lutheran High School, Oregon City, Oreg.	14
Lutheran High School, Racine, Wis.	305
Lutheran High School, Detroit, Mich.	460
Lutheran High School, St. Louis, Mo.	643
Lutheran High School, Cleveland, Ohio	415
Lutheran High School, Houston, Tex.	156
Luther High School South, Chicago, Ill.	310
Total	4,089

In addition to these regular pupils in Lutheran high schools, there were 244 pupils in separate ninth grades and 1,501 students in the high school departments of our synodical institutions. This makes a grand total of 5,834 students, or 4.9 per cent of an estimated 120,000 persons of high school age in our Synod. In 1950 the Board for Parish Education reported to Synod that 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 that is needed to provide Lutheran secondary education for our youth.

During the past triennium a number of communities have begun or continued the exploration of the possibility of a Lutheran high school. In addition to the communities opening new high schools in September, 1953, the following communities have studied the possibility of a high school: Metropolitan New York City, the Niagara Circuit of New York, and Baltimore, Md.

The Board for Parish Education has worked in close co-operation with the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools in the High School Curriculum Project. This project is a co-operative endeavor on the part of the various Lutheran high schools through the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. When completed, it will provide a complete curriculum for Lutheran high schools, with specific objectives for the various subject-matter fields, with course content and resource units outlined for the various high school subjects. All of these materials will be in harmony with the Lutheran philosophy of education. This should be a definite step forward in effective Christian education in our secondary schools.

G. Adult Education

The Church must help people answer two questions, namely, (1) "What must we do to be saved?" and (2) "What must we do now that we are saved?" Christian adult education is bound up with the answers to both of these questions. Education precedes, accompanies, and follows the conversion of every adult received

into the Church. So also education is the forerunner of, and the companion to, all Christian action.

A Church in which most of the people are spectators is doomed. The Church exists not to exploit its adults, but to enrich them spiritually, to further indoctrinate them, and to further equip them to fulfill their mission for Christ. It must give them such tools as (1) skill in the personal use of the Bible, (2) good habits of prayer, (3) ability to witness to the Christian faith, (4) readiness to teach their own children and participate in the teaching task of the Church, (5) understanding of, and participation in, the world mission of the Church, including witness in one's vocation and citizenship, and (6) skills for becoming a spiritual force against materialism and the carnal life.

This requires more than mere churchgoing or a "pocketbook" type of Christianity. Adult learning and doing is exactly what God expects of the Church in His educational directives in Ephesians and Colossians. Every parish and every Christian minister should accept as their sacred obligation the preparation of each parishioner for his God-given mission. This demands adult education.

Adult education is a promising field. It helps the Church make fuller use of its investment in the education of children, since it builds on foundations laid in childhood. It deals with men and women who as adults are the teachers and examples to their children. All the committees and boards of the Church are composed of adults who carry out the whole program of the parish. Since 1900 twenty years have been added to the life span of the average man in America. God asks, What will My Church do with those extra twenty years? The growing number of older adults are a new challenge to the Church. But a still larger challenge are the people in their twenties and thirties. Our young adults as a group are the most educated group the Church has ever had. They are at the very peak of their learning efficiency. They represent a tremendous working force for Jesus Christ if the Church will reach them, train them, use them, lead them.

Bible Study. — Adult education in our Synod has been largely identified with Bible study in the last two trienniums because here the need seemed greatest. In 1946 about 6.8 per cent of our communicant members were reported as being in Bible classes. By 1952 this had risen to 12 per cent. Synod at its last convention buttressed the comprehensive resolutions of 1947 with a call to increase the enrollment by another 5 per cent. By the end of 1951 no widespread gain could be reported. For that reason the Board set up the Bible Study Advance, calling upon each parish to take positive action to enroll its people for Bible study.

The Bible Study Advance gives directions for a Bible rally, [illegible]tment meeting, a permanent recruitment program, enough [illegible]lasses to serve all age levels above confirmation, the enrollment of all adults and children confirmed for further indoctrination, the training of teachers and parents for greater Bible use in [illegible] and church through the use of the five new Bible sound-filmstrips. The Advance was introduced with a Reformation day emphasis on the open Bible in 1952. For mass Reformation meetings a pageant was written, orders of service suggested, and a tract prepared. A congregational manual, *Take the Sword of the Spirit,* outlined procedures, and a booklet on *Enlisting People in the Bible Class* was prepared to help Bible classes set up a continual enlistment program. Twelve tracts were assembled to help the churches with this task.

Each District of Synod has a Bible Study Advance Committee or has given the task to its Board of Education. Every circuit has been asked to set up Bible teams of laymen to help introduce the Advance. About 1,000 laymen are being used in this manner. The Walther League and the Lutheran Women's Missionary League are giving notable assistance on the District level. The Lutheran Laymen's League is helping both on the District and national levels.

Every congregation needs to give attention to better courses of study, better teaching, and better administration of its youth and adult Bible classes if it is to gain and hold its people. In the coming triennium Synod needs to give special attention to (1) curricula for all Bible class teachers, (2) helping Bible classes set up good administration, (3) helping congregations provide better facilities for Bible classes, (4) set up more Bible classes. We have approximately 6,000 Bible classes. With a minimum of three classes for a church, we should have 10,000 more classes.

The worship service with the sermon is still the most vital means we have for *keeping* people with Christ and is indeed an effective means of Christian education. Bible study in the group is one of the best means for helping people grow spiritually, for developing a Bible-reading congregation, and for training a laity *equipped* for spiritual work in God's kingdom.

Council on Bible Study. — In 1946 a representative Council on Bible Study of 40 members was set up to aid the Board in developing its Bible study program. Its work was done by five subcommittees. An annual meeting to review progress and make recommendations to the Board was held. We want to thank the many persons who worked on this Council. As of January, 1953, a smaller Council was named to take its place. This Council continues to concern itself with the whole Bible study program. Its members are Rex L. Becker, H. Roland Bieser, L. J. Dierker, the Rev. H. A.

Etzold, Paul Friedrich, John Goodbrake, the Rev. Geo. A. Loose, Dr. A. G. Merkens, Dr. Arthur L. Miller, the Rev. Oscar E. Feucht.

To foster Bible reading, the Committee on the Bible in the Home has issued three editions of *Feeding on the Word*, a daily Bible reading guide with directions for personal meditation. The members of this committee were the Rev. A. O. Gebauer, chairman; the Rev. Messrs. E. J. W. Fritze, G. A. Lueck, John W. Ott, Dr. Alfred v. Rohr Sauer.

This committee has completed the first Bible-reading survey made in our Church. 1,721 persons, representing as many families, participated in the survey, which involved people from every District of Synod. The findings of this survey are very encouraging. Of the people that responded 38 per cent reported that they read the Bible at least three or four times a week, and 45 per cent reported holding family worship at least three or four times a week. A more complete report will be submitted in one of our periodicals. The results will guide us in developing helps for Bible reading in the future.

The committee exploring Bible use among our high school youth made a survey in Lutheran high schools, synodical high schools (connected with our colleges), and among Lutheran students in public schools. The findings will supply a factual basis for guidance in promoting Bible reading and study among adolescents, help us in setting up a curriculum, and in writing Bible study materials for high school youth. The survey was made by Mr. John Grundmann and Mr. Herbert Moldenhauer of the staff of St. Louis Lutheran High School.

A curriculum committee explored the policies and principles for Bible class courses on the high school level, young people's level, and on the adult level, and laid some of the groundwork for a future curriculum conference. The committee recommended that the full-time editors of youth and adult materials carry forward the exploration and complete plans for a Bible class curriculum conference.

A committee was appointed by the Board to deal with the problem of a more readable English Bible and to give guidance with regard to modern versions now on the market. The members of this committee are Dr. W. H. Roehrs, chairman; Dr. W. A. Baepler, Prof. Martin Franzmann, the Rev. Lewis C. Niemoeller, the Rev. E. J. Saleska, Dr. Geo. V. Schick. During the past triennium this committee has done the following:

1. Set up standards of judgment which should guide the Church, namely, accuracy, readability, and absence of theological bias;

2. Examined a number of modern versions;

3. Given special attention to the Revised Standard Version;

4. Discussed the problem of Bible versions with Mr. Dorn and the General Literature Board.

It plans to prepare guidelines on the evaluation and use of modern English versions. The committee concurs with the opinion of the St. Louis Seminary faculty with regard to the Revised Standard Version as expressed in the article in the *Lutheran Witness* of December 9, 1952.

A Bible-reading laity can be developed only if good foundations are laid in childhood by parents in the home and the teachers in school and church. A committee of staff members and parents looked into this problem. It recommended that our editors of curricular materials build Bible use into the lessons. This recommendation is already reflected in the new lesson units for Lutheran elementary schools and the new Sunday school curriculum. Many pastors report that they are making more use of the Bible in confirmation instruction. The new Bible filmstrips are a further contribution to training parents and teachers with regard to Bible use with children.

Since no editor for adult materials was secured, we lagged behind in the production of Bible study materials on the adult level. The following materials appeared:

Guidance Charts for More and Better Bible Classes
The Materials of the Bible Study Advance
Tracts on Bible reading and Bible study

Three study courses:

Practical Christianity (First Corinthians)
Christ and His Church (Colossians)
Help Yourself to Better Living (Proverbs)

We also participated in the production of five sound-filmstrips: "Teaching the Bible" series (4 filmstrips) and "Redeeming the Time."

Bible Institutes. — One of the most significant new developments in the history of our Synod with a great potential for Christian leadership education is the Bible institute. From one such evening school in 1946, these have grown to 35 Bible institutes that are designed to give advanced training in Bible, Christian doctrine, and in practical church work to equip lay workers for more effective witnessing, teaching, and intelligent churchmanship. The combined enrollment per semester is approximately 3,500. The typical Bible institute offers a number of courses in an eight- to ten-week semester with sessions one night a week.

During the past triennium Bible institutes have been in session at the following places:

Edmonton, Alta., Can.
Fresno, Calif.
Oakland, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Decatur, Ill.
Peoria, Ill.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.
Flint, Mich.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Saginaw, Mich.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Barney, N. Dak.
Minot, N. Dak.
Merrill, Wis.
Wausau, Wis.
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
Aurora, Ill.
Belvidere, Ill.
River Forest, Ill.
Northside — Chicago, Ill.
Southside — Chicago, Ill.
Lincoln, Nebr.
Norfolk, Nebr.
Portland, Oreg.
Seattle, Wash.
Twin Falls, Idaho
Milwaukee, Wis.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Washington, D. C.
North Hollywood, Calif.
Maywood, Calif.
San Diego, Calif.
St. Louis, Mo.

The catalog of the St. Louis Institute, which outlines 48 courses for a three-year cycle, has become the pattern for most of these institutes. A workshop is to be held in the summer of 1953 to give attention to standards, curriculum, course outlines, and methods of instruction.

Bible institutes are possible in practically all Districts of Synod. They should be set up as leadership training schools, meet the needs of the constituent churches, and maintain worthy standards.

The practical application of the priesthood of all believers, the creation of a working laity, the efficient operation of the congregation, the carrying out of the teaching ministry in Sunday school, in the vacation Bible school, in the youth and adult groups, the development of an evangelism program in every congregation, call for such leadership education as a Bible institute can supply. The Bible institute is distinguished from other church leadership education by the careful balance maintained between advanced study of the Word (the *sine qua non* of church leadership) and practical courses in every phase of church work.

Family Life Education. — The home is one of the most potent teaching agencies. Therefore our Church has a family life program which embraces family worship, parent guidance, marriage counseling, guidance to young adults — single and married, home-church co-operation, worthy Christian home standards, attention to the aging family, and training children, youth, and adults for

[illegible] home life. "If things go right in the home, they go right [illegible] here. But if things go wrong in the home, they go wrong [illegible] here."

[illegible]mily life education is the concern of all groups. Its chief [illegible] focus is of necessity the adults who are the homemakers. It calls for close co-operation on the part of all who deal with members of the family. It is a continuing and major concern and therefore a vital part of adult education.

The committee meets three to four times a year for a two-day session. In the past triennium it has continued its help to churches with suggestions and materials for Christian Family Week (first week in May). The committee has also initiated a series of Parent Guidance Booklets, each containing eight study topics.

The Family Life Committee has in preparation

1. A tract for the aging;
2. A booklet of suggestions and plans for married couples, of which we have from 600 to 800 groups in Synod;
3. A booklet for pastors on premarital guidance;
4. A film on family worship showing how it may be conducted at various stages of the growing family;
5. Materials for the 1954 emphasis on family worship.

Pastors and people are realizing more and more that parent education is one of the most important matters before the Church and the nation. The Family Life Committee is working with the Lutheran Education Association in the matter of a national Lutheran parent-teacher organization.

Research on the Family

The synodical convention of 1947 asked that a study be made with regard to marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related matters. As the Family Life Committee explored this matter it found that no scholarly study in this field has been made by the Lutheran Church, and that its assignment involved a research project. The committee asked for a grant of $25,000 from the C. T. O. Research Committee. This was granted.

Principles of operation and procedure were set up; a research director, the Rev. Paul G. Hansen of Denver, was secured; and six areas of investigation were then agreed upon, namely (1) mate selection, (2) sex attitudes, (3) engagement and marriage, (4) family size (parenthood), (5) family responsibility and authority, (6) divorce and remarriage.

A sociological survey has been completed. Twenty-three scholars were selected to make studies in areas related to the total project, including investigations in the Old Testament and in the

New Testament, the writings of the Church Fathers, of Luther, of the dogmaticians, the positions held in modern Christendom, and the voluminous literature which has been appearing in the field of the family in the last two decades.

The findings are now being assembled in the form of documented summaries. These are to be carefully tested over a longer period of time. The Church itself will be involved in the testing process. Another triennium will be needed to move the research program through the remaining stages outlined by the committee.

H. Lutheran Education Week

The Board for Parish Education has continued the sponsorship of Lutheran Education Week as a special promotional program seeking to arouse interest in the entire program of parish education. This program was inaugurated in 1944, and each year a special packet of materials has been provided to assist our congregations in the promotion of Christian education. The themes of the annual observances during the past triennium have been:

In 1951, "Christian Education Builds Christian Homes," emphasizing the fact that Christian education in the home and in the church and in schools helps the individual become increasingly competent as a member of a Christian family.

In 1952, "Christian Education Builds a Strong Church," emphasizing that through its educational agencies the Church provides for the systematic and regular feeding of the entire flock on the Word of God.

In 1953, "Christian Education Builds a Strong Nation," emphasizing the importance of Christian education for our national well-being.

The fact that many of our congregations are finding the material provided for Lutheran Education Week helpful indicates that this program can advance the cause of parish education wherever it is used.

One special feature of Lutheran Education Week that we feel is particularly significant is the study of the strengths and weaknesses of the local educational program. Where the leaders take time to assess the program of Christian education that is provided and report to the congregation on the ways in which the program can be improved, this occasion can be much more than a celebration. It can be a definite step forward in the improvement of the congregational educational program.

ACTION

Concerning **Family Worship,** Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 5

WHEREAS, The daily use of the Word of God and daily prayer is inculcated in Holy Scripture as the normal expression of discipleship with Jesus Christ; and

WHEREAS, Daily family worship supplies a larger acquaintance with Scripture, permits the family to fulfill its educational function, develops the spirit of reverence, and elevates the whole life of the family; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage our congregations to give special attention to family worship during the year 1954 and that we supply practical helps for meaningful and fruitful family worship to all families according to their several needs; and be it

Resolved, That our congregations in fulfilling this purpose make good use of the new family film "Faith of Our Families," produced by our Church as an aid to the establishment and strengthening of the family altar; and be it finally

Resolved, That our congregations encourage their women's groups, men's groups, and youth groups to help sponsor the Family Worship Project of 1954.

With reference to **Bible Study Advance,** Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 7

WHEREAS, The personal use and study of God's Word is a natural and normal expression of fellowship with Jesus Christ and of the desire to serve Him in His kingdom; and

WHEREAS, The inner strength of the Church depends not only on the public preaching and teaching of the Word of God, but also on a Bible-using laity; and

WHEREAS, The world situation today is a God-given sign to our generation to intensify our use of the Word of God; and

WHEREAS, Bible study is basic to all the work of the Church: witnessing, teaching, leading, serving, giving; and

WHEREAS, God has already blessed the Bible study efforts of our churches with significant gains in Bible class enrollment and Bible use in school and home; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage every congregation to awaken greater interest in Bible study, to personally enlist all members, adults, young people, and children, in Bible study, and to enter upon a constructive program for the advancement of existing Bible classes and the establishing of new Bible classes; and be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to all congregations of Synod to put the Bible study program on a continuing basis so that, as every

church grows in communicant membership, it provides also for a corresponding growth in the number of Bible classes and in Bible class enrollment.

I. The Status of the Teacher

The status of our Lutheran male teachers in relation to the government has required some attention by our synodical officials and the Board for Parish Education during the past triennium.

In September, 1950, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gave a favorable ruling on the Eggen case. This was an unqualified ruling applicable to all regular male Lutheran teachers. The ruling held that Lutheran teachers would be classified as ministers of the Gospel within the purview of Section 22 (b) (6) of the Internal Revenue Code. The ruling held, therefore, that the rental value of living quarters furnished to Lutheran teachers was not includable in the gross income of the teachers for Federal income tax purposes. This information was immediately forwarded to the male teachers of Synod on October 26, 1950, and copies of the ruling were provided for the *Praesidium* of Synod, the District Presidents of Synod, the Committee on Parish Education of the Board of Directors, the chairmen of District Boards of Education, and District Superintendents of Schools.

The subject of the draft status of our Lutheran teachers also required attention with the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Dr. Behnken, through the Department of Public Relations, conferred with members of the staff of General Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, about the status of our teachers. It was reported that General Hershey did not expect to publish documents listing the many categories established under the law and the regulations governing deferment. In a special letter to the male teachers of our schools, under date of October 5, 1950, Dr. Behnken outlined the approach that teachers should make to their local draft boards in requesting deferred status because they were "regular ministers of religion" in the area of religious education. We are grateful that our teachers have been given this deferred status because, as Dr. Behnken pointed out in his letter, irreparable harm would come to the Church if such deferment were not granted.

Our synodical officials took the same position on two other matters on the status of our teachers before the Government. It was felt that if called teachers are "ministers of religion" for purposes of draft exemption, and "ministers of the Gospel" for income tax purposes, then they should also be regarded as "ministers" in any other relationship with the Government. In this connection an official, written ruling was requested from the Government on the status of our male teachers in the matter of social security. On January 25, 1952, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in a writ-

opinion, ruled that the called male teachers "in parochial ... under the jurisdiction of the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church are excepted from employment, for the purposes of the taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, under Section 1426 (b) (9) (A) of such Act," and that their remuneration is not subject to income tax withholding under Sections 1621 (a) (9) of the Internal Revenue Code."

In a letter to the called and installed men teachers of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, under date of February 11, 1952, Mr. George Eigel, Legal Counselor for Synod, called attention to the implications of this ruling.

1. According to the ruling, the called male teacher does not qualify for Social Security under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

2. The ruling does not, however, cover women teachers, and the Social Security Act permits a congregation to bring its women teachers under the law, together with its other employees, exclusive of pastors and called male teachers (if at least two thirds of its employees concur).

3. The wages of called male teachers, like the wages of pastors, are also not subject to income-tax withholding. Instead, the called male teacher, like the pastor, must file a declaration of estimated tax on March 15th of each year. The teacher may, of course, choose, if the congregation is willing, to authorize the financial officer of the congregation to hold back a portion of his salary and turn this amount over to the teacher when the teacher makes his quarterly payments on his declaration.

We are grateful that the Federal Government has recognized the important role that our teachers are playing in the work of the Church and that in the various relationships with the Government it has recognized them as "ministers."

In this connection Committee 4 considered Memorial 627, Unprinted Memorial 51, Communications from the Board for Parish Education, the faculty of St. Luke's Christian Day School, Chicago, Ill., four teachers of Pennsylvania, and Elmer J. Moeller, Milwaukee, Wis.

Report of Committee on the Status of the Teacher

(Memorial 627)

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I. Introduction

At the Milwaukee Convention in 1950, Synod adopted the following resolution on the status of the teacher:

"WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education has requested Synod officially to approve the clarification given to the Government by Synod's officials; be it therefore

"*Resolved,* That Synod grant approval of this action of its officials in said matter; and be it further

"*Resolved,* That such approval is in no way to be construed as Synod's final acceptance of all statements made on this subject; and be it further

"*Resolved,* That the President of Synod appoint a committee to review and study the question of the status of the teacher, said committee to report back to Synod at the next delegate convention."

The Honorable John W. Behnken, President of Synod, in November, 1950, appointed President W. H. Meyer, Prof. M. J. Naumann, and Dr. A. L. Miller to this committee. These men requested Dr. Behnken to add two additional members to the committee. Dr. Behnken acceded to this request and appointed Dr. F. E. Mayer and Dr. A. W. Klinck to serve on the committee. Dr. F. E. Mayer found it necessary to resign from the committee for reasons of health. To replace Dr. Mayer, Dr. Behnken appointed Dr. Theo. Hoyer.

The committee held its first meeting in January, 1951, and its final meeting in March, 1953. Fifteen meetings were held by the committee, and some of these were two-day sessions.

The work of the committee covered specifically four points: (1) Study of selected essays and papers on the status of the teacher; (2) Study of what the New Testament says concerning the office of the ministry; (3) A historical study of the office of the ministry within the Missouri Synod, with particular reference to the status of the teacher; (4) Discussion of the problem of the status of the teacher with a number of individuals who had given special study to the matter. The following essays and papers were studied by the committee:

Boerger, J. F., Sr. "The Call of the Teacher." *Building the Parochial School of Tomorrow,* 1941, pp. 49—58.

Boettcher, H. J. "The Call of a Parochial School Teacher." Unpublished essay, Twin Cities Mixed Pastoral Conference of the Synodical Conference, Feb. 19, 1941.

Brueggemann, H. G. "The Public Ministry in the Apostolic Age." *Concordia Theological Monthly,* February, 1951, pp. 81—109.

"Church and Ministry" (Brief summary of the doctrinal position of the Wisconsin Synod on church and ministry), *Concordia Theological Monthly,* July, 1950, pp. 531—533.

Dau, W. H. T. "The Lutheran Philosophy of Education as Applied to the Elementary School Level." Essay prepared for the 1941 Educational Conference.

Diploma of Vocation sent to Teacher T. Glaeser by the School Association of St. Paul's and Emmanuel Congregations of Fort Wayne, Ind., December 21, 1868.

Eggen Case, "Supplemental Brief on the Appeal of the Ruling in the Eggen Case." Submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., May, 1950.

Grotheer, Kurt V. "The Status of the Lutheran Parochial School Teacher in the Light of Recent Developments." Unpublished essay, Northern Illinois District Pastoral Conference, April 23, 1952.

Homann, W. E., Nitschke, W., and Meyer, W. H. College of Presidents, Preliminary Report of Committee on Status of Parochial School Teacher, 1950.

Kretzmann, P. E. "Reviving a False Position with Regard to the Doctrine of the Call." (A critique of Dr. A. C. Stellhorn's paper "The Lutheran Teacher's Position in the Ministry of the Congregation.") 1949.

Kretzmann, P. E. "The Doctrine of the Call." Northern Nebraska District Essay, 1934.

Moeller, Elmer J. "Concerning the Ministry of the Church." *Concordia Theological Monthly,* June, 1951, pp. 385—416.

Mueller, A. C. "Status of the Lutheran Teacher." Unpublished manuscript, October 23, 1950.

Mueller, A. C. "The Lutheran Teacher and the Ministry of the Church." Unpublished essay.

Mueller, A. C. "The Status of the Parochial School Teacher." Unpublished essay, March 24, 1948.

Nicol, O. J., Pflueger, A. H., and Lettermann, H. C. "Comments upon: 'Reviving a False Position with Regard to the Doctrine of the Call.'" A critique of Dr. P. E. Kretzmann's critique of Dr. A. C. Stellhorn's paper.

Pflueger, A. H., and others, "Supplement to 'The Status of the Christian Day School Teacher.'" Pittsburgh Teachers' Conference, June 16, 1952.

Pflueger, A. H., and others, "The Status of the Christian Day School Teacher." Eastern District Teachers' Conference.

Stellhorn, A. C. "The Lutheran Teacher in the Ministry of the Church." Essay at Western District Teachers' Conference, Nov. 5—7, 1952.

Stellhorn, A. C. "The Lutheran Teacher's Position in the Ministry of the Congregation." *Report of the 1949 Educational Conference,* pp. 45 to 60.

Stellhorn, A. C. "The Position of the Lutheran Male Teacher." Unpublished essay, Joint Missouri and Wisconsin Synod Teachers' Conference of Minnesota and North Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 23, 1950.

Weidenschilling, J. M. "Office of the Ministry and Those Serving in This Office." Unpublished statement.

Zobel, L. G. "Theses on the Call of the Lutheran Day School Teacher." *Lutheran School Journal,* LVI (April, May, June, 1921), pp. 102 ff., 136 ff., 170 ff.

Zorn, C. M. "The Public Ministry Within the Church." Unpublished manuscript, translated by the Rev. A. C. Mueller.

In studying the New Testament terms concerning the office of

the ministry, the committee was fortunate in securing the assistance of Dr. Wm. Arndt, who made a thorough study of certain pertinent Bible passages and discussed them with the committee at one of its sessions.

The historical study of the office of the ministry within the Missouri Synod was assigned to Dr. Herman O. A. Keinath of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest. He made a thorough study of the literature and had completed his taking of notes and was ready to begin writing the report when illness made it impossible for him to continue. His untimely death was a serious blow to our committee; but the notes that he had taken were turned over to us, and we made use of them in preparing Part III of this report.

The persons invited to appear in person to discuss the problem of the status of the teacher were the following: Dr. A. C. Stellhorn, the Rev. A. C. Mueller, President A. O. Fuerbringer, and Prof. Elmer Moeller.

The problem of the status of the Lutheran high school teacher was referred to our committee by the College of Presidents on May 2, 1952.

This report is an outgrowth of the several phases of our study. The committee has sought to give diligent attention to its assignment and commends the following report to Synod for consideration.

II. The New Testament Ministry

In seeking to define the status of a Christian teacher we are first of all concerned about what the Scriptures say of the office of a teacher in the Church. We must, however, be reminded that Christ did not give His Church detailed laws or rules according to which it was to organize and establish itself. The New Testament is not a synodical handbook with constitution and by-laws for the administration of the Church. And just as there is no prescribed constitution, so there is no prescribed form of the public ministry in the Church. Christ has, however, given the Church the Gospel and the Sacraments to create and maintain faith. The importance of the ministry of the Church in relation to this saving faith is brought out in Article V of the Augsburg Confession:

"That we may obtain this faith (spoken of in Article IV), the ministry of teaching the Gospel and administering the Sacraments was instituted."

One of the offices developed by the Church for the teaching of the Gospel is that of the Christian teacher. In considering the status of the teacher, we must see his office in relation to the Church, the ministry of the Church, the call, and other concepts.

A. *All Christians have the spiritual priesthood and with it the ministry to spread the Gospel.*

Christ gave the power to forgive or retain sins, to preach the Law and the Gospel, originally and immediately to all believers. "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should shew forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light," (1 Peter 2:9). Compare also Matt. 16:15-19; Matt. 18:15-20; Luke 24:33-36.

B. *The Church is the communion of all believers, the sum total of those who at all times and in all places have been led to faith in Jesus Christ through the Holy Spirit by the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the Sacraments.*

That the Church is the communion of believers in Jesus Christ is clear from the following Scripture passages:

"And I say also unto thee that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build My Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it" (Matt. 16:18).

"Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, both theirs and ours" (1 Cor. 1:2).

"Who hath delivered us from the power of darkness and hath translated us into the kingdom of His dear Son" (Col. 1:13).

"Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God" (John 3:5).

C. *In the New Testament the name "Church" (ekkleesia) is given by Holy Scriptures to individual local congregations and to groups of congregations in a geographic area as well as to the sum total of believers.*

The term *ekkleesia* is at times translated as "church"; sometimes as "congregation" (Luther: *"Gemeinde"* and *"Kirche"*), which may lead to misunderstandings, e. g., as if a local congregation were not the "Church." (See Kittel, *Theol. Woerterbuch zum N. T.*, for many examples of the use of *ekkleesia.*)

"Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord, both theirs and ours" (1 Cor. 1:2).

Compare also the following:

"The church which was at Jerusalem" (Acts 8:1).

"The churches of Galatia" (1 Cor. 16:1).

"The churches of Judea" (Gal. 1:22).

"Then had the churches (Nestle: church) rest throughout all Judea and Galilee and Samaria" (Acts 9:31).

"Christ is the Head of the Church" (Eph. 5:25), and many other passages in Ephesians referring to the sum total of the believers.

A congregation using the means of grace is properly called the "church" by virtue of the believers in it, regardless of the fact that some of the members may only be using the means of grace while they reject the Holy Spirit's gift of faith.

D. *Just as the Church has been called into being and is preserved through the means of grace, so it is to use these same means of grace to strengthen and extend God's kingdom.*

The following Scripture passages emphasize the fact that the Church is built by the means of grace.

"Then they that gladly received His Word were baptized, and the same day there were added unto them about three thousand souls" (Acts 2:41).

"Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, a holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ" (1 Peter 2:5).

"And He gave some, Apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ" (Eph. 4:11, 12).

E. *Each congregation is endowed by the Lord of the Church with the Power of the Keys, that is, the same power which is given to the whole Church and to the individual Christian.*

That every Christian congregation has the Office of the Keys is clear from the following Scripture passages:

"And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican. Verily I say unto you, Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven. Again I say unto you, That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of My Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them" (Matt. 18:17-20).

"But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should shew forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light" (1 Peter 2:9).

F. *The public exercise of the Power of the Keys Christ has reserved to the incumbents of a special office of the ministry which He instituted for the very purpose of building His Church. This office is to be established in and by the Church.*

Christ called the Apostles, as described Luke 6:13: "And when it was day, He called unto Him His disciples; and of them He chose twelve, whom also He named Apostles." He "appointed other seventy also" and sent them as laborers into His harvest, Luke 10:1. The Great Commission in Matthew 28 and Mark 16 and the words of Christ in John 20 and 21, although describing the duties of all believers, point out particularly the duty of the public ministry.

The distinction between the general priesthood of all believers and the special office of the public ministry is clear from the following:

"Are all Apostles? Are all prophets? Are all teachers?" (1 Cor. 12:29.)

"How shall they preach except they be sent?" (Rom. 10:15.)

"And all things are of God, who hath reconciled us to Himself by Jesus Christ and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation; to wit, that God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them; and hath committed unto us the Word of Reconciliation. Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ, as though God did beseech you by us: we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God" (2 Cor. 5:18-20).

"For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldest set in order the things that are wanting and ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee" (Titus 1:5).

Although all members of local congregations are priests, this does not mean that all should preach or teach publicly. Qualified Christians are elected as ministers. The persons thus elected are not on account of their office "priests," but are rather servants of the congregation which elected them.

This public ministry is not a human, but a divine arrangement. It is God's will that the Christians in a local area gather together and found a congregation and call persons with special abilities. These persons, as the representatives of the congregation, are to proclaim God's Word and administer the Sacraments both in open meetings and privately to the individual Christian.

"The things lacking" mentioned in Titus 1:5-7 are not merely inconsequential things, attention to which might be left to the discretion of the members, but we must rather conclude that where no elders or bishops (pastors) had as yet been appointed, something was wanting which ought to be supplied. The text implies that without the office of the pastor the congregation is not properly constituted.

G. *An immediate call, direct from God, or a mediate call, through a local congregation, gives the authorization for the public teaching and preaching of the Word on behalf of the congregation.*

This necessity of the "call" to the public ministry is clear from the following passages of Scripture:

"How, then, shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent?" (Rom. 10:14, 15.)

"And God hath set some in the Church, first, Apostles; secondarily, prophets; thirdly, teachers; after that miracles; then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues. Are all Apostles? Are all prophets? Are all teachers? Are all workers of miracles?" (1 Cor. 12:28, 29.)

"I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran; I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied" (Jer. 23:21).

The Apostles were called directly by the Lord. However, also those who had been called through the instrumentality of a congregation are represented as having been called by God.

"Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and unto all the flock, over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers" (Acts 20:28).

"Let a man so account of us [Paul, Sosthenes, Apollos] as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God" (1 Cor. 4:1).

God acts through His Church in calling the servants needed by the Church. He alone gives to the Church Apostles, prophets, evangelists, teachers, and other ministers.

There is, however, no detailed procedure prescribed for calling a servant of the Word. The important fact is that the Church extends a call. Compare Acts 1:23, the choosing of Matthias, with Acts 6:6, 7, the election of Stephen and his colleagues, and with Acts 14:23, the appointing, or electing, of elders. One and the same word of the Greek language is used for "appointing" and "electing" *(cheirotoneo)*.

H. *It is the call which distinguishes the public ministry of the Word and the preaching of the Word by the individual Christian.*

That every Christian has the responsibility to carry out the Great Commission of our Savior is clear from Scripture. In Acts 8:4 we read, "Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the Word." And in Col. 3:16 the Apostle writes to Christians generally: "Let the Word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom, teaching and admonishing one another in Psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord."

It is clear from these and other passages that it is God's will that every Christian deal with His Word. Each one is to be concerned about the spread of the Gospel. Each one has the Office of the Keys. Each one is to make use of the Word in teaching and admonishing. When Christians are thus engaged in the use of the Word, they do not act in the name of the congregation, but are exercising their responsibility as individual Christians.

I. *The men who publicly (i. e., officially, for the congregation and in the name of the congregation) exercise the duties of the ministry of the Word are not a special spiritual order apart from the office of all Christians; rather the incumbents of the public ministry are officials and servants under the authority of Christ and His Church.*

The basic truth that Christ through His Word is the only Ruler of the Church regulates the relationship of one servant of the Word to another.

According to the Scriptures, all believers and only the believers are priests, as has been previously stated (1 Peter 2:9). They are all one in Christ (Gal. 3:28). They are all brethren (Matt. 23:8-12). Luther speaks of all being made priests by Holy Baptism. The relation of the called ministers to the members of the congregation is that of servants *(diakonoi)* acting for the congregation and for Jesus' sake.

Since the relation of one servant of the Word to another is regulated by the Lord of the Church, there never ought to be a question of who is great or greater. There ought only to be the question of how to serve best the interests of the Church, the body of Christ.

"But be not ye called Rabbi, for one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren. And call no man your father upon the earth, for one is your Father, which is in heaven. Neither be ye called masters, for one is your Master, even Christ. But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant *(diakonos)*. And whosoever shall exalt himself shall be abased; and he that shall humble himself shall be exalted" (Matt. 23:8-12).

"But Jesus called them unto Him, and said; Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so among you; but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister [*diakonos* — servant], and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant [the word *doulos* means slave]: even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many" (Matt. 20:25-28).

"For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake" (2 Cor. 4:5).

A Christian congregation may, in Christian liberty, assign to its servants special responsibilities with corresponding authority for leadership and supervision as circumstances may require for the sake of good order. These are human arrangements, not divine ordinances. However, the law of Christian love demands that when such arrangements have been established, they are to be respected by all concerned.

J. *While God has given a variety of gifts to the Church, as enumerated in 1 Cor. 12:28, 29 and Eph. 4:11, 12, yet He speaks of one office which is essential for each Christian congregation.*

The terms "bishop," "elder," "pastor," and "teacher" are used to refer to this office that is essential for each congregation. The office carries with it the responsibility for the entire ministry of the Gospel in the congregation. In Titus 1:5-9 this office is termed that of "elder" and "bishop." In Acts 20:28 this office is designated as that of an "overseer" of the congregation. In 1 Peter 5:2 the elders are exhorted to feed the flock of God and to take the oversight thereof. In 1 Timothy 3 the qualifications of bishops and deacons are enumerated. In verse 5 it is emphasized that the function of the bishop or deacon is to "take care of the Church of God." According to these Bible passages . . . the terms "bishop," "elder," and "pastor" all imply leadership and rule over the congregation.

In applying what the New Testament says about the ministry in the local congregation to a particular situation, we find the simplest and most direct application in the calling of one man to the office of pastor. This man is to preach the Gospel and administer the Sacraments. He is responsible to God and the congregation for the spiritual leadership of the congregation and is to rule over the congregation according to the Word of God. He is a *"presbyteros"* or an *"episkopos"* as described in the New Testament.

A congregation may decide to have one or more additional men in the full ministry. If they have been called to the full ministry, it is assumed that they are qualified to preach the Gospel, to administer the Sacraments, and to assume responsibility for the spiritual life and growth of the entire congregation. Each of these men would be a *"presbyteros"* or an *"episkopos."* The specific duties of these ministers and their relation to one another would be determined by the congregation.

K. *A congregation has in Christian liberty the authority to create additional offices, delegating to them and limiting for them certain functions of the public ministry.*

A congregation may decide to have one or more persons who are servants of the Word, but do not have the full ministry. Such persons are assigned specific functions of the public ministry which require special attention in the congregation.

A group of congregations can organize to perform jointly some of the work which is the responsibility of each congregation. For such work they jointly have the authority to create additional offices within the public ministry.

A group of Christians from within several congregations banded together to carry out some phase of Kingdom work has a similar authority, but must respect the sovereignty of the local congregation and must be guided by fraternal consideration of the welfare and interests of the local congregation, the District, and the Synod.

Persons properly called to such offices created to meet the needs of the Church as related to its ministry of preaching and teaching the Gospel in all the world participate in the public ministry of the Word.

Examples of such offices are: the parochial school teacher in the local congregation, missionary at large at home or abroad, professor at a synodical college, Lutheran high school teacher, synodical official, chaplain in the Armed Forces, deaconess. These all, like the pastorate, are derived from the ministry of the Church.

L. *All congregational, synodical, and extracongregational offices that are based on a regular call from a congregation, a group of congregations, or a group of Christians, must be considered divine, because these offices are derived from the divinely instituted public ministry.*

The norm for characterizing any office as divine is that it partakes of the essence of the public ministry. A call to such an office is extended by those who have the Office of the Keys and who delegate all or a part of the public exercise of this power to an individual. Duties not a part of the ministry of the Church may in Christian liberty also be assigned to servants of the Word. Such duties are sacred obligations of the incumbents of such offices but do not in themselves make such offices a part of the ministry.

The needs of the Church often may require services in which a person is asked to do both; to serve in all or part of the ministry of the Church and also to do work necessary for, and of benefit to, the Church but not included in the obligations placed on servants of the Word by Christ, the Head of the Church. In such a case that person is a minister of the Word by reason of his call and his work in the ministry *(iure divino)*, but he is a President of a Synod, President of a District, professor, etc., by reason of the order and constitution of the Church he serves *(iure humano)*.

Again, a person may be assigned work that can only be done properly in the spirit of Christ and in obedience to His Great Commission, even though the work may seem to involve mainly "secular" duties. A Lutheran schoolteacher, for instance, who is called by a congregation to teach any or all of the subjects popularly con-

sidered "secular," would be disregarding the divinity of his call if he taught these matters without attempting to fit every subject into the pattern of Christian thinking and living. Since his task is to teach all subjects from a Christian point of view and to integrate the principles of the Christian faith into all of his activities, his call is truly a divine call.

Since the Christian congregation is in immediate possession of the Office of the Keys, the privilege and right of calling special servants of the Word is inherent in the congregation. Whenever the congregation extends a "call" to an office, it is divine, because it involves some part of the preaching or teaching of the Word of God.

A group of congregations or Synod itself may similarly extend a "call" for positions that involve specific functions of the public ministry.

Groups of Christians may similarly organize for the purpose of taking care of specific endeavors within Christian life and service. Theoretically all such endeavors might well be the work of the Church. Practically, the Church may find it difficult, if not impossible, to deal with all these matters. Groups of Christians may, therefore, band together to deal with them. Such causes should have the approval, either direct or tacit, of the congregations of an area or of the District or Synod. Such approval implies that the congregations are delegating the discharge of such a desirable function to a group of Christians within the several churches. With the delegation of the discharge of the function there is also delegated the right to call the person or persons who may be required for this special work.

M. *When a congregation calls a parochial school teacher, it entrusts to him a portion of the public ministry of the Word.*

The teacher has a divine call; his duties are specified in the call and may include a wide range of activities beyond the work in the classroom. The teacher is not a pastor; he is, however, a "minister," a servant of the Word in the congregation, and might well be designated a "minister of Christian education." He is not an "*episkopos*" or a "*presbyteros*" in the sense that he is placed over an entire flock or a local congregation. His work, however, partakes of the essence of the duties of those whom Scripture calls "*episkopoi*" and "*presbyteroi.*" The teacher is not a layman; he is a clergyman.

III. The Historical Background of the Teacher's Status in The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

The following paragraphs are summaries and excerpts of constitutions, articles, and essays dealing with the status of the teacher and included in the official publications of the Missouri Synod. It is

not our purpose in this historical overview to judge the writers or their products. It is, rather, our purpose to present relevant statements concerning the status of the teacher that have been made in the official publications of the Church and by leaders of the Missouri Synod at selected time intervals. This section does not attempt to describe how the principles enunciated were applied in the congregations of Synod.

The references used are indicated in the footnotes to this section. These quotations and summaries are not exhaustive, but merely a selection from the materials on the status of the teacher. We believe, however, that nothing of primary importance has been overlooked in this presentation.

Teachers in the first Constitution of the Missouri Synod. — In the first Constitution of the Missouri Synod the teachers were classified as advisory members.[1] The relation of Synod to the teachers was described in the following objects of Synod: 1. The supervision of the pastors and teachers of Synod with regard to the performance of their official duties. 2. The conscientious examination of candidates for the office of pastor and of teacher. 3. The training of pastors and teachers for the service of the Church. It is to be noted that in each of these matters both pastors and teachers are mentioned.[2]

According to the Constitution of Synod, the individual pastor had considerable authority in examining candidates for the position of teacher in the congregation. It was assumed that the pastor was perfectly competent to conduct such an examination.

The regulations of Synod stated that each new school teacher was to be installed in his office in a public and solemn service.[3]

It was also provided that the President himself was to supervise, by personal visitation, the teaching and official activities of the pastors and teachers of Synod.[4]

It was further made the duty of the teachers as well as of the pastors to pay at least one dollar a year into the synodical treasury. This money was to be used for the running expenses of Synod and for synodical institutions.[5]

Walther's "Kirche und Amt." — In 1851 Dr. C. F. W. Walther submitted to the Fifth Convention of the Missouri Synod the draft of the treatise entitled "The Voice of Our Church on the Question Concerning the Church and the Ministry." This essay was a

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[1] *Lutheraner* III (Sept. 5, 1846), p. 3.

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 3.

[3] *Ibid.*, p. 4.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 4.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 6.

counterattack on the charge that the Missouri Synod, which had been organized on the basis of congregational sovereignty, was actually unscriptural and un-Lutheran in this teaching. Dr. Walther's essay was really an attack on every type of arrogant Lutheran clericalism. The 1851 synodical convention unanimously voted its approval of Walther's essay and ordered its publication. The first edition of *Kirche und Amt* appeared the following year.

It is not relevant to our study of the historical background of the teacher's status to indicate Walther's theses on the Church. It is pertinent, however, to list his theses on the ministry. These are the following:

Thesis I — The holy ministry, or the pastoral office, is an office distinct from the priestly office, which belongs to all believers.

Thesis II — The ministry, or the pastoral office, is not a human ordinance, but an office established by God Himself.

Thesis III — The ministry of preaching is not an arbitrary office, but its character is such that the church has been commanded to establish it and is ordinarily bound to it till the end of days.

Thesis IV — The ministry of preaching is not a peculiar order, set up over and against the common estate of Christians, and holier than the latter, like the priesthood of the Levites, but it is an office of service.

Thesis V — The ministry of preaching has the authority to preach the Gospel and to administer the Sacraments and the authority of a spiritual tribunal.

Thesis VI — The ministry of preaching is conferred by God through the congregation, as holder of all church power, or of the keys, and by its call, as prescribed by God. The ordination of those called, with the laying on of hands, is not by divine institution, but is an Apostolic church ordinance and merely a public, solemn confirmation of the call.

Thesis VII — The holy ministry is the authority conferred by God through the congregation, as holder of the priesthood and of all church power, to administer in public office the common rights of the spiritual priesthood in behalf of all.

Thesis VIII — The ministry is the highest office in the church, from which, as its stem, all other offices of the church issue.

Thesis IX — Reverence and unconditional obedience is due to the ministry of preaching when the preacher is ministering the Word of God. However, the preacher may not dominate over the church; he has, accordingly, no right to make new laws, to arrange indifferent matters and ceremonies arbitrarily, to impose and execute excommunication *alone*, without a previous verdict of the entire congregation.

Thesis X — According to divine right, the function of passing judgment on doctrine belongs indeed to the ministry of preaching. However, also the laymen have this right, and for this reason they also have the seat and vote with the preachers in church courts and councils.

In connection with Thesis VIII Walther pointed out that the incumbents of the public ministry have in their public office the administration of the keys of the kingdom of heaven which the Church possesses originally and immediately. The office thus embraces the entire authority of the Church and is, therefore, the highest office in the Church. He argues that every other public office in the Church is only a part of the office of the ministry, or an auxiliary office, which is attached to the ministry of preaching. Walther stated that the office of schoolteacher, of almoner, of sexton, of precentor in public worship, and other similar offices, were all to be regarded as sacred offices of the Church. He pointed out that each of these has a portion of the one office of the Church; all are aids to the ministry of preaching.[6]

Teachers in the Constitution of 1855. — The synodical Constitution of 1855 again classified the teachers as advisory members of Synod.[7] Teachers coming from an unorthodox church body and wanting to be taken into membership in Synod had to have a colloquium just like the pastors.[8]

The relation of the teacher to the pastor. — In 1863 W. Sihler discussed the relations of the teacher to the pastor in *Lehre und Wehre*. He asserted that the teacher was an assistant of the pastor in the handling of God's children for the purpose of teaching and training and that the pastor had official supervision of the teacher in these two fields.[9] According to Sihler, there was no parity between the pastor and the teacher, but a definite subordination of the teacher to the leadership of the pastor. Sihler emphasized, however, that this subordination of the teacher to the pastor should be for both pastor and teacher a schooling in humility.[10] In his relations with his assistant in caring for the lambs of Christ, the pastor should follow the general instructions of the Holy Spirit, who through St. Paul emphasizes the principle of "in honor preferring one another."

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[6] Walther, *Kirche und Amt*, 1852 ed., p. 387; 1911 ed., p. 342; *Walther and the Church*, pp. 71—86.

[7] *Constitution of 1855*, chap. III, Part 2.

[8] *Ibid.*, Part 2.

[9] W. Sihler, "Ueber das evangelische Verhalten eines christlichgesinnten Gemeindeschullehrers theils gegen seine Schulkinder, theils gegen die Gemeinde, theils gegen den Pastor." *Lehre und Wehre*, IX (January, 1863), p. 12.

[10] *Ibid.*, p. 12.

The pastor should recognize and honor the teacher's spiritual gifts; he should give him merited recognition for faithfulness and ability in the use of these gifts; he should stand by him in his many vexations and with the sweet comfort of God's Word lighten the many crosses he would have to bear as a teacher.

On the other hand, Sihler emphasized that in humility the teacher should recognize the pastor as his superior and should not be misled because in this or that formal knowledge or skill he might excel the pastor.[11] Sihler urged that the teachers get the pastor to advise them with respect to discipline in the school. He pointed out that it could easily happen that there would be too much or too little discipline, or that there would be the utilization of ill-considered means of discipline and the use of legalistic measures.[12]

On the other hand, Sihler pointed out that the relationship of teacher to pastor included not only cordial respect, but also brotherly love, and this accounts for the fact that the respect of the teacher does not turn into cautious timidity. Both pastor and teacher are children of the same heavenly Father in Christ and are, therefore, brothers in the Lord. One does not have more or less of Christ than the other. Both have essentially the same noble and glorious calling with the final objective to use the Word of God to bring young and old to salvation in Christ. In seeking to reach this goal, pastor and teacher should be bound together in intimate brotherly love.

The love that the teacher should show his pastor includes especially admonition and comfort. It could happen that in younger congregations, particularly those that were geographically isolated, no one would be so close to the pastor as the teacher of the congregation. Should the pastor blunder in his relations with the congregation with impatience, anger, or unwise remarks, the teacher would have the obligation to give the pastor a brotherly admonition. The teacher should also seek to comfort his pastor when crosses and troubles bother him in his heart, in the home, and in the congregation.[13]

Definition of the teacher's office. — An article from the *Schulblatt*, 1867, defines the office of the teacher in the following words:

"The real office of teacher in a parochial school consists of this, that they take baptized children who are teachable and not yet confirmed and teach them God's Word, help them to acquire the chief parts of Christian doctrine and the story of God's kingdom on earth, help them to learn to read so that they search the

[11] *Ibid.*, pp. 12, 13.

[12] *Ibid.*, p. 13.

[13] *Ibid.*, p. 14.

Scriptures and find Christ therein, and help them to acquire Bible verses, hymns, and skill in singing, so that in later years they can comfort themselves and with the congregation of adults sing God's praise and glory." [14]

It is to be noted that the function of the teacher as here conceived is pointed entirely to the teaching of religion, both as a subject in school and as a justification of the other things that he teaches. The same article pointed out that the teachers, because they taught God's Word, were servants of the Word and spiritual pastors *(Seelsorger)*. The author pointed out that as a rule the teachers were not called to teach adults, nor called to administer the Sacraments, nor called to assist in ruling the church like elders, but their special service was in the teaching of school, and that this was done under the supervision of the pastor. It was mentioned that frequently the teachers were asked to read the sermon and to conduct catechetical classes in the absence of the pastor, and also to read a word of comfort at funerals, to lead the singing on such occasions, and to discharge other similar duties. The fact that it is mentioned that as a rule they were not called to teach adults, or to do the other things mentioned, suggests that other duties could be assigned and perhaps at times were assigned.[15]

As to the origin of the teacher's office the article pointed out that the congregations removed from the sphere of activities of the pastor the service in the school and for this purpose appointed special persons who were to be assistants of the pastor.[16] The teacher, however, did not become the sole religious teacher of the young, because the pastor remained also the pastor of the children and was teaching them through the sermon, the *Christenlehre*, the confirmation instruction, and through visits to both home and school. Even though the congregation called a teacher, the pastor remained the pastor of the entire congregation, also of the school-age children.[17] Since the teacher is called by the entire congregation, like the pastor, and since he is called to teach God's Word, therefore his office is a church office and part of the public ministry. This point is fortified by a series of quotations from Luther in which he included the teacher among those who are in the "spiritual office founded by God" and the "office of those who have the pastorate and the service of the Word and Sacrament." Luther called

[14] "Pastor und Schullehrer." (This series of articles, though unsigned, is apparently by J. C. W. Lindemann.) *Schulblatt* II (Jan., 1867), p. 133.

[15] *Ibid.*, p. 133.

[16] *Ibid.*, p. 133.

[17] *Ibid.*, p. 134.

the teacher *"Magister Ceremoniarum* next to the pastor."[18] It was pointed out that just as Luther had done, so the Church named after Luther had constantly grouped the teachers in the spiritual office. The teachers, in the church regulations, were at times called the "minor clergy," and as such they had the same rights and privileges as the pastors. It was asserted that they were always considered as assistants of the pastor and were given due recognition as such assistants, although it could not be denied that both their office and their position were often ignored and abused.[19] In connection with this it was pointed out that like the pastor the teachers were pledged to the Symbolical Books and especially to the Augsburg Confession.[20]

The twofold calling of the teacher. — In the following issue of the *Schulblatt,* Lindemann presented the idea that the Lutheran teacher has a twofold calling. He has indeed a spiritual office, but he has also a civic or worldly office in which he teaches his pupils subjects that concern only secular things and that are not bound up with God's Word at all. Lindemann pointed out that arithmetic, writing, history, nature study, geography, grammar, and the like, were such secular subjects that the teacher taught according to his civic call.

Teachers are not absolute masters of their schools. — In a later article, Lindemann deplored the fact that many teachers consider themselves "lords of the schools" *(Herren der Schule),* in which they would have free choice of textbooks and be independent of pastoral supervision.[21] He refers to the fact that the German teachers of the first half of the 19th century had fought for such independence. He points out that also Christian teachers have often yielded to this temptation. Lindemann again and again deplores the subjectivism of the teacher.[22]

In a still later article, Lindemann pointed out that the school-age youth was a part, a very important part, of the pastor's flock, and that, in his work of teaching, the teacher was the assistant of the pastor and his representative.[23]

The teachers of the Missouri Synod are members of the clergy. — An article by C. A. T. Selle in the *Schulblatt,* in 1869, argued that the teacher belongs to the clergy. One of the arguments advanced

[18] *Ibid.,* pp. 134, 135.

[19] *Ibid.,* p. 136.

[20] *Ibid.,* p. 138.

[21] *Ibid.* (Feb., 1867), p. 165.

[22] *Ibid.* (July, 1867), pp. 334—39.

[23] *Ibid.* (Aug., 1867), p. 364.

by Selle in this connection was the fact that the teachers in Germany had the same privileged position under the consistory as the pastor. He draws a parallel between that and the Missouri Synod practice as follows:

"Even as here in America in our Missouri Synod we testify to this, that the teachers belong to the so-called clergy group; because, according to our synodical Constitution, there are regulations for their examination, after which, like the pastors, they are considered and declared to be regular members of the Synod."[24]

Selle declared that the public teaching of the Word of God was a matter of the public ministry in the narrower sense *(Pfarramt).* For this reason he stated that the teaching of the Word of God on the part of the teacher was a part of the public ministry. This point of view was supported by the statement that, for the spread of His Word, God, in the first place, has instituted the universal priesthood of believers (1 Peter 2:9), and, in the second place, the public ministry *(oeffentliches Predigtamt)* (1 Cor. 12:9; James 3:1; Rom. 10:15; Heb. 5:4). Selle refers also to Article 14 of the Augsburg Confession. The spiritual priesthood has the assignment, especially at home, and in addition privately, to teach the Word of God. Except for cases of emergency the general office of the Christian does not go beyond this. Everything that goes beyond this, and as soon as it concerns the teaching of the Word at the request and instead of the entire group, belongs to the public ministry, which is then called a public office, because it is an office that concerns a public service that has been assigned.[25] Selle calls the teacher's office a branch office of the holy ministry. He points out that the teacher has been placed under the supervision of the pastor in the history of the Lutheran Church because we have correctly recognized that the teachers occupy a branch office of the holy ministry.[26]

The teacher cannot be a lay delegate to synodical conventions. — In 1874 the question arose as to whether or not the teacher could be a lay delegate to the synodical convention. The Synod decided the following:

1. No District Synod is permitted to recognize a teacher of a school or of a synodical institution as a lay delegate of a congregation.

2. This rule is to be incorporated in the by-laws of the Constitution.

[24] C. A. T. Selle, "Das Amt des Pastors als Schulaufseher," *Schulblatt* IV (Jan., 1869), p. 139.

[25] *Ibid.,* p. 132.

[26] *Ibid.,* p. 138.

The reasons for the decision were the following: The teachers were to appear as representatives of the *Schulamt,* or teacher's office. Further consideration offered as a reason was this, that a congregation was in duty bound to be represented by a delegate who was neither pastor nor teacher.[27] It is clear that the teachers in this instance were not considered laymen.

The teacher's office is a branch office of the holy ministry. — In 1875 there appeared Dr. C. F. W. Walther's *Pastoraltheologie.* In this book Dr. Walther emphasized that a pastor should never forget that the teacher also belongs to those who serve the church, that the teacher serves in an auxiliary office that is branched off from his own office, and that the teacher, in this connection, is a colleague of the pastor and thus is in the same office.[28]

The teacher's position is in part parental and in part pastoral, but it is a public church office. — Lindemann pointed out in his *Schulpraxis* that the teacher's position is in part parental and in part pastoral. He pointed out that, even according to natural law, parents had the duty to educate their children to know the true God, to fear, love, and trust in Him, and to learn to live according to His Commandments. The Gospel gives to Christian parents the further holy obligation to bring their children to Christ, to teach them the Gospel, and to make them capable of living as children of God. In addition, God had instituted the pastorate and had commanded the pastor: "Feed My lambs" (John 21:15). So the pastor also has the responsibility to care for the evangelical training of the children. The teacher's office, then, discharges in part the responsibilities given to both parents and pastors.[29]

Lindemann emphasized that the teacher's office is a public church office in the following words:

"First and foremost, this office is a public church office, for since the Lutheran teacher executes a portion of the public ministry *(Pfarramt)* by teaching at certain periods Law and Gospel in the name of the congregation to the children of the congregation that are of school age and on his part helps to develop true faith and a godly life in the congregation and thus takes care of what originally was the pastor's office; therefore the teacher is a co-laborer (*diaconus* — helper) of the pastor and a servant of the Lord. At the same time the teacher is the representative of the parents in that he assists them in bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." [30]

[27] *Proceedings, Mo. Synod,* 16 (1874), p. 79.

[28] C. F. W. Walther, *Amerikanisch-Lutherische Pastoraltheologie,* 4th ed., 1897, p. 391.

[29] J. C. W. Lindemann, *Schulpraxis,* 1879, p. 5.

[30] *Ibid.,* p. 11.

Lindemann concluded this volume with the following significant statement concerning the Christian teacher:

"Blessed is the man who has been permitted by God in His grace to serve in the manner described as teacher and trainer for a shorter or longer period of time, and to rescue children out of the bondage of sin, or to preserve them and further them in godliness. And if his work is successful with only one child, he has done a more precious work than that done by most famous people who are praised and lauded by the world. He should thank God and honor Him for everything that has turned out well.

"Every humble and consecrated teacher, however, will have to say to himself: 'I have often failed; I should often have done better and could have done better with greater foresight and faithfulness.' He should, therefore, seek forgiveness from God (and if necessary also from the children and their parents), should comfort himself in faith with the merit of the Teacher of all mankind, Jesus Christ, and begin anew in His power and name his difficult but also richly blessed work, until his Lord and Master calls him home and bids him to enter into his Master's joy." [31]

The teacher's office as a part of the pastorate. — In an essay delivered to the convention of the Canada District in 1880, Linsenmann emphasized that the teacher's office was not in the same category as the Sunday school teacher's. He condemned the practice of Sunday school superintendents' addressing children, explaining the Word of God to them, and having *ex corde* prayers. He also stated that Sunday school teachers were not called to perform the function of the pastorate *(Predigtamt).* Then he added: "With a regularly called parochial school teacher, the situation is entirely different. He has had conferred on him a part of the pastorate; namely, that he should teach the children, especially the Word of God." [32]

The teacher should be pledged to the Confessions. — In 1879 Dr. C. F. W. Walther delivered the essay at the Iowa District convention. In discussing the chief responsibilities of the Synod, he emphasized that the first duty of the Synod was to remain true to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church. In this connection he pointed out that the Synod should accept into membership only those pastors, teachers, and congregations that were true to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church. He asserted that no one should be ordained unless he had been examined and it was found that he would and could proclaim the pure doctrine of the Word of God.

[31] *Ibid.,* p. 335.

[32] W. Linsenmann, "Ueber den Beruf zum heiligen Predigtamt (*Pfarramt*)." *Proceedings, Canada District,* II (1880), p. 20.

Walther pointed to the following confession and pledge demanded of those who were to be ordained or installed: "I accept the three Ecumenical Creeds, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, the two Catechisms of Martin Luther, and the Formula of Concord as the pure and unadulterated explanation and exposition of God's Word and His will, and I accept them as my own confession and will execute my office until my death faithfully and diligently in accordance with these Confessions" (*Kirchen-Agenda fuer Evang.-Luth. Gemeinden,* St. Louis, 1866, p. 240).

Walther then asserted that everything that had been said concerning pastors applied also to the teachers. The teachers were in a church office. They were to teach the Word of God in the name of the congregation and were to feed the lambs of Christ with the Gospel. Because of this no teacher should be accepted into membership of Synod who has not been pledged to the Confessions. The teachers should make this solemn promise just like the pastors. The teachers should be reminded that when they step into the service of the church, they have renounced civic callings and should serve the Church until their last breath, and this service should also be their greatest joy. For this reason it is important that there be a solemn ceremony in which the congregation hears that the individual has been pledged to the Confessions. The congregation should hear this pledge with its own ears and should be able to say, "Our pastor and teacher dare not display their own wisdom." If they depart from the Augsburg Confession, we shall call it to their attention; and if they do not return to sound doctrine, we can dismiss them.[33]

Lindemann's interpretation of the call of the teacher repeated. — In 1886 Ch. Luecke repeated Lindemann's interpretation of the call of the teacher. He quotes with approval the statement of Lindemann that the office of the teacher is a public church office, that he is an assistant of the pastor and a servant of the Word, and that he also occupies the position of the parents.[34] Luecke pointed out that the teacher had received a call from the Christian congregation to which God had given the right to call servants of the Church. He stated that Article 14 of the Augsburg Confession applies also to the office of the teacher. This article reads: "Of ecclesiastical order they teach that no one should publicly teach

[33] C. F. W. Walther, "Ueber einige Hauptpflichten, welche eine Synode hat, wenn sie den Namen einer evangelisch-lutherischen Synode mit Recht tragen will." *Proceedings, Iowa District,* I (1879), pp. 31, 32.

[34] Ch. Luecke, "Wann darf ein evangelisch-lutherischer Schullehrer sein Amt niederlegen?" *Schulblatt,* XXI (Drittes Quartal), pp. 104, 105 (1886).

in the church or administer the Sacraments unless he be regularly called." He stated that the teacher is in an office that has been conferred upon him by God through the congregation. This, he said, the teacher would find in black and white in his diploma of vocation.

Change in the examination of teachers. — In 1887 a change was made in the examination of teachers. Originally the local pastor had the right to examine the teacher. At the same time the synodical Constitution reserved for Synod the right to examine teachers before granting them membership in Synod. In 1864 a *Pruefungscommission,"* or examining committee, was appointed for the Addison Seminary.[35] In 1887 the Synod declared that for the colloquium of non-synodically trained teachers the Examining Committee of the Teachers' Seminary was the only rightful examining committee.

The teacher's call a part of the pastorate. — An article by R. Wagemann in the *Schulblatt* in 1889 emphasized that the office of the teacher was part of the pastorate. Wagemann asserted that the teacher's call was to a part of the pastorate and that it was a divine call. He pointed out, too, that the teacher's call, like that of the pastor, was to be a lifelong call.[36]

Another view as to the dual nature of the teacher's office. — In 1893 Buenger developed an article in the *Schulblatt* concerning the office of the teacher. He pointed out, as had Lindemann, that the teacher was a representative of the parents in training the children in the fear and admonition of the Lord. He asserted, however, that the teacher's office was not only a parental office; it was more. While it was not an office alongside the ministry, nor an office co-ordinate with the ministry, yet it branched off from the ministry, and was an office assisting the pastor in the carrying out of a portion of his office. Because of this, the teacher had a part of the public ministry, was an assistant of the pastor, and was a servant of the Word. Buenger pointed out that the establishment of the teacher's office in the congregation is a matter of Christian liberty. Buenger also asserted that the teacher's office was the most important among the auxiliary offices in the ministry. This fact he established as follows:

1. The teachers are to be reckoned among those of whom 1 Tim. 5:17 says, "They who labor in the Word and doctrine"; therefore they are among those who are worthy of double honor.

2. The high purpose of the office of the teacher is to bring children to Christ.[37]

[35] *Proceedings, Mo. Synod,* XX (1887), p. 44.

[36] R. Wagemann, "Wie kann das Verhaeltnis eines Lehrers zu seiner Gemeinde in gottgefaelliger Weise geloest werden?" *Schulblatt,* XXIV (March, 1889), p. 66.

[37] A. J. Buenger, "Das Amt eines lutherischen Gemeindeschullehrers." *Schulblatt,* XXVIII (Sept., Oct., 1893), pp. 280—89.

Since the teacher's office, next to that of the pastorate, was the most important office in the church, a person should then only leave the office if he stepped into the pastorate itself, or if his position for certain reasons had become impossible, so that he could no longer continue in the office with blessing. Buenger emphasized that the teacher had received his office from God through the congregation. In proof of this claim, he cited 1 Cor. 12:28, where he counted the teachers among the "helps." For this reason he asserted that the teacher had a divine office and that he was to stay in this office so long as it pleased God.

A view that the teacher was not in the public ministry, but was a public servant of the Word. — An article by Speckhard in the *Schulblatt* of 1897 also discussed the teacher's office. Speckhard contended that the teacher was not in the public ministry or the pastorate. He was not a pastor, but he was a public servant of the Word. Speckhard thus assumed that a person can be a public servant of the Word without being a pastor. He maintained that all the confusion about the office of the teacher had come from considering a thing in the abstract which did not exist in the abstract. He asserted that one can speak of the ministry in the abstract, because a Christian congregation from the time of its organization has the *Pfarramt* in the abstract, since it has God's command to establish the pastorate according to divine regulation.

Speckhard maintained that one cannot speak of the teacher's office in the abstract because it does not exist in the congregation as a special office in the abstract. He asserted that the Bible nowhere commanded a congregation to establish the office of the teacher and nowhere did it treat of the qualifications, rights, etc., of this office. Speckhard called the teacher's office a divine call, since the congregation, in the exercise of its Christian liberty and for the building of the church, had established the office according to the will of God. He stated that the teacher should not doubt that he has a divine call.

Speckhard stated that the teacher's office, as it exists among us, is seriously harmed by the pastor if he does not recognize the teacher as his fellow servant in the Word and does not deal with him accordingly.

He emphasized that the teacher's office, as it exists among us, is seriously harmed by the congregation, among other ways, when without good reason they appoint women teachers. He stressed the importance and blessing of trained teachers and of teachers who had made teaching their lifework. The first of these conditions, he stated, was seldom met by our women teachers; the second condition, he stated, could never be met, because God had directed them to a different calling as their real calling.

He emphasized further that the teacher's office, as it exists among us, is seriously harmed by the teacher himself when he becomes indolent because he has a lifelong call, when he does not diligently continue in his studies, when he does not stay within the boundaries of his position and wants to be looked upon as a kind of additional pastor in the congregation, and when he does not live as becomes a servant of the Word.[38]

A complaint that teachers were charged special dues without being permitted to vote. — In 1899 it was reported that some teachers had complained about being expected to contribute two dollars a year for Synod's administrative expenses, for which they also received the synodical reports free. The complaint urged that this contribution had been imposed on a minority which had no vote. Synod refused to entertain the validity of the claim and pointed out that the contribution was demanded by Synod's Constitution, not by majority vote.[39]

The teacher's office as a branch of the pastorate. — In 1907 there appeared in *Lehre und Wehre* an article on the teacher's office written by L. Dornseif. Dornseif emphasized that the office of the teacher was one that was branched off from the pastorate and was a part of the pastorate. He stated that the office of the teacher was an auxiliary office to the public ministry and that teachers were public servants of the Word. He argued that inasmuch as the congregation utilized the priesthood of all believers to create a special position and to call another besides the pastor to teach the children God's Word and to give them Christian training, the congregation therefore created a branch office or an auxiliary office to the public ministry. The incumbent of this office discharges a part of the public ministry in that he publicly teaches the children God's Word and seeks to give them Christian training. Through the call of the congregation to this office and through the discharge of the duties involved in it, the teacher becomes a public servant of the Word.

Dornseif emphasized that the teacher's office is a divine office, not in the sense that God has established it in exactly this form, but because the office is a part and a branch of the public ministry, which God did found and ordain, and because God calls the incumbent through the congregation. The teachers who have been called by the congregation are in a divine calling; they are called by God, because they are co-workers with the pastors in Word and

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[38] H. Speckhard, "Thesen, den Beruf der Gemeindeschullehrer unserer Synode und die Anstellung von Lehrerinnen innerhalb derselben betreffend." *Schulblatt*, XXXII (Nov., 1897), pp. 330—32.

[39] *Proceedings, Mo. Synod*, XXIV (1899), pp. 127—29.

doctrine. They are servants of the Word to children, and they are undershepherds of the shepherd of the congregation.[40]

Teachers are servants of the church but not in the public ministry. — In 1914 F. Pieper discussed in *Lehre und Wehre* the question whether a Christian congregation should not appoint persons who would not teach and rule the *entire* congregation in all activities, but who would have outstanding gifts to serve the congregation as rulers and elders, as teachers, and as almoners. Pieper emphasized that the congregation could and should do this, because all gifts which God had given to His Christians should be used in the service of all. He called attention to Romans 12 and 1 Corinthians 12. He emphasized, however, that these services were neither singly nor together the *Bischofsamt*, or the public ministry that should watch over the entire congregation and that should rule the entire congregation and serve it with God's Word. He asserted that the Apostle Paul distinguished in 1 Timothy 3 specifically the office of bishop from the servants. Persons who served in the congregation as counselors, rulers, elders, teachers, and the like, remain under the supervision of the bishop or of the public ministry, because to the ministry belongs the supervision of the entire flock and the responsibility for the entire flock.[41]

The pastor as supervisor of the school. — In 1916 R. F. Nimmer wrote in the *Schulblatt* that in the school the teacher had the highest authority and the right to rule there alone. While the pastor was the supervisor of the school and had the right and the duty to visit the school often, under no circumstances was he to reach into schoolwork and school training directly and recklessly, because, through such actions, he would take from the teacher his authority over his pupils. Since, however, the teacher was discharging a part of the public ministry, he was to give the pastor an accounting of his office as the one to whom he was responsible before God.[42]

Teachers ask to be listed as "assistant pastors." — In 1920 several teachers' conferences requested Synod to have the names of the teachers listed in the *Kalender* as "assistant pastors." The aim was that thereby the railroads were to be persuaded to grant clergy fares to the teachers. It was reported that investigation had showed that this step would not grant desired clergy certificates to the teachers, and the request was denied by Synod. The railroad secretary was encouraged to continue his efforts toward getting the desired certificates for the teachers.[43]

Teacher's office defined. — In 1921 Zobel defined the teacher's office in the following words: "The office of the Lutheran teacher, as it is established by our Christian congregations, has a limited service in the Word and doctrine in training the children, which service has been conferred on him for a lifetime by the Christian congregation. Hence the Lutheran teacher has a divine call." [44]

The divine call of the teacher. — In 1930 W. C. Kohn, president of Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill., wrote an article calling the teacher's office an auxiliary office which flows from the public ministry. He asserted that the teacher has a divine call. In answer to the question "What makes a call divine?" he answered: "A call is divine when God says to a certain person, 'You shall be My servant.' God does not do this directly any more, but He does it mediately. The Christian congregation that has been given the Office of the Keys by the Savior is the agency through which God says to a person, 'You shall be My servant.' Although there is this difference between the pastorate and the office of the Christian teacher, that the pastorate was instituted by God and the office of the teacher has issued out of this office as an auxiliary, nonetheless there is no difference between the call of the teacher and the call of the pastor: both are called by that body through which God calls His servants. Both are called by God through the congregation, and both are assigned their offices by the congregation, the pastor the entire office that has been instituted by God, the teacher the important part of this office to feed the lambs of Jesus." [45]

Teacher as an "assistant functionary" in the congregation. — In an essay delivered to the Southern Illinois District in 1933, C. T. Spitz defined the work of the teacher as follows: "The Christian day school teacher is . . . an assistant functionary in the congregation. He is not an assistant pastor and yet an assistant under the pastor in feeding the lambs of Christ. His chief duty is the teaching and training of children. He is called to teach the children in his care the one thing needful and to train them in the fear and admonition of the Lord. In this capacity he is representing not only the pastor, but also the parents of the children, while these children are away from home and under his care." [46] Pastor

[40] L. Dornseif, "Die Stellung des Pastors und Lehrers zueinander," *Lehre und Wehre* (June, 1907), p. 246.

[41] F. Pieper, "Die goettliche Ordnung des oeffentlichen Predigtamts," *Lehre und Wehre*, 60 (April, 1914), pp. 150, 151.

[42] R. F. Nimmer, "Die Autoritaet des christlichen Gemeindeschullehrers," *Schulblatt*, LI (Oct., 1916), p. 306.

[43] *Proceedings, Missouri Synod*, XXXI (1920), p. 242.

[44] L. G. Zobel, "Theses on the Call of the Lutheran Day School Teacher," *Lutheran School Journal*, LVI (June, 1921), p. 170.

[45] W. C. Kohn, "Eine herzliche Bitte an die Lehrer zum Wohl unserer Gemeindeschulen," *Lutheran School Journal*, LXVI (Sept., 1930), p. 2.

[46] *Proceedings*, So. Ill., 16 (1933).

Spitz points out again the dual role of the teacher. He classifies Sunday school teachers also as assistant functionaries of the holy ministry. He defines the term "assistant functionaries" as follows: "Assistant functionaries of the holy ministry are not ordained. They may be formally introduced to the congregation or even, as in the case of a duly called Christian day school teacher, solemnly installed." [47]

The teacher's call, a divine call. — In 1934 P. E. Kretzmann delivered an essay on the doctrine of the call at the Northern Nebraska District Convention. He distinguished between the duties of the public ministry and the duties of auxiliary offices by stating that the duties of the public ministry are fixed in Scripture, while the duties of auxiliary offices are fixed by the call of the congregation. He pointed out that the Holy Scriptures plainly fix the duties of the one office established by the Word of God, but that the call of the congregation specifies the scope of the duties of auxiliary offices.[48] Kretzmann gives three reasons why the call of the Christian day school teacher (male or female) is a divine call: it embraces a function of the public ministry; it is issued by the congregation; it is concerned with the teaching of God's Word. Kretzmann points out that the qualifications for the auxiliary offices of the ministry are the same as for the ministry proper. He states, "It is most significant that the Lord, in speaking of the qualifications of the auxiliary offices, stresses their equality with the ministry, at least to this extent." [49] Kretzmann maintained that in the case of the teacher a temporary call may not be objectionable, because the school is not as closely bound up with the life of the congregation as is the office of the pastor. Nonetheless he lists the office of the teacher among those which are "least susceptible to the temporary arrangement and partake to a very high degree of the nature of the pastoral office." Kretzmann states that a call for a limited length of time would not militate against the essence of the divine call, but only against its probable most beneficent exercise.[50]

The teacher's calling flows from the ministry. — In 1935 F. Pfotenhauer wrote in the *School Journal* that the calling of a Christian day school teacher was a glorious calling. It issues from the ministry which God himself instituted and is an auxiliary office to the ministry. Indeed, it is the most important of the auxiliary offices, because it concerns itself with the greatest treasure of the church,

[47] *Ibid.*, p. 44.

[48] P. E. Kretzmann, *The Doctrine of the Call*, p. 7.

[49] *Ibid.*, pp. 11, 12.

[50] *Ibid.*, p. 16.

the Word of God. Pfotenhauer pointed out that the Missouri Synod had emphasized this position from the very founding of Synod, inasmuch as Synod had made the call of the teacher a permanent call and because teachers were not called for a definite length of time like the incumbents of other auxiliary offices, like elders and trustees. Pfotenhauer thus emphasized the distinction between the office of the teacher and other auxiliary offices, like elders, and calls it "the most important of the auxiliary offices." [51]

The teacher's office inherent in the ministry. — In 1936 P. T. Buszin wrote as follows concerning the office of the teacher: "This auxiliary of the ministry is safe, inasmuch as it is sanctioned by the Holy Spirit (Acts 6; 1 Tim. 3:8-13), and it is in the same category with all other auxiliaries of the church (deacons, elders, lay leaders). However, it differs from them in the commission and assignment, as the special teacher of the Lutheran school is definitely called to 'labor in the Word and doctrine,' and therefore, his service, being inherent in the public ministry and complementary, not supplementary, to it is registered with those who are to 'be counted worthy of double honor' (1 Tim. 5:17)." [52]

Buszin concedes that the teacher's office is not of divine institution; it is not one that could not be separated from a congregation without destroying an essential part of the congregation. In spite of this concession, Buszin asserts: "We must, nevertheless, ever firmly maintain the commanding fact, which is the salient trait of this service, that the *functions* of that auxiliary office are inherent in the public ministry of the Word. . . . So wherever or whenever this auxiliary office of a special teacher within the church is abrogated, the functions of the office must again be assumed in their entirety by the incumbent of the complete public ministry within the congregation." [53] Buszin also emphasizes that the teacher's call is a divine call, that the teacher's office is included in the office of the ministry, and that the teacher is, therefore, an assistant to the pastor, not, however, an assistant pastor.[54]

The call of the pastor and the teacher on the same level. — In the *Concordia Theological Monthly* of February, 1936, H. Strasen stated that the call of the pastor and of the teacher were on the same level because the office of the Christian school teacher was an auxiliary office of the holy ministry.[55]

[51] F. Pfotenhauer, "The Glory of the Teacher's Calling," *Lutheran School Journal*, LXX (Feb., 1935), p. 241.

[52] P. T. Buszin, "Christian Education," *Lutheran School Journal*, LXXI (March, 1936), p. 307.

[53] *Ibid.*, pp. 302, 303.

[54] *Ibid.*, p. 304.

[55] H. Strasen, "Die Lehre vom Beruf unter gegenwaertigen Verhaeltnissen," *Concordia Theological Monthly*, VII (Feb., 1936), p. 94.

The teacher a public servant of the Word. — In 1939 H. B. Fehner delivered an essay at the Michigan District convention on the office of the teacher. He pointed out that although the teacher does not hold the entire office of the ministry and is not the God-appointed teacher and shepherd of the entire congregation, yet he is a public servant of the Word, called especially for this purpose by the congregation. He is an elder that labors in the Word and doctrine, and he has, therefore, a divine call and office.[56] Fehner gives the following reasons for the statement that a teacher has a divine call: 1. The call is issued by the Christian congregation. 2. The office embraces an activity of the public ministry. 3. The office is concerned with the teaching of God's Word. Fehner asserts, however, that the teacher's office is subordinate to the office of the minister. He says: "Since the teacher is not the teacher and shepherd of the whole congregation, but merely of the children, it follows that he holds an office subordinate to that of the minister, who has the whole office of the ministry. The spiritual care of the children outside of school hours is not so much the official duty of the teacher as of the minister. Indeed, a teacher will, as a token of his affection for the children, show them his interest also outside of school hours by visiting them in time of illness and the like." [57] Fehner points out that in view of the fact that the minister is entrusted with the oversight of, and responsibilities for, all members of the flock, the minister remains the overseer of the school. Even though the teacher is called to instruct the children in the Word of God, the minister is thereby not relieved from responsibility for the lambs. Fehner asserts, however, that the minister's supervision of the school does not imply that he is to interfere officiously in regard to the methods the teacher may use or the daily arrangements of subjects he may introduce. He points out that the pastor's supervisory activity consists simply in this, that he sees to it that God's Word is properly taught, that Christian discipline is maintained, and that the school generally is conducted as a Christian nursery for the young.

Walther's "Kirche und Amt" quoted approvingly on the office of the Lutheran teacher. — In 1939 Theo. Buenger delivered an essay at the Iowa District East Convention, in which he quoted approvingly Dr. Walther's *Kirche und Amt.* He stated: "We are glad to see that Dr. Walther in this first book of his plainly states that the office of the schoolteacher who teaches the Word of God in the school, is also a divine and sacred office of the church, which exercises a part of the one office and is an aid to the ministry of

[56] H. B. Fehner, "The Ministry Is the Highest Office in the Church," *Proceedings, Michigan District,* 64 (1939), p. 44.

[57] *Ibid.,* p. 46.

preaching. It is evident that no one can come and teach, in public, religion to a congregation that has its minister. How should we permit a teacher to teach religion if teaching in school were not also a branch of the ministry and thus a sacred office?" We could perhaps doubt whether the teacher as far as he teaches secular branches is in a sacred office. But I think that even that can be answered in an affirmative way, because the education of the children is really the task of the parents of the church. But be this as it may, we will always take the standpoint that the teacher teaching in the name of the congregation the Word of God, functions only as a helper to the minister." [58] Buenger emphasized that the teacher's office is a part of the divine office, an aid to the minister, and that the teacher is a helper to the minister.

Another essay based on Walther's "Kirche und Amt." — F. E. Mayer, in an essay delivered before the Southern Illinois District convention in 1939, quotes verbatim Thesis VII of Walther: "The office of the ministry is the highest office in the church, out of which flow all other church offices." Mayer asserts that the office of the ministry is the only office instituted by God. He deduces this from the fact that God has given His Church only *one command:* Preach the Gospel. Since this is so, it follows that there is only one office of the Church. He also points to the various names and titles for ministers (*"Prediger"*) which denote the same office. He comes to the conclusion that all titles point to a single office, whether the titles are bishop, pastor, apostle, shepherd, servant, or elder. Mayer maintained that these different titles simply point to the fact that our Savior has provided the office with different gifts and functions. The names do not, however, indicate that different offices have to be established in a congregation.[59]

Mayer asserts that the office of the ministry has two main duties: 1. It should proclaim the Word publicly, especially to the congregation: should teach the children, and those who require teaching, the Word of God; should admonish those who have erred; should comfort the sorrowing; should administer the Sacraments; and should rule the congregation. 2. The office of the ministry should further exclude the impenitent sinners. He asserts that only the *"Predigtamt,"* instituted by God, performs these functions in the name of the congregation.

In addition, Mayer states that there are other functions in the church which flow from the ministry. He refers to 1 Corinthians 12,

[58] Theo. Buenger, "The Three Last Theses of Walther's *Kirche und Amt,*" *Proceedings, Iowa East,* 2 (1939), p. 22.

[59] F. E. Mayer, "Das Predigtamt ist das hoechste Amt in der Kirche," *Proceedings, Southern Ill.,* 20 (1939), pp. 33—35.

where the Apostle describes gifts of the church and makes a distinction between the office of the apostle and the branch or auxiliary offices, the incumbents of which had only a part of the apostolate. In such an auxiliary office each one must perform only those functions pertaining to the auxiliary office. He refers to the deacon's office (Acts 6) as such an auxiliary office; also to ruling (Rom. 12:8) and to ruling elders (1 Tim. 5:17) as such auxiliary offices.

Mayer maintains that the office of the ministry had to perform all of the functions of the spiritual priesthood publicly. Wherever it was necessary, auxiliary offices were branched off from the office of the ministry. These auxiliary offices were of two kinds: 1. Those that had an essential part of the public ministry to discharge, for example, teaching, prophesying, admonishing. These were real branch offices. 2. Such auxiliary offices that dealt with the outward welfare of the congregation. These Mayer calls "so-called auxiliary offices." [60]

Mayer defines a branch office as one which performs definite functions of the public ministry. As illustrations of a branch office, he mentions assistant pastors, teachers in the parochial school, candidates that teach Saturday school, and able persons who teach in the Sunday school. Concerning these branch offices, he emphasized the following: 1. The pastor is responsible for the whole flock. The creation of a branch office does not relieve him of this responsibility. 2. It is the duty of the congregation to see that all the duties and functions of the public ministry are performed.

Mayer uses the term "auxiliary office" for the offices that do not flow out of the public ministry. As illustrations of such auxiliary offices he mentions: professors, missionaries, mission boards, Presidents, and Visitors. These offices, he asserts, flow not from the public ministry, but from the priesthood of all believers. As auxiliary offices of the public ministry, they are not over the ministry nor on the same level as the ministry. In this connection, Mayer classifies the teacher of the school among the incumbents of a branch office of the ministry and not of an auxiliary office.[61]

Summary of the Historical Background of the Status of the Teacher

A careful reading of the preceding paragraphs dealing with the status of the teacher reveals no particular historical development. While there may have been significant departures from the official view in practice, the following points cover substantially the official status of the teacher as reflected in these articles and essays.

[60] *Ibid.*, pp. 35, 36.

[61] *Ibid.*, pp. 36, 37.

1. The teacher, like the pastor, holds individual membership in Synod. Like assistant pastors, professors, synodical officials, and the like, the teacher is an advisory member, not a voting member.

2. The teacher, like the pastor, is subject to the supervision of Synod.

3. Candidates for the office of pastor or teacher are subject to conscientious examination.

4. The teacher is to be installed in his office in a public and solemn service.

5. The teacher's office is a part of the one church office that is divinely instituted, the public ministry, and partakes of its essence. It may be termed a "branch office" or an "auxiliary office."

6. The teacher is an assistant of the pastor, but not an assistant pastor.

7. The teacher is under the official supervision of the pastor, because the teacher occupies a branch office of the public ministry.

8. The teacher is not a layman; he belongs to the clergy.

9. One view held that the Lutheran teacher had a twofold calling — a spiritual office and a civic or worldly office.

10. One view held that the teacher's position is in part parental and in part pastoral.

11. The office of the teacher is a public church office; the teacher is an assistant of the pastor and a servant of the Word.

12. The call of the teacher by the Christian congregation is a divine call; like the call of the pastor, the teacher's call is ordinarily a lifelong call.

13. The establishment of the teacher's office in the congregation is a matter of Christian liberty. The congregation creates a special position and calls someone else besides the pastor to teach the children God's Word, to give them Christian training, and to perform other duties.

14. The teacher's office is a divine office, not in the sense that God has established it in exactly this form, but because the office is a part and a branch of the public ministry, which God did found and ordain, and because God calls the incumbent through the congregation.

IV. Specific Problems on the Status of the Teacher

On the basis of our doctrinal and historical study, we shall now examine a number of specific problems related to the status of the teacher.

1. *What is a divine call?*

The term "divine call" is nowhere found in Scripture. It is simply an ecclesiastical term which in our Synod refers to

a divinely instituted office dealing with the proclamation of the Word of God and involves separation to the Lord. Christ Himself called the Apostles and thereby established and instituted the office of the Apostleship as a divine office (Matt. 10:2-8; John 20:21-23). These Apostles recognized and acknowledged all those officially serving the churches to be their fellow ministers (1 Peter 5:1; Col. 4:7; Phil. 2:25; 1 Cor. 4:1). The Holy Ghost expressly commanded the congregation at Antioch to separate Paul and Barnabas for their mission work (Acts 13:2, 3), and thus they were called by God through the congregation.

God tells us that all who have been rightly called by the Church to be ministers of the Gospel, and thus to labor in Word and doctrine, have been called to such an office by God Himself (Acts 20:28; Eph. 4:11; 1 Cor. 12:28; Jer. 3:15; Is. 41:27; Rom. 10:15). We may say, then, that all who have been called by the Church to labor in Word and doctrine have a divine call.

2. *Does lifetime service have any bearing on the divinity of the call?*

Our Church has consistently held that in calling a pastor or a teacher the congregation should not arbitrarily and in advance limit the tenure of the individual. The temporary call often affects adversely the relations between a congregation and its pastor or teacher.

There are, however, circumstances under which temporary calls may be extended without reflecting at all upon the divinity of the call. In some cases a congregation may consider it advisable to extend a call for a limited period of service. In the case of executives, high school faculty members, instructors in colleges and seminaries, etc., a permanent call may be inadvisable. Under these circumstances the limited period of service has nothing to do with the divinity of the call. When pastors or teachers, including ministerial candidates or teacher graduates, accept such limited tenure positions, their status in the Church is not affected. Since their work involves the proclaiming of the Word of God, their positions are recognized by the Church as a divine calling.

3. *What is the status of the installed male teacher?*

Our Church has consistently held that the installed male teacher is a servant of the Word, that he participates in the public ministry of the congregation, and that he has a divine call. The Lutheran teacher is not a layman; although he is not a pastor, he belongs to the clergy. The Lutheran teacher is an assistant of the pastor; his duties are specified in the call. The "call" of the congregation emphasizes that the teacher, like the pastor, is doing his work in response to God's command.

4. *What is the status of the woman teacher?*

The properly qualified and appointed woman teacher in the Lutheran schools is also a participant in the public ministry of the Word. As such, she has a sacred calling, requiring qualifications comparable to those of the regular male teacher, with respect to both personal faith and character and professional training and competence. Her calling does differ in certain respects, however, from the call of the male teacher or pastor.

While the call of the male teacher, like that of the pastor, ordinarily involves lifetime tenure, the appointment of the regular woman teacher leaves her free to marry and to assume all of the responsibilities of married life, though this new status will probably make it necessary for her to terminate her professional service to the Church. The conditions of her service are, therefore, best set forth in a "Solemn Agreement," which remains in force indefinitely, unless dissolved by common consent or for valid reasons by either party. The form of Solemn Agreement now in use in our Church states: "Nothing in this appointment and agreement is to be construed as interfering with the rights and prerogatives of a woman to terminate her service as a teacher at the end of the school year in order to enter upon a woman's higher calling of matrimony and other household duties or to transfer to another school for good and valid reasons." Since the Solemn Agreement encourages a tenure continuing at least over a period of years, it is advantageous to both the congregation and the teacher. The woman teacher may, however, serve under the terms of an annual "appointment," or "contract," renewable by common consent.

The congregation obligates itself in this same agreement to respect the woman teacher "as a participant in the public performance of the office of the ministry," subject to the limitations placed upon the members of her sex in 1 Cor. 14:34: "Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not permitted unto them to speak, but they are commanded to be under obedience, as also saith the Law," and 1 Tim. 2:11, 12: "Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."

5. *What is the status of the Lutheran high school teacher?*

Lutheran high schools are essentially extensions of the educational program of the regular eight-grade Lutheran parish schools. As such they teach and apply the doctrines and practices enjoined in God's Word and the Lutheran Confessions in precisely the same manner and with the same objectives in view. Since such an advanced program of education cannot ordinarily be carried out by a single congregation, Lutheran high schools are

established, owned, and operated by a group of local congregations for the purpose of performing an important aspect of each congregation's public ministry, namely, the religious and moral training of the youth beyond confirmation age.

The teachers of the Lutheran high schools, chosen by the congregations through properly constituted and responsible boards, are charged with the performance of this aspect or branch of the public ministry in behalf of the congregations which own and operate the school. They should, therefore, have exactly the same status as the regular teachers in the elementary parish schools of those congregations.

When a pastor or a teacher, whether already in office or receiving his first official placement through the synodical Board of Assignments as a fully qualified synodical graduate, accepts an appointment as a Lutheran high school teacher, his status as a minister in the Church is not affected, since he is performing highly specialized work which in its essence involves the proclamation and application of the Word of God. Such a synodically qualified and recognized high school teacher will therefore merit the proper listing in Synod's official roster, just as though he were in the immediate service of a local congregation as its teacher or pastor. Persons who do not meet this standard may achieve the status of a Lutheran teacher by additional study and a colloquy.

(NOTE: The above applies also to the regularly called or appointed teachers of the various ranks at our synodically controlled high schools, colleges, and seminaries for the same reasons. The only variation is that these teachers are performing their ministry in behalf of *all* of Synod's congregations, instead of in behalf of those in a restricted area.)

6. *What is the status of the Sunday school teacher?*

In order to sharpen up the description of the status of the several types of Lutheran teachers previously presented, it is helpful to clarify the status of the Sunday school teacher and to compare it with these other positions.

The Sunday school teacher is also a participant in the public ministry of the Word. This should exalt the position of the Sunday school teacher, both in the eyes of the teachers and in the eyes of the congregation. This should encourage our congregations to select Sunday school teachers carefully and to train them thoroughly for this important work.

The Sunday school teacher's office, however, differs from the regular teacher's office in the following ways:

a. It does not involve a separation to the Lord for full-time professional church work.

b. It does not involve so thorough a training in theology and methods.

c. It does not involve a formal call or "solemn agreement."

d. It does not involve *synodical* supervision and discipline.

7. *Should the Lutheran teacher be ordained?*

The rite of ordination in our Synod has been reserved for the first installation of our pastors; it adds nothing to the call which the individual has received, but is simply a public and solemn confirmation of the first call. To publicly confirm subsequent calls, an installation ceremony is considered adequate.

Thus far the public and solemn confirmation of the teacher's call has been termed "installation." It is the equivalent of ordination except that it certifies that the individual has accepted certain limited responsibilities in the ministry of the Word rather than the full ministry of the Word and Sacrament.

Because of the fact that public authorities have had difficulty understanding that our teachers are members of the clergy even though they are not ordained, the suggestion has been made at times that also the teachers be formally ordained. The Church may, indeed, change its usage. There are, however, several cogent reasons why such a change should not be made.

a. While it is possible for our teachers to qualify for the pastorate or the full ministry by means of additional formal training and/or a colloquium, Synod has set a different standard of training for the pastorate than it has for the office of teacher. If the term "ordination" were to be applied to the first installation of both pastors and teachers, this distinction would be obscured.

b. In the eyes of the State the fact of ordination confers certain rights and privileges which might well be restricted to the pastorate. While the change might not create confusion, there is the possibility of some misunderstanding.

c. As a matter of fact it has been possible to clarify the status of our teachers before various departments of the Federal Government without any such change in terminology.

For these several reasons it would seem wise to retain the past practice and restrict the term ordination to the pastorate.

8. *Is the Lutheran teacher under the supervision of the pastor?*

It has been repeatedly stated in the section dealing with the historical background of the status of the teacher that the teacher was an "assistant to the pastor," that the teacher's office was a "branch office of the pastorate," and that the teacher was "under the supervision of the pastor." As a matter of fact, the Diploma of Vocation states very plainly that the teacher is "to work under the supervision of the pastor and the board of education."

Unfortunately, the term supervision has been given an authoritarian connotation that is altogether unnecessary. While supervision may be authoritarian, it can also be democratic; indeed, the best supervision is always democratic.

Experience has indicated that in any project involving more than one person there must be leadership to achieve a common goal and purpose. The school does not belong to the teacher to do with as he sees fit. In specifying that the teacher is to work under the supervision of the pastor and the board of education, the congregation, in Christian liberty, simply sets certain conditions which seek to safeguard the effective functioning of the school. In multiple-room schools, congregations ordinarily assign supervisory responsibilities also to the principal of the school. The extent and nature of the supervision exercised by the pastor or principal will depend on the training and maturity of the individual teacher, on the individual teacher's capacity for accepting responsibility, and on the degree of success the teacher has in conducting the work of the classroom.

That there can be a brotherly relation between pastor and teachers in a congregation is demonstrated by most of our congregations. Both pastor and teacher are ministers — fellow servants of Jesus Christ; both seek to discharge diligently the office assigned to them by God through the congregation. There should be no feeling of inferiority when one has been chosen by God; there dare be no feeling of superiority in the disciples of Jesus when He has given us the example of humility in washing the feet of His disciples, and when He has declared: "Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant" (Matt. 20:26, 27).

V. Memorial on the Status of the Lutheran Teacher

WHEREAS, (1) The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has from the time of its organization in 1847 held that the office of a parochial school teacher is part of the public ministry; and

WHEREAS, (2) This body maintains special professional schools for the training of parochial school teachers; and

WHEREAS, (3) This body has the procedure of approving the graduates of the teachers' colleges as ministers of the Church and of assigning the first call to the graduates through the College of Presidents (*Handbook,* 1949, 4.09); and

WHEREAS, (4) This body urges congregations to extend permanent calls to teachers eligible for calls (*Handbook,* By-Laws, 7.05), thus establishing the position as a regular vocation within the ministry of the Word, meriting a lifetime call; and

WHEREAS, (5) The Diploma of Vocation authorized by this body specifies that the teacher is "elected to the sacred office of servant of the Word"; specifies that his office is "part of the public ministry at this place"; authorizes and obligates the teacher "to instruct and train the children in his charge diligently and faithfully in the Word of God . . . to accord them also a Christian education and training in the common school branches . . . to work under the supervision of the pastor and the board of education; and, by the grace of God, to do everything possible within the sphere of his calling toward the promotion of the school and for the general advancement of the kingdom of Christ, both locally and generally"; and obligates the congregation "to receive our teacher as a servant of the Word"; and

WHEREAS, (6) The order for the installation of a teacher authorized by this body and included in the Lutheran Agenda has the significant paragraph: "Whereas, then, by divine guidance, thou hast recognized in this call the voice of God and art about to enter upon the duties of thine important office, for the faithful performance whereof thou wilt be held accountable to God . . ."; and

WHEREAS, (7) This body declares (*Handbook,* 4.23): "Teachers at Lutheran elementary and secondary schools who have been duly elected and called by a congregation or congregations for full-time service in the Church shall, after having made application for membership in Synod, be installed in accordance with accepted Lutheran forms for that purpose and shall be solemnly pledged to the Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God and to the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church as a true exposition of the Scriptures"; and

WHEREAS, (8) The constitutions of the several congregations of this body do specifically state regarding their pastors and teachers that the only valid reasons for their removal from office are "persistent adherence to false doctrine, a scandalous life, or willful neglect of official duties"; and

WHEREAS, (9) This body recognizes all regularly called and installed parochial school teachers as "advisory members of Synod" (*Handbook,* Constitution, Article V. B. 5) and subjects them to the same supervision and disciplinary measures as pastors and extends to them the same protection as to pastors (*Handbook,* Constitution, Article III, 7.5); therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod define the status of the parochial school teacher as follows:

1. The regularly called parochial school teacher, who has been duly elected and called for full-time service in the church to perform specific functions of the public ministry, is a "minister of

Christian education" and therefore is properly classified under the official categories used by our Government — "ministers of the Gospel" and "ministers of religion." These designations are also properly applied to those who are officially appointed to similar positions.

Such a call is a divine call since it embraces a function of the public ministry of the Word, is issued by the congregation, and is concerned primarily with the teaching of God's Word. Accordingly, the regularly called parochial school teacher belongs to the clergy of the Church.

The parochial school teacher who has been trained in Synod's teachers' colleges or has the equivalent qualifications both with respect to character and professional training (the formal colloquy is the synodical procedure for establishing this equivalence) is, upon his acceptance of a valid call, inducted into his office by the solemn rite of "installation."

Because the parochial school teacher performs a basic and very important part of the public ministry of the Word, he belongs to that class of elders who labor in Word and doctrine and who are to be accounted worthy of "double honor" (1 Tim. 5:17). The regularly called teachers are "advisory members of Synod." They are expected to attend and participate in the District synodical conventions and, through their elected representatives, in the general conventions of Synod. They are also expected to attend the regular synodically authorized teachers' conferences. Their names are to appear in the official roster of Synod as printed in the *Lutheran Annual* under the heading "Teachers of Missouri Synod — Men, Ministers of Christian Education."

2. The properly appointed woman teacher in a Lutheran school is also a participant in the public ministry of the Word and should be respected as such. She should have qualifications similar to those of the regular male teacher, with respect to both faith and character and professional training and competence. Hers is a sacred calling, differing in its scope from the call of the male teacher or pastor, since she is subject to the restrictions imposed upon the members of her sex by Scripture (1 Cor. 14:34 and 1 Tim. 2:11, 12). Her calling may also differ in tenure, since she is free to withdraw from her professional responsibilities to enter the estate of matrimony.

Women teachers are not advisory members of Synod. They are, however, expected to participate in the regular teachers' conferences and are included in the official roster of Synod as printed in the *Lutheran Annual* under the heading of "Teachers of Missouri Synod — Women."

Memorial on the Status of the Lutheran High School Teacher

WHEREAS, (1) Our Lutheran high schools are essentially merely extensions of the educational program of the elementary parish schools; and

WHEREAS, (2) As such they teach and apply the doctrines and practices enjoined in God's Word and the Lutheran Confessions to their students in precisely the same manner and with the same objectives in view as the parish schools; and

WHEREAS, (3) Such an advanced program of education cannot ordinarily be operated by a single local congregation, but must be established, owned, and operated by a group of local congregations for the purpose of performing an important aspect of the public ministry, namely, the systematic proclamation and application of the Word of God to the Church's youth beyond confirmation age; and

WHEREAS, (4) The teachers of the Lutheran high schools are chosen by the participating congregations in an orderly manner through properly constituted and responsible boards and are charged with the performance of this aspect or branch of the public ministry in behalf of these congregations; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod define the status of the Lutheran high school teacher as follows:

1. A properly called or appointed Lutheran high school teacher who has already been approved according to the regulations of Synod (either by graduation from a synodical teachers' college or through preparing for and passing a colloquy arranged by one of the teachers' colleges) shall have the same status as he would have if serving as a parish school teacher and shall be listed as such in the official roster of Synod.

2. A properly called or appointed Lutheran high school teacher who has already been approved according to the regulations of Synod (either by graduation from a synodical theological seminary or through preparing for and passing a regular synodical colloquy as a pastor) shall retain his eligibility to serve as a pastor and shall be so listed in the official roster of Synod. He shall not be required to meet any further synodical standards of training, but it shall be the duty of the high school board, through its principal, to assure themselves of his competence to carry on Christian education on the secondary level.

3. A teacher in one of our Lutheran high schools who has not yet met the synodical requirements as a teacher (or a pastor) should be held, as part of his initial agreement or contract, to arrange for, and enter upon, systematic preparation for a colloquy, under the guidance of the principal, using the opportunities fur-

nished by our teachers' colleges (or seminaries) through their summer sessions, extension and correspondence courses in Bible, doctrine, church history and practice, and religious education.

4. In all of these arrangements, women teachers in our high schools should be expected to meet the same requirements as women teachers in Lutheran elementary schools.

VII. Conclusion

In this report the committee has endeavored to consider all basic questions related to the status of the teacher in our Synod. Our committee was concerned with finding all the clear statements of the Bible on this question. On some matters, such as the Church, the ministry, and the call, the Bible speaks plainly. On other matters, like the establishment of auxiliary offices, the Bible does not give detailed instructions. The Lord has given the Church in every age Christian liberty to deal with special needs and problems. Our Synod has in its own history used this freedom to form its constitution, to meet its needs and problems, and specifically to advance the cause of Christian education by the establishment of the special office of teacher. In our study of the historical background of the status of the teacher we have found that our Synod has with remarkable consistency held to the position on the status of the teacher presented in this memorial.

Our committee is in unanimous agreement in presenting this report. There is no doubt in our mind that God has richly blessed our Synod through the work of our teachers. God moved us to train consecrated men and women for special service in Christian education, and to call such persons to discharge a function of the public ministry, thus making possible our system of Christian education in Lutheran elementary schools and Lutheran high schools. These schools are a unique and precious gift of God to our Church. Nowhere, in the history of the Lutheran Church, has there been anything to compare to this instrument for building and expanding Christ's kingdom through effective Christian education.

Our committee presents this report with the prayer that the more complete understanding of the status of the teacher may lead all members of Synod to a fuller appreciation and recognition of the important work these "servants of the Word" are engaged in and that each teacher may continue to work with faithfulness and consecration in the important work to which God has called him.

Rev. W. H. Meyer, *Chairman*
Dr. Theo. Hoyer
Dr. Arthur W. Klinck
Prof. Martin J. Naumann
Dr. Arthur L. Miller, *Secretary*

ACTION

Concerning this matter, Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 8

Whereas, We recognize the extensive and thorough study of the status of the teacher by the committee appointed to make this study; and

Whereas, We recognize the need of further study of some of the points contained in the report; therefore be it

Resolved, That we commend the Committee on the Status of the Teacher for its extensive, thorough, and scholarly report; and be it

Resolved, That we urge a continued study especially of the doctrinal content of the report; and be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm the position held by our Synod that the individual congregation or group of congregations concerned has the full right and privilege of calling the servants of the Word required to carry on the wide range of activities included in the ministry of the Word; and be it

Resolved, That our Synod recognize those called by our congregations for the various activities included in the ministry of the Word as "ministers of the Word," whose specific area of responsibility is determined by the congregation which issues the call; and be it finally

Resolved, That this designation be also properly applied to those who are officially called to similar positions by the church at large or any portion thereof.

Another resolution was submitted by Committee 4 and *adopted* by Synod:

Resolution 9

THE STUDY OF THE CALL

Whereas, The varying practices of congregations of our Synod in committing the ministry of the Word to individuals (e. g., the regular and terminal call, appointment, contract, etc.) focus attention on the doctrine of the call; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge all members of Synod and especially the conferences of pastors and teachers to give serious consideration to the doctrine of the call; and be it

Resolved, That we urge the program committees of conferences of pastors and teachers held in conformity with the By-Laws of Synod (Sec. 4.101 and 4.103) to include this study in their program during the next triennium.

J. Recent Developments in Church-State Relations in Education

The field of Church-State relations includes a number of problem areas in education. These problems are not easily solved, and the same issues arise repeatedly for one reason or another. While policy decisions on these matters must be made by lawmakers, public school authorities, and the courts, every American citizen should study these problems and have an opinion on them and, where necessary, seek to influence policies and decisions. Christian citizens should recommend and support those practices which give a rightful place to religion in education and at the same time recognize the rights and privileges of all American citizens.

During the past triennium there have been developments on the question of released-time classes and religion in the public school. The attacks made on the public schools during this period also suggest the desirability of examining the obligations which those who sponsor full-time Christian schools have toward the public schools. Our thinking on these questions is summarized in the following paragraphs.

Released-Time Classes. — The subject of released-time classes has been a matter of concern in many communities after the Supreme Court decision in the McCollum case. About twenty per cent of the communities which had conducted weekday religious programs discontinued them, and the number of pupils enrolled in such programs decreased by ten per cent. Many communities, however, simply proceeded with their weekday religious programs, either on the assumption or on actual legal advice that the ruling in the McCollum case did not apply. This was the case in New York, where court action was taken testing the legality of the practice of releasing pupils from public schools to attend released-time classes.

Two Brooklyn parents, Tessim Zorach and Esta Gluck, wanted to ban church instruction of public school children during the public school hours. They took their plea to the New York Supreme Court. Justice Anthony J. DiGiovanna in his ruling emphasized that Church-State separation never meant freedom from religion, but freedom of religion. He said further: "To permit restraint upon state and local educational agencies which are authorized to grant released-time to our young citizens would constitute suppression of this right of religious freedom." Under New York law, children can leave school one hour a week to attend religious classes.

The petitioners next carried their case to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. The Court of Appeals said:

"While extreme care must, of course, be exercised to protect the constitutional rights of these appellants, it must also be remembered that the First Amendment not only forbids laws 'respecting an establishment of religion,' but also laws 'prohibiting the free exercise thereof.' We must not destroy one in an effort to preserve the other. We cannot, therefore, be unmindful of the constitutional rights of those many parents in our state (we are told that some 200,000 children are enrolled in the released-time programs in this jurisdiction, and ten times as many throughout the nation) to participate in and subscribe to such programs."

The opinion also affirmed the principle promulgated in the famous Oregon case (1925) that is formulated now in these words: "right of parents to direct the rearing and education of their children, free from any general power of the state to standardize children by forcing them to accept instruction from public school teachers only."

To this reference they added a reference to a more recent decision (Prince vs. Commonwealth) in which the Supreme Court declared: "It is cardinal with us that the custody, care, and nurture of the child reside first in the parents, whose primary function and freedom include preparation for obligations the state can neither supply nor hinder."

The petitioners next carried the case to the United States Supreme Court. On April 28, 1952, the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the New York released-time program. In its decision the Supreme Court said:

"The first Amendment within the scope of its coverage permits no exceptions; the prohibition is absolute. The First Amendment, however, does not say that in every and all respects there shall be a separation of church and state. Rather, it studiously defines the manner, the specific ways in which there shall be no concert or union or dependency one on the other. That is the common sense of the matter. . . . We find no constitutional requirement which makes it necessary for government to be hostile to religion and to throw its weight against efforts to widen the effective scope of religious influence."

In applying the general principles enunciated to week-day religious education, the Supreme Court stated: "When the state encourages religious instruction by adjusting the schedule of public events to sectarian needs, it follows the best of our traditions. For it then respects the religious nature of our people and accommodates the public service to their spiritual needs. . . . We cannot expand it (the McCollum decision) to cover the present released-time program, unless separation of Church and State means that public institutions can make no adjustments of their schedules to accommodate the religious needs of people."

The decision of the Supreme Court opens the door for wide-

spread extension of programs for week-day religious education. Dr. Edwin L. Shaver, Executive Director of Week-day Religious Education, of the Division of Christian Education, of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., estimated early in 1953 that the present enrollment in weekday religious education classes was as high as any previous figure, namely, from two and a quarter to two and a half million pupils. He reported a new growth of interest in weekday classes. As this movement for more weekday classes in religion reaches an increasing number of communities, also our congregations have the opportunity to provide additional time for Christian education through this means.

Religion in the Public School

Religion in the public school has been the subject of two major reports during the past triennium: "Moral and Spiritual Values in the Public Schools," issued by the Educational Policies Commission of the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, and "The Relation of Religion to Public Education," issued by the American Council of Education. These reports and the attention that the subject received in educational journals show the great concern that exists about integrating moral and spiritual values in the public school program.

It is clear that there are some things that the public schools cannot do so far as the teaching of religion is concerned. They cannot teach the doctrine of a denominational religion. They cannot teach a "common core" of religious and ethical ideas that goes beyond acknowledgment of the existence of God and man's obligation to the Moral Law.

The public school can, however, take a positive attitude toward religion and toward moral and spiritual values. This positive attitude requires, first, including moral and spiritual values in the statement of aims of the school. Such aims should be developed by the teaching staff and should involve the participation, the interest, and the concern of the general public. Second, the public school should avoid opposing and ridiculing religious beliefs. As Christians, we emphatically assert that such opposition is as much a denial of religious liberty as advocating a religious belief in the classroom. Third, the public school can teach *about* religion. It can point to the large role that religion plays in the lives of many people. It can point to the influence religion has on the conduct of many people. It can point to the influence religion has exerted upon society in maintaining morality. It can very properly study religious art and religious music and make use of such materials in the school program. It can provide for Bible reading without comment in the regular school program. Such factual study of

religion does not commit the public school to a particular religious belief. Fourth, the public school can evidence respect for the several religious faiths and observances in the community. This respect should also extend to the rights of those who are irreligious to hold their opinions. The public school has no right, however, to subtly advocate atheism by a blanket of silence around everything that concerns religion or religious faith and life.

The Public School as a Responsibility of All American Citizens

Public education has been under attack in a number of communities in our country during the past triennium. While constructive criticism is helpful in improving school policies and practices, unjustified attacks hinder the development of a good school program.

Many of our congregations and members are much interested in promoting and supporting full-time Christian schools. This is important for the development of effective Christian education for our children and youth.

In our concern for Lutheran elementary schools and Lutheran high schools, we must not overlook the fact that we have the responsibility of advancing the cause of good public schools as well. This is not a new position in our Synod; it was articulated very clearly as early as 1870. In that year the Biblical principles concerning "The Proper Attitude of an Evangelical Lutheran Christian Toward the Public Schools" were discussed in the *Synodical Report* of the Western District. After presenting the facts concerning the State as an institution of God and the Christian's obligation toward the State and public welfare, the essay stated the following theses concerning the public school system:

"Since parents and the Church (in numerous cases) do not, or cannot, fulfill their obligation toward the children, the establishment and maintenance of our public educational system is a political necessity, in order that the citizens may be given the necessary common training.

"Since the Word of God commands the Christians to meet the requirements of the State, and to obey its laws, Lutheran Christians are obligated to pay the taxes levied by the State for its schools.

"Inasmuch as Lutherans have a political responsibility for the public schools, they should see to it:

a) That Christian-minded persons be employed as teachers in the public schools, even as some State laws now forbid the employment of atheists or other notoriously immoral characters.

b) That the teachers do not teach, or textbooks contain, anything that contradicts either the natural or the Christian religion.

c) That a good outward discipline be maintained in these schools."

This same favorable attitude toward the public school was re-emphasized in 1915 in the *Lutheran School Journal.* The article stated:

"We Lutherans have not 'declared war on the public school system of America.' We are convinced that in a republic such as ours, where the people may and should and must use the ballot and place into office the men who enact laws, the people, all of the future citizens, must of necessity be educated, so that they may cast their ballot intelligently. And we believe that the state, which confers the right to vote, would be guilty of an absurdity if it would not impart to its citizens by popular education the ability properly to use the franchise. A republic cannot long exist as a republic without popular education. Therefore we Lutherans pay our public school taxes not only without a murmur, but with a hearty good will. We consider it our civic and patriotic duty to exert all our powers toward upholding and uplifting the public school system of our country."

It is our civic and patriotic duty to support the public schools. If we recognize that our public schools are agents of the entire community, we will identify ourselves with the purpose and program of the public school and help the public school in word and deed. We may properly insist that the maintenance of our own Lutheran elementary schools and high schools should not be interpreted as hostility against the public school. It is simply our means of accomplishing the thorough religious training of our children through the only means available. Also those who maintain Christian schools can and should join with their fellow citizens in advancing the cause of the public school by participating in discussions and consultations leading toward the development and maintenance of a good public school program.

K. Special Assignments and Activities of the Board for Parish Education

1. The Committee on Tests and Measurements

The Committee on Tests and Measurements of the Board for Parish Education has continued its work on the several projects that were reported to the 1950 convention. These are:

1. Achievement tests on the Catechism
2. A group test of Christian personality
3. A test of Biblical information

The first two tests on the Catechism units, each in two forms, already have been published by Concordia Publishing House. The

Committee has under way a total of fourteen tests on the chief parts of the Catechism. This project will be a helpful contribution to our materials of Christian instruction.

The "Attitude Inventory," which is the name given to the group test of Christian personality, is almost complete. The test itself is complete, but the committee is experimenting with the test to develop norms and to determine the reliability of the instrument. This information will be included in the manual accompanying the test. The test should be on sale by Concordia Publishing House late in 1953.

The test on Biblical information is also shaping up and should be available early in 1954. The statistical refinement of the test will take place during the summer months.

The members of this committee are Dr. T. G. Stelzer, Dr. H. J. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. Elmer Pflieger, and Dr. A. L. Miller.

2. Co-ordinating Council

The Board for Parish Education recommended to the 1950 convention that Synod recognize the importance of greater co-ordination and joint planning and that the Co-ordinating Council, as constituted with representation from synodical boards, selected District boards, the national organizations, and local parishes be continued, and that the Board for Parish Education continue to convene the council for the purpose of unifying, simplifying, and intensifying our educational program. Synod adopted the resolution of the floor committee that this entire recommendation be accepted. The Board for Parish Education has, accordingly, convened the Co-ordinating Council and with the other departments of Synod has developed the planned parish program for the past triennium.

During the past triennium three issues of *Parish Activities* have been produced, using the following general themes:

1950—51, "The Living Church"; 1951—52, "Every Believer a Royal Priest"; 1952—53, "Greater Things for Christ, My Savior."

The Board for Parish Education has appointed the following Executive Committee for the Co-ordinating Council: The Rev. Messrs. J. E. Herrmann, Wm. H. Hillmer, O. E. Feucht, E. W. Schroeter, and Dr. A. L. Miller.

The many comments from the field showing how *Parish Activities* has been helpful in planning the parish program indicate that the work of the Co-ordinating Council is appreciated by a large number of pastors and congregations in Synod. Congregations that have not as yet made use of parish planning will find *Parish Activities* helpful in helping to simplify, unify, and intensify their work.

3. Sunday School Teacher Training

The following table reveals the growth of Sunday schools in the Missouri Synod over a ten-year period:

Years	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
1951	4,516	456,724	51,188
1941	3,685	270,276	29,629
Gains	831	186,448	21,559

Whether the gains are phenomenal or simply an evidence of healthy growth, the 1951 figures are impressive. The gains alone (831 new Sunday schools, 186,448 new pupils, 21,559 additional teachers) would constitute a sizable Sunday school organization.

Our Sunday school statistics carry an important message, the message of a growing responsibility. The increase in the number of pupils and teachers has heightened the responsibility of our Church to both pupils and teachers.

We owe it to the pupils to provide them with study materials that are doctrinally sound and to provide them with teachers who are proficient in teaching the holy Word of God. To provide the materials is a relatively safe matter, for typewritten manuscripts can be read critically by a number of persons and carefully revised before going to the press. To obtain able and trained teachers is not easy.

We owe it to our teachers to provide them with whatever helps they need in order to prepare for the weighty task of teaching God's Word to the children. For the Church to provide these materials is likewise a relatively simple matter. But to reach our 50,000 teachers with these materials, and to make good teachers of them, is a very difficult task.

When the Teacher Training Committee began publishing courses in 1938, it adopted the slogan "Every Teacher a Trained Teacher." Anticipating the time when the program would be well established, the committee voiced the conviction no persons were then to be considered eligible for permanent appointment as teachers unless they had completed the six courses of the First Series and had earned the "First Certificate." To expect our teachers to take six courses, each requiring eight to ten hours of classwork, is anything but a severe requirement when viewed in the light of the years of preparation which are required of pastors and parish school teachers.

In this report the committee will attempt to give the convention an accurate picture of the status of teacher training in our Synod. We shall glance first at the bright side and see whether we have made a fair measure of progress toward the goal. During the years in which the program has been in operation, more than 50,000 credits have been awarded to more than 25,000 persons,

representing 1,512 congregations. A credit (course card) stands for about 25 hours of home and class study, so that our training program has been an incentive to teachers to devote thousands of hours to study and preparation. The indoctrination of which this is the evidence should contribute, and no doubt has contributed, to the spiritual life of our Church. The circulation of textbooks passed the 300,000 mark long ago, the annual sale of books averaging 23,000. Such a circulation is gratifying.

Teachers earn upwards of 1,300 credits each year. We should expect double and triple that number of credits, in fact 10,000 credits each year would seem to be a minimum figure. However, the large circulation of textbooks indicates that thousands of persons are taking the courses without working for credit. The Teacher Training Office has no means of tabulating this group of students. Taking both groups into account, we may say that our program has been successful in large measure and has lost none of its popularity. For progress made we praise and thank God.

But the story of Sunday school teacher training has its dark side as well. As a rule, teachers take from one to four courses, then quit instead of going on to earn the "First Certificate." At this rate, only a small minority of our teachers will, at any given time, have the training the committee has envisioned.

Teachers ought to complete two courses a year so as to earn their certificate in three years. But if all of our 50,000 non-professional teachers completed only one course a year, the annual circulation of textbooks would be at least 50,000. Since a large number of teachers are taking the courses but are not working for credit, it is impossible for the committee to report the precise status of Sunday school teacher training. A conservative guess might be that close to fifty per cent have taken or are taking the courses. Accepting this figure as fairly accurate, we still have to ask the very important question, "What provision is being made for the systematic preparation of the fifty per cent who have not been enlisted in our training program?" It is the responsibility of our pastors and our synodical leaders to find the answer to this question.

The training of Sunday school teachers is a matter of serious concern for all of us. More children, young people, and adults are being reached by the Sunday school than by any other educational agency of our Church. We dare not entrust the spiritual care of so many souls to untrained or poorly trained teachers. If we do, we shall run the risk of having these souls corrupted with false doctrine. Poor teaching, even when doctrine is correctly presented, is one reason why many children quit the Sunday school and forsake the church. So we have here two weighty reasons why we

cannot be satisfied until we have the best-qualified men and women working in our Sunday schools.

The committee, therefore, expresses the hope that the leaders in every District of Synod, in particular the Visitors and District Boards of Education, will get behind the teacher training program and promote it intensively and indefatigably. The committee also expresses the hope and prayer that Synod, in convention at Houston, will encourage adoption of the training program throughout our Church by declaring itself in agreement with the following points as a desirable objective toward which all ought to strive:

1. That weekly or biweekly teachers' meetings be the rule except where such meetings are entirely out of the question;

2. That all Sunday school teachers be enrolled in the synodical teacher-training program and work for credit;

3. That ordinarily teachers complete two courses a year;

4. That teachers continue in training at least until they have earned the First Certificate;

5. That teachers who complete the First Series be given an opportunity to take Second Series courses and thus remain in training throughout their teaching life.

God grant us the courage and determination to work toward the only goal which we as members of the Church of God can conscientiously set ourselves, the goal of *Every Teacher a Trained Teacher.*

4. State Aid to Non-Public Schools

Synod adopted in 1944 a policy on State aid to non-public schools, which was reaffirmed at the 1947 and 1950 conventions. This position emphasized the following:

1. 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 in its rights in demanding it.

2. That the granting of tax money 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.

Synod reaffirmed this policy in 1950 for the next triennium and encouraged the Board for Parish Education and other interested parties to continue to study the problem. The Board for Parish Education has kept closely abreast of any further developments in this field. Since no new developments have occurred, it seems that Synod may well reaffirm this policy for the next triennium. This is not a problem that can be resolved once and for all, but one that requires repeated study by the Board for Parish Education and repeated presentation to Synod.

5. Philosophy of Christian Education

The Board for Parish Education has had the assignment from Synod since 1941 to prepare a treatise on the Lutheran point of view in education. In 1950 it was reported that the problem has received consideration at various times and that some exploratory work has been done. During the intervening years the Board for Parish Education has appointed a committee to give attention to this project. This committee consists of the following persons: Dr. Paul Bretscher, chairman; Rev. A. C. Mueller, Dr. Paul Lange, Dr. Arthur C. Repp, Dr. A. G. Merkens, Dr. J. Pelikan, and Dr. A. L. Miller. This group has held a number of meetings and has mapped out a schedule that should result in a volume dealing with the Lutheran point of view in education.

While we regret that so far we have been unable to comply with the directive of the 1941 convention, we shall again try hard to complete the project during this coming triennium.

6. *This Day* Magazine

The Board for Parish Education reported to the 1950 convention that the advisory committee appointed by Mr. O. A. Dorn to help with *This Day* Magazine included four members of the staff and the chairman of the board. During the past triennium the Board for Parish Education has continued this advisory contact with the project.

7. Publication of Essays Delivered at the 1950 Convention

The 1950 convention resolved that the two essays by Prof. M. Franzmann and Dr. M. Walker be made available to the Department of Adult Education of the Board for Parish Education and that this department be petitioned to develop these essays into a course of Bible study. The matter was taken under advisement by our Board. While the essays were well done and powerful in their presentation of Scripture, it was not found feasible to develop them into a course in Bible study.

8. Lutheran Boys and Girls of America

At the Saginaw Convention, Synod referred the program of the "Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" to our Board "for further study, supervision, and recommendations to the congregations of Synod" (*Proceedings,* 1944, p. 146).

In the report to the Centennial Convention our Board reported that

1. "The Lutheran Boys and Girls of America" is a worthy organization in Synod.

2. There should be no objection if an individual or an organization in Synod decides to sponsor and support Lutheran Boys and Girls of America.

3. Laymen and laywomen are urged to assume the local leadership of Lutheran Boys and Girls of America groups under the direction of the congregation and the pastor (*Proceedings*, 1947, pp. 292, 293).

This project was originally sponsored by the Lutheran Business Men's Club of Greater Cleveland. This organization has since discontinued its support of the project, and nothing further has been done about it.

Conclusion

The Board for Parish Education calls upon Synod to rejoice in the progress that has been made in parish education during the past triennium. There has been real progress in providing for the expansion and improvement of our facilities for Christian education for children, youth, and adults. As with all spiritual blessings, so our successes in the field of Christian education are a definite blessing of Almighty God. Let us not forget to thank Him for these blessings. As a Synod we may well recognize that through Christian education we are definitely building our beloved Church. It is only as our people become firmly rooted in the Word that they have the spiritual power that is necessary for Kingdom work.

The Board for Parish Education expresses its appreciation to all who, in one way or another, helped the Board in its activities during the past triennium. Special thanks are due to the President of Synod, the Board of Directors of Synod, the Department of Publicity, the Department of Stewardship, Missionary Education and Promotion, the management of Concordia Publishing House, and the various subcommittees which worked under the direction of the Board. We are grateful, too, for the wholehearted co-operation that we have received from our District leaders in education, members of District Boards, and the District Superintendents. We appreciate also the many evidences of co-operation from the field — our pastors, teachers, Sunday school superintendents, and members of local Boards of Christian Education — who in their several communities have provided inspiring leadership to the great cause of Christian education. May God's richest blessings continue to rest upon all efforts of our Synod and of the individual congregations that seek to carry out the educational imperative of our Savior's Great Commission.

THE BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION

ACTION

The following resolutions, submitted by Committee 4, were also *adopted:*

Resolution 11

DIVORCE

WHEREAS, Recent decades have seen an upward turn of the divorce rate in our nation; and

WHEREAS, Our own Lutheran people are exposed more and more to this general trend; and

WHEREAS, There has been a noticeable upsurge of divorce in our own Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That we begin early enough to advise our youth with regard to the importance of Christian fellowship and courtship; and

Resolved, That we in a more realistic and practical manner help prepare our members for Christian homemaking and homekeeping through discussion topics and by providing wider opportunities for fellowship with fellow Christians.

Resolution 13

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

WHEREAS, The educational program of the Church has been furthered by the opening of new schools, expansion of existing schools, development of consolidated schools, the building of new schools and other educational buildings, the opening of two new high schools, and the expansion of existing high schools; be it therefore

Resolved, That we thank God for His blessings and that we commend all the individuals who have been instrumental in these developments; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge our congregations to provide the best possible facilities for their day schools, Sunday schools, and all other agencies, that this work may continue to progress.

Resolution 14

NURSERY ROLL

WHEREAS, We should take recognition of the wonderful growth of our Sunday schools through the nursery rolls; and

WHEREAS, There are still many congregations that do not maintain nursery rolls, which would give them contact with, and a means of guidance to, the parents in the teaching of God's Word to their children; and

WHEREAS, The nursery roll is an excellent means of reaching into the homes of the unchurched to gain parents and children for Christ; and

WHEREAS, Our Synod offers excellent materials for the nursery roll program; therefore be it

Resolved, That we encourage all congregations to organize and maintain a nursery roll.

Resolution 15

INCREASED RELIGIOUS TRAINING

WHEREAS, Only 32 per cent of our children are enrolled in our Christian day schools; and

WHEREAS, The Sunday school alone does not provide enough time for effectively carrying out a program of Christian education; therefore be it

Resolved, That every congregation of Synod be urged to provide the greatest amount of time possible for the training of all of the children entrusted to its care, and to this end utilize every possible agency: the Christian day school, Sunday school, Saturday school, released-time classes, vacation Bible school, and the like; and be it further

Resolved, That for children who are not in the Christian day school the congregations be urged to consider the use of all part-time agencies as the minimum to be offered.

Resolution 16

STATE AID TO NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WHEREAS, Synod in 1944 adopted a policy on State aid to non-public schools which was reaffirmed at the 1947 and 1950 conventions; and

WHEREAS, The Board for Parish Education and other interested parties were encouraged to study the problem; and

WHEREAS, Such study has not resulted in any suggestions that would require modification of the position adopted by Synod; therefore be it

Resolved, That Synod reaffirm its previous position until such a time as new developments make a reappraisal of its position desirable or necessary.

Resolution 19

CO-ORDINATION OF PARISH WORK

WHEREAS, The Co-ordinating Council has offered valuable aid to congregations in planning their parish work through its publication of *Parish Activities;* and

WHEREAS, The departments included in the Co-ordinating Council stand ready to assist congregations in their parish planning; therefore be it

Resolved, That we recommend ever better co-ordination of all [illegible] work to our congregations and that our District boards promote and assist in such co-ordination whenever and wherever possible.

Report of the Committee on Enlisting and Training the Laity

(Memorial 202)

The Departments of Parish Education, Home Missions, and Stewardship have been co-operating since the Milwaukee Convention in carrying out Synod's resolution on the training of the laity. The following activities were developed jointly by these three departments in this project:

1. The problem of enlisting and training the laity was explored in a joint session with all staff members of the several departments. There was common agreement that there should be a special emphasis on the general training of all of our members and not merely emphasis on the training of a few persons for special leadership.

2. An open meeting on lay enlistment training was conducted with various laymen and women in September, 1950. Two questions were put to the group:

(1) What can Synod do to help you and other lay persons become more effective Christians?

(2) What training do you feel is needed to become effective in Kingdom work?

It was clear from the expressions of the participants that no one approach would meet all needs. Some emphasized the channeling of material from Synod to the congregation to the individual, some the special potentialities of our auxiliary organizations, and others emphasized the special contribution that the Bible Institutes could make to the program. It was evident from our discussion that we are dealing with at least a threefold problem, namely,

(1) The role of every Christian as a priest of God.

(2) Specialized activity of members in the congregation as officers, teachers, members of committees, and the like.

(3) Full-time service that can be rendered by the laity.

3. A meeting was conducted with the leaders of our national organizations: The Lutheran Laymen's League, the Lutheran Women's Missionary League, and the Walther League in January, 1951. The purpose of this meeting was to explore how we could work together with the auxiliary organizations in the promotion

of the program of lay enlistment and training. The committee was urged to emphasize our present programs and to give special attention to the home approach.

4. In order to reach the entire membership of the congregation, our committee developed the idea of a "Lutheran Round-table Series." The first pamphlet was produced in the fall of 1951 under the theme "The Priesthood of All Believers." The *Leader's Guide* provided background materials for a seminar presentation on the topic. An accompanying tract for general distribution to the persons attending the meeting was also prepared.

5. A manual entitled "Enlisting and Training Kingdom Workers" was prepared by our committee. This manual describes in detail what individual congregations can do in motivating people to offer themselves for Kingdom service, how to enlist them for specific tasks in the Kingdom, how to train workers at the levels of childhood, youth, and adulthood, how to keep workers active. The manual has received favorable reception, and we are hopeful that this manual will be a definite contribution showing what congregations can do to train their entire membership as well as provide specialized training for leaders in the congregation. Thus far 7,033 copies have been distributed. This includes 3,233 that were sold after the distribution of sample copies to our active pastors.

The committee has also considered the leadership training schools, or "short-term schools," that are mentioned in the synodical resolution. The committee has petitioned an allocation of funds from the "Conquest for Christ" collection to make it possible to conduct four such schools. It was the feeling of the committee that the people attending the school would pay all their own expenses, both of transportation to the school and living expenses while at the school, but that Synod could well pay the expenses involved in bringing the instructors to the school and paying their expenses while at the schools. It was further considered proper that Synod pay the expenses of preparing various syllabi for the courses to be taught. The setup of each school would involve at least three instructors, and there would be a minimum of six courses offered at each school. To provide the maximum attraction for regional interest and to make transportation less of a problem for those who might wish to enroll, we believe the schools must be conducted in the East, the Midwest, the West, and the South. In other words, each year four such schools would have to be conducted. Such two-week schools could present courses on education, missions, stewardship, church administration, and the Bible. While this is not yet a detailed listing of courses, it does suggest the area that could receive attention.

Our committee has not as yet had funds made available to shape up these schools. Further development of this idea awaits action by the Board of Directors in allocating such funds.

COMMITTEE ON ENLISTING AND TRAINING THE LAITY
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
ARTHUR L. MILLER
WM. H. HILLMER
JOHN E. HERRMANN

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 17

WHEREAS, The Committee on Enlisting and Training the Laity has given very thorough study to providing means and methods of enlisting and training the laity; therefore be it

Resolved, That all congregations be urged to make use of materials available, especially the manual entitled *Enlisting and Training Kingdom Workers;* and be it further

Resolved, That leadership schools or "short-term" schools be set up as recommended by the committee as soon as funds can be made available; and be it finally

Resolved, That the committee which made the study initiate the move to establish such schools as soon as possible.

Recommendation on the Family Life Research Project

(Memorial 203)

The comprehensive nature of the study of marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related matters makes the submission of preliminary findings to all pastoral conferences, as the original resolution requested, impractical (*Proceedings,* 1947, p. 538). It is suggested instead that the findings in each of the six areas investigated be submitted to a number of pastoral conferences for careful scrutiny. The Board for Parish Education recommends that the directive of 1947 be revised on this point.

BOARD FOR PARISH EDUCATION
PAUL M. BRETSCHER, *Chairman*
EWALD C. GUTZ, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 12

WHEREAS, The comprehensive nature of the study of marriage, divorce, remarriage, and related matters makes the submission of preliminary findings to *all* pastoral conferences impractical (request of original resolution, *Proceedings* 1947, p. 538); be it therefore

Resolved, That the findings in each of the six areas investigated be submitted to a number of pastoral conferences for careful scrutiny.

Lutheran Bible Institutes for Training Lay Workers

(Memorial 204)

WHEREAS, There is an unlimited need of trained workers both at home and abroad; and

WHEREAS, We have an abundance of consecrated and talented people among the lay members of our Church who would render greatly improved and extended part-time service, or who would gladly put themselves at the full-time disposal of the Lord; and

WHEREAS, Many of such trained workers could also work in self-supporting vocations which lend themselves particularly to a combination of missionary work and making a livelihood; and

WHEREAS, Bible institutes are today highly productive educational institutions in many denominations and exist among us as part-time agencies, and

WHEREAS, The Lord has already richly blessed the part-time Bible institutes which have sprung up in our Synod since 1946; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Synod go on record as favoring full-time Lutheran Bible institutes for the training of lay workers; and that we encourage the Board for Parish Education to institute action for the establishment of such full-time Bible institutes; and that we instruct the Board of Directors to allow money for the setting up of one such institute on an experimental basis as soon as the Board for Parish Education has developed adequate plans and the money can be made available.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE OF THE WORDEN CIRCUIT
OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS DISTRICT
FRANK C. FELLBAUM, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 18

Resolved, That this memorial be given to the Committee on Enlisting and Training the Laity for study and recommendation.

Lutheran-Roman Catholic Marriages

(Memorial 1015)

WHEREAS, Mixed marriages have become quite common among our people; and

WHEREAS, Roman law pertaining to marriages between Lutheran and Roman Catholics requires instruction from a priest and/or the signing of the Roman prenuptial contract; and

WHEREAS, Said contract involves a sinful promise or oath; violates the Christian conscience; condemns unborn children to the soul-destroying religion of the Antichrist; and is diametrically opposed to the eternal truths of God; and

WHEREAS, The Word of God demands that every sin be warned against and that every willful transgression be dealt with; and

WHEREAS, There is a lack of uniformity of practice in dealing with mixed marriages between our membership and the Roman Catholic Church; and

WHEREAS, Continued inaction and a spirit of indifference will lead to confusion and dissension; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod, assembled in convention at Houston, Tex., June 17—27, 1953, strengthen the hands of its pastors and congregations by taking a firm stand and adopting definite, positive, Scriptural resolutions whereby pastors and congregations alike will be thoroughly aroused to God-pleasing action.

EFFINGHAM-ALTAMONT CIRCUIT CONFERENCE
CENTRAL ILLINOIS DISTRICT
HERBERT C. ROSE, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 10

WHEREAS, Mixed marriages have become quite common among our people; and

WHEREAS, Roman law pertaining to marriages between Lutheran and Roman Catholics requires instruction from a priest and/or the signing of the Roman prenuptial contract; and

WHEREAS, Said contract involves a sinful promise or oath, violates the Christian conscience, condemns unborn children to the soul-destroying religion of the Antichrist, and is diametrically opposed to the eternal truths of God; and

WHEREAS, The Word of God demands that every sin be warned against and that every willful transgression be dealt with; and

WHEREAS, There is a lack of uniformity of practice in dealing

with mixed marriages between our membership and the Roman Catholic Church; and

WHEREAS, Inaction and a spirit of indifference will lead to confusion and dissension; be it therefore

Resolved, That we plead with all of our pastors and congregations to deal with this matter in their respective congregations in a firm but evangelical manner; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask the Family Life Committee to provide our people with pertinent information as soon as possible.

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

(Memorial 1010)

The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research has during the past triennium continued the activities assigned to it by the Praesidium. Synod had set aside approximately $214,000 out of the Centennial Thankoffering for research. Our committee was assigned the task of allocating these research funds for specific projects. The scope of our committee's work covers three matters:

1. Studying the suggestions made for research projects.

2. Recommending allocations of funds to the Board of Directors on projects that have been approved by our committee.

3. Providing for general supervision and reporting on the progress made on approved projects and on the use of the funds allocated.

As of April 1, 1953, the Committee has examined seventy-five projects and approved nineteen of them. These in turn were submitted to the Board of Directors for final approval, and seventeen of the nineteen projects submitted were allocated funds. We shall present information on the projects completed, give a progress report on projects previously reported but not completed, list the five new projects that have been approved during the past triennium, and indicate projects that have been dropped for one reason or another. Our report also includes a financial summary, a suggestion on the scope of our committee's work, a recommendation on a previous memorial concerning assistance for graduate study, and several recommendations.

Research Projects Completed

1. *The Reprinting of "Babylonian Genesis" by Alexander Heidel.* — Our committee provided a one-thousand-dollar subsidy for printing the second completely revised edition of this important work.

2. *Workshop in Religious Education.* — Our committee provided [illegible] hundred dollars for this workshop, which studied methods [illegible] and materials for the teaching of religion in Lutheran elementary schools. The Board for Parish Education has published a comprehensive report on this workshop entitled, "Religion in Lutheran Schools," by Wm. A. Kramer, and the monograph "Leading Children into the Bible" by Allan H. Jahsmann. These two books were direct developments of the workshop. The workshop also stimulated experimentation leading to the preparation of new materials of religious education for the intermediate and upper grades.

3. *Cultural Institute.* — The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship conducted an institute on "The Church and Modern Culture" in co-operation with representatives of the Student Service Commission, Valparaiso University, and the Lutheran Collegiate Association. The project provided a composite 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. The proceedings of this conference have been made available to interested parties for one dollar.

Progress Report on Projects Previously Reported

1. *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament.* — This project involves rendering into English the fourth edition of W. Bauer's *Griechisch-deutsches Woerterbuch zu den Schriften des N. T. und der uebrigen urchristlichen Literatur.* Dr. W. F. Arndt of the faculty of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., serves as director of the venture. Dr. F. W. Gingrich works with him as lexicographer. The work includes making such alterations and augmentations to Bauer's work as the available material makes possible.

On account of the war, Dr. Bauer had been cut off from sources of information in the United States, England, and other countries, and some important publications had not been accessible to him. Doctors Gingrich and Arndt spent the first year assembling this additional material. In the summer of 1950 Dr. Gingrich made a trip to Europe, where he met Dr. Bauer and other scholars and obtained much valuable information for the work that lay ahead. The actual composition of this manuscript was started in September, 1950. As of January, 1953, about one half of the manuscript had been prepared. The editors believe that at some time in 1954 the printer can begin his work on the project.

2. *A Luther Anthology.* — This project involves a careful reading of the 103 volumes of the Erlangen edition of Luther's works. The purpose of the reading was to select those gems from Luther which would give his point of view on significant problems of the

day. After these gems had been selected, it was necessary to translate them and to provide for each item an introduction and bibliographical reference.

Professor Ewald M. Plass reports that as of February 1, 1953, he had done over 3,000 of the 4,800 selections into English after carefully comparing the texts of the three editions with which he is working. He hopes to have translated all of the selections by Reformation Day of 1953. Then will come the task of integrating the materials and adding the contextual, critical, historical, and bibliographical notes. He anticipates that the manuscript will be finished by 1955, although the untimely death of President Rincker of Concordia College, Milwaukee, has made it necessary for him to assume additional work and responsibility at the college until the faculty can be restaffed.

3. *Restudy of Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life.* — This study authorized by Synod in 1947 was assigned to the Family Life Committee of the Board for Parish Education. Early explorations showed that a research program was needed. An appeal for $25,000 to carry forward the study was granted by the Committee and approved by the Board of Directors (1949). A subcommittee (W. F. Wolbrecht, Erdmann Frenk, Paul Jacobs, and O. E. Feucht) set up the principles and procedures for the project in 1950 and from a field of sixty names suggested selected the Rev. Paul G. Hansen of Denver, Colo., as research director (1951). Early in 1952 the Board for Parish Education approved the Research Design which outlined six areas of investigation: (1) mate selection, (2) sex attitudes, (3) engagement and marriage, (4) family size (birth control), (5) family responsibility and authority, (6) divorce and remarriage.

Twenty men assisted with special studies in such fields as Old and New Testament exegesis, dogmatics, church history (ancient and modern), practical theology, modern scientific studies, Lutheran teaching on the continent and in America, positions in other branches of Christendom. The research director made a sociological study with representative families in every section of our Church in North America. This study is now being interpreted. The following men participated: Dr. Geo. Schick, Prof. Aug. Suelflow, Dr. Carl Reuss, Dr. W. Roehrs, Dr. A. von Rohr Sauer, Dr. Wm. Arndt, Dr. E. L. Lueker, Prof. Norman Gienapp, Dr. L. Spitz, Prof. O. E. Sohn, Prof. Fred Kramer, Dr. A. C. Piepkorn, Dr. Carl Mundinger, Dr. Luther Koepke, the Rev. Messrs. Herbert Mayer, Theo. Schabacker, Gunther Jacobs, and Harold Maleske, Mr. A. C. Zeddies, Dr. A. T. Mattson, Dr. G. M. Bruce, Dr. W. Baepler. The entire project was further examined and assignments clarified in a conference of research assistants, March, 1952. Most of these studies

have been completed and summaries written. The final report will show that God, not man, determines the answers to problems in family life. It will be theological in its emphasis, keeping in mind the practical realities of family life today and how the grace of God in Christ meets human need. No official report has been issued, and it will take another triennium to complete the program, which includes seven stages of development: (1) setting up of the principles, (2) assigning and making the studies, (3) evaluation and integration of the studies (synthesis), (4) testing of preliminary findings, (5) reformulation and final revision, (6) submitting of report to the Church, (7) using the report in the life and work of the Church. We are now at the end of stage 3. The director had a leave of absence from his congregation for 10 months in 1951—52 and for two months in 1953.

4. *European Theological Literature.* — This project involves developing a bibliography covering the German and Scandinavian theological literature of the past twenty-five to thirty years. It was originally under the leadership of Dr. Theodore Graebner. His untimely death made it necessary for a faculty committee to assume the further direction of the project. The present faculty committee consists of Dr. J. Pelikan, Dr. A. C. Piepkorn, and Dr. M. Scharlemann.

The original grant of $8,000 covered the purchase of books and the cost of clerical help needed for accessioning and indexing the books. The faculty committee is now directing the purchase of additional books to complete this project.

5. *Tests and Measurements.* — The Synodical Convention of 1947 established a Lutheran Educational Measurements Bureau under the supervision of the Board for Parish Education. To deal with this new project the Board for Parish Education appointed a Committee on Tests and Measurements consisting of the following persons: Dr. H. J. Boettcher, Prof. W. O. Kraeft, Dr. E. Pflieger, Dr. T. G. Stelzer, and Dr. A. L. Miller, chairman. Our committee allocated $5,000 to carry out projects in this field.

The Committee has thus far worked on three projects: an attitude inventory, unit tests on the Catechism, and a test on Biblical information.

The Attitude Inventory developed by Professor Walter Kraeft, Dr. Oliver Graebner, Dr. Elmer Pflieger, and Mr. E. Junghans has been in experimental use during the spring of 1953. As soon as the reliability of the test has been established, copies will be available for sale through Concordia Publishing House.

The unit tests on Luther's Catechism will eventually comprise fourteen independent tests on the Small Catechism. The first four tests have been completed under the authorship of Dr. H. J. Boett-

cher. The other ten tests are in the process of completion and will be published as soon as the experimental work has been done on them.

The test on Biblical information is being developed by Professor Martin J. Maehr, with the assistance of Dr. Theodore G. Stelzer and Mr. Herbert Kaiser. This project has been part of a doctoral dissertation by Professor Maehr. The tests will be published as soon as the experimental work has been finished.

6. *Curriculum for Lutheran Secondary Schools.* — The Curriculum for Lutheran Secondary Schools is a project of the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools. A sum of $10,000 was allocated for this undertaking. The project is being developed by a Curriculum Commission consisting of the following persons: E. F. Eggold, A. K. Grams, H. C. Gruber, P. W. Lange, C. S. Meyer, H. F. Birkmann, J. W. Klotz, A. L. Miller, E. F. Sagehorn, N. S. Tjernagel, A. J. Freitag, M. Groeschel, M. C. Pieper, and W. F. Steinberg. This group works under the general direction of an Editorial Committee consisting of Paul W. Lange, chairman, Carl S. Meyer, and Arthur L. Miller.

The Curriculum Commission held its first meeting in August, 1950. The project involved setting up the machinery needed to develop a series of "resource units" that would provide a thoroughly Christian curriculum in all high school subjects. The Committee surveyed thoroughly the literature in the field of curriculum building and spent many months in establishing the general objectives of Lutheran secondary education and in formulating criteria for the selection of specific objectives in the several subject areas. For each subject field a chairman was appointed, who in turn selected subject-matter specialists for each grade level or department in his assigned area. These specialists in turn selected additional unit writers from the several high school faculties so that, as of today, approximately 50 persons from ten Lutheran high schools and two synodical schools are working on the curriculum project. This project represents a pioneer attempt to implement more effectively the objectives of Christian secondary education. It is a first attempt to systematically organize the total instructional program at the secondary level within the framework of a Lutheran philosophy of education.

It is estimated that a number of resource units will be available for use by September, 1953. The completion of the entire project may require an additional two or three years.

New Projects Developed During the Past Triennium

1. *Translation and Publication of the Pieper-Mueller Dogmatics into Portuguese.* — The Board of Directors had already granted

funds from the Peace Thankoffering for this purpose. The translation made by the Rev. Martin L. Hasse of Brazil was under way before June, 1950; however, to complete the work the sum of $3,500 was needed. The Board for Missions in North and South America appealed to our committee for these funds and pointed out that there was no handbook on Lutheran dogmatics available in Portuguese. The project will have value not only for our own Synod, but for other Protestant churches in the Portuguese-speaking world, which includes Brazil, the near-by islands, and Portugal.

2. *"Zion on the Mississippi."* — This volume, by Dr. Walter Forster, presents in great detail the story of the immigration of the Saxons who settled in St. Louis and Perry Co., Missouri. The amount appropriated was $4,000 for a subsidy to bring the price of the book within the reach of the average purchaser. This book is now on the market.

3. *Evolution — a Theological-linguistic, Geological, and Genetic Study.* — The problem of evolution is a perennial one to the Church, although we have Dr. Theodore Graebner's book *God and the Cosmos* and Theodore Handrich's *Everyday Science for the Christian.* This study by Dr. John W. Klotz will be a critical study of evolution from the point of view of a Lutheran Christian scientist who is particularly at home in the biological area. The project will deal with the following items: (1) the relation of science and Scripture to the problem of absolute truth, (2) the tools of science, (3) science as a gift of God, (4) theories of evolution, (5) what the Scriptures say about the various problems of evolution, (6) the relation of the age of the earth to the problem of evolution, (7) evidences for evolution from classification, from embryology, from fossils, from geographical distribution, (8) suggested mechanisms for evolution, and (9) problems for the evolutionist.

As of February 1, 1953, Dr. Klotz informed us that the first draft of the manuscript had been completed. A careful reworking will be necessary and a rechecking of the references. He hopes to have the manuscript ready by January 1, 1954. The C. T. O. Research Committee approved an expenditure of $1,500 for the production of this manuscript.

4. *Writers' Workshop for Curriculum Units in Religion.* — This was a follow-up on the Workshop in Religious Education, also financed by an appropriation from the C. T. O. research funds. In the first workshop the basis was laid for a complete revision of the religion program in the intermediate and upper grades of Lutheran elementary schools. Three experimental units were prepared and taught in about thirty schools. The Writers' Workshop involved planning an overall program for the production of sixty teaching units. This involved the listing of objectives, the lining

up of source materials, and the assigning of memory work for each unit. This was done by Mr. William A. Kramer. The workshop was held for the purpose of training about twenty-five unit writers who will assist the Board for Parish Education in working out the sixty units in detail so that only the editing of the material would remain for the Board for Parish Education.

The workshop was held at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. The expenditure defrayed the traveling expenses of the participants and the cost of conducting the workshop.

5. *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Prophet Nahum.* — This project concerns a subsidy for the book prepared by Dr. Walter A. Maier, who for approximately fifteen years before his death worked on a critical and exegetical commentary on the Prophet Nahum. The cost of publication of this book will be extraordinarily high because of the complexity of typesetting. Substantial amounts of Hebrew, Greek, Aramaic, and other languages appear in the commentary. Our committee subsidized this project with the sum of $2,000.

Projects Discontinued

During the course of the past triennium three projects which had been approved were discontinued. They are the following:

1. *The First Twenty-five Years of the Missouri Synod.* — The untimely death of Dr. H. O. A. Keinath prevented the continuation of this project.

2. *Documents in the History of The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod.* — The untimely death of Dr. W. G. Polack has made it impossible to continue this project.

3. *Our Church's Rural Program.* — This project suggested from the field was referred to the Board for Missions in North and South America.

A conference of interested people called in January, 1953, agreed that no research project was necessary in this area at the moment. Therefore, the C. T. O. Research Committee discontinued this project as of March 31, 1953.

The Scope of the Committee's Work

On the suggestion of Dr. L. Meyer, Synod's Planning Counselor, our committee has re-examined its functions. We also considered how in co-operation with the Board for Higher Education and the Literature Board of Synod we might shape up a more comprehensive program of research than we have thus far dealt with.

Our committee was originally set up to allocate the funds

[illegible] Synod had set aside from the Centennial Thankoffering for [illegible]search. At the Milwaukee Convention, Synod resolved that the [illegible]mittee continue the work of supervising the funds already [illegible]ted and make further allocations to the extent of funds [illegible]able and that the fund for such research work be replenished [illegible] an annual appropriation of not less than $15,000 to carry on [illegible] research projects. In the light of the definite contribution that research can make to the work of our Synod we believe that the functions of our committee should be enlarged to include the encouragement and direction of an integrated program of scholarly research within and for The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, namely:

1. To consider research projects that may be proposed by members of Synod and to approve those that meet certain standards, allocating funds for the carrying on of these projects;

2. To initiate research in the following areas: (a) Biblical research, (b) Reformation research, (c) Church history, (d) subsidizing when necessary the production of pertinent theological literature, (e) Church problems of today;

3. To allocate funds to underwrite the scholarly work of pastors, teachers, and of retired professors, when such projects meet the standards set by the C. T. O. Research Committee.

Our committee has requested the sum of $200,000 from the "Conquest for Christ" collection for the purpose of scholarly research. These funds would be used to develop and implement the integrated program of scholarly research outlined above. Thus far the Board of Directors has not acted upon our request. If and when such favorable action is given, it is the opinion of our committee that a subcommittee of our research group meet with the Board for Higher Education and the Literature Board to devise an implementing program.

Until such a larger program is adopted, our committee has, of course, the function of developing research projects in response to specific requests from the field.

Our committee has sent a questionnaire to the members of the faculties of our teachers' colleges and seminaries to survey some of the ongoing research in Synod. The summary of this research should guide us in considering other projects that are brought to the attention of our committee. It is quite possible that this survey will indicate to us gaps that might be profitably explored.

Financial Summary

The total funds made available to the Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds for Scholarly Research amounted to $213,864.82.

Of this amount approximately $165,000 has been allocated for the following projects:

1. *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament*	$ 80,000.00
2. *A Luther Anthology*	17,000.00
3. *A Restudy of Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life*	25,000.00
4. *Reprint of Babylonian Genesis*	1,000.00
5. *European Theological Literature*	8,000.00
6. *Workshop in Religious Education*	1,500.00
7. *Tests and Measurements*	5,000.00
8. *Curriculum for Lutheran Secondary Schools*	10,000.00
9. *Cultural Institute*	3,841.00
10. *Translation and Publication of Pieper-Mueller Dogmatics into Portuguese*	3,500.00
11. *Zion on the Mississippi*	4,000.00
12. *Evolution*	1,500.00
13. *Writers' Workshop on Curriculum Units*	2,000.00
14. *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Prophet Nahum*	2,000.00
	$164,341.00

In addition, the Fiscal Conference has made available to our committee $5,000 per year for the past triennium. As of the last fiscal year, the Board of Directors has made this a capital gain to the funds for our committee. We have as of this writing a balance not thus far allocated of approximately $54,000.

Assistance for Graduate Study

The Milwaukee Convention adopted the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Lutheran Academy for Scholarship has memorialized Synod that the Committee on Allocating Centennial Thankoffering 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."

A member representing the Lutheran Academy for Scholarship and the Committee on Allocating Research Funds, in a conference with the Executive Secretary of the Board for Higher Education, reached the conclusion that the intent of Memorial 147, which prompted the adoption of Resolution 57, has been achieved within the present administrative and organizational framework. That is to say, the Board for Higher Education has at its disposal an

enced Scholarship Fund on which it can draw for the needs our system of higher education. In addition, the Committee for ocating Research Funds is requesting certain funds for conducting such research projects as may be of primary interest and value to Synod in areas not under the jurisdiction of the Board for Higher Education.

It is recommended, therefore, that no further action be taken with respect to Resolution 57 (1950).

Recommendations

Our committee *recommends:*

1. That the work of our committee be continued and that the scope of the committee's work be officially enlarged by synodical resolution;

2. That the name of our committee be changed to "Committee for Allocating Research Funds";

3. That, in addition to the sums already available, Synod request the Fiscal Conference to include in the annual budget the sum of $15,000 to carry on special research projects. This would be in addition to any grants that might be made to our committee from the "Conquest for Christ" funds.

DR. WALTER F. LICHTSINN, *Chairman*
PROF. MARTIN COYNER
DR. MARTIN F. SCHARLEMANN
THE REV. ROGER L. SOMMER
DR. ARTHUR L. MILLER, *Secretary*

ACTION

Committee 4 recommended, and Synod *resolved:*

Resolution 20

WHEREAS, The Committee on Allocating C. T. O. Funds has allocated certain funds to the Board for Parish Education and to the Association of Lutheran Secondary Schools; and

WHEREAS, The committee has examined the report on the work accomplished by the participants in these projects; be it therefore

Resolved, That Synod hereby express its appreciation for the work done and encourage the early completion of these projects.

Resolution 21

FINAL RECOMMENDATION OF COMMITTEE 4

WHEREAS, The work assigned to Committee No. 4 (Committee on Parish Education) is of such great importance and covers such a broad area of work; and

WHEREAS, More time is required to give due consideration to the matters presented to this committee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Parish Education meet prior to the opening session of Synod; and be it further

Resolved, That the President set the time of this meeting according to the work assigned to the committee.

ACTION

Synod *rejected* this proposal, since it is for the President to decide which committees are to meet before the convention.

III. YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

Report of Board for Young People's Work

(Memorial 301)

By the grace of God your Board for Young People's Work has been permitted to serve the cause of the Church's youth during another triennium, 1950—1953, and herewith submits to the honorable Synod a brief report of its activities.

Giving a review of youth work in the Church makes one mindful that youth today is struggling in a world that is complex and confused. The forces of evil and the enemies of the Church are still determined as ever, if not more so, to undermine any effort put forth in the interest of Christ and His kingdom, be that in the church at large or more specifically in the cause of our youth. The entry of our country into larger military programs places a heavy drain on our young people, since they are the ones that must provide the manpower for such endeavors. These young people, as they enter the Armed Services of our country, are broken away from a natural home environment, with the result that many find themselves in mental and spiritual confusion. The net effect is also felt at home, where there are many anxious moments for the welfare of these young people. Even for those who remain at home, or return, there are so many distracting influences that it is difficult to maintain an even spiritual keel.

Your Church through the Board for Young People's Work and the Walther League is putting forth every effort to give the young people the proper type of guidance, so that in spite of all the evil forces aligned against the cause of Christ, definite progress has been made. What were some of the major procedures during the past triennium?

The Walther League

From time to time Synod has urged that all youth organizations affiliate themselves with the Walther League, since this program has been accepted officially as Synod's program. For this reason the Board for Young People's Work has worked very closely with the Walther League in the promotion of youth work. In order to accomplish a close working arrangement with the League, your Board regularly sends at least one representative to every Executive Board meeting of the Walther League, and this Executive Board or staff of the Walther League is regularly represented at the Board for Young People's Work meetings. Your Board is also represented at the International Walther League conventions, as well as smaller group meetings, such as Walther League district presidents' and treasurers' conferences. Members of your Board