FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE
of NORTH AMERICA • 1949

REPORT
OF THE
FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MISSION BOARDS
IN
CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES
THE INN, BUCK HILL FALLS, PENNSYLVANIA
JANUARY 4-7, 1949
GENERAL BASIS OF COOPERATION
in the Foreign Missions Conference

Adopted by the Committee of Reference and Counsel and commended to the member boards for their individual adoption, February 27, 1947.

The Foreign Missions Conference in accordance with its constitution recognizes the complete autonomy of all its member boards, naturally including determination of the form and extent of their participation in cooperative processes. The principle of cooperation may be and is applied in a wide variety of ways, ranging from denominational administration in accordance with interdenominational agreements all the way to joint administration of cooperative projects by a united agency set up by the cooperating boards. The constitution states: “The influence and usefulness of the Conference will depend upon the thoroughness of its investigations, the soundness of its methods of procedure, and the reasonableness of its conclusions and recommendations.” (Article III, Section 2.)

In view of the fact that at the present time less than ten per cent of the total overseas expenditure of the member boards of the Conference is appropriated to institutions and other projects cooperatively administered and that the remainder of their work is administered denominationally, however, all member boards are asked to accept the principle that the work administered denominationally is also part of the single cooperative enterprise of the Foreign Missions Conference. This means that in all their planning and execution, they will conduct the work which they control, not only in a spirit of comity but also with the recognition and practice of responsibility as trustees for the use of all the spiritual, personal and material resources entrusted to them by God in the ways best calculated to promote the entire work carried on by all the member boards of the Conference; and also that where control has been shared with or transferred to national churches or other administrative bodies, the member boards will do their utmost to influence their national colleagues to recognize and practice this same principle.
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(Printed in U. S. A.)
CHAIRMEN
OF THE
FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE

1893—Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D.
1894—Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D.D.
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1897—Rev. R. M. Sommerville, D.D.
  Rev. George Scholl, D.D.
  Rev. Wm. S. Langford, D.D.
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  Rev. R. J. Willingham, D.D.
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1899—Rev. Charles H. Daniels, D.D.
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  Bishop E. G. Andrews
  Rev. H. N. Cobb, D.D.
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1901—Rev. James I. Good, D.D.
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  Rev. David J. Burrell, D.D.
  Rev. A. S. Lloyd, D.D.
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  Rev. Wm. I. Haven, D.D.
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  Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D.
  Rev. F. J. Goucher, D.D.
  Rev. Paul de Schweinitz
  Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D.D.
1903—Rev. John Fox, D.D.
  Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D.
  Rev. Harlan P. Beach
  Rev. Mancius H. Hutton, D.D.
1904—Rev. H. C. Marie, D.D.
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1905—Mr. Robert E. Speer
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  Mr. James Wood
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  Rev. James Atkins, D.D.
  Rev. R. J. Willingham, D.D.
  Rev. B. F. Fullerton, D.D.
1907—Rev. M. G. Kyle, D.D.
  Rev. M. H. Hutton, D.D.
  Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew, D.D.
  Rev. H. E. Jacobs, D.D.
1908—Rev. Henry N. Cobb, D.D.
  Mr. John R. Mott
1909—Rev. Charles R. Watson, D.D.
  Rev. James I. Good, D.D.
  Rev. Ernest M. Stiles, D.D.
1910—Rev. J. H. Frugh, D.D.
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  Rev. Professor Edward C. Moore, D.D.
  Rev. S. O. Benton, D.D.
  Rev. Mancius H. Hutton, D.D.
1911—Rev. F. P. Haggard, D.D.
  Samuel B. Capen, LL.D.
1912—Mr. Mornay Williams
1913—Rev. R. P. Mackay, D.D.
1914—Rev. Charles R. Watson, D.D.
1915—Rev. George Drach
1916—Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.
1917—Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, D.D.
1918—Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D.D.
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1923—Rev. James Endicott, D.D.
1924—Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew, D.D.
1925—Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.
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1927—Dr. John W. Wood
1928—Rev. F. W. Burnham, D.D.
1930—Miss Helen B. Calder
1931—Rev. A. T. Howard, D.D.
1932—Rev. A. E. Armstrong, D.D.
1933—Rev. P. H. J. Lerrigo, M.D.
1934—Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph.D.
1935—Mrs. Thomas Nicholson
1936—John R. Mott, LL.D.
1937—Dr. Robert E. Speer
1938—Miss Mabel E. Emerson
1939—Rev. H. E. Stillwell, D.D.
1940—Rev. C. Darby Fulton, D.D.
1942—Miss Sue Weddell
1942—Canon Leonard A. Dixon
1944—Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, D.D.
  John R. Mott, LL.D.
  Dr. Robert E. Speer
1945—Rev. A. V. Casselman, D.D.
1947—Mrs. Leslie E. Swain
1948—Rev. Fred Field Goodsell, D.D.
1949—Rev. Carl Heinmiller
ORGANIZATION OF FIFTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL MEETING

January 4-7, 1949

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

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Second Vice-Chairman, MRS. ARTHUR M. SHERMAN
Recording Secretary, MERLE L. DAVIS
Treasurer, HENRIETTA GIBSON
Staff: WYNN C. FAIRFIELD
SUE WEDDELL
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JAMES K. MATHEWS
GEORGE W. SADLER
HAZEL F. SHANK
A. D. STAUFFACHER

Winnifred Thomas
PROGRAM

Theme: "NEXT STEPS FOR THE FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE"

Tuesday, January 4

Presiding—C ARL HEINMILLER, Chairman (at all sessions except as otherwise noted)

Afternoon Session

Call to Order
Worship .........................................................E. H. Johnson
Organization of the Meeting
Next Steps in the Advance Program: Public Presentation
   a—Reports of Progress and Evaluation

Evening Session

b—Plans for 1949 and Thereafter
   1. Public Meetings
   2. Finding Missionary Workers for the Harvest

Evening Prayers .................................................E. Prakasam

Wednesday, January 5

Morning Session

Presiding—C. M. YOCUM, Vice-Chairman

Morning Worship ...........................................E. H. Johnson
Next Steps in the Advance Program: Overseas
   How the boards are building their programs on the general program
   Successful experiments in overseas program
   Improvements and modification of the overseas program
   Reports and Discussion

Afternoon Session

Business Session—Consideration of the Relationship of the Foreign Missions Conference to the Proposed National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

Directed Intercession .................................Hazel F. Shank and others

Evening Session

Next Steps in the Christian Approach to Communism

Forum Discussion:
   Moderator—Herrick B. Young
   Participants—Dr. Matthew Spinka, "A Christian Critique of Communism"
   Dr. Eugene E. Barnett, "Communist Practice in Dominated Areas"
   Dr. T. Cuyler Young, "Communist Tactics in Penetrated Areas"
PROGRAM

Recommendations for Action—Proposed by the Secretarial Council
Evening Prayers ...............................................................Takuo Matsumoto
Adjourned Business Session—Action on Relationship with National Council

Thursday, January 6

Morning Session

Presiding—Mrs. Arthur M. Sherman, Vice-Chairman
Morning Worship .........................................................E. H. Johnson
Next Steps for Conference Projects
Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students
Church World Service
Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas
Christian University in Japan
Joint Committee on Religious Liberty

Afternoon Session

General Business Session
Directed Intercession .......................................................Ruth Ure

Evening Session

Next Steps:
In Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid
Statements and Discussion
In Making Foreign Missions Integral in Personal and Church Life
Address: "We Must Share Our Good Tidings," John C. Smith

Friday, January 7

Morning Session

Closing Business Session
Closing Service of Worship and Consecration ....................E. H. Johnson
We Must Share Our Good Tidings

John C. Smith

I am certain that there is nothing new that I can say to you about the motivation of Christian missions. But sometimes it is well for us to review that which has brought us thus far and it may be helpful if you listen as I try to do just that.

Let me go back first of all to an old story in II Kings. The siege of the little city of Samaria by the Syrians has gone on and on until hunger has driven some of its inhabitants even to cannibalism. One evening just at dusk four lepers outside the gate of the city hold council together. If they go into the city they will starve to death. If they stay in the gate they will die. And if they go to the hated Syrian, they can do more than die, but there is a chance also that they may be saved alive. Surprisingly there are no sentinels—no men moving about in the camp. And so with the decision made they go in the dusk to the Syrian camp itself. The Syrians hurriedly have fled, leaving their camp just as it was, and when the four lepers have made certain the camp is deserted they begin to satisfy their hunger. They go into one tent and eat and drink and take the gold and silver and clothing and hide it. Then they go into another tent and do the same. And then they pause and say to each other, “We do not well; this day is a day of good tidings and we hold our peace.” And so they hurry to the starving city—they call the porter of the gate—he tells the king’s household—and before the next day the Samaritans have food to eat.

“We do not well; this day is a day of good tidings, and we hold our peace.” I do not mean that the man who recorded these words intended that we should use them as a text for missions. That was not the glad tidings that the lepers were talking about. But the incident and the words used illustrate this much—that men are naturally under moral compulsion to share. If they find something that is important and that someone else also would profit by, the very nature of man himself will drive them to tell others about it.

We could add illustration after illustration to this story of the lepers. For across the centuries that has been our common heritage of experience. In our time the instinctive insistent demand of the scientists after the war that they be allowed to share their atomic energy discoveries with their brothers demonstrates this same great fact. Psychologically, man is compelled by his own nature to share that which he finds which is important. That is the way he is made.

The order that Jesus Christ gave to His disciples that they should preach the Gospel to all the world is not then an arbitrary, isolated command. It is built upon His true understanding of human nature. Jesus knew that His disciples would have to share their faith and
He set His seal upon that sharing. Men are made "of one blood" and therefore, in the very nature of the case, if they find something important they share it. If men find a cure for economic ills, they share it. If they find a cure for political ills, they share it. If they find a cure for physical ills, they share it. A doctor would be read out of his profession if he neglected to tell his fellow doctors about some important discovery in medicine. And in Jesus Christ men have found the cure for the most fearful disease of all—a cure for the selfishness and evil and sin of their own hearts. It is as natural and normal as breathing, that men who have found that experience should share it.

This then is our thesis: that missions is not an isolated activity of the individual Christian or of the Church—something added on, that we may do or not do as we wish. But missions is an integral part of every individual Christian's life and of the life of every church. Because we are human beings as well as because our psychological nature is reinforced by the command of Jesus Christ we must share our Christian faith. Let us take our stand on this truth, then look at our present situation.

Participation in Christian missions is a ready test of the individual's Christian life. If finding Jesus Christ compels a man to share Him, then the member of the Christian Church who does not believe in missions and does not contribute to missions has not found Jesus Christ. If he does not share, then it is strictly logical to assume that he himself has not yet found anything to share. I think I can reinforce that statement with some facts. Two or three years ago I was interested by some figures that the treasurer of our church gave me. At the end of each month he sent me a copy of the way each of the funds of the church stood. It included the amount we should expect to have from pledges by that time and then the amount actually paid. What interested me was that every month the mission pledges were paid up to about 95 per cent of expectation but that those for current expenses fell below 85 per cent. I asked the treasurer the reason for that and he told me that the people who pledged to missions paid their pledges month by month on time. The same people also paid their pledges to current expenses on time, but the people who supported only the current expenses were on the average poor payers and slow payers. He had to count on about 75 per cent month by month payment on pledges from them with some increase at the end of the year. It is fair to say from the financial standpoint that if you want a church member to be really interested in his local church and to support it faithfully, surprisingly enough your best way by far is to interest him in missions. For belief in and support of missions is a rather sure indication that a man has found a Christ Who is worth sharing.
I think this is why an adequate conception of the life and work of Jesus Christ is so important to missions. If you believe in Him only as another teacher with a new ethical program for the world, then the drive for missions is not there. But if you believe in Him as Saviour, convinced that Jesus came into the world to redeem men, if you believe that redeemed men working together with Him can do something about this world in which we live, then you have found something you want to share—that you are compelled to share.

This sense of the wholeness of our task is especially needed now. We do not need to be reminded that these are times of crisis. And these dangers from a human standpoint tend to discourage us. They did the barber I talked with two weeks ago in Minneapolis on my way home; he knew where I had been and what I had been doing and he said, “Too bad you are losing the results of all your efforts in the Orient.”

We need as Christians to remind ourselves of two things: first, that at least the present situation has taught us all that nothing short of the Christian Gospel will save us. No one in his right mind would suggest now that a program of education would save the world, or increased material help in itself, or even some good psychiatry or better breakfast food. We know now that man is beyond that—that more necessary than the Marshall Plan is a new faith, that more necessary than material aid to China is the preaching of the Gospel. In such a time as this there is no question—the only good tidings there are are the tidings of the Gospel. Man's capacity for destruction is such that only that message which speaks to man and his need has any hope of success.

We need also to remind ourselves that times of danger invariably bring opportunity. Korea, for example, is in the throes of a great decision, pulled in two directions at once, but as a Christian elder put it to me, “The people are deciding now how they will live for the rest of their lives.” And confronted with such a decision they are giving Christianity a hearing. It has been twenty-five years since there was as great a movement in the Church as there is now. In Japan SCAP estimates on the basis of a careful survey that six or seven percent of the Japanese people believe Christianity is the best religion. That means that for every Christian there are at least nine others who are completely open to the hearing of the Gospel. In the Philippines also a new nation of people is interested in the Protestant faith as they have not been for many years. In Siam, too, five thousand new members have been added to the Church since the war. In China also there is still the chance, a good chance, that the Christian Church and the Christian missionary may be able to bear Christian witness within a different social and economic framework, one that has up to now been antagonistic to Christianity but
in China need not necessarily be so. These are not times of despair, though they may seem so from the purely human standpoint; they are times of opportunity, of clear-headed thinking and of venture in the sharing of the Gospel.

In the Christian's own participation in Christian missions this sense of the compulsion of our task has meaning. If Christ is all in all to us and He is the glad tidings the world needs, then we cannot share our faith by making contributions as though we were giving to an incidental charity, a dollar or so a year; a few cents a week on the average for missions—giving like that is a pretty clear indication that the Christian Church in America has on the whole not yet found Christianity. If it had, it would not play at missions in that manner. The ancient Jew thought ten per cent of his income was his share in the Lord's work. With the glad tidings of Jesus Christ we certainly can do no less than that.

And in our prayers—if this compulsion is laid upon us, then we will pray for missions as though we were praying for our own safety, insistently, perseveringly; this is part of our natures—this is what we want of God.

And it means also that we will share life in this sharing of our faith. There were many, many contributors to the chaotic international anarchy that led up to World War II. And there were times when America's policy could be maintained by other methods, but when the issue was finally joined she found that the giving of money in lend-lease was not enough, that prayer was not enough; she had to give life, sacrificial life. Around the world the issue has been joined, not in physical combat but in a spiritual struggle for the spirit of man. If we believe in Christ, really believe in Him, money will not be enough and prayer will not be enough. It will have to be life—our own—and that of our sons and daughters—committed to the glad tidings we have to tell.

When the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima there appeared an editorial in Life magazine. It analyzed the situation in which the world now found itself and then said, "The thing for us to fear is not the atom but the nature of man."

A GI in the South Pacific was so impressed by the editorial that he wrote back to Life magazine saying that when he read it he felt like rushing out on the street and thrusting it under the noses of people and saying, "Here, read this and for God's sake try to understand it, if you never understood anything else in your life."

We have the answer in this record of the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, the answer to the problem of man, the answer that speaks to the basic needs of his nature, of how he can live with God and his fellow men. We, too, ought to be rushing out into the street and thrusting it under the noses of people and saying, "Here, read
ADVANCING TOGETHER

this and try to understand it if you never understood anything else in your life.”

“We do not well, if in this day of glad tidings we hold our peace.”

The Churches Must Advance on New Frontiers

R. E. Diffendorfer

Foreign missions need to be better understood in the United States and Canada. The missionary himself and his contribution to goodwill, mutual understanding, and social progress needs to be better known. Too long have missions been the concern of a few, a minority in the churches who from many motives studied, worked and gave money for the “cause.” In scarcely any Church have missions moved over into the center of the life of the Church and been the expression of its outgoing spirit to the needs of the world.

Now, however, the picture is changing. The Churches have begun to see that their new frontiers are in Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea. Christianity, cradled in Europe, has now in that continent been forced on the sidelines and religion and the Church may or may not survive. Frontiers are now constituted by new, vital and revolutionary forces, which are spreading throughout the whole world demanding that millions of unprivileged people have more of the abundant life.

One background of this great upward surge of human striving may well be the Christian religion whose message of the worth of the individual and of a Saviour in Jesus Christ has stirred further discontent in already turbulent minds.

Sinister political forces are now taking advantage of the disabilities of men, and the ready response of the hungry, the homeless and the ignorant is well understood. However, the Christian missionary observes the scene from a different point of view and knows full well that life cannot be transformed by force, nor by political pressure, nor by merely redistributing this world’s goods. The missionary knows that permanent progress in the world’s life is based differently.

When he says that the world needs Jesus Christ, he means a new value on the life of every individual person in the world with every opportunity to overcome life’s handicaps freely and in peace, even if there must be struggle of mind and heart. Spiritual qualities, as our Lord so often taught, are the ultimate foundation of real progress and prosperity.

The missionary is not a stranger to the physical ills, the intellectual handicaps and the religious superstitions of underprivileged millions. He has been working on these problems for generations and has obtained a success little known by the average man. He has introduced
modern medicine and has dealt with the physical ills of whole populations. He has reduced languages to writing, prepared the first textbooks, translated the Scriptures, established the first schools, and still in some countries, like central Africa, is responsible for most of the education of boys and girls.

He has been the pioneer for more food, better clothing, better housing and sanitation, and knows all the skills for attaining a more decent life. He has opened the eyes of millions whose life has been hidebound by tradition and superstition. He has seen joy replace sadness and has seen life take on a new meaning under the patient teaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The missionary, however, has always had one handicap: his group, his activities, his tools have been too meager for the job. He knows how to serve but he has not begun to meet the needs around him, not even with the help of the growing younger churches. One of the reasons for this is the incidental and minority support which he has had from the churches. For some years now he has been warning us that a crisis in his opportunity is at hand.

The Advance Program of the Foreign Missions Conference, prepared over the last two and one-half years, introduced to the people at Columbus, Ohio, last October, and expounded in thirty-six cities in the United States and Canada in recent months, is the Churches' World Recovery Plan, and there is an urgency for the Churches in the United States and Canada to undertake a share in it not as members of a minority group but as a part of the very life of the Church itself. Our response must be immediate, wholehearted, and with conviction, for nothing is so stabilizing in the life of the world as a positive, constructive and persistent program undertaken with intelligence and zeal. There is not much time to lose. Unless the Christian forces move in upon the world's present chaotic life with larger and more comprehensive planning and action than ever before, the opportunity will surely pass.
THE PROGRAM OF ADVANCE

I. What Is Happening in Public Presentation and Next Steps

1. Report of Committee on Public Presentation for 1948—
   By Thomas S. Sharp, Executive Director

This is not an attempt to give an appraisal of the Program of Advance but rather a report on what the Public Presentation Committee has done in carrying out its mandate from the Foreign Missions Conference.

The minutes of the first meeting of the committee, July 30, 1947, contain the following statement: "During discussion of the magnitude of the program as planned and the necessity for its careful and accurate organization and promotion, it was agreed that it would be impossible for the regular Foreign Missions Conference staff to handle it in addition to regular assignments and responsibilities. It was agreed that the regular staff should be augmented by two persons specially appointed for the period. The first would be an organization man who would be responsible for setting up the Board Members Retreat in June, 1948, the Assembly the following October, and the parallel regional convocations in leading cities, working in close cooperation with the Foreign Missions Conference staff, the Committee of Reference and Counsel, and the committees responsible for planning various phases of the program. The second would be an author capable of producing the printed document of advance plans in non-ecclesiastical terms which the 'man-in-the-street' could readily grasp, and which would state emphatically how the church relates to life and world affairs, offering no money figures but using plain language regarding the necessity for financial support for the program."

After a most thorough survey of qualified authors to fill the second assignment indicated above, Richard Baker was engaged. He produced the brochure "Let’s Act—Now!" which has been extensively promoted through the Assembly, the regional meetings, and by many church agencies. The first edition of seventy-five thousand has been disposed of and a second edition of lesser quantity is now on the press. It proved necessary to supplement this by a small edition of the overseas program summarized in the booklet, "One World in Christ," for which the Conference is indebted to Thomas S. Donohugh. For the first assignment, Thomas S. Sharp, who had served the Foreign Missions Conference in directing the Post-Madras meetings, was engaged as executive director from October 1, 1947, to June 30, 1949. He has been on the job since October 1, 1947, up to the present time.
The executive director has been working under the direction of the Committee on Public Presentation and in closest cooperation with the chairman, R. E. Diffendorfer. Between meetings of the committee, which have been held monthly, he has been in almost daily contact with members of the committee, the staff of the Foreign Missions Conference, and secretaries of various mission boards in order to coordinate the work of all agencies concerned in the tasks at hand.

The date and place of the Assembly had already been decided upon but it was necessary to hold many meetings of the full committee as well as sub-committees before the final program was adopted, speakers and leaders secured, and the physical arrangements for the Assembly perfected.

The Assembly program was the work of many minds as the committee called into consultation leaders in various fields of missionary endeavor. The committee, while responsible for planning and organizing the Assembly, assumed no responsibility for the selection or attendance of delegates. Each member board of the Foreign Missions Conference was assigned a quota of delegates based on the total membership of the denomination it represented and was delegated the responsibility of selecting and securing attendance of its quota. Twenty-three hundred delegates, representing sixty-six member boards and affiliated agencies and coming from all sections of Canada and the United States, were present.

Plans for the regional meetings were projected immediately upon the arrival of the executive director. Consultations were held with secretaries of mission boards and representatives of religious agencies operating on a national scale, so as to determine a period of time best adapted to the holding of these meetings. As soon as the committee approved of the plan to hold the meetings within the period between October 19 and November 19, all member boards were canvassed to ascertain how many would participate in such meetings. At the same time those desiring to participate were requested to list the major cities across the continent in which they preferred to hold such meetings. The Canadian boards likewise indicated the cities in which they preferred to participate. After a most careful study of all cities suggested, thirty-two within the United States and four within Canada were selected. The next step was to clear with each city as to the date proposed. The secretaries of church councils were most helpful in this connection as they were later when local plans were perfected. As soon as the schedules for the four sections of the United States were completed, each participating board was requested to appoint two local members, a man and a woman, in each city it was to participate in, to serve on a local joint committee. While each board was responsible for its own denominational meetings, financially and otherwise, the local joint committee was responsible
for the plans and arrangements for the large united meetings, newspaper and radio coverage, and general direction of all meetings not of a strictly denominational nature. As each committee had the power to enlarge itself within the framework of the participating denominations, approximately one thousand men and women were active as members of such committees.

The executive director or a member of the Foreign Missions Conference staff or some designated board representative visited every one of the cities and assisted the joint committees in their organizational plans. From then on the executive director was in touch with local committees by letter or phone and gave every assistance possible. The Public Presentation Committee provided a key speaker for every one of the cities and arranged for a team director for each series of meetings. It is rather significant that only one key speaker was unable, due to travel difficulties, to meet his engagement.

Twenty-six boards indicated their intention to participate in regional meetings but by the time the meetings were completed thirty-four boards had participated in one or more cities. Approximately seventy-five thousand attended the united meetings and many attended denominational meetings who did not attend the united meetings. Indianapolis, which reported over eight thousand in attendance at the united meeting, likewise reported two thousand in one denominational meeting and over eighteen thousand high school students reached through chapel addresses by nationals and missionaries. Los Angeles reported over six thousand in the large meeting, and Oklahoma City reported over eight thousand students being reached during the meetings. Cleveland reported a meeting for children between the ages of six to twelve at which seven hundred and fifty were present.

Some of the mission board representatives visited as many, if not more, cities between the regional meetings as they did in the regional meetings. As the Public Presentation Committee had neither control over or responsibility for what individual boards did in capitalizing on these meetings in projecting programs to carry down to the local churches, no reference will be made as to the extent to which the different boards made effective use of these meetings. But that these meetings were well worth while and made a tremendous impact on the various communities is evident from the comments received from local leaders and board representatives. The Committee on Public Presentation has endorsed the pattern used in the conduct of these meetings and it is being adopted by other agencies.

Of great assistance to the Assembly and in the regional meetings was a well coordinated publicity program carried on by the Missions Public Relations Office and related personnel. Miss Lou MacKibbin gave full time for seven months. In general, local newspaper and radio coverage was of high order and very effective.
ONE WORLD IN CHRIST

No report on this year's work would be complete without reference to the inspiring leadership of Dr. Diffendorfer and the unselfish service of the committee members, who met on the average of once a month and gave much additional time to consultation and smaller group meetings. Attention also should be directed to the services rendered by the Foreign Missions Conference staff members.

(Note.—In order to present the report for the entire public presentation effort in one place, the following summary of the Madison Square Garden meeting in New York, which took place after the 1949 Annual Meeting, is included also.)

So far as the regional meetings are concerned, the Public Presentation Committee completed its work with the World Mission Rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on May 10. This meeting, attended by sixteen thousand church members representing approximately two thousand churches, was the climax to the series of meetings held across the continent last Fall. The messages were pro-missionary and the entire meeting had a positive note and was on a high level throughout. The audience was significant in that it was the largest Protestant missionary meeting ever held in this area, was composed of active church members, many of whom were men, and in that the people indicated their interest by remaining to the end and being very responsive.

Perhaps even more significant than the meeting itself was the pattern used in the promotion of the meeting. There were separate denominational committees composed of pastors and lay workers, responsible for the promotion within their own denominations. Each denomination was given a quota based on the capacity of the Garden and tickets distributed accordingly. There was no great ballyhoo or popular appeal but good organizational work based on wise planning and coordinated efforts. A Christian World Recovery Program was actually launched long before the meeting was held as groups within denominations and within individual churches were actively engaged in promoting the Program of Advance. There was little faith in the beginning on the part of many that such a meeting could be held but the faith increased, and one denomination, through the finest piece of quiet promotional work that I have ever seen, had over three thousand applications for one thousand two hundred and fifty tickets.

We have reason to rejoice over the response of the church members in this area and across the continent but it places on the leaders of the boards greater responsibility for more adequate and inspiring leadership. The rank and file of the church membership may be far more prepared for a Program of Advance than we realize.

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2. Evaluation of Public Presentation Procedure

Following the formal report of the Committee on Public Presentation, presented by Mr. Sharp, seven persons representing different boards made the following appraisals:

Ruth Ransom, Reformed Church in America, commented that her Church had difficulty in securing an adequate representation of the different elements in church life (youth, students, women, etc., as well as ministers) within its quota of eighteen delegates to the Columbus Assembly. She suggested that in the future some of the smaller boards might be allotted a larger number of delegates. Her board felt that the Advance Program had a definite place in its own program. It regarded the regional meetings as so important that it had voted to continue similar denominational meetings in areas and churches not visited in the Conference series.

Fred Field Goodsell, Congregational Christian Churches, approved the denomination-centered public presentation program as sound and congratulated the committee on its work. He felt, however, that there should have been more than one meeting in New England, preferably at least three; and that there was not enough adequately detailed advance publicity for the united meeting.

L. P. Jensen, Northern Baptist Convention, felt that the area from Denver westward was inadequately covered; but that the emphasis on local joint committees had developed some new leadership. The Northern Baptists had rejoiced in the opportunity to use in their denominational meetings leaders from other denominations, like Chief Luthuli, Dr. Matsumoto, and Dr. Quimby.

A. E. Armstrong, United Church of Canada, expressed his conviction that more national Christian leaders should have been used on the teams and in the united meetings.

Byron S. Lamson, Free Methodist Church, reported that his Church had held regional meetings in twenty-two cities, sixteen at the interdenominational centers, with a total attendance of ten thousand. He attributed a considerable increase in denominational giving to the Advance Program.

Dobbs F. Ehlman, Evangelical and Reformed Church, stated that his Church had participated in thirteen regional cities. He believed that the denominational meetings would have been more effective if the joint local committees had been able to give more impetus and direction to the denominational efforts.

R. E. Diffendorfer, The Methodist Church, reported that his Church had taken full advantage of the Columbus Assembly and the regional meetings in implementing its quadrennial program. The board had paid all expenses of all bishops and district superintendents in attending a two-day meeting preceding the Assembly as well as the Assembly itself, using this gathering to launch a program.
which had been permitted to go beyond the rigid system of joint promotion with percentage distribution to all causes.

In summing up, Dr. Diffendorfer expressed his belief that where the agreed-on pattern had been followed, the Public Presentation had been a great success. Where denominational agencies had failed to do their part, both the denominational and the united meetings were ineffective. We did not reach many of the so-called "men-in-the-street" because no series of such meetings could reach them. It was the responsibility of every person who was reached at these meetings to transform his inspiration into action in such a way that those who were uninterested would be impressed. Advance must begin with each of us, not with the next man.

In closing, Dr. Diffendorfer stated his conviction that the Columbus Assembly had had strength because it was focused on one theme, "One World in Christ," and did not weaken the cause by bringing in other issues. We must not wait twenty-three years again for another such Foreign Missionary Assembly and Public Presentation program.

3. Next Steps in Public Presentation

Statements were made of the steps already taken to arrange for final regional meetings in New York, Newark and Philadelphia. (As matters finally worked out, northern New Jersey joined in the Madison Square Garden meeting, and it proved impossible to find a suitable time for a meeting in Philadelphia within the current program.) It was the judgment of the Public Presentation Committee that the Conference should sponsor another such program within the next five years. This proposal was referred to the Business Committee which brought in recommendations concerning it.

A. E. Armstrong, United Church of Canada, suggested that the Conference hold an assembly every fourth year, closely articulated in planning with the quadrennial conventions of the Student Volunteer Movement.

Glenn P. Reed, United Presbyterian Church, felt that attendants at future meetings should be expected to do certain definite things as a result of the enthusiasm and inspiration received. It was pointed out that where denominations had done this, much better results had followed.

4. Enlisting Missionary Workers for the Harvest

Glora M. Wysner, Secretary of the Missionary Personnel Committee, in presenting this theme, spoke of the futility of talking about a great advance program unless we could have missionaries to take part in it. There had not been as many students in attendance at
either Columbus or the regional meetings as had been hoped for. One of our greatest tasks should be to get into the stream of thinking of our finest young people not only the challenge to Christian service overseas, but also the needs along specialized lines. She spoke of the potential power of the young people in the recent meeting at Urbana and emphasized the need for unceasing prayer that the Church might direct that power aright, prayer not only on the part of consecrated young people, but also on the part of parents and friends who pray for volunteers and encourage the young people.

E. H. Johnson, general secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, emphasized the need for (1) a wide base of informed and intelligent support from this and succeeding generations of Christian students, and (2) a steady flow of deeply Christian, highly qualified volunteers from the colleges and universities. In contrast with the situation in 1920 when one in six of the three hundred thousand students then in college was studying the world mission of the Church in groups meeting regularly, and students alone were contributing $300,000 per year for foreign missions, he cited the present situation where among 2,400,000 students very few were either studying or giving. As leadership of the Church passes from the hands of the older people, now the most enthusiastic and carrying the main responsibility, into the hands of the next uninformed and frequently antagonistic younger generation, what could we expect if no adequate measures to correct that situation are taken? In many ways, the situation is ripe for a new student missionary movement. While it was true that students today are not interested in missions because they do not like what they think missions are, it is also true that when they know what missions actually are, they respond enthusiastically. We must seek to build a movement which would establish missions at the center of the student Christian program on the campus, not at the periphery.

E. K. Higdon, United Christian Missionary Society, reported on the program by which his society screens and trains students for Christian service abroad in order to hold and prepare for mission service a larger proportion of those interested. At present, only one in seven student volunteers could be expected to become a missionary. His society urges students in high school and their freshman year in college to take tests to reveal their vocational interests, personality traits and specific abilities and aptitudes. Then in their sophomore year, the society gives a battery of psychological tests, a laboratory check-up, a general physical examination and an interview with a psychiatrist. Only after that are students accepted as candidates or guided into preparation for other types of life and service. After nearly five years of following this procedure, the society is convinced that it is sound and much more valuable than previous methods.
II. What Is Happening in the Overseas Program and Next Steps

1. Among the Boards

In order to appraise the effect of the Advance Program on the work of the boards overseas, representatives of ten denominations were asked to reply briefly to the four following questions:

a. To what extent has your board incorporated emphases and program of "One World in Christ" into your denominationally administered program?

b. To what extent does your advance program include support for interdenominationally administered projects of the committees of the Foreign Missions Conference and their related National Christian Councils?

c. Has the fact of such a generally agreed upon comprehensive program helped your board to gain greater financial support in your denomination?

d. What modifications in the overseas program would you suggest as the result of reactions from your fields?

Not all speakers answered all questions. Significant comments follow:

Raymond A. Dudley, Congregational Christian Churches, stated that their program for raising funds included $850,000 for genuine advance in addition to $750,000 which the work cost a few years ago and $250,000 necessary to cover the increased cost of that work. All cooperatively administered enterprises were included in the advance program. His board believed that there should be greater emphasis on putting work in the hands of nationals and making adequate provision for training and maintaining such national leadership.

Dr. M. T. Rankin, Southern Baptist Convention, stated that as their part in the general advance of world missions promoted by the Foreign Missions Conference, their program called for an increase from 670 active missionaries to 1,750 and in budget from the present $5,000,000 to $10,000,000; but that no time limit had been set and the board had accepted the principle that it could go forward only to the extent that the general basis of support by their constituents in every way made possible. The denomination was expected to adopt a program calling for a substantial advance in the southwide distributable funds for southwide agencies, starting in 1950. The problem of personnel involved called for restudy and reconsideration of the whole approach.

R. E. Diffendorfer, The Methodist Church, reported that his board had incorporated the advance program into its quadrennial program to the extent of almost complete integration, and had included cooperative projects to a greater extent than ever before. Most of
the advance projects overseas were united ones. One thing that had
stirred up great interest among students had been sending fifty stu­
dents to Japan for three-year terms. Students had begun to feel that
they were missing possibilities they had not thought about. The
whole program had really only just begun, but was made possible
by the action of the General Conference in authorizing an Advance
Fund for Christ and His Church, for non-recurring advance projects
only, without an increase in current obligations, of which 60 per cent
would go to foreign missions. This fund was being sought by offer­
ing projects to conferences and states, which are adopting fields and
projects in different countries. The significant thing was that this
advance program is a church matter, not a board matter.

E. K. Higdon, Disciples of Christ, said that his board had adopted
a ten-year program based on doing its share in the FMC program of
advance, choosing for each field the main cooperative items of ad­
vance and expressing willingness to assume its share in personnel and
funds to provide the necessary services. This would involve nearly
doubling the budget in the ten years, but the board was stressing the
importance of regular support and its steady increase. For the first
six months, they had barely held their own in income, but there had
been a 10 per cent increase in November due to a meeting. He be­
lieved the united interdenominational appeal would strengthen their
denominational response.

H. Stover Kulp, Church of the Brethren, reported that even be­
fore the Columbus meeting, his board had published its booklet on
advance in foreign missions, incorporating the ideas of “One World
in Christ,” especially the Christian rural service program. His board
in planning for advance on the field was definitely looking forward
to a large measure of cooperation. So far as the churches were con­
cerned, they were definitely planning to be part of the national
churches in these areas and to work in the cooperative movement in
the church and service organizations.

Byron S. Lamson, Free Methodist Church, said that on a recent
visit to his fields he had found more cooperative work going on than
he had thought, and gave illustrations. Of one cooperative Bible
school and teacher training institute, he reported: “In heart, purpose
and spirit they are really united in helping one another.” They were
not putting on a great forward movement, but developing a program,
putting twenty-two new missionaries into the field every year and
looking for thirty more. They had half a million dollars in reserve
against a financial setback. His Church was cautious about too much
cooperation, but if this cooperation meant success in the field and the
people could see that it is a thing they are interested in, it would
stimulate giving. Contributions had experienced a marked increase
during the last months.
Charles T. Leber, Presbyterian Church in the USA, reported that their board's brochure on its five-year plan was being mailed very widely and had been given right of way by the General Assembly. Since the war, overseas commitments had increased from fourteen countries to thirty because of new functions in overseas service assigned to the board. Every additional field had been entered in a cooperative way and had had united projects. As the number of fields had increased, there had been insistence by the laity that they face any new endeavor on a cooperative basis. There had been an increase of 35 per cent in income in addition to a Restoration Fund, but they were at the point of strain in balancing their budget. He himself had been in the Near East and India at the time of the Columbus Assembly. In each of fifty conferences, time was given to what was happening here in America, and there was keen interest. They were working out a more strategic and definite presentation of cooperative projects overseas to the home churches.

W. P. Bradley, General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, said that his denomination had been individualistic, but he wanted to say that their hearts beat in common for the missionary enterprise of furthering the Kingdom of Christ. He detailed some of their normal promotional goals and plans for mission support, which already were so heavy that they had not planned any great increase. They had laid great emphasis on the presentation of missions to their youth in a series of conferences, believing that if the youth were inspired, they need not be worried about the adults. They had not adopted a specific over-all goal, but were stepping up the ratio of giving per person. They had been especially interested in cooperation in literature and medical education.

C. H. Lejeune, General Eldership of the Churches of God, stated that his Church had had an advance program since 1941 and only last year learned about the FMC program. During that period, contributions had been increased by 150 per cent by the project method. After doing pioneering evangelistic work until just a few years ago, their mission was now developing specialized work, including medical work and a boarding school, made necessary by the difficulty of sending students from Pakistan to India as in previous years. In recruiting, their personnel committee met annually with each student in training and kept up correspondence during the year. They hoped to double their missionary staff within two or three years; but at the same time were training Indians to take more and more responsibility. His board was becoming increasingly educated about the Foreign Missions Conference and was beginning to cooperate with its committees.

S. Hjalmar Swanson, Augustana Lutheran Church, spoke of increasing cooperation among Lutheran boards of foreign missions,
greatly accelerated by the war and the program of aid to orphaned missions. His board was using the foreign missions advance as a springboard for ingathering for home and foreign missions. No goals had been set, and the advance depended on the response in the ingatherings. They felt the Lord was giving them candidates, in fact so many that Dr. Swanson was becoming concerned about the supply of ministers for the home Church. He hoped that the Protestants of America would sense the importance of the hour and move forward while there was still time to advance.

2. In the Cooperative Programs Overseas

a. The Audio-Visual Program. S. Franklin Mack reported that as a result of the audio-visual survey a Representative Committee on Radio, Visual Education and Mass Communications had been formed upon the basis of voting membership of those boards willing to pool their activities in the audio-visual program overseas, and to make their major advance in the field together. To date, the two Methodist Divisions, the American Board and the Presbyterian Board USA had joined the committee on this basis. At its first meeting, a goal of $650,000 for the first three-year period was adopted, and it had been suggested that this be accepted as follows: Methodists, $300,000; Presbyterians USA, $200,000; American Board, $100,000; and $50,000 to be assumed by other boards who would join. The experience in radio work in Latin America had showed that if one-half of the subscribed funds were administered jointly, it would put the foreign missionary enterprise in the lead in the development of radio in Latin America. There was great eagerness on the field to move forward and the potentialities were great. India had already initiated a program which needed immediate financing.

b. The Rural Missions Program. John H. Reisner reported progress in India in the Technical Services Association, the Allahabad Agricultural Institute and the food research project of the Women's Christian College, Madras. In China, the National Christian Council had appointed a rural secretary after twenty years without one. Two new Christian rural service centers had been organized. One was now in Communist territory and might have provided a test case, but support for it had been too little and too late. Research work in home and family life was being organized in several of the Christian universities. In Korea, a staff was being gathered for one rural service and training center, the one practical outcome so far of his recommendations. In Japan, the local leadership was young and enthusiastic. An excellent property had been secured for a service and training center and general headquarters. A number of regional institutes and rural gospel schools had been held. Some
special rural training centered about experienced missionaries was being carried on in two theological seminaries. He knew of one specially trained couple due to arrive in 1949 in response to his call for three hundred new rural missionaries for Japan. Little or no progress had been made in the development of a Christian home and family life program. In the Philippines, the Federation of Christian Churches had set up a Rural Church Department with a full time secretary, and work was being initiated energetically. The Methodists had established three new rural centers in northern Luzon; and Silliman University, one in Negros. The Baptist Convention had organized a rural department at Iloilo. The College of Theology at Silliman was doing a grand job of rural training. Mr. Huber was giving excellent and effective leadership in the Credit Union Movement. These are excellent, but only a beginning. In general, about 70 per cent of the personnel and 50 per cent of the funds recommended in his report had been written into the advance program. The two immediate bottlenecks were the lack of trained personnel and funds to utilize trained personnel when it reached the field.

c. The Literacy and Literature Program. Eric M. North, speaking for the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature, stated bluntly that at the moment the Christian literature movement did not show the advance in any significant way. There was no aspect of Christian missions that did not depend on literature. Christian literature went where the missionary and the Christian worker could not go and remained afterward. When we added to our missionary personnel, we should multiply its effectiveness by literature. We have been trying in a great deal of missionary work to build bricks without straw. He urged that every board plan to put at least $300-500 a year into Christian literature centers, which tend to be cooperative for a simple financial reason. Similarly, the whole process of requests from the boards for funds for literature went through a cooperative screening process which meant that every item presented to the boards represented a minimum need. The United Christian Publishers of China had become for the first time an effective coordination which required an equally effective response. Similarly, cooperation in subsidizing the Aurora Press in Buenos Aires had meant that in six years over one hundred books had been published and had been widely enough distributed so that a new market had been created. The world was not going to wait for the Christian movement to catch up in its literature program. If we were to be wise in our strategy, we should see to it that we did not ask the literature farmer to plant ten acres with a pint of seed.

d. Africa as an Area for Implementation. Emory Ross reported that the efforts to develop a program of advance for Africa had brought embarrassment to the Africa Committee. Inquiries con-
cerning the advisability of certain projects for areas of North American responsibility had led to expectations of financial assistance in areas where the North American interest had been rather weak, such as Nyassaland, the Union of South Africa, French West Africa and the Gold Coast. In the case of French West Africa, the proposal from the Paris Missions Society to develop a Christian Center in Dakar had led to a cooperative project, toward the American share of which $15,000 was already in hand. In Liberia and the Belgian Congo, the governments for the first time were ready to give substantial backing to a single mission project, the literacy campaign in Liberia and a Union Medical School in the Congo.

Next Steps for Conference Projects and Concerns

During the sessions of Thursday, January 6, the meeting received an impressive series of reports on various concerns of the Conference to which it was related in one way or another. These reports are summarized very briefly below:

Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students. J. Benjamin Schmoker, the executive secretary, pointed out that at the present time there were 25,000-27,000 students from other lands studying in one thousand colleges and universities in the United States. The committee was embarrassed by its very success. Whenever a foreign student applied for a visa in any United States embassy board, he was told to get in touch with this committee. A paragraph on the committee was included in the instructions sent out by four hundred colleges after a student had been accepted. Students were asked to make contact with the committee on their arrival. From July 10 to September, representatives of the committee had met 166 ships and sixty-seven airplanes. They now had contact with three thousand students. It was possible to say as he stood there that morning that there was not a single place in the United States where a student in residence could not get in touch with one person who would bring personal service to him. This had been made possible by the cooperation of church agencies, which constituted the strength of the committee. The program had won the commendation and appreciation of government agencies and private foundations, some of which would be glad to capitalize and take over the work, with inevitable secularization. Could they expect that the Protestant forces of the United States would make that unnecessary?

Church World Service. Herbert C. Lytle, Jr., administrative secretary, in pointing up the situation of Church World Service, called attention to the fact that over $7,000,000 was administered by CWS in 1946, $6,175,717 in 1947 and only $5,400,000 in 1948. The year 1949 would be a year of crisis in the support of this kind of work. The mission boards would have to work with their relief...
committees in the matter of allocation of funds if the program was to continue. The new hope of substantially increased funds was in the concerted relief appeal by almost all of the denominations in Lent. He hoped that that appeal and the advance program of FMC would combine to produce unprecedented support for both causes in 1949.

Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas. Garland E. Hopkins, executive chairman by courtesy of the Methodist Division of Foreign Missions, pointed out that much of the misunderstanding of and failure to appreciate both Christianity and the American type of democracy in lands where revolutions are taking place was due to the fact that the great majority of American representatives abroad had not incarnated either Christianity or democracy in their relations with the peoples among whom they did business. America had been thought of as incarnating, rather, exploitation and imperialism. As a nation, we had failed to recognize the impact and influence of these other "missionaries," these English-speaking people who were going abroad and in their daily lives had influence upon the other peoples of the world. The Foreign Missions Conference had been concerned about the Anglo-American Churches in these communities mainly for their service to the families of missionaries. A few years ago we had awakened to the fact that upon the effectiveness of the churches in these American communities overseas depended to a large extent any influence these Americans might have for Christ. So far, the renamed committee had not had an appreciable increase in support from the mission boards. If the committee was to function in any degree, there must be adequate support. He was convinced that other funds would become available if the churches took this matter seriously. In the meantime, the committee had organized a Fellowship of Union Churches Overseas to link together the sixty-odd churches of this type and to assist them in securing pastors who in turn would help them to incarnate the religion of Jesus Christ in their own lives and become a living witness to His truth and power.

Christian University in Japan. Following the formal report from L. J. Shafer of the transfer of responsibility from the Joint Committee to the Japan Christian University Foundation, action on which is recorded in the Minutes, R. E. Diffendorfer, the President of the Foundation, pointed out that this change in formal relationship should not lessen the interest of the missionary agencies in the proposal. A number of the boards had already made contributions to the University. It was hoped to conduct a community-wide campaign for public participation from Easter to Pentecost of 1949. Mission boards would need to join the United Christian Youth Movement and the United Council of Church Women in every possible backing of this project. The campaign for 150,000,000 yen ($555,000) already under way in Japan was expected to exceed its goal. James
ADVANCING TOGETHER

L. Fieser, the executive director, who had just returned from Japan, spoke of the Emperor's interest, and of the conviction in Japan that, if properly supported and developed, this undertaking might have a significant part in leading to a new Japan. From the beginning, it must be international in outlook with an emphasis on human relationships. It must have a faculty with a global view and a new concept of Christian education. Rev. Takuo Matsumoto, a member of the Board of Directors of the Japan Christian Educational Association, expressed the deep sense of gratitude not only of himself but also of the other Christian educators of Japan. It had electrified all the people of Japan to know that the atom bomb was not the last message of America to Japan, that American Christians cherished goodwill toward them. He believed this project would be one of the greatest achievements of Christian missions throughout the world.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, the director of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, who had been representing the Joint Committee as well as other bodies in the negotiations for satisfactory provisions for religious liberty in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations Assembly, suggested that the soundest point of view was to hold that the Declaration could have just as much significance as the nations and peoples of the world sought to give it. Christians who were committed to the promotion of respect for and observance of human rights should coordinate their resources to make the Declaration an effective instrument. They should recognize the potential values for the future and seek to bring them to reality.

The process of drafting the Declaration and securing its adoption had led to certain obvious gains. It had been the first attempt to bring world Christian opinion in thirty-seven countries to bear upon a particular international issue, with substantial educational benefits to those Churches participating. The extensive discussions in the various UN bodies concerned had provided an unparalleled opportunity for an exchange of views concerning human rights, giving an opportunity to explain the Christian view of the implications of human rights in general and in particular the meaning and importance of religious freedom. As a result, the definition of religious freedom in the Declaration contains concepts which have never been spelled out in any national constitution. The discussions had also helped to reveal governmental attitudes, namely the historical statement of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan as a Moslem, with quotations from the Koran supporting the full text of the article on religious freedom stressing the right to change one's religion, and on the other hand the clear statement by the representative of the U.S.S.R. that "the rights of human beings cannot be considered outside the prerogatives of governments, and the very understanding of
human rights is a governmental concept." It was also significant
that the final vote showed forty-eight in favor, none against, and eight
abstaining.

The adoption of the Declaration could have very practical conse­
quences. It had been recognized by the United Nations as a first
step toward a legally binding Covenant, toward which the churches
would continue to work. Meanwhile, the Declaration provided a
widely recognized statement of world opinion and carried a moral
weight which could not be ignored. Nations would be able to use
this as a standard of reference for legislation and for court interpre­
tations. On both these aspects, the Churches could do much to assure
recognition of its principles and applicability, in matters of private
conduct as well as of governmental policy.

In conclusion, Dr. Nolde pointed out that the Churches could not
ignore the importance of doing their utmost both to secure the best
provisions and to make those provisions effective. Furthermore, al­
though he had been working as a representative of CCIA, that fact
did not invalidate the importance of having a national Christian
agency like the Joint Committee to assure that the policies of the
United States and Canadian governments would give support to the
principles for which CCIA was working. If anything, the work of
the joint agencies of the Conference and the Federal Council in the
broad field of world order and the more particular field of human
rights should be expanded and strengthened.

Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid. Rev. C. W. Ran­
som and Dr. J. W. Decker of the International Missionary Council
and Dr. Frederick A. Schiotz of the Lutheran World Federation ex­
plained the developments which had made it necessary for assistance
to be given to certain Continental missions, perhaps for years to come.
The missionary societies formerly aided had narrowed down to the
German societies, still handicapped by exchange restrictions and by
the loss through recent currency reforms of 90 per cent of their re­
serves accumulated during the war; but inflation and unfavorable
exchange as well as the burden of carrying in full responsibilities
formerly shared with German societies had added French and Swiss
missions to those in dire need of help if their work were not to be
severely reduced, to the detriment of world Christianity. The Lu­
therans of the world were asking a budget of $800,000 toward this
end for 1949. The International Missionary Council was seeking
$300,000 in 1949 for non-Lutheran missions, of which $220,000 would
have to come from the United States. It was hoped that this latter
sum could be found through gifts directly to the International Mis­
missionary Council, and through designated and undesignated gifts to
Church World Service, which in its turn was having a hard time to
meet its full responsibilities with a diminishing income.
Missionary Policy in the Christian Approach to Communism

I.
A Christian Critique of Communism

MATTHEW SPINKA

Although the subject which I propose to deal with sounds abstractly academic, I do not intend to engage in a detached, pedantic disquisition of Christian and communist ideologies. Rather do I conceive my task to be the formulation of an existential statement of our living faith on behalf of which some of our brethren have already suffered persecution in some parts of the world, and for which many more are likely to risk security. For we must realize that upon the issues of the conflict may depend the very conditions under which the Christian Church must carry on its work in the future. If ever Christians were confronted with stark realities, and had to deal with them both factually and with holy imagination, without self-deluding complacency as to assured results, but likewise without panicky hysteria, this is the time. It is not for us to assume that victory in this strife shall be automatically ours no matter what we do or leave undone; nor are we warranted in assuming that our Western Christianity is so impotent and decadent that there is no hope of averting the final catastrophe. Let us approach this subject with sober realism, without complacent over-confidence; but likewise without defeatism, which sometimes leads Christians to compare the utopian dreams of Communism with the sorry actualities of secularized Western civilization, which they confound with Christianity, to the detriment of a realistic judgment as to the relative merits of the case.

If the aim of Marxian-Leninist-Stalinist Communism be stated at its best as an attempt to realize social and economic justice by a reorganization of human society, so that exploitation of man by man, poverty, and war would cease, then Christianity could indeed claim the same aims for its own. But on the one hand, Christianity goes farther in its demands, and insists that only by a spiritual transformation of humankind can a radical social change be achieved; and on the other hand, Christianity rejects the means whereby Communism seeks to attain its goals. It holds that evil means are not justified by good ends.

I. In the first place, then, even if, for argument's sake, we regard Communism as a movement for a just organization of society, an assumption which has repeatedly been given the lie by the factual evidence based on what Communists do rather than say, Christianity
transcends communist aims by insisting that man shall not live by bread alone. The true significance of human life is spiritual, not exclusively or predominantly economic. The communist concept of good society, even in its maximal extent as given in terms of a classless society, is not radical enough; for it leaves out of consideration the spiritual element. But transformation of society is primarily a spiritual problem, not political or economic. Only the spiritual element can provide the dynamic needed for such a change.

Implementing this conception, Christianity regards human personality as the highest value. "For what doth a man profit if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" But the concept of personality is not identical with that of the biological or sociological concepts of individuality. Personality is not a native, natural endowment: it is a hard-won ethical achievement. It is the conquest of the body-mind entity by the transformed spirit, a spirit which has surrendered itself to God. Good society is composed of such transformed personalities. There can be no good world unless mankind be spiritually changed. Whatever technological, economic, political, sociological, or cultural improvements mankind may achieve, these are good and valuable only potentially: what makes them positively good is when they become means for the realization of the highest goal, the greatest spiritual maturity of mankind. They must be ethically controlled, for otherwise they may, and usually do, become instruments of perversion and destruction. Accordingly, the worthiness or unworthiness of a given society may best be judged in accordance with this test: does it aim and tend toward the development of human personality, or does it regard man as a means toward some other end? Judged by this criterion, a society which places economic well-being as the highest human value—and both capitalistic and communistic societies do—does not rank very high. The economic system must exist for man's highest benefit, not man for economy's benefit.

Communism then denies the spiritual nature of man; thence derives its anti-humanistic ethic. Vishinsky denied at Paris that man has any inalienable rights. But the denial of man as a spiritual being is indissolubly connected with the denial of God. For no one can believe in the spiritual potentialities of man—in the creation of man in God's image, to use a Christian theological phrase—who does not believe in the God who created man. Intelligent, logically consistent atheism must necessarily regard man as a psycho-physical organism, if not mechanism, animated by the incomprehensible thing called life, and driven by hunger plus a large variety of desires and passions. Old-fashioned materialism could at least be logical. But such a philosophy would prove utterly unsuitable for a revolutionary; for he must be able to play a free, creative role in order to change the world, destroy the old and create a new society. But Marx chose both to
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eat his cake and have it: by defining his system of thought as "dia-
lectic materialism" he wedded two incompatibles in a quarrelsome
marriage. He insisted upon standing the Hegelian philosophy on
its head by substituting matter for the Absolute Idea of Hegel. But
strangely enough, his matter possesses a spiritual quality, and as such
can never be harmonized with any realistic concept of materialism,
which must necessarily be deterministic. Nevertheless, the spiritual
qualities of matter are but an "epiphenomenon," a foam on the beer,
a product of the fundamental reality, namely, the economy of a given
period. Marx wrote: "Religion, science, morality, politics, legisla-
tion, education, and art receive their content and their form from
the procreative power of the material conditions and the economic
necessities of their time." But if they are a mere product of the
economic substructure, they possess no independent reality. Justice
is then determined by economic conditions, and can never determine
them. In such a case, if justice and injustice are both by-products
of a given economic order, no basic ethical distinction can be made
between them; moreover, it is a folly to expect that justice, if it be
merely a by-product of the economic conditions, can change the very
conditions which gave it rise.

II. Christianity, therefore, rejects the materialistic, atheistic phi-
losophy of Communism, because the latter necessarily denies the spir-
itual nature of man; but it likewise rejects the means whereby Com-
munism proposes to attain its goal. Among the latter may be named,
in the first place, the use of force, war, as not only inevitable, but
as inherent in the very nature of the historical process. The forcible
overthrow of the capitalistic class by the only class free from the
original sin of exploitation, the proletarian, is a basic dogma of the
communist system. The old society cannot be reformed, or trans-
formed by a gradual process of a democratic character; it must be
destroyed, overthrown, eliminated. Communism is not a reforming,
but a revolutionary, movement. This is fundamental to a proper
understanding of it. To suppose that Communism can be appeased,
dverted from its revolutionary task, by changes in the prevailing
economic system, even by socialistic changes, is to be tragically mis-
taken in respect of the real character of Communism. President
Benes of Czechoslovakia made that mistake, for which his country
has to pay dearly. Since Communism denies spiritual unity on prin-
ciple, the use of force must be substituted as the only means of uni-
fying society. To make force effective to a maximal degree, it must
be ruthless and brutal. Christianity cannot approve the use of violent
means, ruthless force, as the primary means for the realization of a
just social order, but only as a restraint against disorder. It adva-
crates a peaceful transformation of society, by retaining as far as
possible the hard-won human rights and liberties, whatever political
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system may prevail in a given country. It sanctions the use of force only as that is necessary for the preservation of peace, justice, and order, and allows war only as the last resort, where the alternative would be the greater evil.

An objection may be raised that the recent expansion of communist power has been won without war. True; but not without a violent overthrow of the existing regimes, and without the use of force. The technique of "boring from within," and the "cold war" which is at present waged in preference to open warfare, do not contradict the thesis that war is inherent in Communism. They are merely cheaper and provisionally more effective methods by which the Communists opportunistically adjust themselves to changing circumstances; but they all aim to secure the same revolutionary ends. The methods of fifth column infiltration, unscrupulous diplomacy and propaganda, deliberate creation of industrial and political unrest, subversive activity in labor unions and other organizations, and countless other forms of underground activity on a world-wide scale, have been used with excellent results. In case of need, open warfare is always held in reserve.

Since Communism is by its very nature a world-wide revolutionary movement, the communist state is organized as a dictatorship over all the resources of the country it dominates, both human and material. Such a government is of necessity totalitarian. Theoretically, this stage of development is temporary, and is to be succeeded by an ultimate democratic stage: for after the government, by means of "dictatorship of the proletariat," has secured victory over its enemies within and without, it will presumably "wither away," to give place to the final stage of classless society wherein, as Lenin thought, any cook can run the show. Actually, however, one does not notice any tendency, or desire, for that matter, on the part of the Soviet regime "to wither away." Nor does it appear too healthy within the Soviet Union to make inconvenient references to this doctrine, although outside the Union communist apologists capitalize on it: Andrei Vishinsky, in his work recently published in this country, records that two prominent Bolsheviks, high state functionaries, Krylenko and Pashukanis, were shot for featuring too prominently their faith in this apocalyptic dogma.

Being a totalitarian regime, Communism claims the right of ethical autonomy. Properly speaking, consistent Communism should be amoral. For if ethics be but a product of a given economic order, all ethics cease to be ethical. Nevertheless, there is such a thing as communist ethics. Of course, this code differs radically from the "bourgeois" ethics. It may be summarized in the phrase that whatever is conducive to the victory of Communism as directed by the Party, is right and ethical; everything else is wrong. As Alexander
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Miller writes in his *Christian Significance of Karl Marx*: “It is pointless to indict Marxism because it tolerates or even encourages ruthlessness, lying, and the weapons of terror, or because we find among the Communists the kind of laxity in personal behaviour which conventional morality condemns. . . .” For the highest loyalty of a Communist belongs to his Party, not to some divine or natural ethical order of the universe, or to his nation, his family or even to his personal convictions. All means, whatever their character, are good if they promote the cause. Accordingly, the sudden reversals of a given course of action, many examples of which could be cited in the careers of Molotov, Vishinsky, or Brower, do not imply change of principles, but merely a change in tactics. The objectives always remain the same. Among these tactical means, most useful are appeals to conventional ethics (secularized Christian virtues) such as a concern for justice, indignation against tyranny or exploitation, denunciation of warmongering, lip service to the cause of “peoples’ will” and “true democracy,” and the like. It is astonishing how many people mistake such stock-in-trade of the revolutionary propaganda for genuine coin.

Christianity rejects all subservience to the modern half-gods in place of the true God. “Thou shalt have no other gods before me” is a paramount obligation. The Church insists that individuals as well as nations are subject to God’s ethical order which may be defied only at the peril of those who revolt against it or neglect it. God is the Lord of all, whether or not they acknowledge Him as such; His will shall ultimately prevail. The rage of man cannot overthrow it.

Furthermore, there is inherent in Christianity a demand for freedom. All spiritual life demands freedom, is impossible without freedom. No true ethical action is possible unless it is free. Although certain formal freedoms have again been granted to the Church in Soviet Russia, they still fall short even of the very restricted measure of freedom which the tsarist regime had granted it—a measure denounced by communists themselves as a travesty. The Russian Church is once more utilized by the state for its own purposes. Subservience to the state is the cost of whatever liberties the Russian Church possesses. The precarious situation in this regard is well illustrated by the fact that the discriminating, illiberal laws which had been passed during the period prior to the change in religious policy have not been rescinded.

In summing up the critique of the communist ideology and methods, it is evident, I hope, that there exists a fundamental incompatibility between the Christian and communist principles and methods which cannot be bridged. There can be no such thing as Christian Communism, if the latter term be understood in the Marxian sense.
As the Amsterdam Assembly formulated the matter, “the Church should seek to resist the extension of any system that not only includes oppressive elements but fails to provide any means by which the victim of oppression may criticize or act to correct it. It is a part of the mission of the Church to raise its voice of protest wherever men are the victims of terror, wherever they are denied such fundamental human rights as the right to be secure against arbitrary arrest, and wherever governments use torture and cruel punishments to intimidate the consciences of men.” But neither can there be an identification of Christianity with the *laissez faire* capitalism. Christianity must never be used as a defense of the injustices or tendencies to injustice inherent or operative in the present structure of society.

Above all, it must be remembered that even though we may be wholly and profoundly convinced of the immeasurable superiority of the Christian cause over that of Communism, the Church may still suffer an irreparable damage in the conflict in which the two systems are engaged by failure of Christians adequately and realistically to implement their faith. The fault is not that of Christianity, but of Christians. The conflict is no longer merely an ideological one; it has taken the form of a life-and-death struggle in many parts of the world. For Christianity, just as for Communism, the primary concern is not merely to understand life theoretically, but to change it. To pray, “Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,” lays upon the Christians the obligation to dedicate themselves to the realization of the kind of world they are praying for. The best critique of Communism that Christianity can offer is to out-think, out-do and out-love it.

II.

**Communist Practices in Dominated Areas**

EUGENE E. BARNETT

The backdrop of our discussion this evening is one of bewildering dimensions and complexity. World Christianity, World Communism, World Crisis in Civilization, World Revolution, to say nothing of the World Power Struggle and the world-wide conflict of ideologies now going on—such is the perspective against which we must try to view the question before us in this evening’s meeting. What should be the next steps in our Christian approach to Communism? How, specifically, should we deal with situations likely to arise in communist-dominated areas?

I would like to suggest that our main concern is not with Com-
munism as an economic system seeking to supplant capitalism. While only a narrow and dogmatic view can accept Communism's economic determinism and its dialectic materialism as an adequate interpretation of history, we dare not brush aside its penetrating analyses of social inequalities and conflicts or the appeal which it is making to so many people in our time. Amsterdam was faithful to its Christian rule when after stating some of the reasons for the appeal which Communism holds for great masses of people, it called attention to the points of irreconcilable conflict which exist between Christianity and atheistic Marxist Communism, and then pointed out some of the sins and shortcomings to be found in capitalism also.

I am sure, however, that the attraction which Communism holds for most of its followers does not lie mainly in its economic theories, but in the program and techniques of social change which it seems to offer. Sixteen months ago, in Rangoon, I had a long conversation with Thakin Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, a gentle and scholarly young man, a devout Buddhist and himself not a Communist; yet standing at the crossroads in the history of his country, with one eye turned on communist Russia and the other on capitalistic America, he had come to see in Russia the champion of the underdog and of change, and in America the champion of privilege and the status quo. That conclusion, ill-informed and unfair though it is, undoubtedly exists in many quarters today.

One recalls the communist-inspired anti-Christian agitations which swept China in the twenties when Christianity was attacked as the agent of Western imperialism, the enemy of change, and an obstacle which must be removed before the progress possible in a scientific age could be achieved. Incidentally, that episode in recent Christian history is highly relevant to our discussion this evening. That "religion is an opiate of the people," that missionaries are agents of imperialistic powers, and that Chinese Christians are "the hawks and hounds of the imperialists" were the familiar slogans of that period. Slogans were matched by action and at one time, out of eight thousand missionaries then on the China roster, only five hundred remained in all of China's interior; the rest had fled to their homelands or taken refuge in a few port cities or in near-by countries.

For the thousands of young Chinese who, in the twenties and since, have flocked to the communist cause, or at least for most of them, I am persuaded that the great appeal of Communism lies in the fact that it seems to provide effective techniques of change in a situation where changes are desperately needed, a revolutionary program capable of doing a thorough job of it. While thousands of Chinese Communists have during the past quarter century received their indoctrination in Leninist-Marxism as elaborated by Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, I venture the opinion that Communism is still winning
most of its following in China because of the drastic program of
social and political change which it appears to offer.

But the challenge of Communism comes to Christianity at a deeper
level still. It was the Jerusalem meeting of the International Missionary
Council in 1928 that singled out secularism as the foremost rival with which
Christianity (along with all religions) is now faced throughout the world. In
Communism we confront the articulate, organized and militant wing of that rival secular "religion." "The
passion of anti-religious propaganda and persecution in Soviet
Russia," said Nikolai Berdiaev a good many years ago, "is comprehensible (only) if Communism is regarded as a religion which aims
at replacing Christianity."

The pseudo-religious character which world-wide Communism has
achieved has long been noted: in the absoluteness of its claims upon
its followers; in the dominion it asserts over the whole range of
human thought and activity; in the dogmatic authority it ascribes
to Marx, Lenin, and Stalin and their writings; in the sense of in-
evitable destiny with which it inspires its "believers"; in the loyalty
superseding all other loyalties which it excites in its followers; and
in its missionary ardor to "evangelize the world in this generation."
Such is the Communism with which Christianity finds itself con-
fronted in our time, a Communism which is out to build a new world,
and in doing so, to remake human nature itself in so far as that is
necessary.

"Without revolutionary theory," declared Lenin, "there can be no
revolutionary movement." Stalin, we are told, has steadfastly ad-
hered to this dictum, as presumably communist leaders generally have
continued to do. It is not within my assignment or competence to
set forth what that theory comprehends, but let me mention three
things about it because of their special pertinence to our subject this
evening. First, the communist revolution is a world revolution. Sec-
ond, Communists from other lands have gone by thousands to Russia
for their indoctrination and training in the theory and the tactics of
that world revolution. And third, communist leaders in practice have
combined great flexibility in tactics with great clearness and consist-
ence in their long-range strategy and objectives.

Note by way of example how these three facts work out in a coun-
try like China. First, while the communist program in that country
addresses itself to indigenous problems, it is nevertheless carried for-
ward as part of a world revolution, a revolution which must triumph
everywhere if it is to succeed anywhere, and in which Soviet Russia
is the acknowledged spearhead and accepted leader. Second, while
communist leaders in China are Chinese, Russians since 1927 being
conspicuous by their absence from the immediate scene, the Chinese
leaders themselves have been trained in Russia or by Russian-trained
leaders of their own, and with "good Communists" elsewhere they look to Moscow for their major lines of strategy and tactics. And third, while at times and under certain conditions the regime may show tolerance toward alien elements under its control, it should not be hastily concluded that this represents change in fundamental doctrine or long-range objectives, instead of tactics dictated by expediency.

A writer last July in a long article in the London Times describes three types of communist regimes which have appeared in Europe since V-E Day. First, there have been, at least for brief periods of time, genuine coalitions in which Communists and non-Communists have shared the responsibilities of government. Second, there have been what the writer called bogus coalitions in which certain posts have been given to non-Communists, but all real power is held by the Communists. And third, there have been countries in which the Communists have gone all the way and established their one-party governments. It would not be unfair, I think, to communist doctrine or tactics to describe these three types of situations as three stages in the march of Communism toward its goal.

In most if not all countries, there are non-Communists, including some Christians, who have concluded that they can make common cause with the Communists in overthrowing certain evils, and then can part company with them before the third stage of totalitarianism has been reached. Sun Yat Sen thought the same when in January, 1924, he admitted members of the Communist Party into the Nationalist Party, but in the spring of 1927 that coalition came to an explosive end, since when "all the king's horses and all the king's men have not been able to put it together again." As we enter 1949, multitudes in China, weary unto death with the status quo, appear ready to give the Communists a trial, hoping that change even under them may be for the better and that immemorial character and custom will make Chinese Communists "different" from their more ruthless confederates in Russia and Eastern Europe.

While obviously this hope should not be dismissed out of hand, we nevertheless do well to keep in mind the special character and strength of the Communist Party at the center of the present revolution—"a disciplined order of devoted adherents," as Sir John Maynard has described it, "more nearly resembling (a religious order) than any of the lax aggregations of political sympathizers to which we are accustomed to apply the name of political party." It is this "small compact core consisting of reliable and hardened workers, with responsible agents in the principal districts, and connected by all the strict rules of secrecy" that has brought one country after another into the Communist orbit and sowed the seeds of revolution in many others.

I am deliberately refraining from any detailed description of com-
munist practices in dominated areas. The mass appeal which the Communists make to the dispossessed and the discontented, and to many others sensitive to the miseries and oppressions of their fellow men; their readiness to liquidate unfriendly or unreliable elements; and their skill in the infliction of exemplary punishments designed to discourage counter-revolution, are well known. Well known also is their rejection of religion as a valid faith or philosophy in contemporary life and the pragmatism with which they vary their tactics in relationship to religious institutions as times and conditions dictate.

For some in this room, missionaries on furlough, and for many fellow-workers in other lands whom we have in mind this evening, this matter of communist domination and how to deal with it has become a condition which must be met and not just a theory of intellectual interest. May I suggest, however, the importance of our taking thought with respect to both the theory and the condition by which we are confronted. First of all, that is, we must endeavor to understand Communism. As the late Dr. Berdiaev pointed out years ago, “It is necessary for us to understand the truth in Communism if we are to overcome its untruth.” This observation of the outstanding Russian Christian thinker of our time was no word of appeasement toward a system which militantly denies God, sees “the material life of society... (as) primary and its spiritual life as purely secondary and derivative” (Stalin), and believes that its earthly paradise can be established only through class hatred, bitterness and warfare. It does recognize the ethical challenge in Communism’s demand for the righting of ancient wrongs and its acceptance of man’s responsibility toward the shaping of his own history. It takes into account the heroes and the martyrs which Communism has inspired and the importance of understanding wherein this power lies.

I wonder if mission board members and staffs do not have an unusual vantage point from which to see world Communism in action, to observe its spirit, aims and methods, and to help Christians in America and among the younger churches to comprehend the nature and the meaning of this dynamic, not to say demonic, movement of our times.

In the second place, Communism and its forthright rejection of religion challenges us to understand and practice Christianity better. One of the chief merits of John Bennett’s little book on Christianity and Communism is the summary analysis and interpretation it presents not only of Communism, but of Christianity. We do well to remember the revolutionary force that Christianity has been in history. And yet can we not see that too many of us so-called Christians have in the words of Henry Hodgkin been “inoculated with a mild form of Christianity which has made us immune against the real thing.” That brand of Christianity, accommodating itself too easily
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to things as they are, does not meet the demands of this period of revolutionary upheaval and change.

As Christians, we dare not be content with things as they are, for the status quo holds little attraction for a great many people in our time. It holds little attraction for people suffering the bondage of poverty, ignorance, and disease; for many millions of uprooted people; for people seeing no escape ahead from the deprivations which too long have been their lot; for people smarting under alien rule or exploitation and oppression from whatever quarter. The status quo has little attraction for young people for whom the road to a better future is always likely to look straighter and easier than actually it is. It is not enough for us to rail against the false promises with which Communism beguiles these people to deeper disappointment, disillusionment, and frustration. The time has come for Christianity to take leave of the defensive and to seize the initiative with a message of God the Father of Mankind and a program which men once more will recognize as good news.

Wherever Communism is in control we must expect difficulties in our proclamation of the Christian message, and in the programs of education, healing and ministry to human needs in which the Church has been engaged. It has been suggested that under Communism the Church is likely to pass through three phases or stages of experience: first, a period of relative freedom; second, a period of restrictions; and finally, a period in which much of the program of the Church and its agencies may be declared illegal and incompatible with the aims of the revolution. I am not suggesting that developments will surely take this course, but that we should be alert to the possibility and make ready for whatever comes.

The conspicuous failure of the Society of the Militant Godless to wipe out religion in Russia illustrates what can be expected where Christianity has a strong hold upon the life of the people. The anti-Christian agitations of two decades ago in China dispersed the missionaries, scattered many Chinese Christians, and destroyed much Church property, yet in retrospect the ordeal is seen to have purified and strengthened Christianity in that country. The Church now must be on its guard not only against violence but even more against the more subtle perils of compromise.

The Churches can afford greatly to curtail their activities, if official restrictions make this necessary. But when an institution or program can be continued only at the cost of violating its essential Christian character and purpose it is better for it to close down than to keep going at that price. Numerous policy statements from China reflect a common conviction on this point. The Church may not be banned completely, even in non-Christian countries where church memberships are comparatively minute, though this has happened
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more than once in the past. Should it occur again we may well ex­pect Christianity in the catacombs to show its visibility again.

What should missionaries do when their place of residence and work comes within the orbit of a Communist regime? Dr. Chen Chin-yi, speaking as general secretary of the National Christian Council to an audience of missionaries in Shanghai in April, 1927, referred to the "unexpected" and "unparalleled" evacuation of missionaries from the interior then taking place as a result of severe per­secution, usually at the request or with the concurrence of their Chinese colleagues, and under definite orders from their consular representative. He spoke regretfully though without a trace of reproach. Dr. S. C. Leung, speaking the other day as chairman of the National Christian Council to a group of missionaries in Shanghai, expressed the hope that at least a "task force" of missionaries will find it possible to remain this time in every part of the country. The Christian Church, he pointed out, is international and world-wide, and the presence of missionaries symbolizes and strengthens this ecumenical character of the Church. Some of you know of the statement made one month ago by a group of Chinese Christian leaders in which they state their "conviction that the Christian Church in China needs missionaries more now than ever before." That "con­viction" leaves many specific questions unanswered and many difficult decisions yet to be made, but its implications provide a basic starting point for such questions and decisions as they arise.

The American missionary in a communist-dominated area must reckon with a position of unusual delicacy. The individual mission­ary may himself be a "world Christian" in the best sense of that term, but he is also the citizen of a country more and more regarded as the chief obstacle, not to say enemy, of the communist world revolution. In general, Protestant Churches wisely have refrained from identifying themselves with political parties in any country. Actually American personnel are now working in certain communist-dominated areas in both Europe and Asia without compromising their Christian integrity and without involvement in political developments. Time only will tell whether this possibility will go on indefinitely or will turn out to be a passing phase. Surely while preparing for the worst we should hope for the best and with God's help endeavor to make the best come true. Communism does not change in a hurry, but our faith in God and in human nature forbids our accepting it as an immutable fact in history.

I close with the words of a group of Chinese Christian leaders speaking last month in Shanghai. "We cannot believe," they say, "that all doors will be closed to Christian witness and service, to medical and relief work, to Christian worship and fellowship, to demon­stration of true Christian faith and love. God will close some
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doors to open others. God can make the wrath of man to praise Him. With confidence in His sustaining grace and power, the Chinese Church faces the uncertain future. We pray that some of our missionary brothers and sisters will stand by us and share with us the perils and promises of this fateful period of China’s history."

These are the words of Chinese citizens speaking as world Christians. Their words are applicable to world Christianity facing world Communism as it now does in all parts of the world.

III.

Communist Tactics in Penetrated Areas

T. Cuyler Young

Any study of “communist tactics in penetrated areas” would concern most of the countries of the world, to be exhaustive. This short statement, however, can attempt only to treat of a typical area; and that selected is southern Asia in general and the Middle East in particular. Only two phases of the subject can be introduced: first, a sketch of some background on communist operation in the Middle East; and, second, a few indications of current communist tactics in the area with perhaps some questions pointing to the implications that the present situation holds for the Christian mission in that part of the Moslem world.

First, then, some background on the operation of Communism in the Middle East. In this connection it is essential to emphasize

(1) the continuous interest and operation of Russian Communism in the Middle East for the last three decades; and,

(2) that most of this period can be distinguished in three phases:

(a) 1920-1927: ushered in by the Congress of the Peoples of the East at Baku in 1920 and characterized as a period of propaganda for an imminently expected revolution;

(b) 1928-1934: inaugurated by the Sixth Comintern Congress at Moscow in 1928 and marked by anti-imperialist propaganda vs. the West in general and Britain in particular, while Russia concentrated on building “socialism in a single state” to serve as a base for the delayed world revolution; and

(c) 1935-1945: begun by the Seventh Comintern Congress which, without withdrawing any previous fundamental doctrines, changed tactics and invited cooperation with western capitalists vs. the threat of Nazism and Fascism.

The Baku Congress of 1920 failed to raise the expected revolution among Oriental peoples. The Bolshevist invasion of Iran in that year failed to effect the revolution in that country which one leading communist described as “the Suez Canal of the Revolution,” obviously
referring to India as the goal and Britain as the adversary. Moscow discovered it had first to concentrate on the communization of the border peoples within Asiatic Russia, and beyond those borders to be satisfied with "harassing the imperialist rear," to use a Stalinist phrase.

Consequently more important was the 1928 Comintern Congress as regards the Middle East. Its most important decisions affecting this area were:

(1) The doctrinaire decision that there is the "objective possibility of a non-capitalist path of development for the backward colonies, the possibility of the 'growing-over' of the bourgeoisie-democratic revolution in the leading colonies into the proletarian dictatorship in the other countries." * This envisaged the fore-shortening of the revolution in Asia, even in the Middle East, skipping the various phases of Marxist doctrine regarding the development of capitalism in these countries. This was laying the ground for the next opportunity of crisis in the Middle East.

(2) Welcoming as the first step in this process the "bourgeois-democratic revolution of nationalist, anti-imperial character" which had appeared in Turkey and Iran, and was being agitated by nationalists in Egypt, Iraq, and Syria. With these movements the local communist parties could temporarily cooperate, and, in some cases, even unite; but always with the guarding of ultimate communist goals and the freedom of the Party to continue the education of the people regarding those ultimate goals. The Congress particularly warned against the nefarious influence of such "nationalist-reformist parties" such as the Swarjist and the Wafdist in India and Egypt, respectively.

(3) Another important instruction in this field was that the transition from the bourgeois-democratic to the proletarian revolution could be effected only if two basic conditions were fulfilled: the existence of a strong Communist Party, and the presence of certain objective circumstances described as an "unusually deep revolutionary crisis and an unusually high and persistent revolutionary wave." And to make it very clear when this could be expected, the Theses declared: "Such a possibility is most easily presented, for example, when the ruling imperialism is temporarily distracted by a long continued war outside the frontiers of the colonial country concerned."

(4) Much attention was given to the means of building strong communist parties, briefly summarized as follows: give the parties a "genuinely proletarian" character by recruiting industrial and transport workers as well as "the semi-slaves in the plantations"; create

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*This quotation and those in the immediately following paragraphs are taken from a manuscript by Dr. George Lenczowski of Hamilton College on the subject of the relations of Russia and the West in Iran, soon to be published by the Cornell University Press. For this section of the paper the author is heavily indebted to Dr. Lenczowski.
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Party nuclei everywhere, including working class tenements and barracks; do not neglect work among "journeymen, apprentices and coolies employed in small handicraft workshops"; introduce cautiously intelligentsia into the Party; promote trade unions; create mass Young Communist Leagues; and—in the case of insurrection—promote the creation of elected soviets of workers' and peasants' deputies.

These were the lines of communist activity in the Middle East during the thirties, with actual accomplishment rather limited. Many were unaware of the activity, but it was patiently laying the foundation for subsequent building.

As for the Seventh Comintern Congress of 1935, which set the policy for the next decade, the primary objects of Communists everywhere became the security of the Proletarian State, now threatened by German resurgence; and this overshadowed all other aspects of the colonial question, including the Middle East. The imperialist war was condemned and clearly world revolution was subordinated to and identified with the interests of the Proletarian State. Despite the fact that in the Middle East the sharp edge of revolutionary propaganda was turned away from France and Britain and all efforts directed against Germany and Italy, the basic theses and strategy of World Revolution were not abandoned.

All this became clear enough with the cessation of hostilities and an allied victory in 1945, when the world entered a new phase of the communist movement. In the Near and Middle East this has been marked by steady pressure on Turkey, and persistent infiltration and maneuvering for satellite governments in Greece and Iran. The state of the former is still critical, despite dollars and guns provided by the Truman Doctrine; and Iran only enjoys a respite from pressure, in spite of the failure of the Azerbaijan tactics to take over this "Suez Canal of the Revolution." In Palestine and the Arab World a communist flip-flop and support of Israel and partition apparently is calculated by the Kremlin to advance their revolutionary aims in the area; certainly it reduces British influence and prestige, even though it meets, strangely enough, at the only place in Asia, the policy line of the United States.

As for the present status of Communism in the Middle East, several significant features, for all their local variation characteristic of the whole area, call for attention:

(1) Communism probably has its greatest appeal to the disillusioned, confused, and seeking youth of the area: a youth weaned from its moorings by westernization but unintegrated into a society still dominated by unreformed elders; a youth yearning for some cause worthy of its allegiance since the traditional way of life has lost its attraction; a youth that resents the arrogance of the West
yet wishes its gadgets and a new standard of living. Youth in all this is aided and abetted by many older intellectuals.

(2) Next to these, the greatest appeal of Communism is to the increasing urban proletariat. Small as compared to the peasants, who are thus far little affected, it is of growing importance. Because of the blatantly unbalanced character of Middle Eastern society, with the recent war accentuating the gulf between the very rich and the very poor, this proletariat is growing in self-consciousness and discontent.

(3) Prominent amongst present communist techniques in the area is the agitation of dissident minorities, of which there are unfortunately all too many in western Asia. Chief among these are the Armenians, Assyrians, and Kurds; and anyone who has followed the post-war tactics of the Soviets knows how these groups have been exploited.

(4) The present communist propaganda tactics include the following: the steady liquidation of British influence and prestige in the area, to which end doctrinal purity and consistent conduct are often sacrificed; the studied casting of the United States in the major role of imperialist villain; the driving of as many wedges as possible between these two western powers; and internally the creation of maximum friction, frustration, and fear among the peoples of the area with a view to preventing their economic and social progress, their internal and external solidarity.

Yet despite the opportunity and all these efforts, it is probably true to state that the Communists have passed the peak of their post-war effectiveness. They are busy preparing for the next chance, which they think will come with a world-wide depression originating in the United States; with the failure of the West to solve the economic and social problems of the Middle East; and, perhaps, with war in some form.

The three main reasons for this decline in present communist influence in the Middle East are: (1) a relatively clear-cut and determined policy on the part of the western powers; (2) the kind of power held by tribal chieftains, kings, and oligarchies that makes rebellion difficult if not impossible; (3) the theology and psychology of Islam as a religious way of life which stands skeptical of change in general and opposed to atheistic Communism in particular.

Now these are not absolutes, without need of some qualifications; nor are they the only reasons for this post-war decline in communist influence. But their general validity can stand, in spite of the lack of space for elaboration and qualification.

The statement of these three points raises certain questions about the strategy of the Christian mission in the Middle East as it tries to meet the challenge of Communism.
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(1) The fact that in this area there is a relatively clear-cut and determined policy on the part of the western powers throws into focus the problem of the relation of the mission and missionary to western civilization and the western state. The mission realizes that the continuation of western ideals of freedom is necessary to maintain the framework in which present missionary work is possible; that this helpful framework would soon disappear under communist domination. The missionary who continues a citizen of his western homeland cannot escape certain obligations: conscious though he be of the faults and failures of his culture, so effectively publicized by the Communists, should he not regard it as a less evil way of life than that of Communism, offering him his opportunity to render Christian service to his friends in whatever community he finds himself?

Yet this is a Christian mission and the missionary a Christian. The ambassador of the Gospel owes final allegiance to a Higher Court. Western culture and any western state must stand under the judgment of the Holy Lord of Creation and History who rules in this Court of Last Resort. Difficult as it is, especially in a Moslem country, the missionary should insist upon the distinction between his country and his Church, his culture and his faith, and refuse to be maneuvered into any position defending the indefensible, especially in this part of the world where Middle Easterners already know our western shortcomings only too well, without communist emphasis.

Yet the mission and the missionary, even the Church and the faith—as now comprehended—must go farther and know themselves also, along with all other men and institutions, to be under the judgment of Almighty God, ready to have “a change of mind” and to accept what may seem an impossible task and devastating circumstance; for it is not impossible that Communism may be God’s scourge for the farther advancement of His Kingdom.

(2) The kind of social system prevalent in the Middle East, with so much power residing in the hands of the privileged few, constitutes a paradoxical challenge to the Christian mission and missionary. “Those that turn the world upside down” must foster a revolution that runs the risk of playing into the hands of those who are alas more skilled in the direction of revolution once it is aroused. Yet the risk must be taken. The Christian mission in the Middle East must ally itself in no uncertain way with all those liberal elements that are trying to modify peacefully the social system for the benefit of the masses.

The Christian Gospel offers its exponent and advocate the opportunity of outdoing the Communists when it comes to social ideals and action. Anything less than this will make the missionary an easy target for the Communist in his propagandizing of the intellectuals, the youth, and the urban worker. These groups are the key
to the future in the Middle East and the ones most open to true Christian evangelism of a dynamic character. But are they the groups on which mission interest and effort are centered? The irony of the present challenge is that we ask the world mission of the Church to capture abroad the very groups in society which at home the Church is least able to hold and to inspire.

(3) Finally we come to the role of Islam in the struggle against Communism, to the relation of the Christian mission and missionary to Islam. I am not one who leans back unperturbed on the cliché that Islam will never open its doors to atheistic Communism. "It can happen here!" No religious way of life, certainly not Islam, is so constituted that it automatically guarantees against Communism. To think so would be to deceive ourselves.

Yet there are solid elements in Islam that make it difficult for any alien propaganda to succeed, as the Christian mission can attest: a strong conviction that the truth of Allah is theirs; a conservative, almost fatalistic, attitude toward change in general; and ancient, traditional organization and integration of society that for most until very recently was truly satisfying to the soul. Despite the governmental organization and political oligarchy pointing in the other direction, there is a very real and tangible spiritual and social democracy in the Middle East which, when allied with religio-cultural loyalty, very often senses the negation of all this in communist totalitarianism. Finally, there is the vivid religious nature of the orthodox Moslem which recoils from the atheism and dialectical materialism of doctrinaire Communism.

In conclusion, I would suggest—or at least ask—whether it may not be possible that one approach of the Christian mission to Communism may not be a new approach to Islam. Nowhere else in the world has the Christian mission faced the kind of task it has in the tightly-knit Moslem world; and nowhere else has it been so accustomed to measure its success so much in terms of the indirect effect it has had upon the thought and conduct of the society to which it has ministered rather than in the size and potency of the indigenous Church it has founded.

Without thinking of abandoning the goal of such an indigenous Church to be a part of the emerging ecumenical community, contributing to that community its peculiar gifts, I would raise the question as to whether perhaps the time has come for a radical reappraisal of the relations of Christendom and Islam, Christianity and Mohammedanism, the Christian and the Moslem, looking toward the exploration of what we hold in common and how we may unitedly resist the communist paganism.

Cherished truth and value in both faiths and ways of life, common to the foundations of both, are challenged by Communism, and self-
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preservation for each may call for the cooperation of both in a bold and dynamic fashion; and then the traditional picture bequeathed by the centuries of misunderstanding may be discovered for what it is and each may find the other in new experiences to be actually different from this inherited picture. This need never compromise anything essential in the Christian faith; yet certainly we can trust the Holy Spirit to use it for the exaltation of Christ and the glory of God.

It just might be the way to the fulfilment of the word of Jesus, "Except a grain of wheat fall into the earth and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it beareth much fruit. He that loveth his life loseth it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal."
MEMBER BOARDS OF THE CONFERENCE
TAKE CONCERTED STEPS
TO ADVANCE

Reports of Officers and Committees for the Year
1948 to the Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting

General

The far-sighted action of the member boards of the Conference taken at the Annual Meeting in Toronto in January, 1945, has borne remarkable fruits in the last two years. At that time, it was voted to reorganize the Conference by providing staff and facilities for the representative committees so that they might lead the boards in concerted planning and action in the unknown paths of the postwar world. The member boards provided the funds and the staff was secured, with a large increase in the staff time assigned to the work of each committee.

By January, 1947, two years later, the new organization was working smoothly and effectively in handling the emerging problems of the immediate postwar months, but had not yet been galvanized into dynamic activity at all proportioned to the revolutionary world situation in which they were living. Then came the 1947 Annual Meeting with its challenge to the member boards to take the necessary steps to realize a comprehensive and concrete Program of Advance far more nearly commensurate with North America’s responsibility for the evangelization of the world.

The response was immediate, convinced and enthusiastic. The idea of a concerted movement in which the boards would develop a challenging and administratively sound overseas program to be presented to their constituencies “according to their own procedures but simultaneously” in a series of cities won the support of most of the stronger boards. Past experience with other types of interdenominational promotion of foreign missions contributed to decisions on policy. This was to be an advance of the boards, by the boards and for the boards, working as usual within the framework of the Foreign Missions Conference, their agency of cooperation.

Owing to the foresight of the Conference in 1945, the machinery for developing the overseas program was already in existence in the representative committees. Most of them had been doing a certain amount of postwar planning, in the case of one or two going back
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE

four or five years. Almost every member of every area committee had made at least one postwar visit to his fields overseas. Immediate postwar problems had kept the committees pretty much in low gear, concerned with getting missionaries back to the fields, rehabilitating and restoring depleted and weakened staffs of national colleagues, dealing with enormous problems of relief and reconstruction. Committees for those areas which had escaped actual conflict and destruction had tended to proceed cautiously in the formulation of advance steps, possibly outside the established pattern. The need was to shift into high gear: to crystallize vague and rather wishful planning into concrete programs that could stand the test of intelligent and penetrating review by their member boards, to bring into partnership in planning the related councils of churches and conferences of missionary societies in other lands, and so under the pressure of hope and a fresh sense of urgency to draw a picture of need, opportunity and planned utilization of increased resources and new techniques that would be a compelling argument for its realization.

The representative committee reports for last year and this are concerned mainly with the way in which this was done, largely in addition to carrying much the same volume of cooperative work as before. It is impossible in this report to summarize the results, which may be secured in administrative detail in the mimeographed volume, *One World in Christ, A Program of Advance in Foreign Missions*, and summarized for popular interpretation in the printed brochure under the same title by Dr. Thomas S. Donohugh, both of which may be obtained from the Conference office. It is sufficient to say that never before have North American mission boards spent so much time and effort in planning a sound administrative program which they believe can be carried out if the churches provide men and women, funds and continuing prayerful concern.

The member boards have built their own denominational programs upon and around this central planning in varying degrees, but it is fair to say that the existence of such a comprehensive outline of things that can and should be done has been suggestive and inspiring to all.

The public presentation of this program required the creation of new techniques and a special staff, since the normal program of the conference makes only limited provision for promotional activities. Under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer, who had been called to the chairmanship of the Committee of Reference and Counsel in the belief that he would make a major contribution to the cause of foreign missions in that capacity, the specially appointed Committee on Public Presentation outlined its share in the program and built up its staff.

One of the earliest decisions was to have written a popular interpretation of the relevance of foreign missions to the world in which
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we live, one which would find the unconcerned man and woman within the church and talk with them where they live. This task was entrusted to Mr. Richard Terrill Baker, formerly on the staff of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church and now on the faculty of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, who produced the pocket-size book, *Let's Act Now!*, which has already won wide welcome and acceptance.

To the task of staff responsibility for organizing a Foreign Missions Assembly to launch the program of public presentation and a series of regional meetings to carry it into every major area of the two countries, the Committee called Mr. Thomas S. Sharp, veteran organizer of quadrennial Student Volunteer Conventions and of the series of Post-Madras Meetings in 1939. The detailed report will be found under the head of Public Presentation later in the report, but must of necessity be incomplete as the regional meetings are still in progress as this report goes to press. Many who attended the Assembly at Columbus found it the most deeply stirring experience in many years and went home more than ever committed to the task of making Christ known, loved and obeyed in every corner of the earth. Reports from the first of the regional meetings are equally encouraging. The acid test will come as denominations plan their benevolent budgets and individual church members are stirred to an unprecedented outpouring of offers of service and gifts of money.

The thing most really significant is that in a world where so many are frustrated by delayed peace and the depressing smaller shocks following the earthquakes of two world wars, the churches have a positive, constructive, realizable program of advance and are going forward together, not with light and momentary enthusiasm but rather with grim and realistic purpose to throw their strength into the effort to achieve ONE WORLD IN CHRIST—the answer to the world's frustration and despair.

The activities of the Conference have by no means been confined to the Program of Advance. A careful reading of the reports which follow will reveal that both this thing has been done and many other things have not been left undone. The pattern of the Conference has been adjusted to meet new relationships and freshly felt needs. One new member board was received at the 1948 Annual Meeting. Applications for membership from three new boards and requests from six member boards for permission to withdraw, for various reasons, are pending. Preparation has been made for a well-considered decision on the Conference's relation to the proposed National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA. The Conference has participated in planning for more effective Protestant public relations, especially in radio and television. It has received its first sizable legacy. The Program of Advance is undergirded by the steady, on-
going work of the Conference and of its member boards, administering as good stewards the resources already entrusted to them.

In June, the Committee of Reference and Counsel accepted with regret and appreciation the resignation of Mr. W. P. Elson, who had served almost three years as a secretary for general administration.

It becomes necessary to report the deaths of two valued participants in the cooperative service of foreign missions in connection with the Conference, Dr. J. G. Vaughan of the Associated Mission Medical Office on the very verge of his retirement as its Director, and Mr. Charles H. Fahs, Curator of the Missionary Research Library, whose hope of passing on responsibility to a successor after waiting eleven years for a theoretical retirement to become actual had been fulfilled only a few weeks before his passing. Such lives of devoted and intelligent Christian service call for a new generation of disciples to take their places in the ranks. If men and women respond with such devotion to Christ's call, the finances necessary to meet their daily needs will be forthcoming.

May the steps taken together in advance prove to be truly in accordance with God's will and in His spirit!

Wynn C. Fairfield, Secretary

Africa

Church and missionary bodies of Africa, Europe and North America have been in unusually close planning and action together this past year. This is due to four principal reasons: great desire in the Western world to demonstrate ever more clearly that Christianity and Western democracy can function better than Stalinist Communism; importance of the West's colonial policies and actions in such demonstrations; clearer view of the probable role of Africa and its people in future peace or war; increasing belief in the necessity and effectiveness of Christian cooperation in any great plans for the spiritual, moral and social advance of Africans, without which economic and political advance can only be illusory and harmful.

The first three of these factors are together loosing the most powerful advance upon Africa in its history. The neglected continent has probably received and put forth more effort in the past decade than in forty previous years. And the drive appears to be only beginning, both among Africans in their surging reach for all the new things now being glimpsed, and among the outside nations, greedy for help from what they believe to be the great African storehouse.

Certain dynamics of Christianity have been unequalled in Africa and abroad in creating some of the most hopeful and significant elements in this present revolutionary situation. Education is one—broad, fundamental, deep-penetrating, wide-reaching and guided by
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the Christian spirit of love and service to all men. Individual responsibility in the new society growing in their midst is another, coming naturally out of the education described. Lifting the status of women and building Christian home life is a third—a Christian dynamic indispensable for the new Africa. Beginning the transformation of a depressed, static, rural society is still another contribution of Christianity-in-action in Africa. And Western medicine, hygiene and the beginnings of public health measures were introduced nearly everywhere in Africa by Christian missions, and their results now, with governments and in some places industry taking their fuller responsibility, are basic for a new African security.

But the three things of highest significance and value which the Christian gospel and Christian education in their penetrating power have done are these:

They have won the mind, heart, soul of several million Africans to the incomparably satisfying new way of life, the Christian way; have opened new vistas of the even greater accomplishments which more perfect living of that life will bring.

In this winning of Africans they have for many transformed completely the concept of the African person, the individual, the single human being. Out of the inhibitions, the taboos, the near-submergence of individuals in African communal, animistic society, the African is given by Christianity an entirely new conception and use of the human and spiritual worth and power of an individual.

These two contributions of Christianity are as yet immeasurable in their vast influence. They are certainly the most important made to Africans from the outside world in our day.

But the third also has great practical significance. It is that the Christian missions tried out and demonstrated throughout many early years to a rather skeptical group of foreign observers in government and industry the slowly growing aptitudes and abilities of Africans to do the technical and professional jobs of the new industrial, scientific and political society which was being introduced from abroad. A careful reading of modern African history, area by area, shows how clear and important this service by missions was in slowly convincing more and more foreigners—including a certain number of missionaries!—that Africans could progressively take on more and more of the total job load in the new society being pushed upon them.

It has been the very success of these processes, in which Christian missions have played such important parts, that make further, concerted advance imperative in Africa. For so many Africans and foreigners now see the possibilities which lie in Africa and Africans that they push to do a thousand things at once. Some of these things clash among themselves; many others, however, have common ends,
and are good. But there are not enough trained and experienced people, Africans and foreigners, even to do these good things with common ends.

The stark postwar realization of all these facts has really forced upon Christians the present unprecedented close planning and action of church and missionary bodies in Africa, Europe and North America. Informed and responsible leaders of the Christian missionary work in Africa realize that in this critical, formative period in African life there are certain enormously important things which Christian forces must try to do, individually and collectively, on the foundations which the incomparably creative Christian witness has already built:

Help to create and implement a truly Christian policy in the Western world concerning Africa and Africans.

Put into service several thousand additional missionaries, short-term and long-term, equipped in spirit, mind and hand to work loyally and vigorously with Africans in training leaders, demonstrators and practitioners of new life in new Africa.

Win larger financial support from Christians for this strategic postwar formative undertaking which can mean so much to Africa and to Christianity, world cooperation, security and peace.

Expand the down-to-earth programs for better life in the hundreds of thousands of rural villages throughout Africa. Already, in one such effort, government has contributed $500,000 for use by a Christian staff in the next ten years.

Broaden the Christian programs for higher education, pioneering in this where governments are slow or unwilling.

Expand literacy work greatly, and literature production. Some governments are not eager about this, to say the least. Where that is true Christian missions have a special responsibility to lead, stimulate and demonstrate again.

And there are a dozen other main lines charted in the Africa Advance Program.

This past year has drawn three continents closer together in discussing and planning such advance than they have ever been before. We are generally agreed on the need and the steps, as never in the past.

It is now to be demonstrated that North American Christians are ready to perform. Their share is heavy. But their powers are great.

Emory Ross, Secretary

Europe

The Europe Committee has endeavored through Church World Service to keep before the American denominations the material and spiritual needs of Europe which call for ecumenical action, and, by
consultation, to assist the denominations which have independent programs to coordinate and correlate them in terms of the total challenge. There are large denominations in America which have no counterparts in Europe and there are several important churches in Europe that have no counterparts here. Help on purely denominational lines would, therefore, leave many areas unaided and retard the revitalization of church life.

During the year, some American denominations, related to European churches or having mission fields in Europe, have shown an increased interest and have enlarged their giving and extended their activities on strictly denominational lines. There is, however, comparing this year with last year, no decreased concern in ecumenical responsibility. In the twelve months October 1, 1947, to October 1, 1948, the exceptionally high total of 34,771,048 pounds of food, clothing, shoes, bedding and vitamins has been shipped by the American churches through Church World Service to nineteen European countries. In the same period, reconstruction aid has been given to the churches to the amount of $2,247,546, on projects presented to this Committee through the Department of Reconstruction and Inter-Church Aid of the World Council of Churches, by the inter-church committees of these same countries. This assistance, averaging over 1,400 tons of material aid and over $187,000 in cash per month, has been the ecumenical contribution of American denominations through Church World Service to the projects approved by this Committee in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Orthodox in Western Europe, Poland, Roumania, Spain and Yugoslavia.

The need for long-range planning has been a major concern of the Committee and in determining upon ecumenical projects and figures to include in the Advance Program, it has had the untiring assistance of the Geneva offices working in cooperation with the national inter-church committees. The challenge for 1949 is $7,672,532 and successively one million dollars less in each of the three years following.

The program for 1949 includes what was evident to your secretary when he consulted with the Geneva secretaries and with church leaders in six countries while in Europe, that although the need for material aid is lessening in some countries, it will continue to be necessary for a long time to direct assistance to special projects and programs, especially church institutions, child-feeding programs, the displaced persons, youth camps and returning prisoners of war.

In addition to the continuing of material aid, which, given in Christ's name and properly administered, contributes both directly and indirectly to the reconstruction of church life, there can be no
thought to do less than advance in financial assistance. Almost every country is asking for grants in aid of pastors' salaries; where dozens of churches have been helped with repairs or temporary buildings, hundreds and hundreds of congregations are still without any adequate place of worship; the training of a new ministry and the development of lay leadership will for a long time have high priority; assistance in the development of an effective program of evangelization is asked by the churches in Europe; the spiritual care of displaced persons calls for a long-range program, and a comprehensive youth plan will not be quickly accomplished.

Wayland Zwayer, Secretary

Far Eastern Joint Office

The work of the Foreign Missions Conference for Korea, Japan, China, and Southeast Asia heads up in the Far Eastern Joint Office. The Committee, with Dr. L. S. Ruland as chairman, is composed of the chairman and one other member from each area committee with the chairman and one member from the important Philippine Subcommittee and the chairman of the Okinawa Sub-Committee. Rowland M. Cross serves as executive secretary with Royal H. Fisher as assistant secretary.

In order to maintain up-to-date touch with the field and to make possible economical and efficient administration of board cooperation with these strategic Pacific areas through one office of the FMC, it is necessary to make use of a system of consultants. Missionaries on furlough or national Christian leaders from the different areas serve as consultants for longer or shorter periods, according to special needs or the time for which these workers may be available.

It is evident that considerable correlation of program and planning for these areas is possible and desirable. For instance, deputations from North America are sent to several of the areas or sometimes all of them as was the case with the audio-visual survey team during the past year. These areas are all included in the organization of the Eastern Asia Conference of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches which meets in Hangchow, China, in 1949. Common interests and problems and a degree of propinquity are drawing these areas together. The Far Eastern Joint Office takes account of these relationships.

Each area has its strong independent committee and the Far Eastern Joint Office is the headquarters for these four area committees and two area sub-committees and for the North American Council of the College of Chinese Studies. The Committee of FEJO maintains and supervises this office and secretarial staff.

Rowland M. Cross, Secretary
China

Advance in cooperative work in China is aided by the careful planning and study made during the past five years under the direction of the National Christian Council on the one hand and the China Committee on the other. Throughout the process there has been constant communication between the two bodies; frequent conferences of board secretaries in China; visits of deputations, such as the Audio-Visual Survey Team early in 1948; and the association, often for extended periods, of National Christian Council secretaries and others with the China Committee office. During the past year and a half the Rev. Charles L. Boynton and Dr. W. Plumer Mills have given months of valuable service to the China Committee. They are now back in China helping the NCC to implement this program. With the theme "God's Word and Our Witness," the 1948 Biennial Meeting of the NCC in November attempted to relate the message of Amsterdam and Oegstgeest and the Program of Advance to the situation in China today.

The Church in China could not wait until 1949, officially the first year of the Advance Program, to move forward with its Christian work. All the projects outlined in that program are being carried on as far as is possible under the disrupted conditions which prevail in many parts of the Chinese Republic. Significant success has been attained in the following lines of service.

The Department of Home and Family Life of the NCC has prepared some useful posters on marriage standards and the duties of parents in the home. These are so well done that samples have been requested for other Asiatic countries. Miss Liu Yu Chen of this Department is now in the United States looking forward to her Ph.D. at Cornell University in the field of home economics and rural sociology. She broadcast an inspiring message from the Columbus Assembly to China over the Voice of America.

Rev. Henry D. Jones and Mr. George Geng have outlined the approach to the new field of industrial relations for Christian work in China. Mr. Geng is securing additional preparation for this service by spending the academic year at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University in New York.

The recently organized Council of Christian Publishers, now under the able secretarship of Dr. H. C. Ling and the Rev. C. E. Busby, delegated to this work by the London Mission Society, is setting itself to the task of carrying out the purposes and ideals for which the Council was set up: to promote an overall program of production of Christian literature for all ages and classes; through "The Bookman," the establishment of bookstores and other means to increase distribution of Christian literature; to supervise the preparation of a budget and the expenditure of funds from abroad. The preparation
and distribution of Christian literature for China will be greatly strengthened by the efficient functioning of the Council.

The NCC has set up a Mass Communications Committee, covering both radio and audio-visual aids, with Dr. Hugh Hubbard as chairman and Rev. Victor E. W. Hayward as secretary. Dr. Arthur O. Rinden reported another successful workshop. He is teaching in Nanking Theological Seminary and through this connection and the preparation and distribution of audio-visual materials is extending these aids to the Church throughout China. Further cooperation from North America in the development of radio programs in China is expected from the new Foreign Missions Conference committee on mass communication.

The Forward Movement held inspiring summer conferences: Home and Family Life had a series of conferences in South and Central China; student secretaries met for serious consideration of the fundamental basis of their work, and the National Committee for Christian Religious Education reported on the National Conference of Children's Workers held in the spring. This conference planned for extensive development of worship materials and the larger use of graded Sunday School lesson materials.

The Rural Church Department of the NCC is being reorganized with Dr. Price as the chairman and a Chinese secretary as executive.

The year 1948 in China witnessed serious economic and political deterioration and the steady spread of Communism. Some missionaries were encouraged to remain in Communist territory, some were evacuated to other parts of China. The Church answered the challenge of the times by the active promotion of all parts of the Christian program.

Rowland M. Cross, Secretary

Japan

During the year under review the liberalization of restrictions has reopened Japan to direct access to the outside world: unrestricted mail to individuals is again in operation; printed matter can now be sent to Japan without hindrance; visitors, on special assignments to international gatherings, are permitted to travel; a score of candidates for advanced study have been allowed to leave Japan; a small group of Christian leaders have been granted trips abroad for church visitation and recuperation.

In the 1947 nationwide Yumoto Conference, plans were outlined with the Joint Deputation from the States for an Advance Program
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which called for fuller cooperation between the churches in Japan and North America during the next five years. Now details have been arrived at and commitments made for an increasing degree of cooperative effort in evangelistic, educational, and social work.

The reactivation of the National Christian Council of Japan as the inclusive agency for the coordination of Christian effort has great significance. While perhaps 85% of the church life of the country is in affiliation with the united Church of Christ in Japan, a cordial basis of working relationships with sister groups is being worked out.

The National Christian Education Association has taken a larger place in the life and planning of Christian schools, striving for a systematized pattern for existing institutions, whereby common standards may be put into effect and a coordination realized in the collegiate field as preliminary to the proposed Christian University. Active participation by Japanese supporters in this latter enterprise has made possible a series of seminars through which personnel for the institution may be discovered. A commanding site for the new campus in the Tokyo area has been agreed upon, and negotiations for its purchase are in progress. Through the Christian University Foundation, as a holding corporation registered in the State of New York, a concerted drive for the $10,000,000 will be inaugurated in the spring of 1949 in full cooperation with the Federal Council of Churches and the Foreign Missions Conference.

There are at least 380 missionaries now in service in Japan under Boards which are members of the Foreign Missions Conference; altogether the Protestant staff numbers close to 450. The presence among this number of some sixty young persons of vigor and devotion, recently from special training courses and colleges, for work in Christian schools throughout Japan will do much to kindle zeal and enthusiasm among Christian workers in Japan. These are serving without reference to denominational connection of the individual or institution, and are demonstrating the ecumenical spirit in action. Thus, to pool resources and to work cooperatively is to attempt more adequately to meet the challenge of Japan newly liberated.

The importation of prefabricated buildings for both missionary residences and church social centers during the year has effected a moderate amount of replacement of the physical structures destroyed during hostilities and has provided congregations and institutions with badly needed equipment. The plight of Christian workers amid the destruction which surrounds them and the inflation which engulfs them has been at least partly alleviated by the importation of foodstuffs, clothing, and medicines through the heroic efforts of Church World Service.

ROWLAND M. CROSS, Secretary

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Korea

The original Committee of Ten sent out by the Foreign Missions Conference has been replaced by an Inter-Mission Cooperating Committee composed of representatives chosen by eight missions on the field. This committee held a two-day conference on November 11-12 on the Advance Program and is making concrete suggestions for revision and implementation of this program. Mr. Carl W. Judy is now serving as relief expediter, representing Church World Service and Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA) and will have responsibility as shipping and purchasing agent for missionaries.

There are no missionaries north of the 38th parallel, but the number of missionaries in South Korea is increasing. Some families have returned. Ten young short-termers went out last summer. The Korean Christians are calling for new missionaries.

The National Christian Council, with Tai Heui Kang as chairman and Rev. E. J. O. Fraser, Dr. A. G. Fletcher, and Rev. K. Jersen as advisers, is functioning now with eight departments. A temporary subsidy from the FMC boards has been granted for a few years to the National Christian Council and a similar subsidy to the Korean Council of Christian Education. The KCCE under Mr. I. B. Im has planned two special projects for 1949. The Korean Committee expects that the two bodies will integrate their organization and program.

During the past year Dr. Kwan Sik Kim, for many years secretary of the NCC, and Dr. E. W. Koons, active member of the literature sub-committee, passed away; Mrs. Hugh Taylor and Rev. D. H. Gallagher of the United Church of Canada, and Dr. John Smith, who includes Korea in his new portfolio for the Board of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, made secretarial trips to Korea. The Korea Committee has benefited from the visits to America of Dr. Helen Kim, Pastor Han, Dr. Hyungki Lew, and Mr. Ohm of the Youth Department of the NCC.

President Rhee in his message to the Columbus Assembly expressed a friendly attitude toward missions and appreciation of their contribution to Korea. “We assure you that we will do anything in our power to assist your great work. . . . We offer you every opportunity. . . . The most urgent of all problems is the partition of Korea. Economically, Korea is bisected; politically, the Soviet-trained Red Army threatens to communize the South; the Communists are attempting to wipe out Christianity and destroy both spiritual and intellectual enlightenment.”

In meeting this challenge, missions are pushing the campaign for literacy, the preparation of Christian literature, including a union hymnal and translations to combat Communism. The Advance Program calls for development of work for youth, the Christianizing of
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rural communities, evangelism and education through mass communication, and the rehabilitation of Christian hospitals and schools.

Rowland M. Cross, Secretary

Okinawa

The Okinawa Committee has submitted to the boards a draft constitution for the cooperating organization of boards and other societies interested in Christian work in Okinawa. The name of the new committee when organized will be "The Committee for Christian Work in Okinawa and Other Ryukyu Islands."

Through contributions from churches and individuals twenty bicycles and a Dodge car have been purchased for the use of pastors and relief workers on Okinawa. The Community Church of Fontana, California, contributed generously in memory of the members of that church who lost their lives in the war.

The Okinawa Christian Association applied for membership in the World Council of Churches and sent Rev. Yoshio Higa as an observer to the Amsterdam Assembly. Mr. Seiken Toyama, an experienced layman, is now devoting his entire time to the Association. Since the war the number of congregations has increased from eighteen to forty, with one church in each of the seventy-seven townships as the goal, and the membership has grown from eight hundred to twenty-three hundred.

Mr. Higa met twice with the Okinawa Committee and spoke at the Assembly in Columbus. He visited many groups of Okinawans in several centers across the United States and especially interested churches.

Mr. Robert Smith of the Central Committee of the Mennonite Church is now in Okinawa supervising the distribution of relief, replacing Everett W. Thompson who returned to Japan. The Military Government has been most cooperative, Chaplain Nease and others being invaluable contact men.

Negotiations are under way for a missionary couple to go to Okinawa in 1949.

Rowland M. Cross, Secretary

Philippines

May 25-27, 1948 were eventful days in the ecumenical movement in Protestantism in the Philippines. During those three days the United Church of Christ in the Philippines, which includes the former United Evangelical Churches, the Evangelicals and Philippine Methodists, came into being. The new Church, truly national in scope, has four jurisdictions with a bishop for each as follows: Northern Luzon, Dr. Enrique Sobrepena; Southern Luzon, Dr. Cipriano Navarro;
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Central Philippines, Dr. Leonardo Dia and Dr. Proculo Rodriguez. Rev. Stephen L. Smith is secretary and Rev. Hugh Bousman, evangelist.

Another outstanding event in the Philippines was the visit of the Educational Survey Commission in the summer of 1948. Dean Donald P. Cottrell of the School of Education of Ohio State University and Dean Ava B. Milam of the Department of Home Economics of Oregon State College, the members of the Commission, made a comprehensive study of the educational situation in the Philippines and presented a ninety-six page report with recommendations of far-reaching significance. These recommendations were approved by the Philippine Committee at its meeting October 4-5, 1948 and are briefly as follows: a strong independent Association of Christian Schools and Colleges; three universities, one with a College of Medicine; disapproval of junior college work duplicating the first years of college and approval of a few terminal and vocational junior colleges; adaptation of general educational programs to home life, health, agriculture and industry; mission aid to be conditioned upon the raising of equal sums from Filipino sources; demonstration centers; faculties of strong Christian character for church-related institutions; schools to give the homes the help that they need in the training of children.

The Program of Advance as outlined by the Philippine Federation of Christian Churches provides for the development of the work of the Departments of Rural Church, Young People’s Work and Christian Education. This will include curriculum conferences, stewardship and evangelism campaigns, leadership training, a student center in strategic relation to the University of the Philippines and Christian literature for all ages. This program deserves spiritual and financial support.

The Philippine Committee profited greatly by the presence in the United States and attendance at its meetings of Mr. and Mrs. Mateo F. Occena, Bishop D. D. Alejandro, Bishop Leonardo G. Dia, Dr. and Mrs. Gumersindo Garcia and Attorney Juan Nicasia Nabong.

The churches and missions in the Philippines are making plans on an interdenominational basis for the celebration in 1949 of the fiftieth anniversary of Protestantism in that country.

Rowland M. Cross, Secretary

Southeast Asia

The Southeast Asia Committee now carries Foreign Missions Conference responsibility for Burma, recently transferred from the India Committee, Malaysia, Siam, Micronesia, and through strong representative sub-committees for the Philippines and Okinawa and the other Ryukyu Islands.

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The National Christian Councils in Malaysia and Burma have been reorganized since the war and are functioning effectively. The Philippine Federation of Christian Churches has been reorganized, and the Association of Christian Churches in Okinawa serves as our opposite number in that area.

Burma and Siam

The Burma Christian Council has set eight standards and goals for The Witness of a Revolutionary Church in Burma. In some areas, notably among the non-Burman animistic groups, there has been a remarkable advance in numbers since the war. In Siam a literacy campaign with the cooperation of the government will be conducted under Dr. Laubach in January-March, 1949.

In the midst of emergent nationalism which imposes certain restrictions on education and other forms of Christian effort, political upheavals, communist propaganda, and uprisings in Burma, Siam, and Malaysia, the Church carries on with determination.

It is evident that mission strategy requires increased attention to the problems and opportunities which these awakening nations of Southeast Asia present.

Rowland M. Cross, Secretary

India and Pakistan

India was profoundly shocked by the assassination of Mr. Gandhi on January 30, 1948. The reaction of the country is typified by an editorial consisting of forty-seven words in the upper left hand corner of an otherwise blank page, which appeared in a prominent nationalistic newspaper. It called the death of Mr. Gandhi a "second crucifixion" "enacted on a Friday," and closed with the words, "Father, forgive us." When an editor and to a considerable degree a whole country reacts in these terms it is evidence that Christ has profoundly permeated Indian thought.

India is making astounding progress. The native states in the Dominion of India have been brought into close relation with the central government and representative rule is being introduced. The old landlord system has been abolished with a moderate compensation to the holders. A lofty statement on human rights is being written into the Constitution. Prohibition is being introduced widely. There is a tendency toward state socialism. Communists are being arrested only when in advocacy of their program they break the law of the land.

As we plan for "Advance" there is much in all this in which we can rejoice. At top levels in government circles there is appreciation
of missions. On lower levels conditions differ. In places opposition may be expected. It is more imperative than ever that all mission and church work be of the highest quality that will deserve and command respect.

The new Church of South India is progressing well. The first meeting of its Synod in March witnessed no cleavage along the old denominational lines. Somewhat similar movements in northern India are gaining momentum and may become imperative in Pakistan.

Attention has been focused anew by Dr. Reisner and his associates upon the total well-being of India's people. Problems of food, housing, health, education, home life and social relationships are best solved when men and women are individually and collectively under the influence of the Christian spirit, which finds fitting expression in all these aspects of life.

This vast task requires an army of leaders, ministers and lay workers, men and women, who have had adequate general and specialized training in India and sometimes in America which is appropriate to the various aspects of the total problem. Missionaries who can deal effectively with rural life are needed in numbers. In the same way devoted Indians must be selected and trained, and in many cases provision from America for a portion of their maintenance in the work will be essential.

Literacy work and Christian literature together with a sufficient supply of scriptures and scripture portions in the vernaculars are needed more than ever. Along with these tools the newer instruments of radio and other audio-visual aids should be made available and their skilful use will greatly enlarge and strengthen the impact of the Christian movement upon the life of India.

Rightly conceived and executed this entire program on the widest practicable union basis will strengthen the ongoing life of the Church and make it a more truly effective instrument under God for a sound evangelism. Increasingly the National Christian Council is effective in integrating the various missions, union institutions, and churches, and for developing specialized services and programs. Miss Weddell's visit to India in the latter part of 1948 will help the India Committee and the missions in America to cooperate more effectively in these great tasks.

RAYMOND A. DUDLEY, Chairman

**Committee on Cooperation in Latin America**

One of the guiding principles of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America is to help those agencies and groups on the field that are ready to move forward with effective programs in evangelism and the strengthening of the Christian witness.
The Committee believes that in the present day of crises and opportunities greatly increased use must be made of two media for the proclamation of the gospel on a wide scale, namely, the Christian Literature program and radio evangelism. Therefore the Committee has been giving a major portion of its time and resources to these two phases of its work. In the Five Year Program of Advance they are also given high priority.

During 1948 steady advance has been made particularly in the production of literature and plans have been formulated for the strengthening and enlarging of the whole process of distribution. During the summer of 1948, Professor G. Baez Camargo, Secretary of the CCLA Committee on Christian Literature, visited the West Indies, conferring with groups and churches on the literature program.

In the field of radio, the Committee took a step forward by appointing Dr. Manuel Garrida Aldama as its Secretary for Radio Evangelism for Latin America. Dr. Aldama came to this position in March, 1948 with a rich background of experience in radio work after ten years with the Voice of the Andes.

The CCLA has made progress by making recording equipment available to the evangelical forces in Mexico, River Plate and Brazil and soon a steady stream of transcriptions will be ready for use on many local stations.

Along with eight National Evangelical Councils, the CCLA is one of the sponsoring bodies of the Latin American Evangelical Conference to be held in Buenos Aires in July, 1949. A Curriculum Conference for Spanish speaking countries is also being planned.

Ten representatives, including the secretary of the CCLA, as well as several youth delegates attended the First Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Amsterdam. Six delegates attended the meeting of the International Missionary Council at Oegstgeest in September, 1948.

Through the West Indies Committee (a Joint Committee of CCLA and Home Missions Council), the Committee has been helping to make plans for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Protestant Work in Puerto Rico, to take place in March, 1949.

Dr. George P. Howard, evangelist and lecturer under the CCLA, was brought to the United States in October to speak in regional meetings in a number of cities on the Advance Program. Before great audiences he has presented the claims and the needs of Latin America as a great but neglected mission field.

The CCLA now has four outstanding Latin Americans on its staff; Dr. Alberto Rembao, editor of La Nueva Democracia (in New York); Professor G. Baez Camargo, Secretary of the Committee on Christian Literature; Dr. George P. Howard, special lecturer and
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evangelist, and Dr. Manuel Garrido Aldama, Secretary for Radio Evangelism. One of these resides in New York; the others have headquarters in Latin America and travel throughout the continent.

W. STANLEY RYCOFT, Secretary

Work Among Moslems

For the preparation of the Program of Advance, the Committee on Work Among Moslems has had responsibility for the Near and Middle East. The plans have been developed in close cooperation with the Near East Christian Council and in consultation with boards making plans of advance for the area, and with missionaries at home on furlough.

American mission responsibility is confined almost entirely to one American board to an area with the exception of Palestine. Cooperative planning has developed slowly due to the extensive area covered, the divergent racial groups, the three major religious groups, and the clear cut responsibility of a particular board for a particular area.

The Advance Program plans for cooperative work in fields where this makes possible better work done more economically. Of major importance in this field is the production and distribution of Christian literature. Plans call for a publication revolving fund, adequate support of existing Christian periodicals, special literature for the new literates, for Church schools, and for the nurture of the Christian life. In order to secure better writers, provision will be made to subsidize a few. Book shops, book vans, and added colporteurs will make possible better distribution of literature.

Plans are in progress to extend the well-begun literacy campaign of 1947. This means a few specialists will be needed in the fields of literacy, and financial provision must be made for sufficient charts, travel funds, and materials for carrying on the literacy campaigns.

Well trained leadership is a must in this Program of Advance. Provision for scholarships for both lay and clerical leaders will enable them to specialize in the fields in which they can best serve—whether it be rural techniques, Christian education, journalism, or audio-visual aids.

The visit to Cairo of the special deputation on audio-visual aids in April, 1948, was timely and has resulted in extensive plans for an increased use of this potent tool for evangelism and Christian education. This will require equipment and funds.

The total program envisaged at the present time for the Near East calls for at least 125 new missionaries during the next five years.

The Committee on Work Among Moslems is sponsoring a Fellowship of Prayer under the leadership of Mrs. G. D. Van Peursem. A
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Prayer Cycle and News Sheet is issued each quarter. There are now 106 members of the Fellowship in the U. S. and thirty-eight in foreign countries.

Dr. E. E. Elder, missionary of the United Presbyterian Board in Egypt, is now serving as secretary of the Near East Christian Council, succeeding Rev. James H. Nicol who was with the NECC for many years.

GLORA M. WYSNER, Secretary

Associated Mission Medical Office

The fifteenth year of this cooperative enterprise is coming to a close. The mustard-seed-like beginning has grown into a vigorous plant with many branches. One of these branches alone bears 1,295 missionaries. The total number now must exceed five thousand.

Dr. J. G. Vaughan was the founder and it was he who wrote the report last year. On the 17th of May, 1948, however, his physical connection with the AMMO was severed by death.

The staff was also deprived at about that time of Dr. Howard M. Freas, by reason of his return to the Congo. Dr. Eva Weddigen, formerly of Africa, Dr. Lorenzo Morgan, formerly of China and I, formerly of India, remain under the main load, while Dr. E. M. Dodd and Dr. Walter Clothier carry the Presbyterian branch. Dr. R. Morris Paty has become the medical secretary of the Methodist Board. He occupies one of our office suites and he may later on find time to do some clinical work also. We hope so.

The volume of work done so far this year exceeds by about 8 per cent that of the previous year. It has been varied and full of interest. Several new boards have joined, making the total number of participants eighteen. They are listed as follows:

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in USA
Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church—Foreign Division
Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church—Woman's Division
National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church
Christian and Missionary Alliance
Reformed Church in America
United Board for Christian Colleges in China
United Lutheran Church in America
International Committee of the YMCA
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
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Africa Inland Mission
Wesleyan Methodist
United Presbyterian Church of North America
Assemblies of God
North American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
Mid-Missions

Just how varied and how important is this sort of work? Is it necessary, in other words? We think it is very important. One missionary about to return to his field was recently passed by his examining physician in a western city. The report when reviewed by us aroused suspicion. X-rays were ordered to be taken and delivered to us. The film revealed a malignant tumor that would soon have removed the worker from a strategic post, had he gone on. His board had to find a substitute, but time and expense were saved.

Another person arrived by air from the South Seas in a serious state of depression. Arrangements were made for electric shock treatments and within two months he was again apparently a normal individual.

These are only illustrative of many serious problems that the office has had to care for.

With many missionaries exposed to, and infected with, a variety of parasites in the blood, the skin, the intestines and other tissues, it is a great matter, a sine qua non, to have a reliable diagnostic laboratory. Such is ours and its record of work is creditable.

Room for improvement in the health care of missionaries does exist, viz.:

(a) More reliable, experienced and sympathetic doctors are wanted in other cities and towns to act as examiners for our office.

(b) Annual health reports are being obtained by only two or three of the cooperative boards from their missionaries on the field. It is our opinion that this is a valuable way of safeguarding health and we recommend it for all the boards, even though the measure would considerably increase our office work.

(c) At least one more doctor and preferably one who is strong and who has had experience as a medical missionary is needed to complete our clinical staff.

Financially the year will end with a smaller deficit than was estimated in the budget. This is partly due to the shrinkage in the clinical staff—an unnatural shrinkage. It is therefore necessary to ask of the cooperative boards a larger measure of support.

ROBERT H. H. GOHEEN, M.D., Director
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Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work

With the passing of 1948 this Council completed a decade of service to the boards and to the cause of medical missions. Each year has brought additional tasks and responsibilities which witness to an increasing usefulness.

Cooperation with the various area committees in formulating the medical sections of the Program of Advance has been the Council’s most urgent and important duty during the past year, a task which has resulted in making concrete the outstanding needs of the Christian medical enterprise, the strengthening of individual institutions, fostering regional cooperation, establishing coordinated community health programs and projects, developing Christian medical leadership, and strengthening inter-church medical councils on the field and at the home base.

The high spot of the year was the Annual Conference on Medical Missions held in Washington, D. C., May 6-10, immediately preceding the International Congresses on Tropical Medicine and Malaria. Two of the medical missionary delegates read papers before sections of the Congress. Dr. Harold G. Anderson addressed the Public Health Section on the Contribution of Christian Medical Missions to the Practice of Medicine in the Tropics. Dr. Robert G. Cochrane, of the Church of Scotland and Vellore Christian Medical College faculty, spoke on Recent Advances in the Treatment of Leprosy.

Preceding this conference, a representative group of sixteen doctors and nurses gathered for a weekend retreat at Ossining, at which major concerns of the Council were discussed.

In cooperation with the Treasurers Committee and Church World Service, the Council participated in the allocation and distribution of over one hundred million tablets of atabrine donated by the War Assets Administration. For most of the missions this will constitute a five-years’ supply of this valuable anti-malarial drug.

The matter of registration of American medical missionaries has come to the fore acutely in certain areas, notably in India and the Belgian Congo. The problem has been practically resolved in the latter area, thanks largely to the efforts of our British and European colleagues. In India, Dr. Walter J. K. Clothier, associate medical secretary of the Presbyterian Board, has served as the Council’s representative in negotiations with provincial and central government authorities. There have been encouraging reports of these interviews.

Counseling medical and nursing colleagues, nationals and missionaries, regarding opportunities for graduate study and clinical experience continues to be the heaviest task of the office. During the past year ninety-seven nationals have been assisted in their efforts to secure such opportunities.
The course of medical training for non-medical missionaries, sponsored by the Council, has received a fillip as a result of accreditation by the faculties of three theological institutions, Nyack Missionary Training Institute, Biblical Seminary in New York, and Princeton Theological Seminary, and recognition as an approved elective course by two others, Union Theological Seminary and General Theological Seminary. October eighth saw an enrollment of thirty-two members in the class.

The extension service, growing out of the course, now includes three hundred participants all over the world, who receive the notes and pamphlets given to class members and a quarterly mailing of additional health material. A similar service is contemplated for medical and nursing missionaries.

For the third year in succession, the CMCOW is cooperating with the Student Volunteer Movement and its member boards in an interdenominational recruiting campaign. Two doctors and one nurse are serving as traveling secretaries of the SVM, visiting schools of medicine and nursing, as well as arts colleges.

Douglas N. Forman, M.D., Secretary

Rural Missions Cooperating Committee

The need for a more adequate Christian answer to the needs of distressed rural people during these tragic years has greatly increased the responsibilities of the Rural Missions Cooperating Committee. This is obvious when we realize the extent to which the rural church is the growing edge of the whole Christian movement. The Committee of Reference and Counsel recently asked that there be developed a "comprehensive, united program of rural rehabilitation" in order to help rural multitudes among the younger churches to solve some of their social and economic problems. Work of the Committee may be considered under three major heads, training courses for rural missionaries, publications, and other projects.

The following courses were given:

- One Year Special Course, Cornell University.
- Eighteenth Annual Short Course for missionaries, Cornell University.
- Seminar in Extension Education Methods, Washington, D.C.
- Six weeks' course in Rural Church Development, Scarritt College, Crossville Rural Center, Tenn., Dr. L. C. Templin, Director.
- Workshop in Rural Worship, Bridgewater College, Virginia.
- Course in Home and Family Life, Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit.

One hundred and three missionaries, representing eight different churches and boards, attended the courses. Among these were eight nationals from the younger churches. This makes a total of 1,474 who have taken these courses since they were first started.
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Books published by Agricultural Missions, Inc. during the year include: The Rural Church in China by Dr. Frank W. Price, and Family Life in West China by Dr. Irma Highbaugh. The one gives us our clearest picture of the Chinese Church during these long years of persecution, suffering and triumph. The other describes the daily routine, the struggles and the hopes of the Chinese peasant family. Both authors write with the sympathy and understanding which should guide all who write or speak during this dark night in China's history. Another small book now with the press is Partners with God in Village Life by Dr. Arthur T. Mosher.

Of the 3,500 copies of The Christian Mission Among Rural People originally printed, only about 140 remain. The demand for this book continues and we are studying the possibility of having it reprinted.

Four issues of Rural Missions of about eight thousand copies each have been printed. Since the spring of 1948, a sixteen-page quarterly bulletin on Worship in the Rural Church, edited by Rev. Edward K. Ziegler, has also been published. Copies of these two publications are sent without cost to missionaries, ministers and others in various countries of the world. Reports indicate that they are meeting a deep need.

Miss Mary Sweeny is now completing the report of her year's work in the interests of child education and family life in India. Dr. W. A. Anderson has just returned from spending one year in the Near East, India and China, as consultant on rural mission problems. Mr. J. Merle Davis is conducting a survey and appraisal of rural missions as conducted in different countries, especially since 1930. It is hoped that this first-hand information will be of help as we make more adequate plans for meeting the needs of rural people.

The recommendations presented by Mr. John H. Reisner for the establishment of Rural Service and Training Centers have been studied and favorably received by the various area committees and by individual mission boards. While the beginning has been slow, some highly gratifying progress has been made in a number of places.

JOHN H. REISNER, Secretary

Treasurers Committee

During the year, the Treasurers Committee has continued to negotiate with the government the final settlement for the war surplus supplies purchased in the Western Pacific in 1946. It is now hoped that this settlement can be reached by December 31, 1948, so that the final accounting can be made to the participating boards. All are indebted to the small group of boards with headquarters in Shanghai which took over the immense task of receiving, warehousing, dis-
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE

tributing and accounting for the purchases as delivered, and to Mr. Pattison of the Presbyterian Board USA for his indefatigable work in carrying through this project.

Member boards have also kept each other informed concerning discoveries of war surplus goods of general interest. The most valuable of these discoveries resulted in the turning over to the Foreign Missions Conference of 823,392 bottles of one hundred atabrine tablets each, with the only costs involved those of receiving and distributing them. The Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work took responsibility for making a fair allocation to mission hospitals overseas.

Pending further study of the larger question of a missions transportation cooperative, the Executive Group of the Committee accepted with great appreciation the offer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the USA to extend its travel facilities to other boards on the interim basis of a minimum commission to cover costs. This makes available to all FMC member boards the services of Mr. John Rosengrant, who carried through the special arrangements for transportation of missionaries across the Pacific in 1946-47. The advantages are not only the fact that all funds will be retained for missionary use, but also greater bargaining power and wider contacts for both missions and missionary transportation, as well as a central agency which can act in an emergency.

The Treasurers Committee also continued pressure on the government which was undoubtedly one factor in the government's decision to increase the exchange rate for Japan from Y50 to Y270 per U. S. dollar.


WYNN C. FAIRFIELD

World Literacy and Christian Literature

The year has been one of encouraging progress with many agencies cooperating to render wider more effective service. Thirty-four of the forty-two missions boards and agencies represented on the Committee have contributed to the work. Nearly $80,000 has been granted by the boards and distributed through the eight area committees in field and area projects. In addition over $20,000 contributed by individuals, churches, and foundations has been spent to supplement the board funds; and there was in the Special Funds treasury at the beginning of the year slightly more than $16,000 to assure the projects in literacy and literature for new literates planned for the coming year.

The Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields, Inc., has helped tremendously in supplying materials and equipment for literacy campaigns and in financing litera-
REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1948

ture for new literates all over the world; the Friendship Press has worked with us to publish another of our basic texts, Dr. Frank C. Laubach’s literacy manual, *Teaching the World to Read*, which, along with Ruth Ure’s *Highway of Print*, outlines the many techniques and processes which are involved in the Committee’s work; the American Bible Society and the Scripture Gift Mission of Great Britain are cooperating to produce graded Bible portions for new literates in several languages; the Christian Medical Council has collaborated in the first of a series of health pamphlets which will be translated by many literacy campaign committees for use with new literates and low literate peoples.

An increasing number of boards are sending into the field missionaries trained specifically in the necessary skills for literacy and literature work. Grants in aid and in service to the younger churches are resulting in better organization and production of literature in the fields. In addition to the splendid service of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa in London, planning and production is increasing in literature centers of Africa itself and in the New York office of the Committee; China has brought into effective functioning its new Council of Christian Publishers; Korea at last has sufficient paper to serve its people under circumstances where Christian literature is desperately needed; Latin America has had its best year in the production and distribution of Christian literature; Moslem lands have had special grants and bequests to stimulate all of the production centers, especially regarding literature for new literates; Japan has for the first time in years received grants for much needed paper. The Philippines and Burma are beginning to meet the tremendous postwar demands for Christian literature.

New publications of the Committee for home base include *Nothing Can Stop It Now* by Gordon Hewitt of the United Society for Christian Literature in London, *Literacy Unlocking the Bible*, eight newsletters reporting the activities of the Africa literacy tour, two more *Literacy Literature Newsletters*, Nos. 10 and 11; reprints have been made to meet the continuing demand for *Postwar Opportunity No. 1* and the *Streamlined English Lessons*.

The Committee’s work of personnel training is now established on a credit course basis at Kennedy School of Missions at Hartford, where Dr. J. Maurice Hohlfeld is teaching missionary candidate and refresher courses on the techniques of literacy and literature. In addition there have been intensive courses given to outgoing missionaries at Montreat, Hartford summer session, McCormick, and Wheaton. There is prospect that Dr. Hohlfeld, now giving his full time to the Committee’s work, may be engaged for part of this next year in literacy projects in other lands.

Dr. Frank C. Laubach had with him in Africa this year his son
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Robert as manager, typist, and reporter, and Mr. and Mrs. Svend Olsen of Denmark, who volunteered their services as artists. The Africa tour included Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, a short exploratory visit in French Camerouns, three campaigns in Belgian Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa. The team aided in producing literacy charts in sixty-six African languages and dialects. Dr. Laubach conferred in Lisbon and Paris on the possibility of literacy work in French and Portuguese speaking Africa during a possible 1950 campaign. The 1949 tour includes Siam, India, North Australia, New Guinea and Korea.

The regular askings for 1949-50, coming from ten areas, total $179,185. The boards are urged to study these askings, giving special attention to the demands of areas where there is large opportunity and desperate need for literature for new literates following literacy campaigns.

ALFRED D. MOORE, Secretary

Radio, Audio-Visual Education and Mass Communication

The year 1948 has seen remarkable progress in visualizing and understanding the important part that modern means of mass communication should play in the Program of Advance in which the member boards of the Conference are engaged. The Radio Sub-Committee of the standing Committee on Audio-Visual Aids Overseas, with the cooperation of the related area committees, arranged for a rapid audio-visual survey of achievements, needs and possibilities in East Asia, the Philippines, India and the Near East. The survey team included Rev. S. F. Mack of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, Rev. Everett C. Parker, program director of the Joint Religious Radio Committee, and Mr. Niklaus Hagmann, chief engineer of Station WJZ of the American Broadcasting Company. After visiting Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Siam, Malaya, Burma, India, Pakistan and Egypt, with conferences in one or more places in each area, the team presented a full report with recommendations to the Board Members Consultation at Columbus, Ohio, June 1-3, 1948, at the same time as the rest of the overseas program of the Conference's Advance Program. This was received with great enthusiasm.

As a result, it was decided to replace the Conference-appointed Committee on Audio-Visual Aids Overseas with a Representative Committee on Radio, Audio-Visual Education and Mass Communication, "the voting members of which will be the representatives of those boards which are prepared to pool interests and resources in this field,
REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1948

to give budgetary support for projects and to appoint as far as possible representatives who are technically competent in this field." This representative committee is now in process of organization and will bear the same general relation to the area representative committees that other functional representative committees do.

WYNN C. FAIRFIELD

Church World Service

The continued concern of the American Churches for overseas relief and reconstruction is shown by the record of their giving to meet known needs. In 1946 the American Churches gave a total of $28,587,179 in cash for relief and reconstruction purposes. In 1947 the comparable figure is $21,206,603. Of these totals, $7,047,200 was administered through Church World Service in 1946, and $6,175,717 in 1947, while the balance was administered directly by the giving Church. During the first ten months of 1948, just under four millions in cash was administered through Church World Service. In the field of contributed supplies, in 1946 the Churches administered directly nearly twenty-three million pounds of goods, and in 1947 nearly twenty-four and a half million pounds. In addition, contributed supplies were administered through Church World Service to the amount of over eleven million pounds in 1946 and nearly twenty-seven and a half million pounds in 1947. Cash valuations of contributed supplies administered directly by the denominations are not available. For comparative purposes, the following figures represent the total of the cash and the value of the contributed supplies administered through Church World Service: 1946, 13½ million dollars; 1947, 14½ million dollars; and for the first nine months of 1948, 13.1 million dollars.

Despite this generosity, and despite the years that have elapsed since the close of the war, needs in overseas relief and reconstruction remain vast. There are more refugees now than there were one year ago, and political and economic conditions are such that it is likely their numbers will increase still more. From the Department of Reconstruction and Inter-Church Aid of the World Council of Churches, from the National Christian Councils of the several countries in Asia, and from the various inter-church committees at work on the problem, have come reports of needs which might be efficiently and appropriately met through such a cooperative agency as Church World Service. The total is close to eighteen million dollars in cash for the year 1949, in addition to the contributed supplies which are sorely needed in many places. The American Churches are planning to meet part of these needs by a Concerted Appeal to be made in the
period of Lent, 1949. In certain countries, the possibility of any ongoing Christian work rests upon the ability of the American Churches to respond to calls for help.

As in the case of the urgent emergency appeals which came from India and Pakistan early in the fall of 1947, so again a new crisis arose in a new emergency situation, namely, the plight of the Arab refugees driven from their homes by the fighting in Palestine. In August of this year an urgent appeal from Christians in Palestine asked for help in meeting the needs of these refugees. As in previous emergency situations, so again Church World Service was able to send some aid immediately, and then inform the Churches of the situation with a view to securing additional help in meeting the situation. Those on the field in India, Pakistan, Palestine, and other areas where emergencies have arisen, testify to the morale value of such prompt assistance.

The passage of the Displaced Persons Act by the last Congress has placed upon the three major religious groups in this nation large responsibilities for the effectiveness of the legislation. On June 30, 1948, there were 598,000 persons living in 426 camps and assembly centers scattered throughout Germany and Austria. In addition 109,000 persons live outside of camps but many are eligible under the law. If many of these people are to be admitted to this country, it will be necessary for the American Churches to:

1. Use all of their denominational channels to secure assurances of jobs and homes which will not displace Americans, secure the funds for the transportation of the displaced persons from the port of entry in the United States to their final destination and funds for the initial expenses necessary to start life in a new country, and secure assurance that the individual will not become a public charge.

2. In accordance with present agreements, channel these assurances through Church World Service to its overseas staff for the selection of the immigrant, in conjunction with the staff of the Displaced Persons Commission and other governmental agencies. Church World Service staff also meets the immigrants at the ships and arranges for their travel to point of final destination.

3. Be prepared to give a Christian welcome to the displaced persons as they arrive at their new homes, and help to integrate them into the American community.

There are many thousand Protestant and Orthodox church members among the displaced persons. If we are to give a chance to those who will otherwise have none, it will be necessary for the American Churches to work together efficiently and promptly.

At home and abroad, close cooperation continues between Church World Service and the member boards of the Foreign Missions Conference. Church World Service records again its appreciation of
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the generosity of many mission boards in loaning personnel for the administration of relief and reconstruction work in many important areas. Church World Service has been glad to render services to the missions boards in such fields as purchasing and shipping. During the first nine months of 1948, CWS effected 1,994 shipments to forty-eight countries. Of these, 444 were made on behalf of the missions boards or other agencies of the Churches. In addition, when these shipments went to Economic Cooperative Administration countries, it was possible through the services of CWS to recapture from the government some of the costs of shipment. Nearly $200,000 has thus been collected and returned to the various mission boards or other agencies of the Churches. There is constant study of other ways in which the facilities of Church World Service may be used to render service to the several agencies of the American Churches.

HERBERT C. LYTHE, JR., Administrative Secretary

Closer Relationships

During the past year, the processes leading toward the formation of a National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, begun in 1940, have drawn near their completion. The Committee on Further Procedure changed its name to the Planning Committee for the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA and began to take definite steps looking toward the formation of the National Council by the spring of 1950. This step was taken because it seems probable that at least five of the eight organizations which have been considering uniting their interests in the Council will participate in the forming of the Council. It is expected that the decision of the three others, including the Foreign Missions Conference, will be made before April 1, 1949. The end of 1949 is the latest time by which denominations, boards and other organizations must have taken favorable action in order to become charter members of the Council or of its Divisions.

The Annual Meetings and the Committee of Reference and Counsel have refused consistently to place on record a vote either favoring or opposing membership in the National Council. After several postponements, it has been agreed that final action will be taken at the 1949 Annual Meeting, January 4-7, 1949, under the procedure required for amendments to the Constitution of the Conference, which can be adopted only by a favorable two-thirds majority of voting members present and voting.

In preparation for this decision, the secretary under the direction of the FMC members of the Planning Committee has prepared and
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presented to the member boards for their study the following documents:


b. FMC 450: “An Analysis of the Effect Upon the Structure and Work of the Foreign Missions Conference if it Should Not Vote to Become the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.”;

c. FMC 451: “A Summary Statement of Reasons For and Against the Foreign Missions Conference’s Becoming the Division of Foreign Missions of the Proposed National Council,” etc.

Member boards are studying these documents and instructing their delegates on how to vote. A serious division of judgment seems probable, and the Committee of Reference and Counsel has requested the FMC members of the Planning Committee to consider and present to CRC alternative proposals for dealing with the situation if, although the necessary two-thirds majority is not obtained, a substantial minority or even a small majority of the boards favor their own boards taking part in the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council.

WYNN C. FAIRFIELD, Secretary

Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas

The postwar period presents a splendid opportunity and a psychological time for new emphasis upon the place and mission of English-speaking union churches overseas. We can no longer be content with providing our fellow citizens in the foreign services of business and government some little help after enough Christians among them have gotten together and organized themselves into a church. The time has come for an active program of initiating such churches in addition to our usual function of servicing existing organizations. Some of these churches are entirely self-supporting; others will soon attain financial independence. There are those, however, which must have assistance for many years to come.

The Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas is now in correspondence with sixty-eight known churches or groups considering the organization of a church.

Perhaps the outstanding achievement of the Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas during the past year has been the organization of the Fellowship of English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas which is composed of any English-speaking
churches in foreign countries, whether independent or under denominational auspices, which desire to become members of the Fellowship.

The governing body of the organization is an International Council which is composed of the membership of the Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas, the pastor and one lay member of each church enrolled in the Fellowship, and such other persons as may be elected to membership on the Council by the Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas because of their interest in the work of the Fellowship. The organization of the International Council has been completed and the following officers have been elected: President, Henry Sloane Coffin; Vice-Presidents, Dan Poling, Clayton E. Williams, Walter B. Wiley, Jerald Hood Snavely, John R. Gosney; Secretary, Helen L. Sawyers; Executive Secretary, Garland Evans Hopkins; Treasurer, A. C. Halvosa; Editorial Secretary, Kathryn Campbell.

The great problem of the Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas is the discovery of sources of support. Only a few boards now contribute to this endeavor. The National Council of Community Churches has adopted this as its official missionary project and a number of businessmen have indicated interest in supporting the work of the Committee. The total need for reconstruction and rehabilitation of those churches destroyed or damaged by the war is so great that still larger sums must be contributed if any real advance is to be made. It is hoped that additional boards will contribute to this cause in connection with the Advance Program and that those presently making contributions will find it possible to increase their giving.

Garland Evans Hopkins, Executive Chairman

Finance and Headquarters

The Committee on Finance and Headquarters is responsible for supervising the financial and business operations of the Conference. Under its direction, the fiscal year 1947-48 showed an operating balance of $647.65, reducing the accumulated deficit to $479.18, which was carried forward into the fiscal year 1948-49 as a first charge against the new budget. This was possible because for the first time since the fiscal year 1930-31, the receipts from member boards equalled the expectation written into the budget, and was accomplished in spite of unavoidably rising costs in rent, wages and office supplies. This is evidence of the sound judgment of the Finance and Headquarters Committee in March, 1947, in authorizing a budget expecting an increase of approximately $11,000 in the contributions of member boards.
A similar question faced the Committee in February, 1948. Two strategic missionary agencies in the support of which the Foreign Missions Conference has a large share, the International Missionary Council and the Missionary Research Library, faced critical needs for enlarged budgets. In both cases, the continued sound development of their services and bringing in fresh and vigorous leadership seemed to depend more upon the action of the Foreign Missions Conference than upon any other single human factor. Could favorable action be taken? Dared the Conference not take favorable action?

The Committee had to consider the pressure upon the budget for general services in view of steadily rising costs. The budgets for general services as compared with actual expenditures for the years since 1944-45 (the last year before reorganization) are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>$45,980.00</td>
<td>$44,104.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>41,985.00</td>
<td>39,929.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>47,304.00</td>
<td>46,344.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>52,790.00</td>
<td>54,087.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For 1948-49, the authorized final budget was</td>
<td>55,925.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These slow but steady increases in basic costs were almost unavoidable, as the experience of the member boards would demonstrate.

Dared the Conference in addition authorize expenditures upon the basis necessary to carry on the work of the two dependent agencies and increase its expected receipts by another $11,000? It was recognized that this would be possible only as the member boards faced the problem with clear recognition of priorities and in a statesmanlike way shared their increased resources with the work of the Conference and its related agencies, even though similar pressure on their own budgets to meet rising costs at home and abroad was absorbing almost all of the increased giving of the churches. In faith that they would do so, the Finance and Headquarters Committee approved a working budget for 1948-49 which provided for meeting the minimum needs of the two agencies, as well as the necessary slight increases in the general services budget. Support from the member boards through August, 1948, seems to confirm that judgment; but loyal backing for the remainder of the year upon an even stronger basis than in 1947-48 is necessary if obligations are to be met in full.

Looking forward to the year 1949-50, the Committee reviewed the whole situation, and found it essentially unchanged. In the asking budget for 1948-49, it had made provision for a sufficient appropriation to the Missionary Research Library to make possible the services of the new curator, the librarian and a cataloguer, as well as clerical assistance. The reduced appropriation made necessary by the finan-
cial outlook of the Conference for 1948-49 forced the Library to try to manage with two permanent staff members instead of the three it had had. This has proved an inefficient economy, and the Committee has presented to CRC and the boards a tentative 1949-50 budget providing for a librarian to replace Miss Hollis W. Hering, who had been forced by ill-health to retire during the year. (Union Seminary has made generous increases in its appropriation.) This tentative budget calls for receipts from member boards slightly smaller than estimated in the tentative 1948-49 budget, but almost $8,000 more than the expectation in the working budget for 1948-49 as finally approved. As usual, this budget will be presented to the Annual Meeting in January, 1949, for consideration and discussion. It then will probably be referred to the Committee on Finance and Headquarters for a final decision in March.

Adequate financing of the Conference and its related agencies depends upon increasing the number of member boards which take seriously the request for contributions approximately equivalent to ¼% of recurring overseas expenditures.

WYNN C. FAIRFIELD

Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students

In the last three years the number of students from abroad studying in this country has more than doubled. Last year the total exceeded twenty-three thousand. Each student represents a special purpose of importance to his own country, and therefore, in this "One World" age, of importance to all of us. Each has his problems, both personal and professional, which challenge the sympathetic service offered by individuals and agencies for foreign students.

The Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York, after thirty-seven years of work with students from other lands is faced with the needs of a greatly expanded program and with rapidly increasing demands for its services of friendship and aid. Organized in 1911 by Dr. John R. Mott, the Committee emphasizes friendly service to guest students in their experiences in this country. Its activities include:

(a) Reception at ports of entry. During July-November, 1948, the Committee met and helped in various ways over fifteen hundred students on some one hundred and forty ships and forty planes, and arranged for the meeting of others in other port cities.

(b) Service in New York. This includes sightseeing, orientation programs, arrangement for housing and travel, counselling, also a year-round social program of recreational activities and home-hospitality, with a student cabinet and international student center.

(c) The preparation of informational material. This includes hints to hostesses and miscellaneous information about students, also Living
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in the United States, a pamphlet for new arrivals with valuable suggestions on American ways and customs. The Committee also publishes annually The Unofficial Ambassadors, which has been influential in stimulating interest in the foreign students in each American college and in the distribution according to nationality.

(d) Preparation of an annual census of all foreign students in American colleges and universities, and of lists of different nationalities for interested agencies.

(e) Reports to church boards on students from their denominations.

(f) An overseas counselling service, maintaining correspondence with students and student agencies in many countries.

(g) Enlistment of interest at home and abroad in student exchange and help to groups in home communities, clubs and colleges who are eager to share the good things of American life with guest students.

The Committee on Friendly Relations is supported by contributions from individuals, various foundations, appropriations from church related organizations, and a grant from the World Day of Prayer funds of the Committee on Special Program and Funds, Foreign Missions Conference.

J. BENJAMIN SCHMOKER, General Secretary

Interchange of Christian Leadership

In order that the main emphasis of the members might be directed toward the Advance Program, the Committee on Interchange of Christian Leadership has deferred for a few months any major activity. We have, however, attempted to care for courtesies for overseas guests whenever possible and various boards cooperated in sending a group of nationals to the Biennial Assembly of the United Council of Church Women in Milwaukee in November.

When the Advance Program is completed we will hope to proceed with the promotion of plans recommended by the Committee at its last meeting.

RUTH BROWN BEEBE, Chairman

Inter-Council Field Department

This organization is a clearing-house for the promotional activities within the United States and Canada of seven interdenominational agencies (including the Foreign Missions Conference) and of state and local councils of churches. During the past year, its endorsement has paved the way for the cooperation of local councils of churches in the regional meetings for the public presentation of the Program of Advance, as reported under "Public Presentation" elsewhere in this report.

Upon the recommendation of the Department, a joint Regional [83]
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Office has been established at Atlanta, Georgia, and another is under contemplation at Dallas, Texas. In view of its very limited permanent promotional program, the Foreign Missions Conference is not participating in these offices, but the Atlanta Office has been of considerable assistance in plans for public presentation.

WYNN C. FAIRFIELD

International Relations and World Peace

During the past year, a new method of dealing with the responsibilities of the Foreign Missions Conference in this area of concern was adopted. On March 5, 1948, the Committee of Reference and Counsel adopted a proposal of its own Committee on International Relations and on World Peace that it be discontinued; that instead the Federal Council of Churches be requested to agree to appoint as members of its Department of International Justice and Goodwill thirty persons to be nominated for each biennium by FMC; that the executive staffs of the two bodies proceed with the organization of such liaison committee or committees as will ensure the effective collaboration of the two bodies in the promotion of world order, including assigning responsibility for carrying out the previous functions of the FMC Committees; that statements of policy and programs of education and action approved by the Federal Council are not to be construed as the policies and programs of FMC unless and until the appropriate agencies of FMC have taken the necessary affirmative action; and that FMC and its area committees shall be free, as heretofore, to adopt such policies and to initiate such programs of education and action as fall within their competence. This proposal was later adopted by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council and is in effect.

WYNN C. FAIRFIELD, Secretary

Interseminary Movement

The Interseminary Movement has a four-fold program. It seeks to deepen ecumenical concern in the seminaries, to recruit for the ministry, to promote study of the meaning of ecumenical Christianity for theological education, and to prepare for a triennial conference.

The Interseminary Movement in 1948-49 is dedicated to a careful follow-up of the First Assembly of the World Council of Churches, and is urging all seminary groups to study the Assembly report carefully. Since the success of the Interseminary Movement depends upon its strength in the local seminary, the local Interseminary representative is urged to conceive and execute a program relevant for
his own seminary community. Study—discussion—prayer groups are encouraged on the local campus.

During the past year 110 seminaries have been active in the Interseminary Movement. The work has been strengthened through its eight regional councils. The Foreign Missions Conference has two members on the Interseminary Committee.

GLORA M. WYSNER

**Christian University in Japan**

"In reconstruction, people may think that only material goods are needed, but this proposed Christian University in Japan is vitally important. Unless this project is realized it will be difficult to make Japan Christian and democratic." With these challenging words Rev. Michio Kozaki, Moderator of the Church of Christ in Japan, summarized the situation when he visited our office in October.

Those of us who are working closely with the Japan Christian University Foundation (formerly called the Committee for a Christian University in Japan) are determined that this University shall become a reality. In fact, the first payment has been made on the site at Mitaka, fifteen miles west of Tokyo, and the first seminars were started last January, with forty-eight scholars.

From Easter to Pentecost, 1949, has been designated as the time for a nation-wide campaign in this country to raise the initial funds for the University. The minimum goal set is $10,000,000.

The members of the finance committee in Japan have set as their goal 130,000,000 Yen (the rate of exchange is 270 Yen to the American dollar) to help toward the establishment of this University. In view of the great economic and financial crisis in Japan, this represents a tremendous sacrifice for this institution they so much want.

At present Dr. James L. Fieser, the executive director, is in Japan on a four-week visit meeting with members of the Committee and officials of existing Christian colleges there, to acquaint himself with the development of the project.

The widespread interest in this Christian University assures us that we shall all have the joyous opportunity to make the old, old dream of Christian leaders in Japan and North America for a Christian University in Japan become a reality.

RUTH MILLER, Administrative Assistant

**Missionary Personnel**

Realizing that plans for a Program of Advance will come to nought unless well trained, consecrated personnel is found, the Committee
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on Missionary Personnel called a special conference following the Annual Meeting at Buck Hill Falls, in March, 1948, to consider the recruiting and training of missionaries.

In attendance were board members, board executives, personnel secretaries, representatives of the Student Volunteer Movement and Intervarsity Fellowship, as well as faculty members from Cornell, Scarritt College, Princeton, Yale, Kennedy School of Missions, the University of California, and others.

The secretaries of the area committees discussed the type of personnel needed in the implementation of the Program of Advance. In the fields of religious education, the ministry, medicine, education, social work, rural work, literacy, literature, and audio-visual aids, some specially trained workers will be needed. A few will need to be specialists in their chosen field. However, it was stressed that the majority of the missionaries will still be needed to do the all-round missionary tasks.

Although the figures for the total number of missionaries needed for the advance have not been compiled, some figures are available. The Far East is asking for 3,593 new missionaries within the next five years. In the medical field at least one thousand recruits are needed including four hundred doctors, four hundred nurses, and about two hundred administrators, social service workers, health educators, and technicians. A call has been sounded for one thousand rural workers to be selected, trained and sent to the field during the next ten years. Short term missionaries are needed, especially for the teaching of English, while there are a number of openings for pastors in English-speaking Union Churches overseas.

The Committee on Missionary Personnel continues to stress the need for adequate language training and for thorough orientation preparation. The Committee has frequent consultations with members of the faculty in institutions specializing in the training of missionaries.

To assist boards in their selection processes, the Committee is continuing its investigation of the value and use of psychological and psychiatric tests.

Careful selection and adequate training are important factors but the Committee recognizes that the most important factor in recruiting is the spiritual one. The call is for young people who not only meet the physical and intellectual standards but who are first of all spiritually prepared to undertake the tasks awaiting them on the mission field.

GLORA M. WYSNER, Secretary
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE

Missionary Research Library

The year 1948 has been one of transition and adjustment for the Missionary Research Library. The retirement and death of Mr. Charles H. Fahs and the retirement of Miss Hollis W. Hering, creators of the Library and its curator and librarian for thirty-four years, have resulted in a measure of discontinuity which might have crippled the efficiency of the institution save for the services of Miss Anna E. Jones, the acting librarian, whose understanding of established procedures and detailed knowledge of the Library's contents have bridged the gap between the past and present and greatly lessened the difficulties of transition. Miss Jones' cooperation, the faithfulness of the assistants, Miss Hering's counsel, and the helpful interest of the officers and staffs of the Foreign Missions Conference and Union Theological Seminary have been of inestimable aid to the new curator in his first months in office.

Mr. Fahs retired on June 1, and expected to give the Library freely of his services for some years to come; but after only a few days of summer holiday he died at Camp Minesing, Algonquin Park, Ontario, on July 12. A well-attended memorial service was held in the James Memorial Chapel at Union Theological Seminary on September 30. The Library continues to receive expressions of gratitude and praise of Mr. Fahs' services and attainments as friend, counsellor, scholar and missionary statesman.

A tablet in honor of Mr. Fahs and Miss Hering was presented to the Library in connection with the memorial service and now hangs in the reading room. It bears the inscription:

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES

OF

CHARLES HARVEY FAHS
Curator

AND

HOLLIS WEBSTER HERING
Librarian

Creators of the Missionary Research Library

Si monumentum requiris, circumspice
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Notable gifts of books and periodicals have come during the year from the libraries of several of the boards and individuals, while the Missionary Research Library in turn has made extensive gifts from duplicates to libraries abroad. The sale of duplicates to libraries in the United States has resulted in the strengthening of missions collections in various parts of the country.

While the usual exhibit in connection with the annual meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference was omitted last January, the customary list of the books of the year was prepared and distributed. Bibliographical lists were also prepared for inclusion in "One World in Christ," the document for the presentation of the Program of Advance, and books in these lists were exhibited at the Consultation of Board Members at Columbus in June.

Seminary and university libraries in increasing number request assistance in the upbuilding of their missions collections, and the demand for the monthly Booknotes steadily increases. One agency has just requested twenty copies to distribute regularly to as many libraries in various areas of the world. The number of Booknotes requested in October was three hundred and ninety.

An ever more varied clientele visits the Library to use its documents and resources. Perhaps the most marked increase at present is in the number of "secular" historians who are concerned with the role and influence of missions and with American public opinion, especially missionary opinion, in foreign affairs. Correspondence requests from the boards, missionaries, professors, students, and laity in almost every state and most areas of the world place a growing burden on the small staff. Items circulated between January 1 and November 1 this year number 6,092. It is significant that many mission boards and societies which are outside the fellowship of the Foreign Missions Conference are calling upon the Library for assistance, and this institution promises to become a still more potent instrument of good will and understanding. The manifold services of the Library require more adequate funds; and the Committee and staff members have been encouraged by the steps which the Conference and the Seminary have already taken in this matter. They have been especially encouraged by the gift by Dr. D. J. Fleming of one thousand dollars toward the beginning of an endowment fund for books.

R. PIERCE BEAVER, Curator

Protestant Film Commission

The Protestant Film Commission has proved that good religious films can be produced and pay for themselves if adequate financing during production can be secured. The time lag between the be-
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE

Beginning of research and the reimbursement to underwriting denominations and boards for their advances is so great that some at least of our member boards are embarrassed by having substantial funds tied up in the production of three or four films at the same time. This is one of the main reasons why no recruiting film was available for use in connection with the public presentation of the program of advance in the autumn of 1948, and is still an obstacle to its early production.

The initial dramatic film, Beyond Our Own, has more than paid for itself on the Commission's books, and $23,000 is being distributed to the underwriters. The second film, My Name Is Han, a documentary, was shot in China itself with participants taken from the local community. It therefore has an authentic note often lacking in films about China. It is just at the point of paying for itself as far as the Commission's books are concerned.

The documentary film on Japan, to be available in connection with the Missionary Education Movement's mission study topic for 1949-50, is being shot by a team in Japan following the carefully revised script, which will be more detailed than that for My Name Is Han. The film on prejudice has been completed and negotiations for its distribution through commercial channels are in progress. Release of 16-mm. copies will come later. While the main interest of the Conference centers in films which have an immediate bearing on work overseas, films which help correct such unchristian attitudes in North America strengthen the cause of foreign missions.

WYNN C. FAIRFIELD

Protestant Radio Commission

The year has witnessed the participation of the Conference in the formation of a Protestant Radio Commission composed of those denominations and interdenominational agencies like the Conference which desire “to strengthen their essential ministry in radio and television.” To date, fifteen denominations and eight interdenominational agencies have taken membership in the Commission. The interdenominational agencies have agreed to pool their radio programs in the work of the Commission. The Conference has accepted its allocation of two representatives on the Commission, and left the amount of its financial participation to the Joint Committee on the Missions Public Relations Office, to which it has entrusted its responsibilities in this field, within the budget provided by member boards of the Foreign Missions Conference and of the Home Missions Council and by the United Council of Church Women.

The Commission held its organizing meeting on March 17, 1948,
REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1948

adopted a budget and made temporary arrangements for expediting the process of integrating the programs and appointing an executive staff. Present plans call for the staff which has been selected to take over full responsibility on January 1, 1949.

**Wynn C. Fairfield**

**Public Relations**

The main features of the Foreign Missions Conference's public relations program have been conducted through the office of Missions Public Relations, an agency opened in 1946 under joint sponsorship of the Home Missions Council and the Foreign Missions Conference.

The major part of the public relations program has been developed in two fields, namely, radio and news.

The news service has consisted primarily of providing coverage for major spot news developments, important conferences, and special features for the religious press. Approximately one hundred news releases have been prepared and distributed on activities of the Foreign Missions Conference. With certain exceptions, all of them have gone to the religious press, the secular press, wire services, radio news services, and church council publications. Every item has received mention in both the secular and religious press.

Most complete news coverage job was done in connection with the World Missions Assembly in Columbus, Ohio, October 6-8. Seventeen newspaper reporters and thirty-two denominational editors reported the Assembly. More than four hundred newspapers carried news, and provided over one thousand items on the proceedings.

To bring the story of the Foreign Missions Conference to the religious press, a special feature has been prepared and distributed every two months. The features have been accompanied by photographs, and have been used widely by the religious press.

The radio phase of the public relations program has taken the form of spotting key mission leaders and unusual missionaries on existing network programs. For example, radio coverage for the Assembly included two network broadcasts, interviews with nationals, and spots about the Assembly on the Fred Waring and Don McNeil shows. A total of twenty foreign mission spots have been presented on existing shows such as "We, the People," Mary Margaret McBride, Martha Deane, Lowell Thomas, and Allen Prescott.

This year Missions Public Relations has been under the direction of Mr. William Clemes, who replaced Mr. George Dugan. Mr. Clemes was formerly associated with the Public Relations Office of the Veterans Administration.

**William Clemes**

[90]
Conferences

The four conferences conducted under the Joint Committee on Summer Conferences of which the Foreign Missions Conference is a member were very successful. The Northfield Missionary Conference, June 25-July 3 was attended by 339 women and girls. The spirit of this conference was exceptionally fine and plans for the conference for next year are well under way. The Silver Bay Conference on the Christian World Mission, July 14-21 had a total registration of 309 and one of the strongest programs in recent years. The attendance at the Lake Geneva Missionary Conference, August 1-8 was more encouraging as there were 125 delegates. New denominations are being lined up to increase registrations for next year. The Missionary Education Conference at Asilomar, Calif., August 6-11 continued its remarkable success with an attendance of 375 and fine leadership.

All the conferences were financially sound and reported a balance being carried over for next year. Visual aids were included in the program of each conference.

A special feature at these conferences was the presentation of the Advance Program.

Gilbert Q. Le Sourd, Secretary

General FMC Publications

As befits a publication now in its twenty-ninth year, Christian World Facts is constantly serving a wider constituency. The current edition has been purchased in quantity by FMC member boards in the United States and Canada, fifteen ordering it under their own imprint, by theological seminaries, Bible schools and schools of missions, councils of churches, church bookshops, and conference groups.

The Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies stocks a quantity yearly for sale at its meetings in twenty-two cities. The Baptist Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention lists it in its special catalog of “Books for Men.” A men’s committee in the Missionary Education Movement also called attention to its special fitness for the men of the church. The women of the church, especially ministers’ wives, have already appropriated it for program planning.

The usefulness of this annual as a popular-priced tool in missionary education is enhanced this year by the fact that it highlights both the interdenominational mission study theme, China, and the emphases of the Advance Program in foreign missions, rural missions, Christian literature, audio-visual aids, and so on.

The fifty-fourth annual report of the Foreign Missions Conference
REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1948

has joined the earlier volumes on the shelves. It is naturally the best single source of an authoritative picture of the year's activities.

Twenty thousand copies were printed of a free basic leaflet on the nature and scope of the Foreign Missions Conference, of which the boards are making gratifying use. In addition to answering the usual question, "What is the FMC?", it briefly outlines the Advance Program.

Florence Gordon, Editorial Assistant

Research Committee

The Research Committee was authorized and appointed at the Annual Meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference in January, 1947.

The Committee has interpreted its functions to be:

1. To consider all projects for research referred to it;
2. To bring to the attention of the Committee of Reference and Counsel projects for research about the entire world mission of the Church which are of supreme and timely importance;
3. To recommend to CRC projects of research that should be undertaken;
4. To work in cooperation with the secretary of the International Missionary Council whose major responsibility is research;
5. To provide for the fruitful use of the results of missionary research.

Dr. Pierce Beaver, Curator of the Missionary Research Library, recently assumed the secretarial responsibilities of the Research Committee.

Glora M. Wysner

Christian Religious Education

The Committee on Christian Religious Education was established by action of the Committee of Reference and Counsel, September 26, 1947. It is a representative committee, its membership consisting of the representatives appointed by member boards of the Foreign Missions Conference to the Program Committee of the North American Committee of the World Council of Christian Education, with the secretaries of area committees as ex-officio members.

The Committee which was formally organized December 16, 1947, works in close association with the Program Committee of the North American Committee of the World Council of Christian Education. It also functions independently of the Program Committee. The Committee acts in an advisory capacity to provide clarification of principles and procedures in the field of religious education. It assists the area committees in planning for programs of Christian religious
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE

education for their areas. However, the administrative responsibility for all projects planned is carried by the respective area committees.

It is also the responsibility of the Committee to work out ways in cooperation with the World Council of Christian Education whereby the technical services which the World Council of Christian Education is peculiarly fitted to render are made available to the area committees.

Frequent consultation of this Committee with the World Council of Christian Education keeps each body aware of plans which are of mutual concern and enables better program building and more efficient policy making. It is planned that askings to the boards for cooperative work in the field of religious education will be cleared through the Committee on Christian Religious Education.

With increased emphasis being laid on Christian religious education in the plans of advance for the various areas, the work of this Committee will take on added significance in the coming months.

GLORA M. WYSNER, Secretary

Religious Liberty

During the year just passed, Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, who is serving as the Secretary of the Committee without expense to the Committee and as a generous contribution by Mt. Airy Theological Seminary, has continued to give his major attention to working for adequate and satisfactory provisions for religious liberty in the Bill of Human Rights being drafted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The Commission has agreed on a draft Declaration, which is now being considered by Committee III of the United Nations meeting in Paris. Dr. Nolde is continuing to press for the drafting and adoption of a Convention which will be binding upon all signatories. In doing this invaluable work, he is personally in attendance at the United Nations sessions in Paris, following up old contacts and making new ones. His expenses in this attendance are being met by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, of which he is Director, but the benefit accrues to all our mission boards.

The question has been raised in the Committee of Reference and Counsel whether it would not be possible to dispense with this Committee in view of the formation of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs. After careful consideration, CRC voted to approve the continuance of the Committee, because CCIA deals with the United Nations and other international bodies but has no direct approach to national governments. Therefore in his relations with the government of the United States, Dr. Nolde must represent a body within the United States. It is of very great value to him to
have back of him the prestige already won by the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty, which is recognized by the State Department as the mouthpiece of the two parent organizations and therefore as representing most of the Protestant churches of America.

WYNN C. FAIRFIELD

**Special Program and Funds**

The work of the Committee on Special Program and Funds takes two main directions, the special interests of women, particularly relationships with the United Council of Church Women, and education concerning and promotion of the World Day of Prayer in overseas lands.

Correspondence concerning the World Day of Prayer stretches out throughout the year. Mimeographed programs go out by air mail in early summer to National Christian Councils, committees or key individuals in some seventy-five lands. In addition, copies are made available to the Foreign Missions Conference member boards, for relay to their mission stations. Seventeen hundred copies were distributed of the program for March 4, 1949.

Samples of World Day of Prayer materials used in the United States were also sent to all foreign correspondents. As letters and reports come in from the various lands, each is individually answered. A composite story of the reports of the 1948 observance, “The World at Prayer,” was released through the Missions Public Relations Office. Reprints of it are being sold in the United States by the United Council of Church Women, and copies of it being sent to foreign lands by the Committee on Special Program and Funds. A history of the World Day of Prayer has also been prepared.

For the first time, offerings in the United States totalled over $200,000. Approximately half this sum—the other half of it goes to home missions projects—passed through the FMC treasury, being transmitted by the Committee to the designated eight Union Christian Colleges in the Orient, the Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields, Inc. and the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students.

Cooperation with the United Council of Church Women has included furnishing data for “experimentation projects” in foreign missions for local councils, assistance in the program presentations and exhibits at the Biennial Assembly in Milwaukee, November 15-18, and preparation, with the Home Missions Council, of an integrated film strip, “The March of Missions,” on World Day of Prayer projects.

The Committee helped to make it possible, through a designated gift, for the secretary, Miss Sue Weddell, to attend the conference on the life and work of women in the Church, at Baarn, the Netherlands,
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE

in August, 1948, and the sessions of the Assembly of the World Council of Churches. On her subsequent trip to India, the secretary has been able to visit the four colleges there which share in World Day of Prayer offerings.

Articles have been written and secured for The Church Woman, official monthly of the UCCW, and a brief outline prepared of the Advance Program in foreign missions for The Methodist Woman.

RUTH RANSOM, Chairman

A Christian Approach to Communism

In presenting the progress report of the Committee to Study a Christian Approach to Communism to the Foreign Missions Conference at Buck Hill Falls on March 5, 1948, the executive secretary emphasized the need of helping to meet two very urgent requirements: (1) the dilemma of missionaries and nationals in actual contact with Communism; (2) suggestions as to mission strategy, e.g. in China in the days ahead. Every month which has elapsed since then accentuates the importance of the issues thus raised for discussion and consequent publicity.

On April 10 the Committee met to consider: (1) a general historical statement on Communism and a book list for mission boards, missionaries, and candidates; (2) a survey of the Advance Program to indicate those elements which are of a nature calculated to meet the human needs which Communism professes to supply; and (3) a consideration of gaps in the Advance Program where the gospel needs to be applied more practically, lest we sow for others to reap.

At the Secretarial Retreat at Seabury House, May 7-9, there was a further discussion of the challenge of Communism and of our particular responsibility in relation to it.

Statements were prepared for the Consultation of Board Members in connection with the Advance Program at Columbus, June 1-3, covering the three points enumerated in paragraph two.

The Committee collaborated with the Missionary Personnel Committee in consultation with the staff of the Kennedy School of Missions for a seminar on "Communism and Christianity," beginning in the autumn term, in plans for presenting the problem at the Outgoing Missionary Conference at Hartford in June, and the special six-weeks' orientation courses for outgoing short-term missionaries at Riverdale, N. Y., and Hackettstown, N. J., in July-August.

Just before the summer, Occasional Bulletin No. 1, "The Challenge of Communism to Christianity," was published, copies being sent to the boards in North America, to the constituent bodies of the International Missionary Council, etc. The bulletin is being translated into [95]
Japanese by the Christian Literature Society, and there is a request on hand for permission to publish in Korean.

During the summer the best of our accumulated material on Communism was sent to Mr. E. J. Bingle of the World Dominion Movement as source material for his report, "Communist Penetration and Missionary Policy," presented at the Oegstgeest meeting of the International Missionary Council as the basis for study and report by one of the four commissions of that meeting.

Late in October Mr. W. Plumer Mills returned to China, where we hope that he will be able to cooperate with us. The committee is compelled to effect some reorganization but plans are in process for vigorous prosecution of the work, including another bulletin if there seems to be a general demand for it.

There are indications that Soviet Russia, checkmated in Europe, may be turning eastward to intensify the existing campaigns of Communism in Asia. An article by Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe of China in World Call for November indicates that the Foreign Missions Conference has stimulated discussion on the challenge of Communism. Much more needs to be done to help missions in meeting that challenge on the field.

L. S. Albright

Overseas Program

The Overseas Program for the Program of Advance in foreign missions is probably the most carefully prepared document of its kind in the history of North American foreign missions. In the case of China, the East Asia Committee began a process of postwar planning in June of 1942. Soon thereafter it made provision for similar studies for Japan, Korea and Southeast Asia. Similarly, the Philippine Committee was early at work. In the case of areas less completely disturbed by the hostilities, the more intensive concern for planning grew out of the action of the 1947 Annual Meeting, which asked "the area committees in consultation with the fields and other International Missionary Council constituent bodies to prepare comprehensive programs with concrete projects for advance."

In response to this request, all the area representative committees, in constant consultation with the functional committees, began to develop comprehensive, concrete programs for their respective areas. First an attempt was made to compile a comprehensive program for each area based on the programs of the individual boards; but it was soon found that comparatively few boards had as yet developed long-range programs. Consequently, the process was reversed and the representatives of those boards, working together in the Conference committees, developed total programs for the various areas, within
which each board could develop its own program of work including both work denominationally administered and denominational support of projects jointly administered. In doing so, there was the fullest possible consultation with national Christian councils on the fields and with related boards and conferences in the older churches.

The resulting area programs include:

a. **Emphases** agreed upon by the representatives of the member boards for the part of their work that the boards administer individually (about 90-95%);

b. **Proposals to strengthen certain denominational centers and programs** (e.g., specialized training schools and hospitals, rural service centers, etc.) in order that they may serve more effectively the entire cause of Christ in their area; and

c. **Proposals to develop and strengthen jointly administered projects** that can be done more effectively and economically together, such as higher education, public health, literature production and distribution, rural service centers, newspaper evangelism, radio broadcasting and other audio-visual aids, and many others.

The resulting programs were presented first to a three-day meeting of mission *board staffs* at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, March 3-5, 1948. In the light of discussions there and further light from the fields the programs were revised and incorporated into the official bound mimeographed book, *One World in Christ*, a Program of Advance in Foreign Missions which was presented to a Consultation of *board members* at Columbus, Ohio, June 1-3, 1948.

After receiving general approval there, it became the basic administrative document for the consideration of boards and all others interested in the details of the program. Its introduction states, however: “Instead of achieving a final blueprint for coordinated action by member boards, the Conference has really only started upon what must continue to be a flexible program, subject to constant improvement and modification as any living thing must be, out of even greater significance because it is living and developing instead of final.”

(Copies of this program are available at the office of the Conference. A condensed printed summary of the program for general information, made by Dr. Thomas S. Donohugh, is also available in quantities.)

With this Board Members Consultation at Columbus, the work of the Committee on Overseas Program was regarded as completed; and the program as developed was put in the hands of the member boards for administrative implementation through board programs and in the hands of the Committee on Public Presentation as the basis of its presentation. Dr. R. E. Diffendorfer served as the Chairman of the Committee throughout its activity.

**Wynn C. Fairfield, Secretary**
Public Presentation

The Annual Meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference in January, 1947, stressed two main aspects of a Program of Advance in foreign missions: the preparation of a field program more nearly adequate to meet the needs and opportunities; and a plan to present the program to the cooperating churches of Canada and the United States through the boards according to their own procedures but simultaneously, in a way that would impress them with the urgent necessity of increasing at least several fold their support of foreign missions.

In formulating a plan of action to carry out the second aspect of the Program of Advance a Committee on Public Presentation gave special consideration to the Assembly of the Foreign Missions Conference which was held in Columbus, Ohio, October 6-8, 1948; and to a proposed series of regional simultaneous denominational meetings in thirty-six key cities in Canada and the United States. In order adequately to carry out this program, the Committee engaged an executive director who began his service on October 1, 1947. The Committee was authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the Assembly including program and local arrangements with the member boards of the Foreign Missions Conference assuming responsibility for the selection and attendance of delegates based on the total church membership of each denomination. The Assembly was held and attended by 2,300 delegates from sixty-six member Boards and affiliated agencies. The program of the Assembly was used as a background for the first public presentation of the Program of Advance which was made by Dr. Diffendorfer, the Chairman, during one of the sessions.

The first public presentation was based on a summary of the larger and more comprehensive field program and upon the actualities of the program demonstrated by missionary leaders already carrying out certain aspects of the proposed program. Also supplementary to and reinforcing the presentation was the book Let’s Act—Now!, prepared and published under the direction of the Committee.

Following closely upon the Assembly were the series of regional meetings in which thirty-three member boards participated by holding simultaneously conferences with their constituencies in the various regions, each board following its own procedure and methods of promotional work. Each board participating implemented the Program of Advance by an advance program within its field of endeavor and challenged its constituency to its full support.

In each one of the thirty-six cities there was one large united meeting in which the sole emphasis was on a Program of Advance in Foreign Missions. A local joint committee representing all the boards participating in that particular city was responsible for arrangements for the united meeting and for newspaper and radio coverage. The
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF THE CONFERENCE

responsibility for attendance at this united meeting as well as at the separate denominational conferences rested with the boards and local denominational representatives.

Not all member boards projecting programs for advance within their own denominations found it possible or practicable to participate in the regional meetings. However, as a matter of record the following member boards participated in one or more of the thirty-six regional meetings:

Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board
Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Eastern Ontario and Quebec
Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario West
Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada
The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada
General Board of Missions, Presbyterian Church in Canada
Women's Missionary Society (W. D.) Presbyterian Church in Canada
Board of Overseas Missions, United Church of Canada
The Woman's Missionary Society, United Church of Canada
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
Women's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society
General Brotherhood Board, Church of the Brethren, Commission on Foreign Missions
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
The United Christian Missionary Society
National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church
Board of Missions of the Evangelical United Brethren Church
Women's Society of World Service of the Evangelical United Brethren Church
Board of International Missions, Evangelical and Reformed Church
The Women's Guild of the Evangelical and Reformed Church
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Augustana Synod, Inc.
The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America
The Women's Missionary Society of the United Lutheran Church in America
Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church, Division of Foreign Missions
Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church, Woman's Division of Christian Service, Foreign Department
Department of Foreign Missions, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
The General Missionary Board of the Free Methodist Church of North America
The Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States
The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America
The Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America
Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America
REPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1948

In view of the fact that we were following a new pattern, these regional meetings involved months of planning and consultation with participating boards and national and local church agencies in order to develop a program that would not conflict with programs already projected. The cooperative spirit of the representatives of the various boards and the wholehearted cooperation of local church agencies alone made these meetings possible and indicated what can be done through such cooperative efforts.

The success or failure of the public presentation of the Program of Advance cannot be measured in terms of meetings held or the number attending these meetings but rather in the extent that it reaches out to individual churches and results in greater participation in the ongoing foreign missionary program of the Church.

THOMAS S. SHARP, Executive Director
**COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AND COUNSEL**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**

**APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948**

### Income

**Contributions**

- Mission Boards: $86,424.47
- Less Exchange on Canadian Checks: $(21.21)

**Special Program and Funds:** $1,200.00

**Miscellaneous:** $254.72

**For Services:** $2,200.00

**Applicable to Previous Years:**

- From Mission Boards: $436.00
- Miscellaneous: $226.77

**Total Income:** $90,720.75

### Expenditures

- Secretaries' Salaries: $15,500.00
- Assistants: $5,110.00
- Clerical and Stenographic Service: $18,812.34
- Retirement Premiums: $3,075.60
- Office Rent: $3,598.33
- Mimeograph Service, Supplies and Upkeep of Machine: $1,142.29
- Stationery, Supplies and Miscellaneous Office Expense: $1,619.02
- Postage, Telegraph, Cables: $956.29
- Telephone: $1,283.98
- Office Equipment: $732.01
- Travel of Secretaries: $2,072.64
- Contingent: $172.50
- Insurance: $10.41
- Cooperation with Other Organizations: $335.00
- Missionary Research Library: $7,620.00
- International Missionary Council: $28,000.00
- Foreign Missions Conference: $30.69

**Total Expenditures:** $90,073.10

**Plus deficit April 1, 1947:** $1,126.83

**Total:** $91,199.93

**Deficit as at March 31, 1948:** $(479.18)

**$90,720.75**
## COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AND COUNSEL

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 1948**

### Assets

- **Bank Balance as at March 31, 1948** ................................................. $325,960.17
- **Petty Cash and Unused Postage** ....................................................... 222.38
- **Deposit with United Air Lines** .......................................................... 425.00
- **United States Bonds** ............................................................................ 315.00

**Accounts Receivable:**

- **Personal Retirement Premiums** ................................... $1,461.41
- **Mission Boards—Delayed Contributions** .................... 2,656.23
- **Miscellaneous** ....................................................  4,535.28
- **Japan Deputation (4)** ..................................................... 1,243.86
- **Accounting Service** ......................................................... 700.00
- **Expense Advances to be Accounted for** ...................... 664.03

*Total Accounts Receivable: 11,260.81*

**Deferred Charges 1948-49 Budget** ........................................ 6,270.83

*Total Assets: $344,454.19*

### Funds and Liabilities

**Funds:**

- **Other Funds (Schedule A-1)** ....................................................... $122,926.52
- **Transmission Funds (Schedule A-2)** ........................................... 6,342.96
- **Africa Committee (Schedule A-3)** ................................................. 38,427.19
- **East Asia Committee (Schedule A-4)** ......................................... 77,555.41
- **Philippine Committee (Schedule A-5)** ........................................... 7,330.76
- **Committee on Work Among Moslems (Schedule A-6)** ........ 11,764.57
- **Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature (Schedule A-7)** ........................................... 32,880.48
- **India Committee (Schedule A-8)** ................................................. 23,473.56
- **Missions Public Relations Office (Schedule A-9)** .................... 3,108.54

*Total Funds: $323,809.99*

**Accounts Payable:**

- **United States Treasury Department, Withholding Tax** ............................................. $1,001.59
- **Miscellaneous** .................................................... 318.75

*Total Accounts Payable: 1,320.34*

**Deferred 1948-49 Income:**

- **Mission Boards** ................................................................. $4,237.70
- **World Day of Prayer Offerings** .............................................. 6,370.88

*Total Deferred Income: 10,608.58*

**Working Capital Fund** ................................................................. 3,000.00

**Reserve Fund—Literature** .............................................................. 455.65

**Suspense** .................................................................................................. 5,738.81

*Total Funds and Liabilities: $344,993.37*

**Deficit as at March 31, 1948** ...................................................... (479.18)

*Total: $344,454.19*
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<td>$42,710</td>
<td>$42,710</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Office Expense:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rent</td>
<td>3,392</td>
<td>3,598</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Printing, sup. &amp; misc.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Postage, cables, teleg.</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>956.3</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Telephone</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mimeographing</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,142</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Insurance and Bonding</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>10.41</td>
<td>415.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Equipment (inc. upkeep)</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>732.01</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$8,207</td>
<td>$9,344</td>
<td>$9,715</td>
<td>$10,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Administrative Expense:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Travel</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>2,073</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Contingent</td>
<td>573.17</td>
<td>172.50</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$2,373</td>
<td>$2,245</td>
<td>$3,500</td>
<td>$5,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Administrative Expense</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$52,790</td>
<td>$54,087</td>
<td>$55,925</td>
<td>$58,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Organizations and Programs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Missionary Research Library</td>
<td>$7,620</td>
<td>$7,620</td>
<td>$10,560</td>
<td>$14,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Int. Miss'y Council</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>35,283</td>
<td>35,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Cooperation with other</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>335.00</td>
<td>800.00</td>
<td>800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organizations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Related Org.</strong></td>
<td>$36,220</td>
<td>$35,955</td>
<td>$46,643</td>
<td>$50,663</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Revised by 1948 Annual Meeting.*
COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AND COUNSEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Unbudgeted Expenditures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. FMC Annual Meeting</td>
<td>$30.69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures:</strong></td>
<td>$89,010.17</td>
<td>$90,073.10</td>
<td>$102,568.00</td>
<td>$109,273.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating balance</td>
<td></td>
<td>$647.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit from preceding year</td>
<td>$1,126.83</td>
<td>($1,126.83)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net deficit</td>
<td>(592.00)</td>
<td>(479.18)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To balance total income</td>
<td>$89,945.00</td>
<td>$90,720.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. From Mission Boards</td>
<td>$85,545.00</td>
<td>$86,103.26</td>
<td>$95,968.00</td>
<td>$103,123.00†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(less Can. exchange)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. To be raised otherwise:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Other Contributions</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Special Program and Funds</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sales of Literature</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>254.72</td>
<td>500.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>2,200.00</td>
<td>4,400.00</td>
<td>4,400.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Budg. In.</strong></td>
<td>$89,545.00</td>
<td>$90,057.98</td>
<td>$102,568.00</td>
<td>$109,273.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Unbudgeted Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. From mission boards applicable to previous year</td>
<td>436.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Refund on a/c 1946-47 Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td>226.77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>$89,545.00</td>
<td>$90,720.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Revised by 1948 Annual Meeting.
† Detailed Allocations for 1949-50: The amount which must be secured from member boards to meet this budget is $103,123. The actual amount allocated to the boards in the Coordinated Budget sent them in November, 1948 is $189,519. This allocation is on the basis of one-half of one cent of total expenditures for their fiscal years ending in 1947, exclusive of home administration expenses and non-recurring items, and is the basis on which most member boards are now giving. It will be realized that it is always necessary to provide a certain margin for shrinkage between askings and contributions, particularly because the fiscal years of some boards begin so late in the fiscal year of the Conference that it is impossible for them to make retroactive appropriations. This margin is greater than it should be because of the fact that a few boards with substantial income have not yet accepted the principle of contributing on this basis.

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## COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AND COUNSEL

### A COMPARISON OF HOME BASE BUDGETARY OPERATIONS OF GENERAL SERVICES AND OTHER ITEMS IN THE COORDINATED BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947-48

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Balance 3-31-48</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign Mission Boards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. General Services and Related Organizations</td>
<td>(-51,126.83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Missions Public Relations Office</td>
<td>000.00*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Africa Committee</td>
<td>960.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Associated Mission Medical Office</td>
<td>4,444.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work</td>
<td>422.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Committee on Cooperation in Latin America</td>
<td>12,332.12*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Far Eastern Joint Office</td>
<td>440.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. India Committee</td>
<td>2,003.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Philippine Committees</td>
<td>5,529.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Rural Missions Cooperating Committee</td>
<td>61,720.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Committee on Work Among Moslems</td>
<td>(—1,019.82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas</td>
<td>3,566.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature</td>
<td>000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Committee on Radio, Visual Education and Mass Communication</td>
<td>6,758.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. IMC Research Program</td>
<td>000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Balance on hand corrected.
† Last complete fiscal year but not the same as the Conference year.
‡ The balances on hand at the beginning and end are not separated into home base and projects, so that the figures given in all columns include both home base and some projects.
§ Figures are for the year closing June 30, 1948. The Rural Missions Cooperating Committee has no budget of its own, but makes its contribution toward the budget of Agricultural Missions, Inc., which is in the process of raising a five-year fund of $250,000. The balances on hand include the total cash on hand toward that goal and not simply the result of one year's operations; and the expenditures for 1947-48 include items within the total goal, not necessarily on a recurring year-by-year basis.
¶ The Committee on Radio, Visual Education and Mass Communication is in process of organization and as yet has no budgetary operations.
∥ Cash deficit excluding accounts receivable and payable, which would reduce it to $692.96.

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The International Missionary Council

The reorganization of the International Missionary Council approved at Whitby took effect officially on January 1, 1948, when Rev. C. W. Ranson became General Secretary, and Dr. B. M. G. Sundkler succeeded to Mr. Ranson's previous work and became Research Secretary. Dr. Sundkler took up his duties in London, while Mr. Ranson established himself in New York in early February. The reorganization has called for a considerable degree of Mr. Ranson's attention, and will require time to complete. It has been well received, and we are confident will result in greater effectiveness of the Council.

The enlarged askings of the constituents called for in the budget adopted at Whitby have, with a few minor exceptions, been accepted in full, which has been immensely encouraging. There has also been a measure of success in the effort to secure the funds needed, beyond the total amount officially allocated to the constituents, to balance the budget. In this a very generous donation from a foundation in Britain led off, and special appeals to the boards in North America were authorized by Reference and Counsel, and have met with a good response. A total of more than half of the amount needed has already been pledged, while other boards are considering the matter. No new appeals have been made on account of the Postwar Fund, but payments on earlier pledges have come in to augment it. The Fund now promises to meet the extra budget needs of the council for special projects for the coming twelve or eighteen months.

Travel of the Secretaries

The year has been one of heavy travel for the secretaries. In October of 1947 Dr. J. W. Decker began a five months' journey through the Philippines, Siam, China, Japan and Korea. Rev. Norman Goodall similarly spent a like amount of time from early November in visiting India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. He attended a conference on South Pacific problems held at Morpeth, Australia, February 23-28, while Dr. Decker was present at the first meeting of the Joint Commission on Eastern Asia in Manila early in that month. In both of these journeys much attention was given to the follow-up of Whitby, and to the situation and problems of the various national councils. Valuable information on present day conditions in the vast region touched by these visits was made available to the IMC and to the constituent conferences as a contribution towards future planning. The full staffs of both offices attended the Amsterdam Assembly of the World Council of Churches, with some of its related meetings, and also were on hand at Oegstgeest for the Committee of the Council and its auxiliary meetings.

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secretarial travel is noted in connection with special activities covered in this report.

**The World Council and the International Missionary Council**

The Provisional Committee of the World Council of Churches was very generous in its arrangements for representation in the Assembly from the Younger Churches. In addition to those who were the delegates of the churches a consultant was invited from each constituent church council affiliated with the IMC. The senior officers of the IMC attended as consultants, while others were given the status of accredited visitors. The same status was given to each person who was to attend the Oegstgeest meeting and was not otherwise entitled to attend the Assembly. The IMC gave some assistance in the travel of consultants representing national councils, and of a few others. The Younger Churchmen at Amsterdam gave a good account of themselves. The chairman of the IMC, Dr. John A. Mackay, was chairman of the section on the witness of the Church, and gave a notable address to a plenary session of the Assembly. The Oegstgeest meeting was timed so as to follow the Assembly with a minimum expenditure of time and money, and as is the established custom was attended by a group of senior secretaries of the WCC. Indeed the Assembly and the Oegstgeest gathering were good demonstrations of the cooperation and close coordination between the two bodies.

The relations of the IMC and the WCC were further clarified and strengthened by the adoption by the WCC of the “In Association With” clause already approved by the IMC at Whitby. The Central Committee of the WCC also adopted a provision that the WCC might make use of the national councils of churches for furthering its interests in the respective areas of these councils, a move which was greatly welcomed by Younger Churchmen who had been apprehensive lest the cooperation and fellowship already built up in these councils might be impaired. Provision was made by the IMC and the WCC for a Joint Committee composed of five appointees of each organization to consider matters of joint concern and to make recommendations to the parent bodies. It is fully expected that there will be continuing and expanding cooperation in study and research, in publicity and youth work, in international affairs and other matters.

**The Joint Commission on Eastern Asia**

For several years the IMC and the WCC have been studying the possibility of some joint operations in Asia. Following a decision at Whitby, a Joint Commission on Eastern Asia was set up, with its field of concern reaching from Korea on the north to Ceylon in the
south, and now stretching eastward to include Australia and New Zealand. The Joint Commission held its first meeting in Manila, February 4, 6 and 7. Dr. Rajah B. Manikam of India was elected chairman. A second meeting was held at Oegstgeest on September 11. The principal decision of the Joint Commission has been to hold a Christian Conference on Eastern Asia, at Hangchow, China, October 22-30, 1949. This conference will be attended by about sixty-five people, of whom forty-five will be representatives of the WCC member churches in the region and of the National Christian Councils. It will address itself to the subject “The Christian Church in Changing East Asia.” Its purpose will be fellowship and exchange of experience, and the study of common problems. It will be designed to bring the churches of Eastern Asia into better contact with each other, strengthening the sense of common interest and mutual dependence, and at the same time bringing these churches even more fully into the life of ecumenical Christianity. Fortunately the services of Dr. S. C. Leung have been secured to act as executive secretary in charge of the preparations for the Hangchow meeting, in cooperation with Dr. Manikam, the chairman of the Commission, beginning this work on January 1 next. Dr. Leung who is now the chairman of the National Christian Council of China, and (until Dec. 31) the General Secretary of the YMCA in China, will bring to his task wide experience, tested judgment, and the confidence of all who know him.

The Joint Commission has studied the question of a joint office and secretariat (in Eastern Asia) serving both the IMC and the WCC. Its own considered judgment is that for the next several years what is needed is not an office with administrative and executive responsibility, but rather a traveling secretary who would be very mobile, and move about through the area to strengthen the churches and councils and to promote the fullest exchange of personnel, ideas, inspiration and experience. However, it has suggested that this matter be given the immediate study of the officers of the IMC and of the WCC, and that it be further considered at Hangchow.

The Oegstgeest Meeting

Ordinarily the Committee of the Council would not have been called together so soon after Whitby, but the gathering of churchmen from all over the world for the Amsterdam Assembly afforded an opportunity which could not be neglected. The meeting at Oegstgeest, September 8-10, was a brief one, but with more than one hundred present it was unusually representative. Special study was given in sections to major matters of immediate and long term interest—IMC policy and organization, Communism and Orphaned
Missions. Pressing the Whitby emphasis on evangelism was considered the major responsibility of the Council. The principle of holding regional conferences (such as Hangchow) was approved. The secretaries were asked to produce a draft of a constitution to provide for a somewhat “streamlined” organization of the Council, for later consideration. Some helpful suggestions for meeting the challenge of Communism were formulated, and it was determined that the ecumenical service of Orphaned Missions must be continued. The minutes of the meeting shortly to be circulated will bring more adequate information on these matters.

Among the business items handled at Oegstgeest should be recorded the formal admission of the NCC of Korea to membership. The NCC of Malaya had been organized in January, and it was also admitted, as well as the NCC of Japan which had been radically reconstituted in the spring. A small enlargement in the Whitby budget was authorized, to provide more adequate office staff and to meet the soaring costs of such staff; the conferences of Europe took on themselves the burden of attempting to provide the extra resources needed. In accordance with the principle of rotation adopted at Whitby two vice-chairmen retired, Dr. Knut B. Westmann and Bishop W. Y. Chen, and Dr. Hendrik Kraemer and Dr. S. C. Leung were appointed in their places. Mr. S. F. Telleen retired as treasurer on October 1, and Mr. J. Lawrence MacGregor, associate treasurer since Whitby, became treasurer. In accordance with a generous offer from World Dominion, Mr. E. J. Bingle of that organization was made Joint Secretary (with Dr. Sundkler) for Survey, giving part time to the IMC with his salary fully supplied by World Dominion.

**Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid**

The decision to continue and expand Orphaned Missions for a further five year period under the revised name of Orphaned Missions and Inter-Mission Aid, with an annual budget of $280,000, calls for some comment. The Committee was fortunate in having Dr. Paul Empie of the National Lutheran Council as a guest consultant. A careful study showed that the ravages of inflation, especially in France, and the prospect of indefinite delay in getting any funds out of Germany, together with restrictions on sending the currencies of other countries to mission fields, made continued assistance essential. It would be unthinkable to bring this notable testimony to the reality of the ecumenical fellowship to an end when the need for its being continued was so pressing and evident. The consultations were carried further when Mr. Ranson, Miss Gibson and Dr. Albright attended the meetings of the German Evangelical Missionary Council at Herborn, September 20-24, at which Dr. Frederik Schiotz of the National Lutheran Council and Dr. M. A. C. Warren of the Church Mission-
ary Society were fellow guests. Full understandings were reached with regard to German missions, to the satisfaction of all. Obviously North America will have to shoulder the major part of the financial load, but all of the sending countries and some of the receiving ones are being challenged afresh to help.

**Study and Research**

The study and research of the IMC received special emphasis at Whitby, and from January 1 the formerly affiliated Department of Social and Economic Research and Counsel has been merged into the general program and budget of the IMC, with Dr. Sundkler as Research Secretary. However, provision has been made for special allocation of funds for research by those who wish especially to support this phase of the IMC's activities. The Research Committee at Oegstgeest outlined a full program of inquiry and travel. The long contemplated study of African marriage has been set up under the joint auspices of the IMC and of the International Affairs Institute (London), and is undergirded with grants from the Carnegie Corporation and the (British) Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. A representative executive committee has been selected, and an expert in native African law and custom secured as director, together with two capable research workers.

The training of the Christian ministry in Africa is being surveyed by the questionnaire method, and plans are in process for regional surveys during 1949, followed by the visit of a special commission in 1950. Studies in the training of the ministry in the South Pacific, Indonesia, China and the Philippines are being assisted and encouraged.

The missionary obligation of the Church is a third subject for major study, and two volumes dealing with this are contemplated. IMC research will operate in close liaison with the Study Department of the WCC. The joint service of Mr. E. J. Bingle with both World Dominion and the IMC will be an important item of the cooperation between these two organizations largely in the field of study.

**International Committee for Christian Literature in Africa**

The International Committee for Christian Literature in Africa and the IMC suffered a tragic loss in the sudden death of Miss Margaret Wrong in Uganda on April 11, 1948, during a tour of Africa. Her contribution to Christian literature for Africa has been a notable one. Miss Wrong's pioneer and creative work furnishes a solid base and an inspiring challenge for the future. No successor has yet been appointed to the secretaryship of the Committee, but a most capable person is in view. Meantime Mrs. U. H. S. Snow has been made
assistant secretary and is responsible for the work in the London office of the Committee. Miss Marjorie W. T. Stewart has also been appointed assistant secretary but has been released for two years to organize the Christian Literature Bureau in Nigeria, under the Christian Council there.

Scandinavian and Continental missionary societies have been invited to form additional sections of the Committee. At two well attended consultations in London this past summer an Advance Program in African literature production was studied, with emphasis on literacy as well. Training of many more Africans in writing, publishing and distributing Christian literature must be undertaken. Additional able missionary personnel must be assigned to literature and literacy work. The London consultations gave some evidence of the Church's determination really to meet Africa's needs for Christian literature.

**Christian Approach to the Jews**

New interest by churches in the Christian approach to the Jews has characterized the year 1948. Significant have been two conferences on the subject, the one held in High Leigh, Great Britain, the other in Darmstadt, Germany. In both of these the indigenous church councils cooperated. A two weeks' training institute was held in Switzerland with forty-three participants from eight countries. On unanimous request another institute of the kind is to be held in 1949 in Holland. In September a meeting of the International Missionary Council's Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews was held in Stockholm where all participants were guests of the Swedish Jewish Missionary Society. The complete minutes of this meeting are being published. In Germany the Christian Institute for German Studies, which after fifty years of activity had been liquidated by the Hitler regime, was reopened at Munster University on May 13, 1948.

In North America decision has been made for a union into a new American Committee of the former separate committee for Jewish work of the Home Missions Council and the American Section of the IMC's Committee. This will bring into one committee representatives of the Home Missions Council, the Federal Council, the Foreign Missions Conference, and of the boards. This new committee, which will serve as the American Section for the IMC, will press in America some of the Amsterdam recommendations regarding church responsibility for the Christian Approach to the Jews and especially the need for the normal inclusion of the Jews in any and all programs of evangelism which the churches carry on.

At the Amsterdam Assembly one of the concerns of the churches dealt with by a special sub-committee was that of the Church and Israel. A full report with various recommendations was prepared and accepted by a plenary session of the WCC. This included a
recommendation for joint action by the WCC and the IMC in the Christian approach to the Jews.

In March, 1949, an informal gathering of experts is being convened at the Ecumenical Institute of the WCC in Bossey, near Geneva, on joint invitation of the Director of the Institute and the Director of the IMC's Committee on the Christian Approach to the Jews. Furthermore, plans are under way for a serious study of the relations of Jews and Christians looking to the possible joint publication of a book by the WCC and the IMC.

Close cooperation is maintained with the Reconstruction Department of the WCC in relief measures on behalf of racially persecuted folk, including the Hebrew Christians inside Germany. The quarterly News Sheet continues as the official bulletin of the Committee. In the late spring of 1948, the Missionary Education Movement published a booklet entitled, What Now for the Jews, written by the Director of the Committee.

The creation of the new state of Israel and its de jure recognition by some nations challenges the Church and her position with regard to the new state. Increasingly the churches of the world are giving renewed, prayerful consideration to the question, "Can the Church ever be right with God until she is right with the people of Israel?" The disorder of man and the design of God are both involved.

**The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs**

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs is the joint agency of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches. It was organized at Cambridge, England, in the summer of 1946 and in January, 1947 began its work of stimulating and assisting the constituent bodies of the parent organizations and their supporting churches in the study of international problems. Recognizing the difficulties of study and action on the international level, the Commission has endeavored to encourage the formation of national or regional committees through which the consciences of Christians may be stirred and educated as to their responsibilities in the world of nations. As of June, 1948, sixty-five correspondents in fifty-one countries were on the active list. A number of important mailings, addressed to different groups of the Commission's constituency as the situation warranted, were made to bring to the attention of the churches information and issues with which Christians were properly concerned or on which judgments could helpfully be expressed.

Contact with the United Nations and its organs is maintained in two ways: (1) official registration with the UN Department of Public Information, by which provision the Commission is entitled to be represented as an observer at all open meetings and receives all un-
INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

restricted documents. (2) the Commission also holds consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and is represented by an officially accredited consultant. This offers a channel for bringing to that Council and its subsidiary commission any views which CCIA directly, or on behalf of its constituency, may be called upon to submit. The Director of CCIA serves as the accredited consultant and, while participating in other areas, has followed most closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in the three sessions held in 1947-1948. He continued to follow the development of the International Bill of Human Rights in the Seventh Session of the Economic and Social Council, at Geneva, July-August, 1948, and in the General Assembly at Paris, beginning in September, 1948.

The London office has maintained informal relationships with UNESCO, with the appointment of a permanent observer now under consideration. It is also regularly in touch with International Labor Office affairs. The CCIA has been represented at three important meetings of Non-Governmental Organizations convened by the UN, and has been elected to membership in an NGO Interim Committee of eighteen organizations to study ways in which the consultative work can be made more effective.

The authorized contacts of the CCIA with the United Nations open the way for a ready transmission of Christian views. In only one field, human rights, and more particularly, religious freedom, has there been sufficient evidence of a common mind to enable the Commission to speak directly on behalf of the churches. At one stage the Commission undertook an inquiry among representative church leaders all over the world inviting reaction to certain articles of the proposed International Bill of Human Rights. An evaluation of findings based on replies from thirty-three countries was subsequently circulated as an official UN document. The important resolutions on Human Rights adopted by the WCC and the IMC at their 1948 meetings in the Netherlands have been transmitted to the UN Secretary-General. Altogether it may be stated that the work of the CCIA and of national church groups was a major factor in sustaining provisions for religious liberty at the present stage (mid-November, 1948) of the drafting of the International Bill of Human Rights.

**In Conclusion**

The year has been in a very real sense one of reorganization and transition and of solid achievement as well. The reorganization is not complete, and the rapid changes taking place in the missionary world emphasize the necessity for adaptability and new ventures. Chaotic conditions in parts of Asia emphasize the place which the training of leadership must have in missionary strategy. Unrest, moral deteriora-
tion, uncertainty and spiritual hunger demand that evangelism in its widest and best sense shall be pushed everywhere. But this calls for spiritual revival of the churches for which we must pray and work unceasingly. Adequate study and research which is spiritually vital, a real "intelligence service," is essential to sound strategy. And continually the ecumenical fellowship must be stressed, and every part of the Christian world enlisted in a sacrificial and devoted "partnership in obedience" for the world mission.

J. W. Decker, Secretary
**INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL**

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**  
**JANUARY 1, 1947, TO DECEMBER 31, 1947**

**GENERAL FUNDS**

### Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1943—Concilio Nacional Evangelico de Mexico</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944—Concilio Nacional Evangelico de Mexico</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947—Foreign Missions Conference of North America</td>
<td>$28,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Conferences and Councils</td>
<td>$16,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$44,700.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Miscellaneous

- Honoraria, etc. .................................................. $193.62
- Postwar Fund—1947 Deficit .................................. $3,500.00
- Committee for a Christian University in Japan ...... $300.00
- Madras Meeting .................................................. $554.24
- Post-Tambaram Fund .......................................... $503.92

**Total Miscellaneous** ....................................... $5,051.78

### Orphaned Missions

- New York .................................................................... $5,032.83
- London ........................................................................ $876.98

**Total Orphaned Missions** .................................$5,909.81

#### Interest on Deposit Account—London

- $480.00

**Total Interest on Deposit Account** ...................... $480.00

**Total Income** .................................................. $56,176.59

### Administration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretaries' Salaries</td>
<td>$19,618.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical and Stenographic Service</td>
<td>$13,456.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Business Office</td>
<td>$1,957.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Rent, Cleaning, Lighting, etc.</td>
<td>$7,932.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Office Expense</td>
<td>$4,337.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Administration</strong></td>
<td>$47,303.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Traveling Expenses — Secretaries and Committee

- Members .......................................................... $11,231.33
- Less: Postwar Fund Grant .................................. $7,481.33

**Total Traveling Expenses** ............................... $3,750.00

#### Chairman's Office

- $523.27

#### Printing Minutes and Sundries (Incl. E.P.S.)

- $1,754.87
- Less: Postwar Fund Grant .................................. $1,254.87

**Total Printing Minutes and Sundries** ................ $500.00

- Contingent ...................................................... $706.33
- Libraries ......................................................... $118.00
- Audit .............................................................. $50.00
- Retirement Fund Premiums .................................. $3,663.28

#### International Review of Missions:

- Pension Fund .................................................. $550.27
- Subsidy ........................................................... $1,907.45

**Total** .......................................................... $2,457.72

**Total Expenditures** ........................................ $59,072.19

**Plus:** Deficit as at January 1, 1947 .................... $502.09

**Total Expenditures** ........................................ $59,574.28

**Difference in Exchange** .................................. $(3,498.85)

**Balance as at December 31, 1947** ....................... $56,075.43
### Income

#### London Office
- Postwar Fund at January 1, 1945: $32,399.61
- Danish Missionary Society: 251.02
- D. A. Banner: 486.00
- Dr. A. Davies: 972.00
- Anonymous: 243.00
- Lord Maclay: 972.00

#### British Societies
- Church of Scotland: $1,071.43
- Church of Scotland, Women's Committee: 585.14
- Church Missionary Society: 1,270.09
- Friends Service Council: 104.37
- Methodist Missionary Society: 1,727.16
- National Bible Society of Scotland: 41.84
- Presbyterian Church in Ireland—Women: 228.80
- Presbyterian Church of Wales: 88.05
- London Missionary Society: 1,942.76
- Mission to Lepers: 569.23
- Presbyterian Church of England: 201.20
- Presbyterian Church of England—Women: 120.08

- **Total Income—London Office:** $43,624.79

#### North America
- J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.: $5,000.00
- A. L. Warnshuis: 200.00

- **Total Income—North America:** $5,200.00

**Svenska Missionsradet:** 404.00

### Mission Boards
- United Church of Canada: $1,025.36
- United Church of Canada—Women: 1,017.46
- Church of England in Canada: 1,582.45
- National Board Y.W.C.A.: 200.00
- United Christian Missionary Society: 2,000.00
- International Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s: 2,000.00
- National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church: 2,700.00
- United Presbyterian Church of N. A.: 1,600.00
- American Baptist Foreign Mission Society: 3,000.00
- Presbyterian Church, USA (Incl. $3,000—1949-50): 7,500.00
- Presbyterian Church, US: 3,500.00
- Southern Baptist Convention: 2,000.00
- National Lutheran Council: 7,500.00
- Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society: 25.00
- Methodist Church
  - Division of Foreign Missions: $4,000.00
  - Woman's Div. of Chr. Service: 5,000.00

**Fledge Receivable:**

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*Pledge Receivable.*
INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions ........................................ $5,000.00
National Holiness Missionary Society ......................................................... 25.00
Church of the Brethren ................................................................. 500.00
Evangelical and Reformed Church .................................................. 2,000.00
Evangelical United Brethren .......................................................... 2,500.00
Reformed Church in America (Incl. Women) .................................. 2,001.00
  ------------------ $56,676.27

The Canadian Overseas Missions Council .............................................. 4,723.00

Total Income .......................................................................................... $110,628.06

Expenditures

London Office

Coxill's Traveling Expenses ........................................................................... $972.00
Congo Protestant Council ........................................................................ 1,215.00
Congo Conference—Traveling Expenses ................................................. 448.27
Commission on International Affairs—1946 ............................................ 607.50
Commission on International Affairs—1947 ............................................ 4,203.90
Ribeiro's Expenses ................................................................................. 382.08
Whitby Meeting ....................................................................................... 11,811.51
Toward 1945 Travel of Secretaries (London and North America) ....... 1,000.00
Toward 1946 Travel of Secretaries (London and North America) ......... 4,223.44
Toward 1947 Travel of Secretaries (London and North America) ......... 3,740.67
Preparation Expenses—Whitby Meeting ................................................. 627.43

Total—London Office ............................................................................... $29,231.80

North America

India Conference ....................................................................................... $500.00
Toward 1945 Travel of Secretaries ......................................................... 1,000.00
Toward 1946 Travel of Secretaries ......................................................... 4,223.43
Excess Post War Travel, 1947 ................................................................. 3,740.66
Toward 1947 Deficit General I.M.C. Funds .............................................. 3,500.00
Preparation Expenses—Whitby Meeting ................................................. 627.44
Toward Expenses of Japan Fellowship .................................................... 1,000.00
Geneva Conference .................................................................................. 9,949.54
J. Tucker—Expenses attending I.M.C. Conference in London ............... 406.66
Committee on Liaison with United Nations .......................................... 375.00
Entertainment—Cambridge Conference ................................................. 24.04
1947 Expenses—Commission on International Affairs ....................... 2,000.00
Whitby Meeting ...................................................................................... 30,064.18
Telegraph Charges ................................................................................... 13.48

Total Expenditures .................................................................................... $86,656.23

Balance as at December 31, 1947:

London ........................................................................................................ $14,392.99
North America .......................................................................................... 9,578.84

  ----------------------------------- $23,971.83

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$110,628.06
MINUTES OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL MEETING

The special sessions of the Conference set aside for the transaction of business were Tuesday afternoon, when the organization of the Meeting took place and membership matters were voted on; Wednesday afternoon, when the matter of membership in the proposed National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. was considered and acted on at an adjourned session that evening; and Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, when other items of business were transacted. Some items were acted on during other sessions of the meeting. The minutes as here given cover all the business transacted during the Annual Meeting, but do not include program items.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America was held at The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, January 4-7, 1949. The sessions were presided over by the Chairman, Carl Heinmiller.

There were 134 voting delegates and sixty-one non-voting participants, staff members and visitors registered as in attendance, a total of one hundred and ninety-five. These represented sixty-six member boards and agencies. Those in attendance are listed separately at the end of the minutes.

Tuesday Afternoon, January 4

The Conference was called to order at 2:30 p.m. by the Chairman, Dr. Heinmiller. The worship service was led by E. H. Johnson, General Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement.

1. Organization of the Meeting. The Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Mrs. Arthur M. Sherman, presented the Program for the meeting, which was centered on the theme: “Next Steps for the Foreign Missions Conference.”

It was VOTED to accept the Program for the Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, as presented.

1948 Minutes. VOTED, (C49-1) That the minutes of the Fifty-fourth Annual Meeting held in 1948 be approved as printed in the Fifty-fourth Annual Report.

Election of Business Committee. The Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Herrick B. Young, presented the names of the following as the Business Committee:

Glenn P. Reed, Chairman
C. H. Lefever
Sallie Lou MacKinnon
M. Theron Rankin
Luman J. Shafer

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MINUTES

There being no other nominations, it was VOTED that the election be closed, and these persons be elected members of the Business Committee for the Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting.

Referral to the Business Committee. Upon the proposal of the Chairman of the Secretarial Council, it was VOTED, (C49-2) That all business presented for action at the Annual Meeting which does not come from the Committee of Reference and Counsel be referred to the Business Committee, with the understanding that the Business Committee has authority to edit proposed motions and to decide whether or not any matter should properly come before the Meeting.

2. Printed Report of the Committee of Reference and Counsel on the Work of the Foreign Missions Conference: “Advancing Together.” Dr. Fairfield presented this report, a copy of which had been mailed to every delegate affiliated with the Conference. He called particular attention to the following paragraph: “The thing most really significant is that in a world where so many are frustrated by delayed peace and the depressing smaller shocks following the earthquakes of two world wars, the churches have a positive, realizable program of advance and are going forward together, not with light and momentary enthusiasm but rather with grim and realistic purpose to throw their strength into the effort to achieve ONE WORLD IN CHRIST—the answer to the world’s frustration and despair.”

The Chairman expressed appreciation to all who had shared in the compilation of the Report and it was VOTED, (C49-3) To accept the Fifty-fifth Report of the Work of the Foreign Missions Conference presented by the Committees of the Conference and entitled “Advancing Together.”

3. Fraternal delegates and invited guests present at the Annual Meeting were then introduced as follows:

Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, Federal Council of Churches
Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod
Mrs. Emory Ross
United Council of Church Women

4. The following missionaries were also introduced:

Dr. Harrell F. Beck, American University at Cairo, Cairo
Miss Norma Bloomquist, United Lutheran, Liberia
Rev. Walter Schutz, Evangelical United Brethren, West Africa
Rev. L. W. Slifer, United Lutheran, Liberia
Rev. Gerald R. Zimmer, Evangelical United Brethren, China

The Chairman welcomed the fraternal delegates, the visitors and the missionaries who had been presented and hoped to welcome others later in the meeting. The privilege of the floor was given to those guests who were not voting members of the Conference and the hope was expressed that they would utilize it.
RECORDS OF THE MEETING

5. Applications for Membership. Dr. Fairfield presented applications for membership in the Foreign Missions Conference from: China's Children Fund, Inc.; Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities; and the World Mission Prayer League. The Conference took the following actions unanimously:

VOTED, (C49-4) That China's Children Fund, Inc., be received into membership in the Conference and that Article I of the Constitution be amended to include the name of the Fund in the list of members.

VOTED, (C49-5) That the Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities be received into membership in the Conference and that Article I of the Constitution be amended to include the name of the board in the list of members.

VOTED, (C49-6) That the World Mission Prayer League be received into membership in the Conference and that Article I of the Constitution be amended to include the name of the League in the list of members.

Representatives from these three boards were presented to the Conference as follows:

J. Calvitt Clarke, China's Children Fund, Inc.
Orie O. Miller, Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
Jonathan Lindell, World Mission Prayer League

The Chairman welcomed them into the fellowship of the Conference, expressing the hope that it would be a happy fellowship for them and that a great blessing would come to the Conference because of their boards being members in it.

6. Applications for Withdrawal. Dr. Fairfield presented applications for withdrawal from membership in the Conference from the following boards: Friends Foreign Mission Society of Ohio Yearly Meeting; National Council of Young Women's Christian Associations of the Dominion of Canada; and the Scandinavian Alliance Mission of North America. After an explanation of the reasons for withdrawal given in each case, it was

VOTED, (C49-7) That in accordance with the request of the Friends Foreign Mission Society of Ohio Yearly Meeting, National Council of the Young Women's Christian Associations of Canada and the Scandinavian Alliance Mission of North America, Article I of the Constitution be amended by omitting from the list of members the names of these boards; and that the Chairman of the Secretarial Council be instructed to convey to the several boards the regret of the Conference at their decision, its continuing sense of fellowship with, interest in and concern for the work of each board and its abiding prayers that they may be blessed of God as they share in the common task of carrying the Gospel to the ends of the earth.
MINUTES

The following further applications for withdrawal from membership in the Conference were presented, these having been brought to the attention of the Committee of Reference and Counsel too late to make possible the two months' notice to member boards required for a constitutional amendment: General Council of Co-operating Baptist Missions of North America, Inc. (Mid-Missions); Missionary Bands of the World; National Holiness Missionary Society; Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association; and Missionary Board, Church of God (Holiness). After a statement of the varying reasons for withdrawal given in each case, it was

VOTED, (C49-8) That the General Council of Co-operating Baptist Missions of North America, Inc. (Mid-Missions), Missionary Bands of the World, National Holiness Missionary Society, Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association, and Missionary Board, Church of God (Holiness), be released from further obligations to the Conference and surrender voting powers therein as of January 4, 1949; and that the officers be instructed to omit their names from all listings of Conference members except in Article I of the Constitution, where a suitable notation of their status shall be made, pending approval of the application at the Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting or any special meeting that may be called at an earlier date; and that the Chairman of the Secretarial Council be instructed to report this action to these several boards with the assurance of the regret of the Conference at their decision, its continuing sense of fellowship with, interest in and concern for the work of each board and its abiding prayers that they may be blessed of God as they share in the common task of carrying the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

7. Change in Nature of Hephzibah Faith Missionary Society. Dr. Fairfield presented a notice of a change in the functioning of the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Society, and it was

VOTED, (C49-9) That inasmuch as the officers of the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Society have notified the Conference that it has ceased to function as an administrative body for foreign mission work, its name be omitted from all listings of Conference members including that in Article I of the Constitution.

Dr. Fairfield stated that the representatives of the organizations just received into membership in the Conference had not voted in the past transactions, and that it was his understanding that their organizations having now been received into membership, their representatives were voting delegates as in the case of all other members of the Conference. The Chairman stated that the Conference did want them to feel qualified to act in all matters of business of the Conference and that their participation would be welcomed.

The opening business session closed at 3:45 p.m.
RECORDS OF THE MEETING

**Wednesday Afternoon, January 5**

This session was called to order by the Chairman at 2:30 p.m., and after the singing of a hymn, L. L. Berry offered prayer.

8. *Fraternal delegates, and missionaries* not previously in attendance, were introduced by Dr. Fairfield, and welcomed by the Chairman, as follows:

- Mrs. J. D. Bragg, President, Home Missions Council
- Dr. B. J. Mulder, National Protestant Council on Higher Education
- Rev. James Turnbull, Secretary resident in London of the World Council of Christian Education
- Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Secretary, World Council of Churches
- Rt. Rev. A. Gilman, Hankow, China
- Rev. R. L. Tucker, China

9. *Consideration of Foreign Missions Conference Relationship to the Proposed National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.* Eric M. North presented a statement from the Committee of Reference and Counsel concerning the proposals in respect to the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. as follows:

"In 1941, the Foreign Missions Conference took part in a study conference concerning closer relationships among certain interdenominational agencies. The Conference in consequence appointed representatives on the Committee on Further Procedure recommended by the study conference. This new Committee presented to a joint session of representatives of the several agencies in Cleveland, 1942, a draft constitution. This draft was then submitted by the Foreign Missions Conference to its constituent boards, whose comments and criticisms were considered by the Committee and for the most part embodied in successive revisions. The revision of the Constitution of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., dated April 25, 1944, was submitted by the Foreign Missions Conference to all member boards for study in preparation for final action by the Conference. After several postponements, the Committee of Reference and Counsel set this 1949 Annual Meeting as the time for the final vote.

"The main effort of the Foreign Missions Conference representatives in the work of the various committees on further procedure has been to achieve an acceptable arrangement by which foreign missions as a major concern of the American churches could be included fully and effectively in the structure of the proposed National Council, which is intended to include the agencies of interdenominational cooperation for other interests of the American churches.

"Careful study and consultation has made it clear that under the proposed constitution, as it has been submitted to and accepted by the five interdenominational agencies and their constituent boards which definitely expect to form the National Council, there is no provision for such an inclusion of foreign mission interests in the structure and work of the National Council except as the Foreign Missions Conference as a body becomes the Division of Foreign Missions as provided in the constitution. If the Conference does not vote to do so, it will not be possible for individual member boards whose denominations are otherwise included in the National Council to form a Division of Foreign Missions within the Council, unless the Council after formation should amend its constitution to
make that possible. Furthermore, in its preamble, the constitution states that the Council is to be "an inclusive cooperative agency to continue and extend the following general agencies of the churches and to combine all their interests and functions." It is further stated that in Article X of the Constitution that the Division of Foreign Missions constituted by the Council 'shall continue and expand the work of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.'

"The question before the Foreign Missions Conference is whether the Foreign Missions Conference shall become one of the constituting agencies of the National Council under the provisions of the Revised Edition of the Constitution of the National Council dated April 25, 1944.

"The Committee of Reference and Counsel recommends that after full discussion the vote be taken by signed ballots. The Committee recommends that the vote be on a motion in the following terms:

"That the Foreign Missions Conference of North America agrees to become one of the constituting agencies of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America and to become the Division of Foreign Missions thereof in accordance with the Revised Edition of the Constitution of the said National Council dated April 25, 1944.'

"The Committee of Reference and Counsel desires to point out that after the vote of the Foreign Missions Conference upon this question, further action will be required in respect to relationships resulting from whatever decision may be made."

In accordance with the report, it was MOVED by R. E. Diffendorfer, and seconded, That the Foreign Missions Conference of North America agrees to become one of the constituting agencies of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America and to become the Division of Foreign Missions thereof in accordance with the Revision Edition of the Constitution of the said National Council dated April 25, 1944.

In connection with the consideration of this question, a number of procedural matters came up. In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of Reference and Council, it was VOTED, that after full discussion the vote be taken by signed ballots. It was pointed out that this vote was being taken under Article XV of the constitution governing amendments and that a two-thirds vote of members present and voting would be necessary to adopt the motion.

In order to clarify two questions which had been raised concerning the voting, the Chairman ruled: (1) That any voting delegate present at this session who may be required to leave before the actual vote is called may sign his or her ballot and leave it with Gloria M. Wysner, staff assistant to the tellers, and that votes so cast shall be regarded as those of duly accredited delegates present and voting in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; and (2) That no delegate may cast more than one vote on behalf of the same board,
and that any delegates from a given board who are not present forfeit their vote; but that one delegate who holds credentials from two separate and distinct boards may cast a vote on behalf of each of the two boards by whom he or she is accredited.

An appeal was taken from the first ruling. After prolonged debate it was VOTED that the ballot box for these signed ballots be opened at 3:20 p.m. and the ballot be closed at the end of the debate.

An appeal was taken also from the ruling of the Chair that one delegate who holds credentials from two separate and distinct boards might cast a vote on behalf of each. After debate, the Chair was not sustained.

A motion was made that the Conference proceed on the basis of alternate speeches, for and against, on this matter. This was not seconded, but the Chairman made the following statements: (1) That the Conference would recognize the desirability of each person speaking once only, and that all who were present were free to speak when he or she desired to do so; and (2) That it would be well to recognize the principle of alternate, for and against, in presentations or discussions.


In the course of the debate, it was MOVED and seconded that the Conference postpone indefinitely the further consideration of this matter. The motion was lost.

It was then VOTED that this business session take a recess until after the completion of the scheduled evening program.

The session closed after a season of directed intercession led by Hazel F. Shank, assisted by M. Theron Rankin, Fred Field Goodsell and A. E. Armstrong.

**Wednesday Evening, January 5**

The recessed session was called to order by the Chairman at 9:30 p.m.


In the course of the discussion the following motion was made and seconded, but was lost: "Believing that a definitive vote on the pro-
MINUTES

Proposal that the Foreign Missions Conference become a constituting member of the proposed National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. would imperil the comprehensive fellowship of the Foreign Missions Conference so strongly developed through the years and notably revealed in the discussion, this Conference (1) resolves to take no action on the proposal; (2) extends to the National Council when organized and the participating agencies its best wishes and prayers for the success of their undertaking; and (3) requests the National Council when formed:

(a) to maintain the cooperative processes now in operation between the FMC and the other interdenominational agencies; and

(b) to defer the formation of a Division of Foreign Missions until there has been full opportunity for joint consideration of the most effective means of strengthening the purpose and work of the Christian missionary enterprise within the two organizations."

At the close of the discussion the Chair appointed Fred Field Goodsell, Mrs. Charles H. Sears and Rolf A. Syrdal, assisted by Glora M. Wysner of the staff, as the tellers of these ballots and requested that the members of the Conference stand with their signed ballots until one of the tellers collected them to record them. It was understood that the Chairman of the Secretarial Council would be the permanent custodian of the ballots and that the Minutes would include the names of those voting for and against the motion. Before the ballots were collected, the Chairman led in prayer. The ballots were then collected by the tellers. The tellers reported the following vote:

127 votes had been cast; of these 51 voted for the motion
63 voted against the motion
12 neutral
1 invalid (through misunderstanding)

In addition, there were six who were present and did not vote, making the final number of those present and not voting (including one invalid note) nineteen. Those voting for and against the motion were as follows:

For—51 votes
Paul B. Andrew
Earle H. Ballou
Mrs. J. D. Bragg
Katherine Briggs
Mrs. Frank G. Brooks
T. T. Brumbaugh
Frank T. Cartwright
David S. Clarke

Against—63 votes
C. C. Adams
D. M. Albaugh
Mrs. Bethyelee R. Alleyne
T. W. Anderson
R. L. Archer
Mrs. Samuel E. Baird
Mrs. C. W. Baker, Jr.
Marion L. Baker
RECORDS OF THE MEETING

Mrs. E. L. Cleaveland
Franklin D. Cogswell
George E. Coleman
Lucile Colony
Merle L. Davis
R. E. Diffendorfer
R. A. Dudley
Dobbs F. Ehlman
Peter K. Emmons
Carl B. Eschbach
Matilda W. Evans
J. Earl Fowler
Ellen B. Gammack
Henrietta Gibson
Alfred A. Gilman
Fred Field Goodsell
Kenneth G. Hamilton
E. K. Higdon
Elmer H. Hoefer
Garland Evans Hopkins
Charles T. Leber
Sarah Scudder Lyon
Sallie Lou MacKinnon
D. F. McClelland
R. M. Paty
John T. Peters
J. Otto Ritter
Louise Robinson
J. Benjamin Schmoker
Minnie S. Sears
Hazel F. Shank
Mrs. A. M. Sherman
Virgil A. Sly
A. D. Stauffacher
Frank L. Titus
Walter C. Tong
Ralph L. Tucker
Ruth Ure
Helen C. Weber
William N. Wysham
C. M. Yocum
Herrick B. Young
Walter A. Zimmerman

H. Ernest Bennett
L. L. Berry
M. P. Birch
W. P. Bradley
A. S. Burgess
J. Calvitt Clark
A. R. Clippinger
D. J. Cumming
Robert W. Cummings
Ella Maze Daniels
Nona M. Diehl
Fred J. Fiedler
E. A. Fridell
C. Darby Fulton
Everett Gill, Jr.
L. A. Gotwald
J. D. Graber
E. E. Grice
Ralph P. Hanson
Carl Heinmiller
C. E. Hereford
Ralph A. Herring
Louis P. Jensen
Martin T. Jenson
Edward C. John
R. B. Jones
Peder Konsterlie
A. E. Kreider
H. Stover Kulp
Byron S. Lamson
C. H. Lefever
Jonathan Lindell
Mrs. Nora W. Link
Mrs. A. Walton Litz
Ralph W. Loew
Mrs. Daniel T. Martin
Frank Alfred Mathes
Mrs. Arthur B. McBride
Mrs. Estel E. Perry
Raymond R. Peters
Mrs. H. W. Pietenpol
Dorothy M. Pritchard
M. T. Rankin
Ruth Ransom
George W. Sadler
L. J. Shafer
J. Edgar Smith
J. W. Storer
S. Hjalmar Swanson
C. Vernon Swenson
R. A. Syrdal
Heber H. Votaw
W. Reginald Wheeler
R. Kelly White
Edward R. Ziegler
The Chairman then declared the motion lost.

Upon motion by C. Darby Fulton, moved and seconded, the following action was unanimously VOTED, (C49-10):  

Whereas, The proposal that the Foreign Missions Conference join with other interdenominational agencies in forming the National Council has not received the required two-thirds majority of votes of this Conference;  

Whereas, This action is evidence of the Conference's desire to maintain unbroken the fellowship which has obtained between its member boards throughout the fifty-six years of its existence to the great joy and satisfaction of its constituents and their increased effectiveness in their work; and,  

Whereas, The Conference, while taking this action, is in sympathy with the general purpose to foster fuller cooperation among the eight interdenominational agencies; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, (1) That the Foreign Missions Conference express to those sister agencies which may unite in forming the National Council its best wishes and prayers for their undertaking;  

(2) That the Committee of Reference and Counsel be requested to study the whole matter of future relationships with the National Council with a view (a) to continuing those forms of cooperation with interdenominational agencies entering the National Council which in the past have proved profitable, and (b) to developing future relationships to the proposed National Council which would be mutually helpful in the better accomplishment of its cooperative purpose;  

(3) That the Committee of Reference and Counsel be requested at the same time to consider future relationships with others of the eight interdenominational agencies which may not become members of the National Council; and  

(4) That the Committee of Reference and Counsel at an appropriate time report on these matters to an Annual Meeting of the Conference.

10. Reports of the Treasurer. Henrietta Gibson, Treasurer, reported for the year April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948, as printed in the Report of Officers and Committees, and for the first nine months of the current year, April 1 to December 31, 1948. It was VOTED, (C49-11) To receive with appreciation the reports of the Treasurer for the year April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948, as printed
RECORDS OF THE MEETING

in the Fifty-fourth Annual Report, and for the first nine months of the year April 1 to December 31, 1948; and it was further

VOTED, (C49-12) To express deep appreciation for those who keep the records of the accounts of the Conference, and thanks to Henrietta Gibson, the Treasurer.

The Chairman expressed thanks and deep appreciation to the members of the Conference for their friendly courtesy and kindly attitude all through the day, for their splendid spirit; and for their fellowship, which is so vital a part of the Conference.

This session was brought to a close by a worship service led by Takuo Matsumoto, who read from the First Chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians, verses 27-29, and then pronounced the benediction.

Thursday Morning, January 6

11. Japan Christian University Foundation. During this session, the report of the Foreign Missions Conference representatives on the Joint Committee for a Christian University in Japan was presented by Luman J. Shafer, reviewing the developments since the 1947 Annual Meeting and stating that the board of founders then authorized had now been constituted as the Japan Christian University Foundation, to which the Joint Committee had handed all its assets. With the approval of the Business Committee, it was

VOTED, (C49-13) That this Annual Meeting discharge with appreciation its representatives on the Joint Committee for a Christian University in Japan and recognize the Japan Christian University Foundation as the authorized body to carry on the duties and responsibilities of the Joint Committee.

Thursday Afternoon, January 6

12. In Memoriam. Dr. Fairfield read the names of those who had passed away in the period from January 1 to December 31, 1948. Prayer was offered by A. E. Armstrong. The usual notices appear in this report after the Minutes.


In connection with the increase in the budget for the Missionary Research Library, R. Pierce Beaver, the curator, reported on the activities, the plans and the needs of the Library. It was then

VOTED, (C49-14) (a) That the budget for 1949-50 for General Services and Related Organizations recommended by the Finance and Headquarters Committee, totaling $109,273, with the expectation of receiving $103,123 in contributions from member boards, be given general approval, particularly with regard to the proposed increase in the appropriation to the Missionary Research Library to make pos-
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Possible a fully qualified successor to Miss Hering as Librarian; and that toward this budget each member board be asked to contribute an amount equal to one-half of one per cent ($0.5%) of its overseas expenditures (exclusive of home base administrative expenses and non-recurring items overseas) for its fiscal year ending in 1947, in accordance with the principle previously adopted by the Conference, and member agencies which have no overseas expenditure and which are not supported mainly by other member boards be asked to make an annual contribution of not less than $25; and (b) That the Finance and Headquarters Committee be authorized to determine in March, 1949, the actual operating budget for 1949-50 in the light of returns from the boards and the situation at that time.

14. Missionary Research Library. Dr. Fairfield presented a statement and resolutions from the Committee of Reference and Counsel with regard to the Library, and it was VOTED, (C49-15) To adopt the following:

This Conference having heard the statement of R. Pierce Beaver of the activities, the plans and the needs of the Missionary Research Library, is impressed anew with the fundamental importance of this Library in providing facilities for mission organizations to plan intelligently for strengthening and enlarging the on-going mission enterprise. The Conference believes that the Library should be undergirded with necessary financial support (1) to enable it to maintain and improve its equipment, and (2) to provide the necessary personnel to respond to the requests that are being made increasingly for information and research on important problems. Therefore be it

Resolved, (1) That the Conference having placed on record in its meeting of March, 1948, an appropriate resolution regarding the service of Miss Hollis W. Hering and the late Mr. Charles H. Fahs, now reiterates its appreciation of their self-sacrificing, devoted and skilful labor which has been a major factor in developing the Library to its present unique position.

(2) That the Missionary Research Library Committee be requested on a systematic and long-term basis to secure endowments and special gifts from individuals and from foundations to augment appropriations, and that this Committee be empowered to add to its strength for this purpose by cooptions.

(3) That member boards of this Conference be requested to cooperate with the Library by making available, for temporary assignment to the staff, missionary candidates, furloughed missionaries, retired missionaries and visiting nationals (without cost to the library) to assist in research and other activities of the institution. Further, that the Curator be authorized to confer annually with boards regarding the selection and assignment of such personnel.

In view of the report by Dr. Beaver concerning the state of health of Hollis W. Hering, it was

VOTED, (C49-16) To extend to Hollis W. Hering the good wishes and sympathy of the Conference.

15. Report of the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty. O. Fred-
RECORDS OF THE MEETING

erick Nolde presented the report of the Joint Committee on Religious Liberty. No action was taken.

16. Report of the Nominating Committee. Herrick B. Young, Chairman, presented the nominations of officers and members of committees to serve during the year 1949, and upon his motion the nominations were closed and a unanimous ballot was cast for the following officers and representatives:

Chairman ........................................................................... C. M. Yocum
First Vice-Chairman .................................................. Mrs. Hugh D. Taylor
Second Vice-Chairman ............................................ C. C. Adams
Recording Secretary .................................................. Byron S. Lamson
Treasurer ................................................................. Henrietta Gibson
Secretaries for General Administration ......................... Wynn C. Fairfield, Sue Weddell, Glora M. Wysner

Elected Members of the Committee of Reference and Counsel (serving as the Board of Directors):

In the Class of 1950:
Mrs. Arthur M. Sherman

In the Class of 1951:
 Dana M. Albaugh
  Leland S. Brubaker
  W. A. Cameron
  R. E. Diffendorfer (until August 31, 1949; then Eugene L. Smith)

Fred J. Fiedler
Margaret E. Forsyth
Mrs. Arthur B. McBride
Dalton F. McClelland

Nominating Committee for the Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting (1950):
Ralph P. Hanson, Chairman
Merle L. Davis
Nona M. Diehl
J. Earl Fowler
Theodore P. Fricke

C. Darby Fulton
Janet Gilbert
J. D. Graber
James K. Mathews
Hazel F. Shank

FMC Representatives on Committee of International Missionary Council:
Leonard A. Dixon
R. E. Diffendorfer
Wynn C. Fairfield
Luther A. Gotwald

Charles T. Leber
George W. Sadler
Hazel F. Shank

17. Presentation of the Present Situation in China. By request of members in attendance, time was given for a presentation of the current situation in China as follows:

I. What has happened in communist areas in China?
  North China—Earle H. Ballou
  Central China—W. Reginald Wheeler
  Catholic Report—R. Pierce Beaver

II. Policy of the boards regarding the evacuation of missionaries and strategy for the immediate future
  Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church—Louise Robinson

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Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in
the U. S.—D. J. Cumming
Commission on Orphaned Missions, National Lutheran Council—
Frederick A. Schiotz

III. Attitudes and plans of Chinese Christians and Chinese Christian or­
ganisations

Young Men's Christian Associations—Paul B. Anderson
Church of Christ in China—David H. Gallagher
National Christian Council—J. W. Decker

IV. China Committee Plans—Rowland M. Cross

18. Recommendations by the Secretarial Council on Missionary
Policy in the Christian Approach to Communism. Glenn P. Reed,
Chairman of the Business Committee, proposed two resolutions con­
cerning the recommendations on Missionary Policy in the Christian
Approach to Communism which had been presented to the Confer­
ence by the Secretarial Council on Wednesday evening, January 5
(FMC 464). In accordance with this proposal, it was VOTED,
(C49-17):

(1) That the Conference express to the Secretarial Council gratitude
for its helpful and strategic service in preparing document FMC 464; that
this document be commended to the constituent members of the Conference
and to the representative committees of the Conference for study and for
application of its recommendations in their respective activities; and that
the Secretarial Council, before sending document FMC 464 to constituent
members for study and application of its recommendations in their respec­
tive activities, be authorized to edit the document for the purpose of elimi­
nation of or incorporation of items as may seem advisable in the light of
representations made at this meeting of the Conference.

(2) That the Conference take note of the Statement on The Churches
and Human Rights adopted by the Federal Council of Churches; that this
statement be commended to the constituent members of the Conference for
study and for use among their constituencies in emphasizing two points
of particular concern to the foreign missionary enterprise; (a) the effect
that the pattern of recognition of human rights set by the Churches of North
America in their own life and actions inevitably has upon the areas over­
seas in which members of the Conference conduct their missionary activi­
ties; and (b) the necessity that rests upon the Churches of North America
for exercise of their prophetic function in the sphere of human rights to
the end that policies and actions of our governments shall adequately reflect
Christian standards before the eyes of the peoples among whom the mem­
ers of the Conference conduct their missionary activities.

19. Missions Public Relations Office. Stanley I. Stuber, the Chair­
man of the Committee on Missions Public Relations Office, explained
what M.P.R.O. stands for:

M stands for Missions—home, foreign, world. An attempt is made to pre­
sent missions as a whole through radio, films, and the secular and re­
ligious press;
P stands for Public, which is our world field; and we must never get so
absorbed in our own interest or in our own specific duties that we
forget our public;

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R stands for Relations, good relations, close relations; here is an area which must be cultivated constantly;

O stands for Office. The office is located at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York, on the third floor in conjunction with the Public Relations Office of the Federal Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. Here the three directors, Mr. Bolles, Mr. Clemes, Mr. Hamilton, work together as a team.

In addition, there is a radio division of M.P.R.O. associated with the Krents Advertising Agency. The Missions Public Relations Office serves jointly the Foreign Missions Conference, the Home Missions Council and the United Council of Church Women.

Dr. Stuber pointed out that the M.P.R.O. would like to be of far greater service to the boards and agencies of the Conference, requested the cooperation of these boards and agencies and expressed the hope that they would make much more use of the office.

Dr. Stuber then introduced William W. Clemes, director of the M.P.R.O., who gave a resume of the work as carried on in the office.

This session was brought to a close by a season of directed intercession led by Ruth Ure.

Friday Morning, January 7

This business session was called to order by the Chairman at 9:30 a.m. The devotional service was led by Mrs. Arthur B. McBride, Secretary of the General Women’s Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

20. Attendance at Annual Meeting. Dr. Fairfield presented to the Conference a recommendation from the Committee of Reference and Counsel with regard to increased attendance at the Annual Meeting, in accordance with which it was

VOTED, (C49-18) That the Committee of Reference and Counsel be authorized each year upon the recommendation of the Committee on Arrangements to increase the attendance at the following Annual Meeting by the inclusion of an additional number of non-voting representatives from the member boards not in excess of the total number of voting delegates, and assigned by quota to each board for its own appointment; and that in addition the Committee on Arrangements may provide for the attendance of not more than fifty other persons, primarily missionaries and national leaders, to be nominated by the boards to the Committee on Arrangements outside their assigned quotas, exclusive of speakers, fraternal delegates and other specially invited guests of the Conference. It will be expected that all attendants except outside speakers, fraternal delegates, specially invited guests and staff will pay the same registration fee as voting delegates.
21. 1950 Annual Meeting. Dr. Fairfield presented a recommendation from the Committee of Reference and Counsel that the 1950 Annual Meeting be held at The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania, January 3-6, 1950.

W. A. Cameron of the Presbyterian Church in Canada extended a very hearty invitation from the Canadian boards to hold the 1950 Annual Meeting in Toronto, Canada. He stated that not all the Canadian boards or the Canadian Overseas Missions Council had been consulted, but that perhaps it might be well to decide definitely at this meeting, unless the Conference felt it would be better to leave the invitation over for another year when it could be made in the regular way.

Dr. Fairfield stated that the Committee of Reference and Counsel had discussed the matter, and that The Inn would be willing to keep the dates open until the end of February when the CRC could discuss it again and take final action. He further stated that normally such a recommendation came from the Committee on Arrangements to the CRC. After slight discussion, it was

VOTED, (C49-19) That the matter of date and place of the 1950 Annual Meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference be referred to the Committee on Arrangements for report to and action by the Committee of Reference and Counsel at its February, 1949 meeting.

22. Report of the Business Committee. Glenn P. Reed, the chairman, presented to the Conference resolutions on matters which had been referred to the Business Committee. In accordance with the recommendations of the committee, the following actions were taken:

(1) Withdrawal of Representatives from the Planning Committee. VOTED, (C49-20) to adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Foreign Missions Conference has now decided not to join other interdenominational agencies in forming the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America; be it

Resolved, That the six representatives and three alternates appointed by the Conference to serve successively on the Committee on Further Procedure and the Planning Committee for the National Council be discharged of further responsibility as such representatives; and that in taking this action, the Conference express to them and to their predecessors in this service the sincere thanks of the Conference for their efforts on behalf of the Conference in seeking to formulate a basis for participation in the National Council which would be acceptable to the members of the Foreign Missions Conference.

(2) Public Relations Program. VOTED, (C49-21):

(a) That this Conference go on record as approving the pattern established by this year's Public Presentation Program of having interdenominational assemblies combined with denominational conferences.

(b) That the Conference ask the Committee on Public Presentation to prepare a concise evaluation of the Columbus Assembly and Regional Meetings to be distributed to all member boards.
(c) That the Conference ask the Public Relations Committee to consider calling together a consultation of home base secretaries and representative pastors to consider what should be done to follow up the Public Presentation Program and promotion of the Program of Advance.

(d) That either through such consultation or directly, the Public Relations Committee be asked to consider the following suggestions:

I. That a Missionary Assembly be held in January, 1952, following the quadrennial conference of the Student Volunteer Movement in December, 1951;

II. That this Assembly be followed by a series of regional meetings in the same and/or other cities as the series just finished;

III. That these meetings should make full use of modern media, in accordance with accepted public relations principles, to change prevailing attitudes toward foreign missions of the majority of church members;

IV. That such meetings should be planned from the beginning in consultation with youth and student leaders with an aim to preparing leadership for advance; and

V. That such meetings should make large use of outstanding nationals.

(3) Laymen's Missionary Movement. VOTED, (C49-22) That the Conference take note with approval of the plan of the Laymen's Missionary Movement to celebrate in May, 1950, the 40th Anniversary of the first Congress held by the Movement with the hope that the celebration may contribute greatly to the impact for foreign missions made upon Church and public by plans adopted for continued presentation of Foreign Missions Advance.

(4) Displaced Persons. VOTED, (C49-23) To adopt the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The displaced persons of Europe and Asia are a direct concern of foreign missions; and

WHEREAS, Only 2,355 displaced persons have arrived in this country six months after the new legislation which permitted a total of 205,000 over a period of two years; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Foreign Missions Conference urges its communions to cooperate fully with the Displaced Persons Department of Church World Service in securing jobs, homes and inland transportation for these "delayed pilgrims"; further

Resolved, That the Conference urges the 81st Congress to amend the current displaced persons legislation so as to make it more workable, provide additional funds for inland transportation and enlarged staff, eliminate the present mortgaging provision against future visa quotas, abolish all elements of discrimination, and delete the requirement which demands advance guarantees of job and housing assurances; and, be it further

Resolved, That since displaced students may be admitted to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act, the Conference urges cooperation between church-related colleges and the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students in such procedures as are necessary under the provisions of the Act to the end that the full quota of students may be achieved.
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(5) Judd Bill for Equality in Naturalization and Immigration. VOTED, (C49-24) To adopt the following resolution:

The Foreign Missions Conference urges its member boards and agencies and their constituencies to work for the passage in the present Congress of the Judd Bill for Equality in Naturalization and Immigration. The removal of racial discrimination from the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States is not only demanded by Christian principle but also is, we believe, in accord with sound national policy. It is amply clear now, for example, that the discriminatory feature of our immigration laws was a large factor in making it possible for the military leaders of Japan to lead the Japanese people into World War II. In the present world tensions we believe that it is imperative that early action be taken by the Congress of the United States to remove racial discrimination from the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States.

(6) Netherlands Government's Action in Indonesia. A resolution concerning the Netherlands Government's recent police action in Indonesia drafted at the request of the Business Committee by the members of the Southeast Asia Committee present was presented. After considerable discussion it was VOTED to adopt the resolution concerning Indonesia in principle and to refer it to a special committee appointed by the Chair, including the members of the Southeast Asia Committee present, with power to edit it in such a way as to avoid the use of purely political terminology and embody the major recommendations made in the original resolution; and to include the resolution so edited in the Minutes of this meeting as the action of the Conference.

The Chair appointed: Walter A. Zimmerman, Chairman; R. L. Archer, Lucile Colony, Rowland M. Cross, Garland E. Hopkins, and Hazel F. Shank, with power to coopt others. In accordance with this vote, the following resolution is here recorded as VOTED, (C49-25):

All peoples have become geographical, economic and spiritual neighbors, and their interests are inseparable. The eyes of Asia are particularly directed to the policy of the United States. It is therefore urgent that American citizens and Christian agencies strive to understand the major problems and pressures faced by nations emerging from long periods of imperialistic colonialism and foreign domination. Such understanding is necessary if democratic and Christian principles are to be applied in world relations.

The present situation in Indonesia involves more than success or failure of the Indonesian Republic. A European nation of democratic traditions and outstanding devotion to the Christian faith has, by sudden attack upon the Indonesian Republic and imprisonment of its leaders, violated the letter and the spirit both of its profession in these matters and of directives of the United Nations. This unjustifiable resort to arms is a denial of human brotherhood and of the basic Christian principle that men everywhere have the right of self-determination.

These acts have already met with the disapproval, publicly expressed, of many Christian leaders in the Netherlands. Leaders of government in free nations of Asia have been alarmed and resentful because of this unwarranted invasion which has only served to create disunity among nations and tends to foster an Asian bloc in world affairs.

Furthermore, with the Netherlands Government benefiting from European Recovery Program aid on the one hand, while pursuing a policy of aggression in Indonesia on the other, the basic purposes of the European Recovery Program are in effect defeated. Therefore, be it
Resolved,

(1) That the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, representing 102 Protestant boards and agencies, commend the government of the United States for its stated policy during the period of the present emergency in Indonesia;

(2) That we specifically urge the United States representatives in the Security Council be instructed by the United States Government:

   (a) to continue to demand withdrawal of the Netherlands Army to its lines as of December 19, 1948, and the release of the leaders of the Republic, without reservation or restriction, to take up again the governing of their territory;

   (b) to press for renewed negotiations through the Good Offices Committee until such time as a conciliation or arbitration commission may be established, with insistence upon due respect for basic legal and human rights of all persons who have been involved in the struggle, whatever may have been the convictions to which they gave support; and,

(3) That we call upon the United States Government to hold in abeyance any further European Recovery Program aid to the Netherlands Government until the latter fully complies with all demands made by the Security Council.

(7) The United Nations. VOTED, (C49-26) To adopt the following resolution: The Foreign Missions Conference desires to express its concern lest what appears to be a growing tendency in the United Nations, namely to accept the situation resulting from successful aggressive warfare as a fait accompli making further U.N. action impossible, should become an established practice, undermining both the basic purpose of the U.N. and the popular support of the U.N. by the peoples of the world. The Foreign Missions Conference, therefore, refers this problem with power to the Liaison Committee on which representatives of the Foreign Missions Conference and of the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches serve, for study and appropriate action.

(8) Resolutions of Appreciation. VOTED, (C49-27) To adopt the following resolutions of appreciation:

   (a) Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer. That the Foreign Missions Conference express to Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer its profound appreciation for his leadership of the Advance Program of the Conference, launched in large measure because of his creative thinking and enthusiasm. His Chairmanship of the Committee on Public Presentation of the Advance Program has assured a vigorous and undaunted grappling with every difficulty and a large measure of success in challenging American and Canadian Christians with the urgency of a great upsurge to the support of the world mission in our time. The Conference considers that few achievements in Dr. Diffendorfer's distinguished career match this service he is rendering to the ecumenical church.

   (b) Mr. Thomas S. Sharp. That the Foreign Missions Conference express its sincere gratitude to Mr. Thomas S. Sharp who, at great personal inconvenience, has placed his rich experience at the disposal of the Conference in serving as Executive Director for the Public Presentation of the Program of Advance, involving all the detail of a series of meetings projected on a continental scale, and who by his unfailing tact and unobtrusive efficiency has made another memorable contribution to the missionary cause which he so greatly loves and has
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so ably served. The Conference gives thanks to God for this modest
and lovable servant of our Lord.

c) To the Staff of The Inn. We, the members of the Foreign
Missions Conference of North America in Annual Meeting, wish to
express to Mr. Gillam, to the management and to each member of the
staff of The Inn at Buck Hill Falls, enthusiastic appreciation for their
courteous, thoughtful service rendered to the members of the Confer­
ence. We believe that the excellent provisions which they have made
for our comfort and pleasure have helped us to work in a manner and
spirit which will strengthen the work of missions around the world.

The Officers of the Conference for the year 1949 were presented.
The Chairman welcomed the new Chairman, C. M. Yocum.

The Chairman then thanked the members of the Annual Meeting
for their gracious cooperation all through the year and for the fine,
friendly spirit shown in all deliberations in the Annual Meeting. The
applause which followed indicated the appreciation of the members
for the chairmanship by Dr. Heinmiller, his handling of the difficult
situations which arose during the meeting and his spirit of fairness
in all the discussion.

After a worship service conducted by E. H. Johnson, the Fifty-
fifth Annual Meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference of North
America adjourned sine die.

MERLE L. DAVIS, Recording Secretary.
In Memoriam

Rev. Frederick Brand, D.D., was director emeritus of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. Dr. Brand was a general vice-president of the synod when it was known as the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States. He was the first president of the Central Illinois district. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, January 1, 1949, at the age of eighty-five.

Mr. Charles H. Fahs for almost forty years was an outstanding authority on the World Mission of the Christian Church. From 1911 to 1914, he served as research secretary in the office of Dr. John R. Mott. He was a member of the Secretarial Council of the Foreign Missions Conference and of the Fellowship of Professors of Missions. In 1914 he became the curator of the Missionary Research Library, now operated jointly by the Foreign Missions Conference and the Union Theological Seminary, where he was the consultant of many mission board secretaries as well as the sole author of a great variety of research reports. Even after technical "retirement" he continued to put his talents unreservedly at the disposal of the Library for eleven years in his conviction that research must become a still greater factor in the work of the Foreign Missions Conference and all its related bodies. While on vacation in Canada, he died suddenly on July 12, 1948, at the age of seventy-six.

Mr. Frederick Alfred Gaskins served as an officer of the American Board of Commissioners for twenty-six years, first as treasurer of the board (1920-1931) and then as assistant treasurer and attorney of the board (1931-1946). He served also for many years as a member of the Board of Trustees of Anatolia College, Thessalonike, Greece, and of the International College, American University, Beirut, Lebanon. He was deeply interested in the cause of foreign missions. He died suddenly on March 11, 1948, in Milton, Massachusetts, at the age of seventy-four.

Dr. A. T. Howard for more than half a century was connected with the mission work of the United Brethren Church. After graduating from Otterbein College in 1894, he and his young wife went as missionaries to Sierra Leone, West Africa. After completing one term of service there they were sent to Japan. He served the cause in the Orient so well that in 1913 the General Conference elected him missionary bishop in charge of all overseas work. He filled this position with honor for two quadrenniums, then the office was discontinued and he was elected president of Bonebrake Seminary and professor of the chair of missions. He filled these two offices for thirteen years, when a successor for president was elected and he continued as instructor for missions until the time of his retirement in 1942. He was Chairman of the Foreign Missions Conference in 1931. He had a discerning mind and an understanding heart. His daily intercession never lagged no matter how crowded the day might be, and he imparted to young men preparing for the ministry his vision of the mission and its related work in connection with the young Church rising in all its splendor and glory. He died on November 12, 1948, at the age of eighty.

Mrs. H. M. Normann was President of the Women's Missionary Federation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church from 1942 to 1948. She was active in all mission work. For several years she was a delegate to the Foreign Missions Conference. She died May 2, 1948.
IN MEMORIAM

John George Vaughan, M.D., was born on May 31, 1878, and died on May 16, 1948. He took the B.S. degree at Northwestern University in 1903 and the M.D. degree in 1907. After serving on the house staff of Wesley Hospital in Chicago for two years he took a course in tropical medicine at the London School and went directly from London to Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province in China, where he was director of the Methodist Hospital for seven years. During that time he was invited to become medical advisor to the City of Nanchang and to the Provincial Court of Kiangsi. After returning to the United States he became actively associated with the medical work of the Methodist Board. He lectured at Drew Seminary for five years and thereafter went out to China again to serve as acting superintendent of the Methodist Hospital in Wuhu. He was a director of the American Mission to Lepers, of the Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work, and of the Save the Children Federation. He was an active member of the national and local medical societies and of the societies concerned with tropical medicine. For the last fifteen years of his life his major service was in creating and directing the Associated Mission Medical Office. He was for many years a secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference by virtue of his service in directing AMMO. His emphasis in his reports and throughout his ministry was on the compassion of Jesus as a Physician.
PERSONNEL
OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONFERENCE
JANUARY, 1949

Adams, C. C., National Baptist
*Adams, E. F., visitor, Planning Committee for National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.
Aitken, E. Melville, United Church of Canada
Albaugh, Dana M., Northern Baptist
Alleyne, Mrs. C. C., Woman's Society, African Methodist Episcopal Zion
Anderson, Paul, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.
Anderson, Theodore W., Evangelical Mission Covenant
Archer, Raymond L., Methodist
Armstrong, A. E., British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland

Baird, Mrs. Samuel E., Women's Society, United Presbyterian
Baker, Mrs. C. W., Jr., Women's Society, United Lutheran
Baker, Marion L., Women's Society, Evangelical United Brethren
Ballou, Earle H., Congregational Christian
*Barnes, Roswell P., fraternal delegate, Federal Council of Churches
*Barnett, Eugene E., speaker
*Beaver, R. Pierce, staff, Missionary Research Library
*Beck, Harrell F., missionary, Cairo
Bennett, Ernest H., Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
*Bentley, Clara L., staff, Foreign Missions Conference
*Bergfeld, Albert J., visitor, Baptist General Conference of America
Berry, L. L., African Methodist Episcopal
Birch, Marion Phillip, Wesleyan Methodist
*Bloomquist, Norma, missionary, Liberia
*Bolten, Donald, fraternal staff, Federal Council of Churches
Bradley, W. P., Seventh-day Adventists
Bragg, Mrs. J. D., Woman's Division of Christian Service, Methodist
Brooks, Katherine, National Board, Y. W. C. A.
Brooks, Mrs. Frank C., Woman's Division of Christian Service, Methodist
Brumbaugh, T. T., Methodist
Burgess, A. S., Evangelical Lutheran

*Caldwell, R. W., visitor, United Presbyterian
Cameron, W. A., Presbyterian Church in Canada
Cartwright, Frank T., Methodist
*Chariton, Shirley, staff, Missions Public Relations Office
Clarke, David, Seventh Day Baptist
Clarke, J. Calvitt, China's Children Fund
Cleaveland, E. L., Presbyterian U. S. A.
*Clemes, William W., staff, Missions Public Relations Office
Clippinger, A. R., Evangelical United Brethren
Cogswell, Franklin D., Missionary Education Movement
Coleman, George E., Cumberland Presbyterian
Collyer, Paul A., American Bible Society
Colony, Lucile, Woman's Division of Christian Service, Methodist
*Cross, Rowland M., staff, Foreign Missions Conference
Cummings, D. J., Presbyterian U. S.
*Cummings, Robert, Assemblies of God

Daniels, Mrs. Ella Maze, Free Methodist
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Diehl, Nona M., Women's Society, United Lutheran
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Evans, Matilda W., Friends of Philadelphia and Vicinity

*Fairfield, Wynn C., staff, Foreign Missions Conference
*Fenrite, Selma, staff, Foreign Missions Conference
Fiedler, Fred J., United Lutheran
Fielding, Mrs. E. B., Canadian Baptist
*Fieser, James L., staff, Japan Christian University Foundation
*Fisher, Royal H., staff, Foreign Missions Conference

* Non-voting.
PERSONNEL

Fowler, J. Earle, Protestant Episcopal
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Fulton, C. Darby, Presbyterian U. S.

Gallagher, D. H., United Church of Canada
*Gallivan, Helen, staff, Foreign Missions Conference
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*Garber, H. F., visitor, Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
Gibson, Henrietta, National Board, Y. W. C. A.
Gill, Everett, Jr., Southern Baptist
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Goodsell, Fred F., Congregational Christian
*Gordon, Florence, staff, Foreign Missions Conference
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*Gove, J. D., Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
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Hanson, Ralph P., Evangelical Mission Covenant
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Hofer, Elmer, Evangelical and Reformed
*Hoffmann, Conrad, staff, International Missionary Council
Hopkins, Garland E., Methodist

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Jenson, M. T., Evangelical Lutheran
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Johnson, E. H., Student Volunteer Movement
*Johnson, Mrs. Hazel, visitor, Free Methodist
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Jones, E. B., Southern Baptist

Knapp, Forrest L., World Council of Christian Education
Konister, Feder, Lutheran Board of Missions (of the Lutheran Free Church)
Kreider, A. E., Mennonite Church of N. A.
Kuip, H. Stover, Church of the Brethren

Lamson, Byron S., Free Methodist
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Loew, Ralph W., United Lutheran
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*Lytle, Herbert C., staff, Church World Service

McBride, Mrs. Arthur B., Women's Society, United Presbyterian
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*Mack, S. Franklin, Audio-Visual Survey Team, FMC
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MacLeod, Mrs. W. Murdoch, fraternal delegate, United Council of Church Women
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*Matsumoto, Takuo, speaker
Meeker, A. Y., American Bible Society
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*Miller, Ruth, staff, Japan Christian University Foundation
*Millican, Frank R., missionary, China
*Moore, Alfred D., staff, Foreign Missions Conference
Mulder, Bernard J., fraternal delegate, National Protestant Council

*Nolde, O. Frederick, staff, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
North, Eric M., American Bible Society

Pae, Mrs. Arthur W., Women's Society, Presbyterian Church in Canada
Paty, Robert M., Methodist
Perry, Mrs. E. E., Woman's Society, Church of God
Peters, John T., Presbyterian U. S. A.
Peters, Raymond R., Church of the Brethren

*Non-voting.
PERSONNEL

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Prakasam, E., speaker
Pritchard, Dorothy M., Wesleyan Methodist

Rankin, M. T., Southern Baptist
Ransom, Ruth, Reformed Church in America
Ranson, C. W., staff, International Missionary Council
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Reeves, Robert, staff, Foreign Missions Conference
Reeves, J. H., staff, Foreign Missions Conference
Reisser, J. Otto, Evangelical and Reformed
Robinson, Louise, Woman's Division of Christian Service, Methodist
Roos, Emory, staff, Foreign Missions Conference
Ros, Mrs. Emory, fraternal delegate, United Council of Church Women
Roys, Mrs. Charles K., staff, Foreign Missions Conference
Rycroft, W. Stanley, staff, Foreign Missions Conference

Sadler, George W., Southern Baptist
Schiotz, Frederick A., visitor, Commission on Orphaned Missions, National Lutheran Council
Schmoker, J. Benjamin, Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students
Schutz, Walter, missionary, West Africa
Sears, Mrs. Charles H., Woman's Northern Baptist
Shafer, Luman J., Reformed Church in America
Shank, Hazel F., Woman's Northern Baptist
Sharp, Thomas S., staff, Foreign Missions Conference
Sherman, Mrs. Arthur M., officer, Foreign Missions Conference
Slier, L. W., missionary, Liberia
Sly, Virgil A., Disciples of Christ
Smith, J. Edgar, Church of God
Smith, John C., speaker
Spinks, Matthew, speaker
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Stuber, Stanley L., fraternal staff, Missions Public Relations Office
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Swenson, C. Vernon, Augsburgana Lutheran
Syrdal, R. A., Evangelical Lutheran

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Tucker, Ralph, Protestant Episcopal
Turnbull, James, guest

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Votaw, H. H., Seventh-day Adventists

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White, R. Kelly, Southern Baptist
Wightman, W. H., Presbyterian U. S. A.
Wyneer, Glora M., staff, Foreign Missions Conference

Yocum, C. M., Disciples of Christ
Young, Herrick B., Presbyterian U. S. A.
Young, T. Cuyler, speaker

Ziegler, Edward K., Church of the Brethren
Zimmer, Gerald R., missionary, China
Zimmerman, Walter A., International Committee, Y. M. C. A.
Zwayer, Wayland, staff, Church World Service

* Non-voting.
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As of June 1, 1949

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Second Vice-Chairman, C. C. Adams
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Gloria M. Wysner, Missionary Personnel and Research

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R. H. H. Goheen, M.D., Associate Mission Medical Office
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John H. Reisner, Rural Missions Cooperating Committee
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M. Stanley Rycroft, Cooperation in Latin America
Sue Weddell, India, Pakistan and Ceylon

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(This is the corporation for the Foreign Missions Conference. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, Chapter 699, Laws of 1917. The legal title is: "The Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, Inc.")

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Vice-Chairman, A. D. Stauffacher
Recording Secretary, Fred J. Fiedler
Treasurer, Henrietta Gibson
Executive Secretary for CRC, Wynn C. Fairfield

Staff: Secretaries for General Administration, as listed under Officers of the Conference
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(24 elected members)

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C. Darby Fulton
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George W. Sadler
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Class of 1952

John R. Mott

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Byron S. Lamson
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E. M. Dobbs, Associated Mission Medical Office
Frank T. Cartwright, China Committee
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George W. Sadler, Christian Religious Education Committee
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J. E. Whitney, Treasurers Committee
Eric M. North, Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature

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Dalton F. McClelland, Committee on Arrangements for Fifty-sixth Annual Meeting (1950)
Garland E. Hopkins, Committee on English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas

* Members of elected classes serve until the annual meeting following their class year.
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MRS. A. M. SHERMAN, Committee on Executive Staff
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MARGARET SHANNON, Committee on Interchange of Christian Leadership
HERRICK B. YOUNG, Missionary Personnel Committee
RALPH P. HANSON, Nominating Committee
A. D. STAUFACHER, Public Relations Committee
RAYMOND A. DUDLEY, Research Committee
RUTH Ransom, Committee on Special Program and Funds

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(Members of the Secretarial Council)

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>R. PIERCE BEAVER</td>
<td>IRA W. MOOMAW</td>
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<td>(Anna E. Jones, alternate)</td>
<td>ALFRED D. MOORE</td>
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<td>CLARA L. BENTLEY</td>
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<td>WILLIAM W. CLEMES</td>
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<td>HELEN M. EKLUND</td>
<td>W. STANLEY RYCORFT</td>
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<td>WYNN C. FAIRFIELD, Chairman</td>
<td>SUE WEDDELL, Vice-Chairman</td>
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<td>DOUGLAS N. FORMAN</td>
<td>WAYLAND ZWAYER</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROBERT H. H. GOHEEN</td>
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MARK A. DAWBER, Home Missions Council of North America
MRS. W. MURDOCH MACLEOD, United Council of Church Women
B. J. MULDER, National Protestant Council on Higher Education
ROY G. ROSS, International Council of Religious Education
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* Executive Committee member.
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* Executive Committee member.
† Coopted.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE


Consultants: Reginald H. Atwater, M.D., Henry E. Meleney, M.D., T. C. Routley, M.D.


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COMMITTEES


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* Executive Committee member.
‡ Coopted.
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COMMITTEES


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Committee on Christian Ministry to the Blind Overseas—L. S. Ruland, Chairman; Glora M. Wysner, Secretary; Rowland M. Cross, Douglas N. Forman, Marlin D. Farnum, Alfred D. Moore, Emory Ross, W. Stanley Rycroft, Ruth Ure, Sue Weddell.

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Inter-Seminary Movement—Glora M. Wysner, W. W. Parkison

International Council of Religious Education—Wynn C. Fairfield.


National Peace Conference—Alfred D. Moore (Wynn C. Fairfield, alternate), Sue Weddell (Emory Ross, alternate).


Protestant Film Commission—Wynn C. Fairfield.

Protestant Radio Commission—Wynn C. Fairfield, S. Franklin Mack.


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Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board
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The Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Boards of Canada (representing the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Eastern Ontario and Quebec and the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario West)
Mrs. E. B. Fielding, 70 Lytton Boulevard, Toronto 12, Canada

British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland
Rev. W. H. Hudsčeth, 122 Bloor Street, W., Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada
Rev. Canon L. A. Dixon, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada
Mrs. R. H. Soward, 6 Dever Gardens, Toronto 12, Canada

General Board of Missions, Presbyterian Church in Canada
Rev. W. A. Cameron, D.D., 100 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada

Women's Missionary Society (W. D.), Presbyterian Church in Canada
Mrs. W. A. McLennan, 77 Chatsworth Drive, Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada

Student Christian Movement of Canada
Rev. H. L. Puxley, 25 Bloor Street, W., Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

Board of Overseas Missions, The United Church of Canada
Rev. J. H. Arnow, D.D., 299 Queen Street, W., Toronto 2B, Ontario, Canada

The Woman's Missionary Society, United Church of Canada
Mrs. Hugh D. Taylor, 412 Wesley Buildings, Toronto 2B, Ontario, Canada

UNITED STATES

Adventist

*American Advent Mission Society
Mr. H. L. Faulkingham, 160 Warren Street, Boston 19, Mass.

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Advent Christian Denomination
Mrs. Helen W. Keeney, 5 Whiting Street, Boston 19, Mass.

General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists
Rev. E. D. Dick, 5849 Eastern Avenue, N. W., Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C.

Armenian

Armenian Missionary Association of America, Inc.
Rev. P. H. Kalfayan, 211 West 56th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Baptist

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
Rev. Dana M. Albaugh, 152 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
Miss Hazel F. Shank, 152 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention
Rev. Wendell C. Somerville, 1501 11th Street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

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* Request for withdrawal pending.
The North American Baptist General Missionary Society, Inc.
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Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society
Rev. David S. Clarke, 403 Washington Trust, Westerly, R. I.

The Women's Society of the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference
Mrs. J. L. Seager, 110 Randolph Street, Salem, West Va.

Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention

Bible Society
American Bible Society
Rev. Eric M. North, Ph.D., 450 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Brethren
Foreign Mission Board of the Brethren in Christ Church

General Brotherhood Board, Church of the Brethren, Commission on Foreign Missions
Rev. Leland S. Brubaker, D.D., 22 South State Street, Elgin, Ill.

Brethren, United
*The Domestic, Frontier and Foreign Missionary Society, United Brethren in Christ

The Woman's Missionary Association, United Brethren in Christ
Rev. Effie M. Hodgeboom, 411 U. B. Building, Huntington, Ind.

China's Children Fund, Inc.
China's Children Fund, Inc.
Mr. J. Calvitt Clarke, Main Street at Fifth, Richmond, Va.

Christian Institutions of Higher Learning
The American University at Cairo
Mr. Ward N. Madison, 801 Land Title Building, Philadelphia 10, Pa.

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Vellore Christian Medical College Board (North American Section)
Miss Sarah Scudder Lyon, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Yale-in-China Association, Inc.
Rev. W. Reginald Wheeler, 905A Yale Station, New Haven 15, Conn.

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Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields, Inc.
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Church of God
The Missionary Board of the Church of God
Rev. Adam W. Miller, 1303 East Fifth Street, Box 607, Anderson, Ind.

National Woman's Missionary Society of the Church of God
Mrs. Ocie G. Perry, 3900 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Churches of God
Board of Missions of the General Eldership, Churches of God in North America

* Request for withdrawal pending.
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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
Rev. David McKee, Jr., D.D., 14 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Mass.

Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands
Mrs. Dorothy P. Chong, P. O. Box 150, Honolulu 10, T. H.

Disciples
The United Christian Missionary Society
Rev. C. M. Yocum, D.D., 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Ind.

Episcopal, Protestant
National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church
Rt. Rev. John B. Bentley, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church
Mrs. Arthur M. Sherman, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Episcopal, Reformed
Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church

Evangelical
Board of Missions of the Evangelical United Brethren Church (Department of World Missions)
Rev. Carl Heinmiller, 1409 U. B. Building, Dayton 2, Ohio

Women's Society of World Service of the Evangelical United Brethren Church
Miss Janet Gilbert, 1412-1420 U. B. Building, Dayton 2, Ohio

Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America
Rev. Ralph P. Hanson, 5101 N. Francisco Avenue, Chicago 25, Ill.

Evangelical and Reformed
Board of International Missions Evangelical and Reformed Church
Rev. Dobbs F. Ehlm an, Ph.D., 905 Schaff Building, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

The Women's Guild of the Evangelical and Reformed Church
Miss Florence A. Partridge, 2969 West 25th Street, Cleveland 13, Ohio

Friends
American Friends Board of Missions
Mr. Merle L. Davis, 101 South Eighth Street, Richmond, Ind.

Friends Africa Gospel Mission
Mr. Charles S. Ball, 2007 Burton, Wichita 12, Kan.

United Society of Friends Women
Mrs. Helen E. Walker, 10304 Kimbark Ave., Whittier, Calif.

Mission Board of the Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia and Vicinity
Mr. John F. Rich, 304 Arch Street, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Holiness
Missionary Board, Church of God (Holiness)
Rev. F. B. Whisler, P. O. Box 191, Mission, Kan.

Foreign Missionary Department, Pilgrim Holiness Church
Rev. R. C. Flexon, 226-230 East Ohio Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Laymen's Missionary Movement
Laymen's Missionary Movement of North America, Inc.
Mr. F. J. Michel, 19 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Ill.
Lepers
American Mission to Lepers, Incorporated
E. R. Kellemsberger, M.D., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Lutheran
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Augustana Lutheran Church
Rev. S. H. Swanson, D.D., 2445 Park Avenue, Minneapolis 4, Minn.

Lutheran Board of Missions (of the Lutheran Free Church)
Rev. Peter Konstelie, Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis 4, Minn.

Board of Foreign Missions of the American Lutheran Church
Rev. Theodore P. Fricke, 57 E. Main Street, Columbus 15, Ohio

Women's Missionary Federation, American Lutheran Church
Miss Katherine Lehmann, 57 East Main Street, Columbus 15, Ohio

Board of Foreign Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church
Rev. Rolf A. Syrdal, D.D., 425 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis 15, Minn.

The Board of Foreign Missions of The United Lutheran Church in America
Rev. Luther A. Gotwald, D.D., 231 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

The Women's Missionary Society of The United Lutheran Church in America
Miss Nona M. Diehl, 1228 Spruce Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

McAll Association
American McAll Association
Miss Elizabeth Congdon, American McAll Association, Oak Lawn, R. I.

Mennonite
Board of Foreign Missions of The General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America

Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities

Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
Bishop J. D. Graber, 1711 Prairie Street, Elkhart, Ind.

Board of Foreign Missions, Mennonite Brethren in Christ of Pennsylvania

United Missionary Society of Mennonite Brethren in Christ
Rev. R. P. Ditmer, 506 South Arlington Avenue, Springfield, Ohio

Congo Inland Mission
Rev. C. E. Rediger, 4612 South Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.

Methodist
Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church
Division of Foreign Missions
Rev. Eugene L. Smith, Ph.D., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Woman's Division of Christian Service, Foreign Department
Miss Sallie Lou Mackinnon, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Board of Home and Foreign Missions of the African Methodist Episcopal Church
Rev. L. L. Berry, D.D., 112 West 120th Street, New York 27, N. Y.

Woman's Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church
Mrs. Nora W. Link, 716 South 19th Street, Philadelphia 46, Pa.

Department of Foreign Missions, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Dr. D. C. Pope, 1421 U Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Mrs. Ammie Clement Jackson, 2303 W. Chestnut St., Louisville 11, Ky.

The General Missionary Board of the Free Methodist Church of North America (Illinois Corporation)
Rev. Byron S. Lamson, Winona Lake, Ind.

Foreign Department, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society
Rev. F. R. Birch, 330 East Onondaga Street, Syracuse 2, N. Y.
Metropolitan Church Association
Metropolitan Church Association, Inc.
REV. CHARLES SAMMIS, 118-07 111th Avenue, Ozone Park 18, N. Y.

Missionary Education
Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada
MR. FRANKLIN D. COGSWELL, D.C.S., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Moravian
Board of Foreign Missions of the Moravian Church in America
REV. KENNETH G. HAMILTON, PH.D., 67 West Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

Nazarene
The Department of Foreign Missions of the General Board of the Church of the Nazarene
REV. REMISS REHFELDT, 2923 Troost Avenue, Kansas City 10, Mo.

Pentecostal
The General Council of the Assemblies of God (Foreign Missions Department)
REV. NOEL PERKIN, 336 West Pacific Street, Springfield, Mo.

Presbyterian
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America
REV. CHARLES T. LEBER, D.D., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States
REV. C. DARBY FULTON, D.D., 113 Sixteenth Avenue, S., Nashville 1, Tenn.
Committee on Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in the United States
MISS JANIE W. MCGAUGHEY, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.
Board of Foreign Missions of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
REV. E. GETTYS, Doraville, Ga.
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Inc.
MISS HELEN DEAL, 117 Eighth Avenue, S., Nashville 3, Tenn.
The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America
The Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America
MRS. ARTHUR B. McBRIDE, 847 Thorn Street, Sewickley, Pa.

Reformed
Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America
MRS. F. M. POTTER, L. H. D., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Schwenkfelder
The Home and Foreign Board of Missions of the Schwenkfelder Church in the United States of America

Students
Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students
REV. J. BENJAMIN SCHMOKE, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
Student Volunteer Movement for Christian Missions
REV. E. H. JOHNSON, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Tract Society
American Tract Society, Inc., 21 W. 46th Street, New York 19, N. Y.

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Universalist

*Universalist International Church Extension Board
Miss Esther A. Richardson, 16 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Mass.

*The Executive Board of The Association of Universalist Women
Miss Rosalie A. West, 16 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Mass.

World Council of Christian Education

World Council of Christian Education
Rev. Forrest L. Knapp, Ph.D., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

World Mission Prayer League

World Mission Prayer League
Rev. Paul J. Lindell, 628 Andrus Building, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Y. M. C. A.

International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
Mr. D. P. McClelland, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

National Student Council of the Y. M. C. A.
Mr. R. H. Edwin East, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Y. W. C. A.

The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America (Foreign Division)
Miss Margaret E. Forsyth, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

National Student Y. W. C. A.
Miss Leila W. Anderson, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Boards and Societies Which Are Not Constitutional Members But Have an Affiliated Relationship

Foreign Missionary Society of The Brethren Church
Rev. Russell D. Barnard, 1925 East Fifth Street, Long Beach 4, Calif.

Board of Missions, California Yearly Meeting of Friends Church
Rev. R. Ernest Lamb, P. O. Box 389, Whittier, Calif.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States
Dr. O. H. Schmidt, 3558 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis 18, Mo.

Board of Missions of the Church of the Lutheran Brethren
Mr. M. J. Quorum, Fergus Falls, Minn.

Lutheran Orient Mission Society
Rev. Alfred K. Boerger, 129 Eaton Avenue, Hamilton, Ohio

Women's Christian College, Madras, India
Miss Nathan R. Wood, 26 Academy Street, Arlington 74, Mass.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Conference of the Mennonite Brethren Church of N. A.
Mr. A. E. Janzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

Primitive Methodist Foreign Mission Board
Rev. Thomas W. Jones, 223 Austin Avenue, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

United Free Gospel and Missionary Society
Mr. F. J. Caseley, 385 Larimer Avenue, Turtle Creek, Pa.

World's Christian Endeavor Union
1201 East Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio

* Request for withdrawal pending.
PREAMBLE

Organized missionary cooperation in North America began in 1893. The Foreign Missions Conference of North America and its Committee of Reference and Counsel are the developing instruments of that cooperation, dedicated to the spread of the Christian evangel throughout the whole world.

ARTICLE I. NAME AND ORGANIZATION

The name of this organization is the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, hereinafter referred to as the Conference, having as members the mission boards, societies and agencies of the United States and Canada engaged in Christian service overseas which are listed below in this Article and such other similar organizations as may hereafter be admitted to membership as provided elsewhere in this Constitution. Such member organizations are hereinafter called Boards.

The members of this Conference are:

Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Advent Christian Denomination
Board of Home and Foreign Missions of the African Methodist Episcopal Church
Woman's Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Church
Department of Foreign Missions, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
American Advent Mission Society
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
American Bible Society
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific Islands
American Friends Board of Missions
Board of Foreign Missions of the American Lutheran Church
Women's Missionary Federation, American Lutheran Church
American McAll Association
American Mission to Lepers, Incorporated
American Tract Society, Inc.
The American University at Cairo
Armenian Missionary Association of America, Inc.
The General Council of the Assemblies of God (Foreign Missions Department)
Board of Foreign Missions of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Augustana Lutheran Church
Foreign Mission Board of the Brethren in Christ Church
British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland
Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board
Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Eastern Ontario and Quebec
Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario West
China's Children Fund, Inc.
General Brotherhood Board Church of the Brethren Commission on Foreign Missions
Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada
The Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada
The Missionary Board of the Church of God
National Woman's Missionary Society of the Church of God
*Missionary Board, Church of God (Holiness)
Board of Missions of the General Eldership, Churches of God in North America
The Department of Foreign Missions of the General Board of the Church of the Nazarene
Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields, Inc.
Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students
Congo Inland Missions
*General Council of Cooperating Baptist Missions of North America, Inc. (Mid-Missions)
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Inc.
Board of Foreign Missions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church
The Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America
Board of International Missions of the Evangelical and Reformed Church
The Women's Guild of the Evangelical and Reformed Church
Board of Missions of the Evangelical United Brethren Church (Department of World Missions)
The General Missionary Board of the Free Methodist Church of North America (Illinois Corporation)
Friends Africa Gospel Mission
Woman's Missionary Union of Friends in America
Mission Board of the Religious Society of Friends of Philadelphia and Vicinity
Laymen's Missionary Movement of North America (Inc.)
Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention
Lutheran Board of Missions (of the Lutheran Free Church)
Board of Foreign Missions of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America
Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities
United Missionary Society of Mennonite Brethren in Christ
Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church. Division of Foreign Missions
Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church. Woman's Division of Christian Service
Metropolitan Church Association, Inc.
*Missionary Bands of the World
Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada
Foreign Mission Board, National Baptist Convention, Inc.
*National Holiness Missionary Society
The North American Baptist General Missionary Society, Inc.

* Application for withdrawal to be given final consideration at 1950 Annual Meeting.
*Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association
Board of Foreign Missions, Mennonite Brethren in Christ of Pennsylvania
Foreign Missionary Department, Pilgrim Holiness Church
General Board of Missions, Presbyterian Church in Canada
Women's Missionary Society W. D. of the Presbyterian Church in Canada
Executive Committee of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the United States
Committee on Woman's Work, Presbyterian Church in the United States
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America
National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church
The Woman's Auxiliary to the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church
Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church
American Section of the Governing Board of Saint Christopher's Training College, Inc., Madras, India
The Home and Foreign Board of Missions of the Schwenkfelder Church in the United States of America
Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society
The Women's Society of the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference
General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists
Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention
Student Christian Movement of Canada
Student Volunteer Movement for Christian Missions
The Domestic, Frontier and Foreign Missionary Society, United Brethren in Christ
The Woman's Missionary Association, United Brethren in Christ
The United Christian Missionary Society
The Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen
Board of Overseas Missions, The United Church of Canada
The Woman's Missionary Society, United Church of Canada
The Board of Foreign Missions of The United Lutheran Church in America
The Women's Missionary Society of The United Lutheran Church in America
The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America
The Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyterian Church of North America
Universalist International Church Extension Board
The Executive Board of The Association of Universalist Women
Foreign Department, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society
World Council of Christian Education
World Mission Prayer League
Yale-in-China Association, Inc.
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations
National Student Council of the Y. M. C. A.s
The National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America
National Student Y. W. C. A.

* Application for withdrawal to be given final consideration at 1950 Annual Meeting.
ARTICLE II. PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS

Section 1. The purpose of the Conference is to provide a medium through which Boards may manifest their essential unity, and by cooperation may promote the effectiveness of their work.

Section 2. The functions of the Conference are:

(a) To provide for conferences of representatives of Boards for consultation and for the presentation and discussion of topics concerning their work;
(b) To provide for the investigation and study of missionary problems;
(c) To foster and promote a science of missions;
(d) To perform specific tasks as agreed upon by Boards;
(e) To facilitate cooperation by two or more Boards in any missionary endeavor in which they may desire united action;
(f) To represent the Boards, or any of them, as may be directed by their representatives, in consultations and cooperative relations with other committees, councils and agencies of the churches, with social, philanthropic and other voluntary groups, and with governments.

Section 3. It is not within the scope of the Conference to consider questions of ecclesiastical faith and order which represent denominational differences.

ARTICLE III. AUTHORITY

Section 1. The Conference shall have authority:

(a) To regulate its own proceedings in accordance with its Constitution and Act of Incorporation;
(b) To make By-laws in harmony with its Constitution and Act of Incorporation;
(c) To elect the necessary officers and members of its staff, to remove them for cause and to fill vacancies;
(d) To buy, acquire, or receive, by gift, devise or bequest, property, real, personal and mixed;
(e) To hold, sell and dispose of property;
(f) To secure, appropriate and administer funds for its work;
(g) To sue and be sued.

Section 2. The Conference represents Boards in the sense of possessing through direct representation unique opportunity for knowing the mind and the policies of the several Boards. The influence and usefulness of the Conference will depend upon the thoroughness of its investigations, the soundness of its methods of procedure, and the reasonableness of its conclusions and recommendations.

Section 3. The Conference being a purely voluntary association of Boards, neither it nor any of its parts has authority to commit Boards to any position, policy or course of action, except as such Boards may request or authorize the Conference so to act and then only within the bounds of such request or authority.

ARTICLE IV. MEETINGS

Section 1. The Conference shall hold an annual meeting, and may hold special meetings, at such times and places as the Conference or its Committee of Reference and Counsel (Art. IX) shall designate.

Section 2. The meetings of the Conference are not held for the purpose of exploiting or endorsing the work of any organization or society; therefore, the time of the meeting shall not be taken up for this purpose, except as may be called for by specific action of a particular meeting of the Conference.
**ARTICLE V. MEMBERSHIP AND REPRESENTATION**

**SECTION 1.** Any organization desiring to apply for membership in the Conference shall with its application supply a statement of its objectives and principles, a copy of its constitution and by-laws, its articles of incorporation, if any, its latest official report and its financial reports for the five years immediately preceding. The Committee of Reference and Counsel shall examine the application and papers to form a judgment as to whether the objectives and principles revealed are in harmony with those of the Conference, and shall then make in writing to the Conference Member Boards recommendation for action on the application. Not earlier than three months after the date of such recommendation the Conference may, in annual or special meeting, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, admit the applicant to membership in the Conference.

**SECTION 2.** Boards shall be entitled to representation in annual and special meetings on the following bases:

(a) From each Board, one elected representative;

(b) From each denominational Board which includes responsibility for the women's foreign mission work of its denomination and which has an annual expenditure for foreign missions exclusive of home base and administrative expense and non-recurring items in excess of $100,000, one additional elected representative;

(c) From each Board, or from each group of two or more Boards serving a single denomination, one additional elected representative when such Boards' or groups' total annual expenditure for foreign missions exclusive of home base and administrative expense and non-recurring items is successively in excess of each of the following figures: $250,000; $500,000; $1,000,000; and one for each additional $500,000 over $1,000,000.

**SECTION 3.** A woman's foreign missionary organization which is auxiliary to the general missionary organization of its church shall be entitled to membership and representation in annual and special meetings as provided respectively in Section 1 and in Section 2 (a) and (c) of this Article.

**SECTION 4.** Interdenominational or undenominational Boards of management organized in North America for Christian institutions of higher learning in the mission field shall be eligible for membership as provided in Section 1 of this Article, and as Boards shall each be entitled to have one elected representative in the Annual or Special Meetings.

**SECTION 5.** Organizations, such as interdenominational agencies which serve the common interest because of their close relation to foreign missionary work, shall be eligible for membership as provided in Section 1 of this Article, and as Boards shall each be entitled to have one elected representative in the annual and special meetings.*

**SECTION 6.** The Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Recording Secretary and Treasurer of the Conference shall be *ex officio* members at the annual meeting and at any special meetings with vote. The Chairmen of Representative, Standing and Special Committees and members of the Secretarial Council shall be *ex officio* members at the annual meeting and at any special meetings without vote.

* Boards in this category in 1949 are: (1) The Missionary Education Movement; (2) The Student Volunteer Movement; (3) The Laymen's Missionary Movement; (4) The American Tract Society; (5) World Council of Christian Education; (6) National Council Student Christian Association; (7) National Student Council Y. W. C. A.; (8) Student Christian Movement of Canada; (9) Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students; (10) American Mission to Lepers.
ARTICLE VI. INCORPORATION

The Conference shall be incorporated as it may determine.

ARTICLE VII. ASSEMBLY

The Conference from time to time shall call a foreign missionary assembly of delegates appointed by Boards and of visitors invited by the Conference for the consideration of missionary issues and interests and for the development in the churches of a deepening concern for the missionary enterprise. The assembly's programs shall be arranged by the Conference. These assemblies shall have no legislative functions.

ARTICLE VIII. OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Conference shall be a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, one or more secretaries and such other officers as may be required. Their duties shall be those customarily performed by such officers.

SECTION 2. These officers shall be elected by the Conference during its annual meeting upon nomination as provided in the By-laws, and shall serve from the close of that annual meeting until the close of the following annual meeting or until their respective successors are elected.

ARTICLE IX. COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AND COUNSEL

SECTION 1. The Conference shall have a Committee of Reference and Counsel, hereinafter called the Committee, which shall be composed of (a) the officers of the Conference (not including its salaried secretaries); (b) the Chairmen or Vice-Chairmen of Representative Committees (Art. X) and of Standing Committees (Art. XI); (c) and twenty-four (24) additional members to be elected by the Conference in its annual meeting from among officers and members of the Boards, who shall hold office for a period of three years in groups of eight to be elected annually and who shall constitute the Board of Directors called for in Section 3 of the Act of Incorporation of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

SECTION 2. Members of the Secretarial Council shall be ex officio members of the committee without vote.

SECTION 3. The Committee shall as a rule have quarterly meetings, and may have special meetings, at such times and places as the Conference or the Committee shall determine.

SECTION 4. The Committee shall have ad interim all powers of the Conference not restricted by the Act of Incorporation or the Constitution to annual or special meetings of the full Conference.

ARTICLE X. REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Conference may authorize the creation, alteration or discharge of Representative Committees organized for the purpose of forwarding the Boards' interests in different areas or in particular aspects of mission work, or may recognize as Representative Committees groups already functioning in this respect.

SECTION 2. A Representative Committee shall have full liberty to act within the framework of the Conference in accordance with mutually accepted relationships. Participation in the Conference as a Representative Committee carries
with it the obligation for mutual consultation on all major matters which directly involve essential interests of the Conference as a whole, or involve those of other Representative Committees, the final responsibility resting with the Conference.

SECTION 3. Representative Committees shall be of two general types: those which are concerned with special geographical areas to be known as Area Committees, and those which are concerned with special types of service to be known as Functional Committees. Each Representative Committee shall seek to provide opportunities for Boards to counsel and act together on missionary problems pertaining to its particular area or function. It shall consider and seek to forward by appropriate action such cooperative or united work as the participating Boards approve, including any necessary financing and administration both for its basic service and for such special projects as may be undertaken.

SECTION 4. Each Board desiring to participate in the work of a Representative Committee shall designate to serve upon it one or more representatives for such periods as it may wish, subject to the conditions of membership of the Representative Committee. Additional members may be coopted by a Representative Committee according to its rules and procedures, not to exceed in number, however, one-third of the total membership. A Representative Committee so desiring may admit to membership representatives of organizations not members of the Conference. Secretaries of Functional Committees shall be ex officio members without vote of Area Representative Committees, and secretaries of Area Committees shall have the same relationship to Functional Committees.

SECTION 5. Activities of Representative Committees shall be reported to the Conference or to its Committee from time to time so that such activities may be known to all Boards and may be correlated by the Conference in all policies affecting the work of the Boards as a whole.

ARTICLE XI. STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Committee shall appoint such Standing Committees and Special Committees of the Conference as may be required for carrying on its work, and shall fix their duties and procedures. (Standing Committees to be listed in By-laws.)

ARTICLE XII. SECRETARIAL COUNCIL

SECTION 1. The Conference shall have a Secretarial Council composed of its secretaries, the secretaries of its Representative Committees and the secretaries resident in North America of the International Missionary Council. On vote of the Council, Secretaries of Standing or Special Committees of the Conference or of joint committees in which the Conference shares or of organizations recognized by the Conference as serving a similar function, shall be included in its membership. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Secretarial Council shall be designated annually by the Committee upon the nomination of the Council.

SECTION 2. The Secretarial Council shall be responsible for reviewing and for advancing in such ways as it may deem desirable the program of all committees of the Conference; for coordinating related elements of their work; for formulating and proposing new work which it believes desirable; for advising the Conference and its Committee; and for exercising such ad interim authority as the Conference or its Committee may from time to time delegate to it.
ARTICLE XIII. BUDGET AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

SECTION 1. The annual budget of the Conference shall include all receipt and expenditure items for the work of (a) the general services, (b) the Representative Area Committees, (c) the Representative Functional Committees, and (d) the related agencies in the support of which the Conference shares. The budget for general services for the following year after being circulated to the Boards in the coordinated budget, shall be submitted for approval to the annual meeting, which may itself take final action or may refer it with power to the Committee or to the Committee on Finance and Headquarters for final action before the opening of the new fiscal year in the light of fuller information on sources of income.

SECTION 2. All Member Boards shall be expected to share in the financial support of the work of the Conference, except that in the case of Representative Committees only those Boards appointing representatives to any given committee shall be expected to participate in the financing of that committee. Contributions may be sought by the Conference and its committees from other sources if desired.

ARTICLE XIV. QUORUM

Twenty-five voting members shall constitute a quorum at any annual or special meetings of the Conference. Nine voting members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Committee or of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV. AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed at any annual meeting of the Conference or at any meeting of the Committee. Two months' notice in writing of proposed amendments must be given to all Member Boards before action is taken. Subject to this provision, proposed amendments may be adopted at the next annual or special meeting of the Conference by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.
THE ACT OF INCORPORATION

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AND COUNSEL OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

Laws of New York—By Authority.
Chap. 699.

Became a law June 1, 1917, with the approval of the Governor.
Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Anna R. Atwater, Allen R. Bartholomew, James L. Barton, Arthur J. Brown, William I. Chamberlain, Ed. F. Cook, Stephen J. Corey, James Endicott, James H. Franklin, Alfred Gandier, John F. Goucher, Sidney Gould, Margaret E. Hodge, A. Woodruff Halsey, George Johnson, Arthur S. Lloyd, John R. Mott, Frank Mason North, Cornelius H. Patton, Lucy W. Peabody, George Wharton Pepper, T. B. Ray, Paul de Schweinitz, Egbert W. Smith, Charles R. Watson, L. B. Wolf, James Wood, and their associates and successors are constituted a body corporate in perpetuity under the name of the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, Inc., and by that name shall possess all the powers which by the general corporation law are conferred upon corporations and shall be capable of taking, holding, and acquiring, by deed, gift, purchase, bequest, devise, or other manner, any estate, real or personal, in trust or otherwise, which may be necessary or useful for the uses and purposes of the corporation, and of disposing of the same and giving title therefor, without limit as to the amount or value, except such limitations, if any, as the legislature has heretofore imposed, or may hereafter impose.

SECTION 2. The object of this corporation shall be to aid and promote the work of foreign missions as represented by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

SECTION 3. The management and disposition of the affairs of the corporation shall be vested in a board of directors composed of the individuals named in the first section of this act, as incorporators and their associates and successors in office. The said board of directors shall be composed of not less than nine nor more than thirty-six members, one-third of whom shall be elected each year by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at the annual meeting of the said Conference, and shall hold office for the period of three years or until their successors are elected, and the persons named in the first section of this act shall constitute and be the first board of directors of the said corporation and at their first meeting after the adoption of this act shall determine which of its members shall serve for one, two, or three years, respectively, as may have been specified by the Conference aforesaid at its last preceding annual meeting.

SECTION 4. This corporation shall have no capital stock and shall declare no dividends, and no director, officer, committeeman, or employee of this corporation shall receive, or be entitled to receive, any pecuniary profit from the operations of such corporation, except that reasonable compensation for services may be paid to employees for services rendered in effecting the purposes of the corporation.

SECTION 5. Said corporation shall have power to make and adopt by-laws, rules, and regulations for the government of its business, and from time to time to repeal or amend such by-laws, and regulations, but it shall not take any action that is not in accordance with the acts and decisions of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

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SECTION 6. The principal office of the corporation hereby created shall at all times be within the State of New York, and the books and records of said corporation shall be kept in said office.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, \textit{SS.}

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

THE BY-LAWS OF THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE AND COUNSEL

Revision including amendments adopted September 27, 1946 and January 13-14, 1947

ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of the Committee shall be the Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, Inc., hereinafter referred to as the Committee.

ARTICLE II. OBJECT

The object of this Committee shall be to aid and promote the work of foreign missions as represented by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, Inc., hereinafter referred to as the Conference.

ARTICLE III. OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Committee shall be a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, one or more secretaries, and such other officers as may be required, of whom the secretaries and the treasurer may be chosen from outside the membership of the Committee, and when so chosen shall be \textit{ex officio} members of the Committee without vote. Representative Committees may recommend to the Conference for election as secretaries of the Conference itself the Executive Secretaries whom they themselves elect. Such Secretaries shall hold office as secretaries of the Conference for such period as they serve as Secretaries of their respective Representative Committees. Other officers shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualify.

ARTICLE IV. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. The Standing Committee on Nominations shall present at the annual meeting of the Conference a list of nominees for officers of the Conference, for membership on the Committee, and for membership on the Standing Committee on Nominations. In the case of secretaries other than those elected in the first instance by the Representative Committees, the Standing Committee on Nominations shall receive and embody the recommendations of the Committee of Reference and Counsel or of its Standing Committee on Executive Staff. The Committee on its own initiative may fill \textit{ad interim} any vacancies.
in the positions enumerated in the first sentence except those of Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, and the twenty-four elected members of the Committee.

SECTION 2. The Standing Committee on Nominations shall present at the first meeting of the Committee following the election of its new members at the annual meeting of the Conference a list of nominees for officers of the Committee, for Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Secretarial Council, for members and officers of Standing Committees, for those of special committees, for representatives and nominees of the Conference upon all Joint Committees and other organizations, and for any other elective or appointive position the filling of which is not restricted to the Conference in annual or special meeting.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Committee shall perform such duties and bear such responsibilities as usually appertain to such offices.

SECTION 2. The Treasurer shall be responsible for the safe custody of all funds of the Conference and its committees and for the disbursements of these funds in accordance with regulations established by the Committee. Funds of the Committee available for investment shall be invested by the Treasurer under the direction of the Committee.

SECTION 3. The Treasurer shall present an annual financial statement at the first meeting of the Committee after the close of the fiscal year (March 31) and at the annual meeting, and interim statements when requested by the Committee. The annual financial statement shall be audited as the Committee may direct.

SECTION 4. The Treasurer and all other officers or employees who handle the funds of the Conference shall give bond in such sum as the Committee may require, the expense therefor to be met from the funds of the Committee.

ARTICLE VI. COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. Standing Committees.

A. The Committee shall appoint Standing Committees for carrying on the work of the Conference.

B. There shall be the following Standing Committees:

(1) Arrangements for the Annual Meeting
(2) English-Speaking Union Churches Overseas
(3) Executive
(4) Executive Staff
(5) Finance and Headquarters
(6) Interchange of Christian Leadership
(7) Missionary Personnel
(8) Nominating
(9) Public Relations
(10) Research
(11) Special Program and Funds

C. Other Standing Committees may be created as the Committee deems desirable.

D. Standing Committees shall deal, under the direction of the Committee, with such matters as their titles suggest, and with other matters that may be referred to them by the Committee.
SECTION 2. Representative Committees.

A. There shall be the following Representative Committees:

(a) Area: (1) Africa Committee; (2) China Committee; (3) Europe Committee*; (4) India Committee; (5) Japan Committee; (6) Korea Committee; (7) Committee on Cooperation in Latin America; (8) Near East Committee; (9) Southeast Asia Committee.

(b) Functional: (1) Associated Mission Medical Office; (2) Christian Medical Council for Overseas Work; (3) Christian Religious Education; (4) Radio, Visual Education and Mass Communication; (5) Rural Missions Cooperating Committee; (6) Treasurers Committee; (7) Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature.

B. The Conference may authorize the creation, alteration or discharge of Representative Committees as provided in Article X of the Constitution.

C. Officers. Each Representative Committee shall elect its officers and appoint its subcommittees according to its rules and procedures. The Chairman or Vice-Chairman, as may be determined by each Representative Committee, shall be its ex officio member of the Committee and with its secretary shall be responsible for presenting such matters as should properly come from it to the Committee.

D. Finances.

(a) Each Representative Committee shall be responsible for financing all phases of its work, including secretarial oversight, administrative expense, and work projects. It shall prepare an annual budget covering all classes of expense.

(b) Each Representative Committee shall report to the Committee by June 1st of each year its proposed annual budget for the next fiscal year for approval, coordination and presentation to the Boards in the annual coordinated budget of the Conference by August 1st. Not later than thirty days after the beginning of its fiscal year, each representative Committee shall review its budget included in the coordinated budget in the light of fuller information on sources of income and if necessary so revise it as to avoid the probability of a deficit.

SECTION 3. Special Committees. The Committee may appoint from time to time, for periods to be determined by the Committee, Special Committees to deal with particular subjects.

SECTION 4. Joint Committees. The Committee may authorize the formation of joint committees with other similar organizations, in each case defining their authority and responsibilities as well as methods of financing, and appoint representatives of the Conference to serve upon them.

ARTICLE VII. EXPENSES OF MEETINGS

The expenses of members of the Committee in attending all regular and special meetings of the Committee may be paid out of the treasury of the Committee upon presentation of bills by the members.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. These By-laws may be amended at any meeting of the Committee:

A. By a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, notice of the proposed amendment having been given in the call for said meeting or at the preceding meeting of the Committee; or

B. By unanimous vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the Committee.

* The Committee on Cooperation with the Churches of Europe serves the Conference in this capacity.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL

I. PREAMBLE

The Council is established on the basis that the only bodies entitled to determine missionary policy are the churches and the missionary societies and boards, representing the churches.

It is recognized that the successful working of the International Missionary Council is entirely dependent on the gift from God of the spirit of fellowship, mutual understanding, and desire to cooperate.

II. MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS

The Council is composed of the following national missionary organizations* and Christian councils:

- National Missionary Council of Australia.
- Sociète Belge de Missions Protestant au Congo.
- Confederação Evangélica do Brasil.
- Ceylon Christian Council.
- Conseil Protestant du Congo.
- Dansk Missionsraad.
- Deutscher Evangelischer Missionstag.
- Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris.
- Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.
- National Christian Council of India, Burma, and Pakistan.
- National Christian Council of Japan.
- National Christian Council of Korea.
- Committee on Cooperation in Latin America.
- Malaya Christian Council.
- Concilio Nacional Evangélico de Mexico.
- Nederlandsche Zendingsraad.
- Netherlands India.
- National Missionary Council of New Zealand.
- Norak Misjonstråd.
- Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada).
- Philippine Federation of Evangelical Churches.
- Association of Evangelical Churches of Puerto Rico.
- Confederación de Iglesias Evangélicas del Rio de La Plata.
- Schweizerischer Evangelischer Missionsrat.
- National Christian Council of Siam.
- Christian Council of South Africa.
- Suomen Lähetyssneuvosto.
- Svenska Missionsrådet.
- Association of Missionary Societies in Switzerland.

National missionary organizations or Christian councils in other countries or areas may be added to those named above by the affirmative vote of the Committee of the Council, provided for later; and the Committee of the Council shall have full power to determine what qualifications shall be required of a missionary organization or a Christian council for membership in the Council.

* The term "missionary" is used in this constitution to describe the work of presenting the gospel to non-Christian peoples, whether carried on by the younger or by the older churches.
Among these qualifications the Committee would take into consideration the thoroughly representative character of the organization, its elements of stability, and the extent and nature of the area that it covers.

The meetings of the Council shall be of two kinds: namely, (a) general Council meetings, and (b) special meetings for the consideration of particular subjects. The call for these general or special meetings shall be issued by the Committee of the Council. In the case of general Council meetings, the call shall be issued only after the proposal to hold such a meeting has been approved by two-thirds of the national bodies constituting the Council. Special meetings of the Council may be called by the Committee after the proposal to hold such a meeting has been approved by two-thirds of the national bodies which will be expected to send representatives to the meeting.

The number of representatives which each national missionary organization and Christian council will be entitled to appoint for each meeting of the Council shall be as stated by the Committee in its proposal to call a meeting and as ratified by national bodies in their approval of the proposal. In arranging for the membership of any Council meeting, the Committee shall provide, in so far as it is deemed desirable, for representation from countries in which there is no national missionary organization or Christian council and shall determine the method of choosing such representatives. The Committee shall also have the right to propose in regard to any particular meeting, whenever desirable, that a limited number of persons with special knowledge of the subjects contained in the program of the proposed meeting may be invited to attend that meeting of the Council.

### III. Functions

The functions of the Council shall be the following:

1. To stimulate thinking and investigation on questions relating to the mission and expansion of Christianity in all the world, to enlist in the solution of these questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in all countries, and to make the results available for all who share in the missionary work of the churches.

2. To help to coordinate the activities of the national missionary organizations and Christian councils of the different countries, and to bring about united action where necessary in missionary matters.

3. Through common consultation to help to unite Christian public opinion in support of freedom of conscience and religion and of missionary liberty.

4. To help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations.

5. To be responsible for the publication of *The International Review of Missions* and such other publications as in the judgment of the Council may contribute to the study of missionary questions.

6. To call a world missionary conference if and when this should be deemed desirable.

### IV. The Committee of the Council

The Committee of the Council shall have the power to act for the Council in the intervals between its general Council meetings.

The membership of the Committee shall be elected by the national missionary organizations and Christian councils, and the number of representatives, except as may be determined otherwise by subsequent action, shall be as follows:

- National Missionary Council of Australia .................................................. 1
- Société Belge de Missions Protestantes au Congo ........................................... 1
- Confederação Evangélica do Brasil ................................................................. 1
- Ceylon Christian Council .............................................................................. 1
- National Christian Council of China ............................................................ 2
- Conseil Protestant du Congo .......................................................................... 1
- Dansk Missionsraad ...................................................................................... 1
- Deutscher Evangelischer Missionstag ............................................................ 2
- Société des Missions Evangéliques de Paris ................................................... 1
- Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland .................. 5
- National Christian Council of India, Pakistan, and Burma ............................. 2
- National Christian Council of Japan ............................................................. 2
- National Christian Council of Korea ............................................................ 1

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Committee on Cooperation in Latin America
Malaya Christian Council
Concilio Nacional de Iglesias Evangélicas do Mexico
Near East Christian Council
Nederlandsche Zendings-Raad
Netherlands India
National Missionary Council of New Zealand
Norsk Misjonssråd
Foreign Missions Conference of North America (United States and Canada)
 Philippine Federation of Evangelical Churches
Association of Evangelical Churches of Puerto Rico
Confederación de iglesias Evangélicas del Río de la Plata
Schweizerischer Evangelischer Missionsrat
National Christian Council of Siam
Christian Council of South Africa
Suomen Lähetyssäätiö
Svenska Missionsrådet

For each meeting the Committee may elect other members, not exceeding three in all, to be nominated by the officers, from countries not otherwise represented, who shall for each meeting have the same rights and privileges as other members. In addition to the above, the Committee may elect other members, not exceeding five in all, to be nominated by the officers, in order to supply special knowledge or experience, who shall be consultants without voting powers.

The Committee of the Council shall have the power to provide representation in the Committee of the Council for national organizations that may in the future be admitted to membership in the Council.

Each regularly established department of the Council may be represented in the Committee of the Council by its Chairman or other representative of the Committee directing the department's work. Such a representative shall have for each meeting the same rights and privileges as the other delegates.

Members of the Committee shall hold office until their successors are appointed, the length of term of office and the method of appointment to be determined in each country or area by the national missionary organization or Christian council.

The officers of the Council shall be members, ex-officio, of the Committee and shall serve as the officers of the Committee of the Council.

The Committee of the Council shall, as occasion may require, consult with the constituent organizations in regard to the work of the Committee.

The Committee of the Council shall meet at the call of the officers of the Council, or upon request of a majority of the members of the Committee (sent to the chairman or secretaries in writing), or upon the request of three or more of the constituent organizations. Ten members of the Committee other than the officers shall constitute a quorum, provided, however, that these represent national missionary organizations or Christian councils, members of the Council, in three different continents.

The Committee of the Council may appoint an Ad Interim Committee to serve in the period between the meetings of the Committee of the Council with such powers as that Committee may determine. The membership of the Ad Interim Committee shall always be on an international basis with representatives from at least five countries on at least three continents.

V. Officers

The officers of the Council shall be a Chairman, not more than eight Vice-Chairmen, of whom two shall be women, a Treasurer, and two or more Secretaries. These officers shall be elected by the Committee of the Council. Their terms of office, their respective duties, and their remuneration shall be determined by the Committee. They shall be members, ex-officio, of the Committee. The countries from which they come shall be allowed their full representation in addition to such officials.

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VI. EXPENSES

The Committee of the Council shall prepare annual budgets two years in advance, which shall be submitted to the constituent organizations for approval and toward which they will be invited to contribute in a proportion to be recommended by resolution of the Committee. Since in a period of two years unforeseen developments may occur requiring additional expenditure, it is understood that such emergencies may be met by special funds which the Committee of the Council may be able to secure from private sources. If the objects to be sought involve permanent or recurring expense, the approval of the constituent organizations shall be secured before such work is undertaken, even if special funds are available for its support.

VII. PROCEDURE

It is understood that the Council and the Committee of the Council will function internationally, and that the members of the Committee of the Council in any one country will not take action as a national group, though they may be called together by the officers of the International Missionary Council for purposes of consultation if this should seem necessary.

VIII. AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any future meeting of the Committee of the Council subject to the approval of the constituent organizations.
NEW MISSIONARIES SAILED

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<td>Number of boards reporting</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>Number of boards which sent new missionaries</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>64</td>
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<td>Total number of new missionaries sent</td>
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<td>960</td>
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<td>Married men</td>
<td>396</td>
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<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single women</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>201</td>
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<tr>
<td>With college degrees</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>489</td>
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<tr>
<td>With graduate or professional degrees</td>
<td>338</td>
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<td>Total on short terms</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age at appointment</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
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Nature of Work:
- Ordained missionaries 223 237
- Medical doctors 21 45
- Nurses 71 79
- Educators 165 192
- Agriculturalists 6 7
- Evangelists 378 304
- Wives of missionaries 25 219
- Miscellaneous 66 114

Country to which appointed

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1946 Men</th>
<th>1946 Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>1947 Men</th>
<th>1947 Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>106</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>142</td>
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<td>Near East</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>49</td>
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<tr>
<td>India, Pakistan and Ceylon</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>110</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
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<td>118</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>89</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>463</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>561</td>
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* Included in India column in 1946.
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<th>BOARDS AND SOCIETIES</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
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* No figures reported for 1947. Those given are a repetition of those for 1946.
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF BOARDS AND SOCIETIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1947—(Continued)**

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<th>BOARDS AND SOCIETIES</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
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<tr>
<td>From Living Donors</td>
<td>From Other Sources</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Prot. Episcopal, National Council</td>
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<td>Prot. Episc., N. U., Woman's Aux.</td>
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<td>Augustana Lutheran Church</td>
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<th>BOARDS AND SOCIETIES</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
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<td>Living Donors</td>
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<td>Missionary Bands of the World</td>
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*No figures reported for 1947. Those given are a repetition of those for 1946.*
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