MINUTES
OF THE MEETING OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL
"... of India, Burma and Ceylon"

*

Held at Nagpur, November 27-28, 1951

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OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL
OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN
CHRISTIAN COUNCIL LODGE, NAGPUR, M.P.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDEX</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ADULT EDUCATION</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. AFFILIATION TO THE N.C.C.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. AUSTRALIA—RELATIONS WITH</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. CENTRAL BOARD</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CHRISTIAN HOME</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIETY</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. CHURCH AND EVANGELISM</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. COMMISSION FOR C.S.I. NORTH KERALA DIOCESE</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. COMMISSION ON THE NATURE AND FUTURE OF THE COUNCIL</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. DIRECTORY OF MISSIONS AND CHURCHES</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ECUMENICAL STUDIES</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. GOVERNMENT MATTERS</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. HEADQUARTERS DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. HIGH SCHOOLS</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. MEDICAL MATTERS</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. PROVINCIAL COUNCILS</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. SECRETARIAT MATTERS</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. SERVICE COUNCIL</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. TREASURER'S REPORT</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. VACANCIES ON THE EXECUTIVE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND DEAF</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERSHIP</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. W.C.C. CENTRAL COMMITTEE 1952</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MINUTES
OF THE MEETING OF
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

Held at Nagpur on November 27–28, 1951

Present

The Rt Rev. S. K. Mondol (President), the Rt Rev. F. Whittaker (First Vice-President), Mr R. M. Chetsingh (Second Vice-President), the Rev. J. W. Prentice (Treasurer), the Ven. Archdeacon Dr T. D. Sully (Chairman of the Central Board), Deaconess M. Bretherton, the Rev. Dr E. L. Cattell, the Rev. P John, the Rev. P. Lange, Mr P. Mahanty, the Most Rev. A. N. Mukerji, the Rev. C. C. Pande, the Rt Rev. J. W Pickett, Mr J. M. G. Ram, the Very Rev. Dr A. Ralla Ram, and the Rev. D. Scott Wells.

Secretaries of the N.C.C.: Dr E. C. Bhatt, Miss Ruth Ure, Dr R. W. Scott, the Rev. J. W. Sadiq and Dr L. W. Bryce (Part-time).

Medical Secretary of the N.C.C. and C.M.A.I.: Dr E. W. Wilder.

Secretary of the Nurses Auxiliary: Miss A. M. Clark.

Secretary of the Audio-Visual Aids Committee: The Rev. Dr D.F. Ebright.

Apologies

Apologies for absence were received from the following: Mr J. Jesudas, the Rev. Dr S. N. Talibuddin, the Rev. Dr H. J. Strickler, and the Rev. Dr E. Prakasam, the Rev. F. Ryrie and the Rev. N. P. Anderson on furlough. Miss P. Das resigned.

The late Rev. P. Ramaseshan—Condolence. The President presented the following resolution condoling the death of the Rev. P. Ramaseshan:
In this first meeting of the National Christian Council Executive Committee since the sudden death of the Rev. Paul Ramaseshan, Secretary-elect of the Council we place on record our deep sense of loss. Mr Ramaseshan came to the Council after distinguished service in his own Church and the Church of South India. This experience and his travels and stay abroad had peculiarly fitted him for the service which was entrusted to him. His ability and genial character would have been an incalculable asset to the Council.

We thank God for his life and witness, and convey to his bereaved family our heart-felt sympathy and good wishes.

The resolution was passed by all members standing.

Welcome to Visitors

The President, Rt Rev. S. K. Mondol introduced the following visitors, and extended to them a cordial welcome:

1. The Rev. George Appleton, Secretary of the India Committee of the Conference of British Missionary Societies.

2. The Rev. C. S. Milford, Secretary of the C.M.S. and Chairman of the India Committee of the Conference of British Missionary Societies.

3. The Rev. James Turnbull, Secretary of the British Section of the World Council of Christian Education.

4. Mr Alfred Moore, Committee of World Literacy and Christian Literature of the N.C.C.C. of North America.

5. Dr D. F. West, Executive Secretary, Division of Foreign Missions India and Philippines, the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana.

I. DEVOTIONS

The devotions on the first day were led by the President and on the second day by Dr E. L. Cattell.
II. CONFIRMATION OF THE MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

51.02
The minutes of the last meeting having been printed and circulated were taken as read and approved.

III. VACANCIES ON THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

51.03
In the two vacancies caused by the resignation of Miss P. Das and the death of the Rev. P. Ramaseshan, Dr Miss Hilda Lazarus and Bishop H. Sumitra were appointed.

IV. MATTERS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT

Dr Bhaty reported on the following matters:

(a) Amendment to the Constitution of India

The N.C.C. at its 1950 triennial meeting asked the Secretariat to make a representation to the Government for the revision of the President’s Order which sought to discriminate between the Hindu and non-Hindu backward classes in the matter of State-aid for economic and social development. Representations were made to the Government requesting that suitable amendments be made to Article 15 of the Constitution to clarify the position. It was gratifying that the Government acceded to this request and the following amendment to Article 15 of the Constitution was made:

‘To Article 15 of the Constitution, the following clause shall be added: Nothing in this Article or in clause 2 of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.’

The amended clause would now entitle rural Christians and other backward classes to economic aid from the Government.

In the course of discussion it was pointed out that:

(1) Recognition by State Governments of certain classes of Christians as economically backward classes would have to be secured.
There was no set procedure for securing such recognition. Representation on the subject to proper authorities in each State would be necessary.

(2) The Harijan Fund was only for Scheduled Castes.

(3) Government of India had set aside a sum of Rs 10 lakhs for giving aid to economically backward classes.

(4) If any difficulty was experienced in the States the matter should be taken up with Government of India through the N.C.C.

(b) Recognition of Missionary Societies

1. The Government of India sent to the N.C.C. in July 1951 a list of 50 Missionary Societies (non-Commonwealth) which had been recognised under the new arrangement. Applications of 16 Missions were still pending with the Government for a formal check-up. In the case of Missionary Societies whose applications were still pending, the procedure to which we agreed for securing visas for the entry of Missionaries was that ‘all applications for visas should be sent through the N.C.C.’

2. In the case of Missionary Societies not in affiliation with the N.C.C. applications for visas would be entertained by the Government if individual guaranteees were found. If the N.C.C., after satisfying itself, sponsored the case of individual missionaries of such Societies, the Government would entertain applications.

3. When a ‘no objection to return’ certificate expired the matter should be taken up with the State Government or with the Central Government through the N.C.C.

(c) Import Licence Regulations

Considerable difficulty had been experienced by Missionary Societies in obtaining Import Licences for goods for use in their work. A representation was made to the Government that the Missionary Societies should be allowed to import goods without having to obtain a licence as most of the articles received by them were free gifts from abroad. The Missionary Societies could be given this concession as charitable organisations. The Government accepted the suggestion and the Missionary Societies could now import goods up to the value of Rs 1,000-
without having to obtain a licence. The Government had also relaxed other requirements regarding gift parcels, etc.

In the course of discussion it was made clear that (1) a missionary coming into the country could bring articles to the value of Rs 1,500 or more, and even a refrigerator, (2) A missionary in India could not import anything without obtaining an import licence, (3) Applications for an import license should be made in duplicate. (4) Bishop Pickett invited attention to the Fact Sheet on Indo-U.S. Agreement concerning voluntary relief supplies.

(d) Hindu Code Bill

Certain clauses in the Bill had grave implications for the religious liberty guaranteed in the Constitution.

1. Grounds for Divorce

Clause 33 (Grounds for Divorce) sub clause (iii) mentions as ground for divorce “when either party to the marriage has ceased to be a Hindu by conversion to another religion”.

In Clause 34, while it is stipulated that petition for divorce lies at the instance of a part of the marriage, it is further ruled that no party shall be entitled to take advantage of his or her own default or disability for the purpose of relief. This means that the converted party shall not have the right of seeking divorce even if the non-converted party should refuse to live with the converted party. The converted Christian is likely to be covered by the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872, for seeking divorce provided (1) there is desertion by non-Christian party, (2) a period of more than a year elapses after desertion (3) the provisions of the Hindu Code Bill do not abrogate the old laws.

It is clear that there is no equality in the liberty given to the two persons as regards divorce, since the Hindu party can secure divorce immediately, and on grounds of disparity of religion. The converted party is certainly penalised for his change of religion. It may also encourage collusion.

2. Guardianship of the Minor

Another objectionable feature of the Code is the deprivation of a parent’s natural right of guardianship over his minor
children for the sole reason of his change of religion. Two clauses 78 and 81 contain this stipulation. Clause 78 (Natural Guardianship of a Hindu Minor) contains a proviso that 'no person shall be entitled to act as a natural guardian of a minor under the provisions of this section if he ceases to be a Hindu.' In Clause 81 (Revocation of Authority by Natural Guardian) it is stated that 'where the natural guardian has ceased to be a Hindu.' This is a serious infringement of a natural right not for reason of crime or moral turpitude but for the exercise of the freedom of conscience, an exercise which might in some cases involve great sacrifice and might indicate great strength of character. The suffering involved in forcible separation from one's children will make conversion almost impossible and reduce freedom of conscience to a mere fiction in practice. Over against this stipulation the Court has the right to restore the guardianship of the parent or parents if it is deemed to be in the interest of the child. It is a great hardship for a parent to be obliged to go to Court of Law to maintain his guardianship over his own children. Moreover if he does so at great expense and trouble, it is not certain that he will secure his right in the face of the express stipulation of the law. But even supposing that he does secure the right, there is another clause 33 (Duty of guardian regarding religious upbringing of minor) which obliges him to bring up the child as a Hindu. 'It shall be the duty of the guardian to bringing up the minor in the religion of the minor.' This would have been satisfactory if it had meant that the child was to be brought in the religion of the converted father, but we understand that it is not the case. A child is to be brought up in the particular denomination to which the father belonged. The effect of these three clauses will be either to separate even an infant in arms from his parents, or if this is avoided by a legal process, to oblige the parents to bring up these children in a religion in which they have ceased to believe.

3. *Intestate Property*

The same element of penalising conversion is present in the provisions of clause 120 which states that 'non-Hindu children of a convert have no right to any intestate property of Hindu relative to which they would otherwise have a right.'
It is clear that the provision of the Constitution in Article 15 of Fundamental Rights, stating 'that State shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion', is contravened by these clauses of the Hindu Code.

The Christian Members of the Parliament proposed amendments to the objectionable clauses and also called upon the minority communities, and the Hindu leaders to support them.

There was no likelihood of the Bill coming up before the present parliament. If the Congress Party was returned with a fair majority, the Bill might be proceeded with, otherwise it might be dropped or changed radically.

51.04 It was RESOLVED:

That the Secretariat be instructed to arrange a conference of the new Christian Members of the Parliament with a view to securing their whole-hearted support in opposing the objectionable clauses in the Hindu Code Bill, and gaining acceptance of such alternative provisions as shall not be prejudicial to the Christian Community.

(e) Education Problems

1. Travancore. On the request of the N.C.C. the President of the Congress and Dr H. C. Mookerjee (now His Excellency) undertook to bring about a compromise between the representatives of the Kerala Government and the Managers of the Christian Secondary Schools in the Travancore-Cochin State regarding some objectionable provisions of the new Government Scheme for Secondary Schools. As a result of the compromise the Kerala Government issued a press note modifying the new scheme as follows:

(1) The deposit of 80 per cent of the fee collections will be in the name of the manager, though it has to be in the Government treasury and withdrawals will have to be countersigned by the Division Inspector of Schools.

(2) The 80 per cent thus deposited is towards the salary of teachers and surplus if any at the end of the year, will be available to the manager for other school purposes.
(3) Government will meet the deficit if any to pay the teachers according to a scale fixed by Government.

(4) The deposit of fee collections is optional. But if the fee collections are not deposited Government will not meet the deficit in paying the teachers as per the scale fixed by Government which is compulsory.

(5) There will not be any list for the appointment of teachers as originally proposed. Teachers appointed must have the qualifications prescribed by Government.

The Secretary of the Travancore-Cochin Christian School Managers' Association had expressed his gratitude to the N.C.C. for the valuable service rendered in this connection.

Though understanding has been reached in regard to appointment and payment of staff, a new order has just been issued prohibiting Christian teachers from taking the office of deacons in the Church without the prior sanction of the Divisional Inspector of Schools.

On the representation of the Kerala Christian Council, Government has withdrawn the order.

(f) Public Trusts Acts

The Bombay Government has passed an Act known as the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 (Bombay Act, No. XXIX of 1950). This has been done 'to regulate and to make provision for the administration of public, religious and charitable trusts in the State of Bombay.' It extends to the whole of the State of Bombay. Its provisions apply to such properties as are used for such charitable purposes as: (1) relief to the distresses (2) education (3) medical, relief and (4) advancement of any of the objects of general public utility. But it does not include a purpose which relates (a) exclusively to sports or (b) exclusively to religious teaching or worship. The Act applies only to Hindu Charitable Trusts. While the provisions of this Act do not apply to properties used for religious teaching or worship, it is interesting that Mr Justice Tandolkar of the Bombay High Court, who was also the Chairman of the Committee which drafted the Bill went out of his way to say in the 'Consent Decree' in the Hume Memorial Church case that the 'Hume Memorial Church and the property and equipment
thereof are public charitable trusts to be used exclusively for the benefit of the congregation of the said Church, and therefore he appointed 'the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions trustees to hold the said Church and equipment thereof together with the plot on which it stands as the trustees for the congregation of the said Church and for the use and at the disposal of the Standing Committee of the said Church until such time as the new trustees for the Church are appointed by this Court.'

The decree puts the Church in India on a par with public charitable institutions to be governed and administered according to the 'Bombay Public Trust Act' and in accordance with this the Court took upon itself the responsibility of making direct appointment of trustees for the Hume Memorial Church.

It is clear that although the provisions of the Act do not apply to places of worship, the judge was anxious to bring this Church property under some sort of Government control. If this property had been under a legally constituted Trust, the judge would not have had any ground for declaring the property as a Public Trust.

The Madhya Pradesh Government was also considering a thorough revision of the Central Provinces and Berar Religious and Charitable Trusts Act 1937. The revised Bill would be more or less on the same lines as the Bombay Trust Act. It had been suggested through the Press in M.P. that the provisions of the amended Act should be made applicable to Christian Religious Properties. From these developments it seemed most advisable that properties now held by Foreign Mission Boards should be transferred as speedily as possible to Trusts created and incorporated in the country.

During the discussion that followed stress was laid upon the need for securing information regarding legal procedure for the formation of a Trust, and transfer of property to it cheaply. It was suggested that if necessary an eminent Christian lawyer should be engaged to prepare a statement giving clear-cut directions.

51.05. Therefore it was RESOLVED:

(a) To instruct the Secretary concerned to collect information from such Churches and Missions as had
transferred their property in the various States so that there would be clear information on the correct procedure for the transfer of property.

(b) If in the opinion of the Property Committee it was found necessary to hire the services of a competent Christian lawyer to prepare such a statement, it should be done.

(c) The following were appointed Members of the Church and Mission Property Committee: Rev. A. M. Paylor, Rev. W. C. Eadie, Mr C. Ackroyd, Mr Balasingham Satya Nadar, Dr R. W. Scott, Rev. J. D. Asirvadam, Rev. K. B. Y. Masih, Mr E. A. N. Mukerji, Dr E. C. Bhatt{Convener}.

(g) Request from the Moderator, U.C.N.I.

A request was received from the Rt Rev. James Kellock, Moderator, General Assembly, U.C.N.I. that the N.C.C. endorse the appeal of the U.C.N.I. for financial contributions from Churches outside the Union towards the cost of the suit filed to preserve the autonomy of the Church. The Consent Decree would affect the other Churches as much as it would the U.C.N.I. in the present case, as the decree might be quoted in other similar cases by lawyers, judges and disgruntled Christian groups.

Briefly, the Consent Decree

(a) denied completely the organic nature of the Union of 1924 of the Hume Memorial Congregation with the U.C.N.I.,

(b) established the right of a congregation to vote itself out of the U.C.N.I. and take the property with it, and join some other group,

(c) ignored the authority of the U.C.N.I. in matters of discipline and the ordering of the life of the local congregations,

(d) it took a view on the dedication of the Church building which was definitely a non-Christian view,

(e) it laid down a procedure for Church elections which was different in substance from that prescribed by the U.C.N.I. to which the Hume Memorial congregation was affiliated.
The Consent Decree contravened Article 26 of the Constitution:

‘Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right:

(a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes, (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion, (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property, and (d) to administer such property in accordance with law.’

The Secretary stated that it would have been disastrous for the autonomy of the Church as a whole in this country if the U.C.N.I. had not filed a suit to preserve its autonomous character.

51.06. Resolved:

To endorse the appeal of the Moderator of the General Assembly, U.C.N.I. for contributions towards the expenses to be incurred in connection with the case filed to safeguard the autonomy of the Church.

V. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION


After some discussion and modification of the statement it was decided to send the same to churches and missions and Provincial Christian Councils for study and comment.

Dr H. J. Strickler was appointed a member of the Commission in place of Bishop J. W. Pickett.

VI. RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA

Dr Bhatti reported that interest of the Christian people in Australia in missionary work in India had grown during the past few years. The National Missionary Council of Australia had at its several meetings discussed matters relating to Christian work in this country.

It discussed at one of its meetings the survey which Miss Rivett had made of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, particularly with reference to ‘the activities of present Hindu leaders in altering their traditional beliefs to suit modern conditions and
the consequent zeal of this neo-Hinduism’, and passed the following resolutions:

1. That information regarding the on-going Church in India be circulated as widely as possible in Australia.

2. That the attention of Mission Boards be drawn to the urgent necessity for replacing evangelistic missionaries without any delay where retirements are taking place.

3. That steps be taken to acquaint Christian Churches with the famine situation and if possible approaches be made to the Government to see what help might be rendered.

4. That the importance of training Indian Church leaders be underlined and that Theological Colleges have a place in the prayers of the Churches; the necessary information to be collated and distributed.

5. That Miss Rivett be approached to discover if she is willing and able to visit Theological Colleges in Australia provided openings are forthcoming.

6. That applications continue to be sought from Indian Theological students to take courses in Australian Theological Colleges.

7. That the medical training work at Vellore and Ludhiana be commended to the prayers of our people.’

The Council also decided to send to its Constituent Boards and Societies a statement setting out the work of the Christian Council of India and Pakistan and ask them to confer with Field Councils regarding the possibility of including in their next year’s budget a grant for the Christian Council of India and Pakistan.

The N.M.C. also discussed the problem of restrictions upon the immigration of non-Europeans. It recommended that a small quota be established permitting Indian immigration into Australia, and the Council was asked to pursue this matter by means of a written communication to the Minister concerned.

The N.C.C. had received during the year a sum of £ 187-16-4 for relief work.
A deputation from some Churches in Australia visited India during Spring 1951, and had a conference with Dr Bhatti in Delhi. The members of the deputation expressed their keenness for a closer relationship between the two national churches.

As regards an N.C.C. deputation to Australia the Executive Committee of the Central Board which met in September 1951 made the following suggestions:

‘(ii) That in continuation of our action on page 3 of the minutes of the Central Board held on February 1-2, 1951, and of the action of the N.C.C. Executive No. 50.20 of February 27-28, 1951, we ask the N.C.C. Executive to complete arrangements for such a deputation in the near future.

(1) that the deputation be such that it could represent broadly the whole Christian Movement in India.

(2) that the deputation be instructed to try to channel whatever interest is aroused in the Churches by their visit into one or two definite projects within the field of higher education, including theological education.

(3) that the N.C.C. Secretariat correspond with the Secretaries of Australasian Missions in India and with Miss Rivett and others with a view to ascertaining the special projects which may be included in a special appeal, and the best ways of arranging the deputation and its tour.’

VII. AFFILIATION TO THE N.C.C.

1. The Norwegian Tibetan Mission

51.08. RESOLVED:

(1) That the Norwegian Tibetan Mission be affiliated to the N.C.C. subject to the clarification of their relationship with the Assam Christian Council.

(2) That we ask the N.C.C. Secretariat to get into touch with the various missions working on the border of Tibet with a view to conferring with them and helping them in their efforts.
(2) The Missionary Board of the Church of God

50.09. Resolved:

That the Missionary Board of the Church of God Mission be granted affiliation to the N.C.C.

VIII. Withdrawal of Membership

Dr Bhatti reported that the Ceylon and India General Mission had withdrawn its membership from the Council.

After some discussion in which concern was expressed over the withdrawal of this Mission from the membership of the Council the following resolution was passed:

51.10.

(1) We have learnt with regret that the Ceylon and India General Mission has applied for withdrawal of membership in the work of the N.C.C. and the M.R.C.C. We concede this withdrawal most reluctantly.

(2) We ask the M.R.C.C. to continue all possible contacts with this Mission, and assure them that we shall be always at their service to help in any way we can.

(3) We request Mr Moore that on his return to U.S.A. he kindly interview the Home Board authorities of this Mission and express in person the regret of the Council on the step that has been taken.

IX. N.C.C. Headquarters Development

Dr Scott gave a report on what had transpired since the last Executive Committee meeting. Architects had been consulted and advice on developing the Council Lodge and the building of new houses on the property had been received.

In response to the request for funds the North American Societies had favoured the use of some money from those Special Funds held by the N.C.C. which had large balances. The Secretary reported that some of the Provincial Councils had taken a new interest in their support of the Headquarters with the result that additional contributions were being received. The Assam Council deserved special attention because it had met completely the N.C.C.'s request from its area.

Following the action of the N.C.C. Executive, approving the building of a house for the C.M.A. Secretaries on the
Council Lodge site, the C.M.A. Biennial Conference (1951) had requested financial assistance in the form of a loan from N.C.C. funds to make the building possible.

The N.C.C. and C.M.A. Secretaries had recommended the following for which some architectural plans were ready:

1. The completion of the work on Azariah House.
2. The building of a house for an N.C.C. Secretary's family and one for the C.M.A. Secretaries.
3. On receiving reliable advice, the adding of second floors to the General Office and south-west corner room of the Lodge, in order to provide over-all space for Secretaries' offices, including the C.M.A., and an adequate Conference room.
4. The continuation of the present financial appeal and, so far as possible, the securing of funds from available balances.

The Executive Committee then carefully discussed the various proposals. It was recalled that the purpose was not to build up a large headquarters but only to meet the needs of a basic N.C.C. and C.M.A. Secretariat. Opinion was expressed that there might be a more economical use of the existing room space in the Lodge.

5111. Resolved:

1. That in general the plans for development suggested by the Secretaries be approved, that estimates be prepared by the Headquarters Committee with plans for meeting the costs, and that a report for action be made to the next meeting of the Executive.

2. That the names of the Rev. W G. Cartlidge and Rev. T. Essebaggers be added to the Headquarters Committee.

X. SERVICE COUNCIL

Miss Ure reported that there were three matters arising for action from the November 15–16 meeting of the Service Council of Christian Literature Agencies. This new agency was proving its value, and providing a solid base of well-equipped co-operative service for the building of a real plan of Christian literature production.
1. In line with the general policy that in each language area there should be adequate technical facilities for a united literature programme, Maharashtra had sought and been given advice during the year. A conference of the seventeen Christian publishers of Marathi materials had revealed the urgent need for a well equipped reliable press. A second Conference of Church and Mission representatives had resulted in a proposal to strengthen the S.P.G. Press at Ahmednagar and make it the central publishing and distribution centre for the area. The S.P.G. had generously given backing to the plan and the missions were now to seek a lakh of rupees for equipment and publication capital.

2. A far reaching development was the proposal for development of Christian art production in India, whereby the Wesley Press, Mysore, would be strengthened to expand its art services to meet, in conjunction with the other Christian presses doing colour work, the increasing demand for better art and illustration and for technical assistance along these lines. The Service Council and the Executive Committee of the Board of Christian Literature had voted to sponsor a request for Rs 55,000 from Britain and America for this purpose. This would be new money, and press would therefore meet any further requirements for equipment without outside help. It was clearly understood that the Art Press would be developed and used primarily for Christian work, in co-operation with all Christian literature agencies.

3. In the larger field, a conference of Christian literature leaders from all nations of East Asia was to be held in Singapore December 7-11, called by Dr Manikam. It was felt that there could be very valuable co-operation throughout East Asia in the sharing of manuscripts, the coverage of migrant populations, the sharing of resources in training and experience. The I.M.C. had requested the India Literature Secretary to help organize this Conference.

51.12. It was RESOLVED:

1. To welcome and commend the plan for Maharashtra

2. To approve the proposal regarding Christian art, including the appeal for funds.
3. To ask Miss Ure to represent the N.C.C. at the East Asian Literature Conference at Singapore, and to carry greetings to that body.

XI. MEDICAL MATTERS

The 13th Biennial Conference of the C.M.A., marking the 25th anniversary of its founding, was held at Baroda, November 1–4, 1951. There was an attendance of 150 comprising 82 doctors, 50 nurses and 18 hospital workers and visitors. The Future Policy of Christian Medical Work was the main subject of the Conference. Several important resolutions were passed dealing largely with a statement of our evangelistic purpose, the greater emphasis on Health Education and Preventive Medicine and the recruitment of Christian staff for Medical Work.

The proposal from the Executive to close down the Hospital Supply Agency for lack of a person to succeed Mr H. R. Couldrey, its efficient manager, shocked the Association and an amendment was passed postponing the action for two months in order to make further attempts to find a successor for him.

The Report from Vellore indicated the progress College was making especially in raising its current budget, that a large programme of capital expense was still necessary to bring the college up to a satisfactory basis. The Report from Ludhiana stated that the Council of the College had, in the light of offers of substantial contributions from the Government voted to upgrade it. Dr Carruthers made an oral report stating that Miraj planned to upgrade from July 1952 depending on faith and prayer and asking no contributions from the Christian Medical Association.

The Association was concerned at the lack of a permanent home for its Secretaries and Office and accepted the conditions offered by the N.C.C. for erecting such a building on the Council Lodge site.

From time to time the Association elects certain non-medical persons who have made contributions to its work to Associate Membership carrying all the privileges of membership except office bearing. At this meeting, Dr E. C. Bhatti of the N.C.C. and Mr William Bailey of the Mission to Lepers were elected to such membership.
The Association also decided to make a representation to Government for the repeal or lowering of customs duty on Hospital Equipment brought into the country by workers in charitable hospitals.

Dr Hilda Lazarus, Director of Vellore, was elected President for the coming biennium and the Association expressed its deep gratitude to Dr P. V. Benjamin who has served the Association and the Christian cause so effectively during the last eight years.

Since the last Executive Meeting the Association had brought the Oliver Fund from Hospital Sunday Collections up to a total of Rs 16,000 and was making the first award of scholarships this year. It had drawn up a list of specifications for recognition of Christian Hospitals for training of interns or housemen and was receiving applications for such recognition. It has developed a revised system of charts for use in hospitals. It had taken over the production of the Jet series of Health Aids, and with generous help from the N.C.C. and its Committees, produced six new series in addition to the Basic Kit for Health Flannelgraph, had raised the number of recognized centres for training of laboratory technicians from six to nine. It had now set up Committees for Training of X-Ray Technicians from July 1952 and for considering the feasibility of setting up a centre for repair of hospital equipment and the training of hospital mechanics.

The following resolutions, of the Conference were approved:

1. Future Policy

A. Statement of Christian Purpose

RESOLVED: Inasmuch as the primary purpose of Christian medical work as an integral part of the work of the Christian Church is to make known the love of God in Christ through the ministry of healing so that men and women may be led to believe in Him by the Holy Spirit by whom alone the heart of man can be changed, we reaffirm this purpose without any qualification whatsoever, and assert the necessity of proclaiming the Gospel in all ways open to us; however, we equally definitely state that the principle of love must rule in such pro-
claiming, and therefore do not agree to any methods
which in any way savour of compulsion or transgress the
principle of love.

B. General Policy of C.M.A.

RESOLVED: That every Christian medical institution be
requested to include as part of its work, if it has not
already done so, some form of preventive work arising
out of and related to its existing work, the type of
preventive work to be done according to the peculiar
needs of the area in which it is situated. That the
Committee on Preventive Medicine be requested to
circulate information from time to time on what is
being done in various hospitals to initiate or extend
preventive work, and to give advice to individual institu-
tions requiring help in this respect.

That the importance of Christian medical service be made
known in Christian homes, schools and colleges and that
groups of Christian doctors and nurses be asked to
undertake this task by local executive committees of
C.M.A. with a view to obtaining an increased number of
medical workers in Christian service.

The Executive received the two resolutions from the
C.M.A. on the subject of future policy and resolved that we
agree with the C.M.A.I. in affirming:

51.13

(a) that Christian medical work is an integral part of the
mission of the Church,

(b) that it witnesses to the love of God for men and
women in physical distress,

(c) that Christian medical workers share with all disciples
the obligation of proclaiming the Gospel in all ways
open to them, and

(d) that no methods that savour of compulsion or transgress
the principle of love are valid in Christian service.

We further affirm that no restriction upon the right to
witness to Christ in and through the healing ministry can be
accepted and that any attempt to place such restrictions upon
Christian agencies must be interpreted as an infringement of religious liberty and a denial of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of India.

II. B. Report of the Treasurer

4. The draft budget for 1953 was adopted.
   Resolved further to include the figure of Rs 17,000 in the askings from the West for the year 1953.

III. A. 2. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana

RESOLVED: That in view of the necessity of the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, either upgrading or closing, in view of the great service the College has rendered to medical education in India and the need for a medical college in the North being felt, and in view of the promise of considerable grants from Central and State Governments, we approve of the upgrading of the Christian College, Ludhiana.

At the same time we reaffirm that the completion of the Christian Medical College, Vellore is the first priority of C.M.A. and we assure those who have so generously contributed to Vellore in the past of the need for the continuation of their contributions. We approve, however of the appeal for funds for upgrading by the Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, and trust that when the facts and problems relating to both institutions are placed before Christian supporters, they will be guided by God in their giving so that both institutions will be blessed.

Resolved that we assure Dr Carruthers of our interest in his statement that Miraj Medical School is to be upgraded in 1952, and that if he wishes at any time to consult the Christian Medical Education Committee, it will be glad to help him.

IV. Home for the Association

A. RESOLVED to approve the Executive Resolutions calling for the building of a bungalow for this purpose on Christian Council grounds, on the conditions proposed by the N.C.C.
B. Provided that adequate safeguards are taken to provide the integrity of the fund and that competent legal advice is favourable, voted to invest the Oliver Fund in a bungalow for the Secretaries to be built on Council Lodge site guaranteeing a 3 per cent return as at present for scholarships. Further to approach the N.C.C. to loan additional necessary funds if possible at 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent.

VIII. Customs Duty on Imports of Hospital Supplies

Resolved: That the Government of India be requested to grant relief in the matter of customs duty on medical equipment and apparatus brought into India as gifts for charitable work in Hospital, and that Dr P. V. Benjamin, Dr H. M. Lazarus and the Secretary be authorized to approach the Government on this matter.

XII. CHURCH AND EVANGELISM

Dr R. W. Scott spoke of the meeting of the Council on Evangelism, noting that the Council had met not as an administrative committee but more to consult and express some of the conviction of its members concerning the evangelistic situation in the Church and in the nation. The Council had stated that in the face of wide opportunities and challenges throughout India it was conscious first of all that God was calling us to engage ourselves actively in a more consecrated living and preaching of the Good News. The members had therefore bound themselves into a fellowship committed to this end. It had noted that two tasks claimed the attention of the Church in India. There must be a more frequent and faithful proclamation of the Evangel. There must also be a deep penitence and seeking for the infilling of God's Spirit among the Churches.

The time had passed for making further calls to evangelism. Now the need was for ministers, missionaries and laymen to take definite steps toward enlisting men and women as witnessing disciples of the Lord of Life. Some means which had been presented and discussed by the Council were Leaflet Evangelism, Audio-Visual Aids, Newspaper Evangelism, Bible Correspondence Courses, Evangelism in youth centres and Hospital Evangelism.
The Secretary said that the Council on Evangelism had asked for the periodic publication of a Bulletin or News Sheet which would report on the spiritual renewal of the Church and the spread of the Gospel. The first issue of the Bulletin had appeared and was widely distributed. It was proposed that from time to time other issues be published.

A Conference on Bible Correspondence Courses, the Secretary reported, was being convened in Nagpur on December 14. A representative gathering was expected, both of those who are engaged in Bible Correspondence work and representatives of some Churches.

A joint meeting with the Women’s Work Committee would be held in the near future to receive the report of the study on the Life and Work of the Women in the Church which had been conducted under the direction of Dr L. W. Bryce.

A Conference on Hospital Chaplaincy and Evangelism was contemplated in co-operation with the Christian Medical Association.

Dr Scott also mentioned that he hoped a Handbook on Evangelistic Methods of a very practical nature could be published some time in the near future.

Certain actions of the Council on Evangelism were endorsed by the Executive Committee:

51.14. RESOLVED:

1. We ask each Provincial Christian Council to make a frequent report to the N.C.C. on what is being done in the evangelistic task.

2. That an effort be made for youth leaders to produce short evangelistic tracts for educated youth and the intelligentsia.

3. To learn what plans for missions to college centres might be formed in co-operation with the institutions and youth organizations concerned.

4. That the World Dominion be asked to continue its area surveys, particularly showing the degree of occupation by churches and missions of those tahsils which contain one or more responsive groups.
XIII. TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer presented the financial report which was accepted (See Appendix II). The following resolution was passed:

51.15. RESOLVED:

1. That beginning with the financial year 1952 the statements of the various departments and projects of the N.C.C. be incorporated in a single financial statement including that of the Central Secretariat, provided that this consolidated financial statement shall be so arranged as to show also the required financial details for each department and project.

2. (a) That the I.M.B.O. Bombay, be requested to make possible the conduct of the Honorary Treasurership of the N.C.C. by permitting the N.C.C. not only to name one of the I.M.B.O. Managers as its Honorary Treasurer (as has been done) but also to cover periods of his temporary absence from Bombay, to appoint one or more of the other Managers as Associate Honorary Treasurer or Treasurers.

(b) That Rev. E. M. Zigler and Miss Mildred Simpson, Managers of the Inter-Mission Business Office, be appointed Associate Honorary Treasurers of the N.C.C. and that they be and hereby are authorized to operate the accounts of the N.C.C. opened in the American Express Company, Inc., Bombay and the Imperial Bank of India, Nagpur; and also to endorse, renew and/or initiate Fixed Deposit Receipts with the Imperial Bank of India, Nagpur.

XIV. FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

Dr Bhatti reported that a systematic campaign for securing 'Friends for the Council' was launched this year on March 1, 1951. Response to the appeal for prayer, and financial support for the work of the Council met with a very encouraging response. Along with the appeal were sent two leaflets, one
giving a brief statement about the work and activities of the N.C.C., and the other a prayer leaflet. Upto November 20, 1951, 590 letters were sent out and 92 persons enrolled themselves as Friends of the Council.

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<th>1949</th>
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<td>Friends of the Council</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>Contributions</td>
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<td>347–8–0</td>
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**XV. PROVINCIAL COUNCILS**

Dr Scott reported on the meeting of the Provincial Secretaries, September 11-13, 1951, the Proceedings of which were in the hands of the Executive Committee. It was noted that certain minor amendments to the statement on Church and Mission Comity had been proposed by the Secretaries Conference. These did not represent any great departure from the tried experience of the past, but were an effort to take knowledge of present conditions.

It was recognized that to strengthen the work of the Provincial Councils full-time Secretaries were necessary either for the Councils separately, or for an area composed of more than one. The U.P.C.C. continued its full-time Secretary and in Kerala there was a part-time Secretary who was devoting the remainder of his time to Adult Literacy work.

A request had been received from the Madras Council’s Executive asking that the N.C.C.’s plan of subsidy of Secretaries’ budgets be revised so as to give a larger support in the initial stages. The N.C.C. Executive, in discussing the request, wished however, to stress the importance of any Council assuming as large a part as possible of the responsibility for the support of its Secretary.

**51.16. RESOLVED:**

1. That general approval be given to the suggested amendments of the Comity Statement (1937) and reference be made to the Provincial Councils and Church Bodies for opinion and report back to the N.C.C. Executive.

2. That the following subsidies to Provincial Council Secretaries’ budgets be approved for 1952: U.P.C.C. Rs 2,700 and Kerala C.C. Rs 1,185.
3. That in response to the request of the Madras Council's Executive the N.C.C. be prepared to subsidize up to two-thirds of the proposed budget but not to exceed Rs 4,000 in the first year, it being understood that this grant would be decreased at the rate of Rs 1,000 each year.

4. That the cost of the Provincial Secretaries Conference be charged to the account of Conferences and Committees of the N.C.C. General Fund.

**XVI. CENTRAL BOARD**

The following report was presented by the Ven. Archdeacon Dr T. D. Sully, Chairman, Central Board:

The Executive Committee of the Central Board met at Nagpur on September 4–5, 1951.

In connection with the appeal for support for the Christian Colleges further consideration was given to the possibility of arranging for a deputation to Australia and New Zealand, and the Executive was asked to complete arrangements for such a deputation in the near future. Certain suggestions were made in regard to this, and there had been some correspondence with friends connected with Australian and New Zealand Missions.

It was noted that the actions taken at the February meeting in regard to the proposals for a Christian University had drawn no support, though the matter was still being considered in connection with possible developments in Bengal.

The Board welcomed the proposed visit in the autumn of 1952 of Dr Arnold Nash, and worked out preliminary plans for making the best use of his visit. It was also suggested that there should be a University Teachers' Conference for North India during the period of his visit, and a conference on religious education towards the end of it.

It has not been possible as yet to secure much preparation for a survey of the work and aims of Christian Colleges in the new India, though the need for this is being widely recognized. It is hoped that the four regional Boards will be able to take up the task of preliminary surveying, and that the possibility of securing a commission to review the whole situation will be kept in view.
The Board welcomed the news of the formation of the Asia Christian Colleges—Joint Committee in connection with the Conference of British Missionary Societies at Edinburgh House, London, and the appointment of the Rev. Noel B. Slater as its Secretary. This organization will utilise the experience gained in connection with the China Christian Universities, with which Mr Slater was formerly connected, to secure support for Christian Higher Education in the east, particularly in Hong Kong, Malaya, India and Pakistan. It will be of advantage for the Board to give whole-hearted co-operation to this effort.

The Annual Report with statistical tables for the year ended March 31, 1951, was adopted at this meeting and will be found as an appendix to its Minutes.

The Rev. G. Appleton informed the Committee that a sum of £1,700 was still with the India Committee at Edinburgh House, London, and it could be sent to the Central Board at any time on request.

51. 17. **Resolved:**

(a) That the Secretaries be asked to explore further the possibility of sending a deputation to Australia and New Zealand in connection with the appeal for the Christian Colleges in India; and

(b) That in the meantime the missions from Australia and New Zealand working in India be asked to allow any of their missionaries going on furlough to assist in the promotion of the appeal during furlough, and to supply names and dates to Dr Bhattan for this purpose.

(c) To ask Rev. G. Appleton to convey to the Asia Christian Colleges Joint Committee the greetings of the N.C.C. and the hope that there will be closer co-operation between them and the Central Board of Christian Higher Education.

(d) To appoint Miss Stella Bose and Rev. J. S. Subramanian on the Central Board of Christian Higher Education in the vacancies caused by the resignation of Dr Miss P. Das and the death of Rev. P. Ramaseshan.
A major emphasis of the N.C.C.'s committee on Audio-Visual Aids has been to root the work of visual education into the life of the Church of India. As the three full time workers reviewed the past they could report that: (1) a *Handbook* had been published; (2) 2,800 'Life of Christ' flannelgraph kits sold; (3) 5 phonograph records produced by H.M.V. Calcutta; (4) a quarterly bulletin *A.-V News* had been started; (5) two film libraries were serving a large constituency and (6) institutes had been conducted in eight centres. They concentrated upon the establishment and organization of A.-V. A. Committees in the 14 Provincial Councils.

The Secretary has prepared an outline of activities for a Chairman of a P.C.C. A.-V A. Committee which was adopted at the All-India Conference at Raipur.

Eight institutes have been held in various parts of India; from Kodaikanal in the South to Landour, U.P., in the North.

The Secretary reported that the N.C.C. A.-V. A. Trainee, Mr Rano K. Mukerjee, had reached Columbus, Ohio, and was enrolled in Ohio State University, under the direction of Mr Edgar Dale.

One of the significant Departments of the A.-V.A. work is the maintenance of two film libraries. In these Libraries there are: (1) 810 Sound and Silent 16 mm. films; (2) 865/35 mm. filmstrips; 73/2x2 slide sets and 164/16" transcriptions. A total of 1,044 parcels were despatched last year, going to 117 American Societies, 36 Indian, 23 Great Britain, 6 Canadian, and nine to eight other countries. In missionary society use the film library bookings can be broken down as follows: American Methodist, American Presbyterian, Mennonite, Church Missionary Society, Evangelical and Reformed and Baptist.

The Secretary referred to Dr S. Franklin Mack's 'Interim Analysis Report' of 1951, which indicated that while 10 denominational boards contributed to the overseas A.-V programme of RAEMCO here in India, over 50 societies enjoyed the services and facilities. He appealed to the Field Secretaries in India to commend the work of the N.C.C. A.-V. A. Committee to their home Boards requesting them to consider a grant to RAEMCO.

The first All-India A.-V. A. Conference was held in Raipur.
November 20-22, 1951 with fifty delegates. Ten of the fourteen Provincial Councils were represented. It was a most successful conference. A second conference is planned for 1954.

The Secretary reported the actions of the A.-V. A. Committee's Special Meeting, Raipur, November 20, 1951, which were approved by the N.C.C. Executive Committee. They were: ‘RESOLVED that in the absence of the Secretary, who will be on furlough until the fall of 1953, we accept the following division of work and responsibility between the two Field Directors (unless otherwise noted, See No. 1) This will be in effect as from March 15, 1952, and subject to review upon the return of Mr R. K. Mukerjee.

1. The Secretary be requested to correspond with Rev. D. E. Rugh and/or Rev. Ross Bunce in regard to the Editorship of A.-V News as from the April 1952 issue.

2. Rev. H. R. Ferger will be Acting Secretary in charge of correspondence with RAVEMCO, finance and convener of the N.C.C. A.-V.A. Committee.

3. Institutes, promotional work etc., in Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Mid-India, Punjab, Santal and U.P. be in charge of Rev. H. R. Ferger.

4. That 35 mm. filmstrip production and 16 mm. film duplication from master copies in India be in charge of the Rev. H. R. Ferger.

5. That institutes, promotional work, etc., in Andhra, Bombay, Hyderabad, Karnataka, Kerala, Madras and Utkal be in charge of the Rev. R. G. Korteling.


7. That continued negotiation with H.M.V. Calcutta (Dum Dum) in regard to gramophone records production and correspondence with Gospel Recordings, U.S.A. be in charge of the Rev. R. G. Korteling.'
51.18.

It was recommended that the A.-V.A. Committee in consultation with the N.C.C. Executive appoint a broadly representative Commission to consult on the future and evaluate the work of the A.-V.A. Department, keeping in view the achievements of the last three years and the importance of relating them to the life and work of the Church.

XVIII. COMMITTEE ON HIGH SCHOOLS

Mr Sadiq presented the report of the seventh meeting of the Committee held on October 23–24. In reviewing the situation confronting Christian High Schools the Committee had found that serious difficulties were still being experienced in relation to Government, such as undue interference in the internal management of schools, curtailment of Christian holidays, continued discrimination in aid to Christian pupils of backward economic condition. The most glaring instances of undue interference had come from North East Bihar, United Provinces and Travancore. In North Bihar the right of the C.I.B.C. Diocesan Board to appoint headmasters was being questioned. In the U.P., the Government were proposing to appoint three of their own nominees in the Board of Management of schools and one of these nominees was to be the chairman of the staff-appointing committee on which the head of the institution would have no place; in Travancore an order had been issued prohibiting Christian teachers from becoming Elders in their churches without the permission of the divisional Inspector of Schools. Difficulties, however, of other kinds arose from the continued policy of predominantly academic education, dearth of Christian teachers and lack of suitable material for religious instruction of Christian and non-Christian pupils. The Committee had passed a resolution strongly commending Basic Education, had expressed itself strongly against the introduction of military training in schools, and had asked the N.C.C. to convene a conference of experts on Vocational Guidance. Plans for publishing a Directory of Christian High Schools had been made. A conference of Christian educationists on Basic Education at Sevagram had been planned.
51.19. It was Resolved:

(a) That the report be received.

(b) That the resolution passed by the High School Committee on Basic Education (Appendix III) be endorsed and commended to churches and missions.

(c) That we heartily approve a conference of Christian educationists on Basic Education being held in March, 1952.

(d) That we call, as soon as possible, a small conference of experts to consider ways and means by which vocational guidance can be given to pupils in Christian schools.

(e) That as on the question of military training there are differences of opinion, the matter be referred back to the High School Committee. We endorse the following resolution passed by the joint meeting of the Central Board of Higher Education and the High School Committee held on August 4-5, 1948:

‘That having learnt that in certain parts of India Government have introduced a system of compulsory military training, this Conference would urge

First that provision for alternative forms of training for national service should be made in the case of conscientious objectors, and

Second, that compulsory military training should in no case be introduced for students below the Intermediate class or its equivalent.’

XIX. CHRISTIAN HOME COMMITTEE

Mr Sadiq presented the report of the enlarged meeting of the Committee held to observe the Tenth anniversary of the Christian Home Movement. The meeting had been a very representative one as members of the Committee as well as Conveners of the Provincial Home Committees had been invited. There were also present a few guests. The reports presented from different areas gave ample evidence of the place the
Movement had come to occupy in the thinking and planning of churches, missions and other Christian organisations. The Christian Home Festival was almost on a par with other Church festivals. The Christian Home Bulletin had attained a wide circulation not only in the country, but in many parts of the world. Family magazines were being started in some of the Indian languages, and the material from the Christian Home Bulletin was available for reproduction. Institutes and conferences and exhibitions were reported from many areas. In several areas full-time workers had been appointed. In Andhra a significant method of training voluntary workers had been evolved, and it was hoped that the method would be shared with other areas through a conference. Special attention was being given to the production of more literature. A proposal from the South India Regional Committee for the publication of a series of four books dealing with questions of sex and family life from the point of view of a young man, a young woman and a married couple, was heartily approved, and plans were set on foot to get these books written. The question of publishing a book or booklet on Family Planning was discussed at length and the advice of the N.C.C. Executive was sought. Research projects on survey of Christian families in one or two areas, study of Christian Married Women gainfully employed were approved and endorsed. An All-India Conference on Home and Family Life in co-operation with the Central Youth Committee was planned for 1953. Hope was expressed that a Christian Home Calendar with some of the best Indian pictures published in the Christian Home Bulletin would be prepared. As the system of regional offices co-ordinating the work of the Movement in the North and the South had proved successful, the Secretary was authorised to explore the possibility of setting up such offices in the East and West of India also. Opportunity was also taken to express to Mrs Bryce the appreciation of the Committee for the service she had rendered to the Christian Home Movement.

51.20. It was Resolved:

(a) That the report be received.

(b) That we put on record our gratitude for and appreciation of the service rendered by Mrs Bryce to the
Christian Home Movement from its inception, especially as Secretary of the N.C.C. Christian Home Committee for a number of years and as Editor of the Christian Home Bulletin.

(c) That we suggest to the Christian Home Committee to secure the publication of a book on Family Planning in order to put before churches and missions and the Christian public this important subject from a Christian point of view.

XX. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND THE DEAF

Mr Sadiq presented the report of the third meeting of the Committee held on November 7-8. He stated that since the inception of the Committee it had been able to put before the churches and missions the claims of the work among the handicapped, had made a survey of the work and needs of the various Christian institutions, had secured them substantial financial help from the John Milton Society in the United States, had kept in touch with the Central Government in regard to their plans. At the meeting resolutions had been passed drawing the attention of the Government to the need for taking a census of the blind and deaf, the need for tackling the problem of beggary for which so many of the handicapped were being exploited, the need for increased grants to institutions of the handicapped, the need for expediting the establishment of the Braille Press, and the need for absorbing efficient blind people in Government and public places of employment. The Committee had made plans to hold an All-India conference of Christian workers among the handicapped in co-operation with the Calcutta Blind School, who had promised free hospitality to members attending. Another attempt would be made to secure co-operative buying of material for use in the institutions. Four institutions had been recommended for help from the Christmas gifts which the John Milton Society in America would collect. Much attention had been given to the problem of after care of the handicapped, and suggestion was made that a fund for this purpose might be instituted in every institution to help the trained handicapped to buy necessary
tools or material for making start in earning their own livelihood. The Committee had requested the N.C.C. Executive to appoint the Principal of the Florence Swainson Deaf School, Palamcottah on the Special Committee to represent the interest of the work among the Deaf-Mute.

51.21. It was Resolved:

(a) To receive the report.

(b) To appoint the Principal, Florence Swainson Deaf School, Palamcottah, a member of the N.C.C. Special Committee on the Welfare of the Blind and Deaf.

(c) To express to the John Milton Society in America the appreciation of the N.C.C. for the continued help the Society have rendered to the Special Committee.

(d) To draw once more the attention of the churches and missions to the significant service being rendered by Christian institutions for the blind and the deaf, and also to the fact that many of these institutions could render better service if funds, equipment and trained personnel could be enhanced. We suggest that they might consider strengthening the work of the Committee by contributing to its funds in order that it might render more effective service to the Christian institutions.

XXI. DIRECTORY OF CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

51.22

Dr Scott reported that the Directory had been available since September. He was asked to convey to the Christian Literature Society, Madras and the Rev. Lincoln Watts the appreciation of the N.C.C. for the work as completed.

XXII. ECUMENICAL STUDIES

A report of a meeting on Ecumenical Studies in Madras on October 25 was given by Dr Scott. It was pointed out that the W.C.C. Study Department Committee asked for an intensified programme of studies in India and other Asian lands looking toward the Evanston meeting of the W.C.C. Assembly. The Madras meeting had recommended that the
N.C.C. Ecumenical Study Commission be enlarged by adding the names of the Rev. J. W. Sadiq and Prof. S. P. Adinarayan. Plans had been made for study groups in a number of centres in India which were being asked to consider the main topics:

(a) Evangelism
(b) A Responsible Society
(c) Race Relations
(d) The Bible and the Church’s Message to the World.

An Asian Study Conference to meet in India at the end of 1952 was being proposed. Arrangements would be made in consultation with the Study Department in Geneva, and the Indian Study Commission was being asked to make itself responsible for hospitality not to exceed Rs 1,000 in cost.

51.23. RESOLVED:

To appoint the Rev. J. W. Sadiq and Prof. S. P. Adinarayan (Secretary) to the National Study Commission of the N.C.C.

To invite the Asian Study Conference to meet in India in December, 1952, according to plans to be made by the Indian Study Commission working with the W.C.C. Study Department, Geneva.

XXIII. SECRETARIAT MATTERS

Dr Sully presented the following report of the Secretariat Committee:

51.24. RESOLVED:

1. That the services of Miss Ruth Ure and Rev. R.W. Scott be extended for a further period up to their next furlough.

2. That the services of Dr E.C. Bhattiy be extended for a further period of 5 years as from September 1952.

3. That Mr Korula Jacob be appointed a Secretary of the N.C.C. to take office on June 15, 1952, for a period of 3 years on Rs 350 per month with 20 per cent dearness allowance, together with a rent-free house with basic minimum furniture and the benefits of Provident Fund, and that his major attention be given to educational matters.
It was further decided that the major part of his salary be paid from the Central Board Fund.

**XXIV. N.C.C. COMMISSION FOR C.S.I. NORTH KERALA DIOCESE**

On the request of the Moderator, Church of South India, the Secretariat appointed a Commission consisting of Dr I. Cannaday, Rev. G. Sundaram and Dr E.C. Bhatt (Chairman) to settle a long-standing dispute in the North Kerala Diocese of the Church of South India. During the period of its stay there, it tried to understand as fully as possible the various issues involved in the dispute and to find an agreed solution for the differences. The Commission worked at it prayerfully, and expectantly for the Holy Spirit to intervene to change the hearts of the people concerned. On the last day the parties showed a change in their attitude and gave abundant evidence of the spirit of give and take. An agreed settlement was reached between the parties. The Moderator of the Synod of the C.S.I. had written a letter thanking the N.C.C. for rendering this most valuable service.

Bishop Whittaker as Deputy Moderator of the Synod of the C.S.I. expressed his deep appreciation of the work done by the N.C.C. Commission in settling the dispute. He hoped the N.C.C. would render more of this type of service to the Church.

51.25.

The statement was accepted.

**XXV. W.C.C. CENTRAL COMMITTEE 1952**

Dr Bhatt reported that the Central Committee of the W.C.C. would meet from December 31, 1952 to January 9, 1953 at Lucknow. Authorities of the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, had decided to make all their buildings available for the entertainment of delegates. Following arrangements had been agreed to:

51.26.

1. Entertainment of delegates will be undertaken by a Committee on which there will be representatives of the U.P. Christian Council and the Isabella Thoburn College.
2. Dr R.B. Manikam, Joint Secretary for East Asia, will be in India in connection with the arrangements for the meeting, and in consultation with Dr Visser’t Hooft, he will be in charge of the programme, and the travel arrangements of the delegates.

3. The N.C.C. will (i) welcome the delegates (ii) arrange for the President of the Union or the Prime Minister to address the meeting of the Central Committee, and (iii) arrange conferences and meetings for any delegates who so desire.'

XXVI. CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF SOCIETY

At the time of Dr John Bennett's visit to India a group met with him to discuss plans for an institute to study the relation of Communism to Christianity in India. Dr Winburn Thomas gave several liberal financial contributions making possible the temporary appointment of Mr A. K. Thampy as Director, with Headquarters in Bangalore. Dr Scott, reporting on subsequent developments, stated that a representative meeting in Madras in April, 1951, had reached the following decisions:

(a) The Institute should be called 'The Christian Institute for the Study of Society.'

(b) Its aim and scope of work should be:

(i) To promote research and the study of outstanding problems of society in India;

(ii) By publications, consultations and conferences to make available the results of such studies, especially to the Christian Church in India and abroad; and to any others who may desire them;

(iii) To encourage Indian social thought and expression and the formation of Christian social doctrine in India.

Collaboration with the United Theological College in Bangalore and the appointment of a Committee resident in that area had made possible the holding of an institute in June, 1951.
An appeal for financial support, Dr Scott said, had been sent out to certain All-India organisations. The N.C.C. had supplied a considerable part of the finance for the first year. The Central Board of Christian Higher Education had made a grant of Rs 1,000 from its Research Funds towards this.

It was noted that a factual survey of 'The Extent and Influence of Communism in India' by Mr A. K. Thampy with the help of Dr P. D. Devanand was soon to be published. A periodic Bulletin devoted to social topics in the wider sense was also expected.

**XXVII. CENTRE FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING**

Proposals for a Christian Centre of Research and Training for East Asia, which arose out of memoranda by Dr H. Kraemer and Bishop J.E.L. Newbigin, were reported by Dr Scott. As a result of Dr Kraemer's work, plans had been made for short term conferences in the South for lay professional people to consider as Christians the particular problems of their professional life and their responsibility in the world. In addition, the need for a Training Centre was realized:

1. To help churches to train men and women, especially laymen for Christian service.
2. To help them in understanding the Christian message in relation to the contemporary Asian situation.
3. To train them in the art of living together as Christians.
4. To incorporate the Christian Institute for the Study of Society, (Bangalore) into such a centre.
5. To seek to secure the services of at least three qualified persons (Asian and Western) as a nucleus of leadership.

The Secretary reported that the Executive Committee was being asked to give its general approval to the scheme and refer it to the Churches in India for their study and action. Dr R.B. Manikam had undertaken to approach the I.M.C. and the W.C.C. for their views and possible support in establishing such a centre.

**51.27. RESOLVED:**

That the Executive Committee give its general approval to the scheme for a Christian Centre of Research and Training in order to refer it to the Churches in India for their opinion.
XXVIII. ADULT EDUCATION

Dr Bhatiy presented the following report of the Nasrapur Institute:

In connection with the visit of Dr F. C. Laubach and party an institute was held at the Spiritual Life Centre, Nasrapur from February 22 to March 12, 1952, to provide an opportunity for Christian workers to learn how to write for new literates. Forty-five delegates who attended the Seminar came from eleven language areas, and represented nine denominations.

At this Institute Dr Laubach taught how to produce literature for new literate men or women, who had read one or perhaps two primers in their own language, and tended to lapse into illiteracy for the sheer lack of easy, interesting and useful reading material on the adult level.

Dr Laubach's emphases were on two subjects: (1) adult literacy as a part of evangelism, (2) principles of making lessons and stories.

The need was felt for four types of literature for Christian as well as non-Christian new literates. (1) Religious and Ethical, (2) Health—of body and soul, (3) Economic status, i.e., agricultural, home crafts, and cottage industries, (4) Social life and relationships.

He gave instruction in the rudiments of simple writing for new literates. He emphasized the need for system, and simplicity in the literature to be produced. He stressed such points as repetition with variation, the use of a few new words on a page, and emphasis on such new words by using them five times to make their forms familiar to the reader's eye. He taught how simple stories on the life and teachings of Christ could be written.

The greatest contribution of this Institute was spiritual, when for one hour in the morning before sunrise the whole group assembled on the terrace for Bible study and prayer.

Since the departure of Dr Laubach much had already been done to produce literature for the new literates.

Dr Laubach and party are to visit India again in January 1952. They will spend 7 weeks, January 6—February 24, 1952, in the area of the India Village Service, Kasganj, U.P., where Dr Laubach will test the new Hindi Primer which he helped to prepare in 1949.
For nearly three weeks, March 10—April 3, 1952, he will conduct an institute in South India on similar lines as the one held in Nasrapur in 1951.

**XXIX. DATES OF SPRING MEETING**

51.28

The dates for the next meeting of the Executive were fixed for February 26-28, 1952.

**XXX. VOTE OF THANKS**

51.29

The Committee passed a hearty vote of thanks to the hostesses.

**XXXI. CLOSING DEVOTIONS**

The closing devotions were conducted by the Rev. James Turnbull, after which the meeting adjourned.

S. K. Mondol  
*President*

E. C. Bhatyy  
J. W. Sadiq  
R. W. Scott  
R. Ure  
*Secretaries*
APPENDIX I

REPORT OF FINDINGS

Commission on the Nature and Future of the Councils
November 24-26, 1951

The Commission received the Proceedings of the Conference of Provincial Council Secretaries containing the report of their Findings on the Terms of Reference prepared by the Commission which had been appointed to study the Nature and Future of the Councils.

The procedure laid down by the National Christian Council at its Eleventh Triennial Meeting (October 1950) was noted to the effect that the Commission should submit an Interim Report to the Executive Committee which after approval would send it to the Provincial Christian Councils and constituent churches and missions. The Commission would then prepare its final report in the light of comments received and submit it to the Executive Committee for further consideration and recommendation to the Council at its next triennial meeting.

The Commission has considered the Terms of Reference and reports as follows:

1. Functions (T.R.—I.A. (V.))

Is the present operation of the Council, in terms of its functions fulfilling its objects effectively?

Are the functions at present provided in the Constitution adequate?

The Commission recognizes that among the numerous functions and activities of the Council some are of major and primary importance and others are secondary. It is important that an attempt should be made to formulate an order of priority. The Commission suggests the following basis of classification:

1. Leadership in fundamental and constructive thinking and planning regarding the whole basis and duty of the Church in relation to its task in India and the world, e.g., The Study of the Missionary Obligation of the Church in its bearing upon the present situation in India; the Christian structure of society in relation to the challenge of Communism.

2. Functions of the N.C.C. which form an essential part of the task of the Church in India and in which it is the duty of the Council to strengthen and support the Church, in building it up to fulfil its pastoral ministry and its evangelistic mission in all aspects.
3. Functions which supplement the activities of the Church and which the churches in their present condition cannot undertake without continued help from the Council and its supporting Mission Boards, e.g., negotiations with Government and emergency relief.

4. Functions of a more temporary character to be initiated by the N.C.C. as an example for churches and missions to follow up, e.g., training of youth and lay leaders.

It will be for the Council itself in the light of developments to determine from time to time how its activities should be classified.

The Commission has attempted to clarify the objects of the Council as set down in the Constitution and proposes the following amended clauses of the Constitution for the consideration of the Council.

(Note: Throughout the Constitution ‘Regional’ should be substituted for ‘Provincial’ wherever there is reference to Provincial Councils.)

I. Name: (no suggestion now).

II. Basis: The Council is established.

1. On the acceptance of the principle that in the Christian enterprise the Church is central and permanent and that evangelism is its primary task.

2. On the basis of voluntary association of Churches, Missions and other Christian Organisations who are willing to observe the principle of Comity, recognising that the only bodies entitled to determine the policy of the churches and missions are the churches and missions themselves. Questions of doctrine and ecclesiastical polity lie outside the province of the Council.

3. On the basis that Regional Christian Councils of Churches and Missions are an organic part of the Council of which they are constituent bodies.

4. As a constituent member of the International Missionary Council.

III. Objects: The objects of the Council shall be

1. To initiate and stimulate thinking on questions relating to the Church and the Christian enterprise, to enlist in the solution of those questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in India and other countries and to make the results available for all.

2. To make periodic surveys and studies of the condition of the Christian enterprise in co-operation and consultation with
Regional Christian Councils, to make information available and suggest plans for further advance.

3. Through common consultation to help in formulating Christian public opinion and to take such action as may be deemed necessary on the social, moral and religious questions of the day.

4. To act as the liaison with Government on behalf of the Council and its constituent bodies, and to take such action as may be necessary in the interest of the Christian enterprise in India, in harmony with Article (II) of this Constitution.

5. To advise, assist and act with any of its constituent bodies if requested by them to do so.

6. To help in initiating and co-ordinating the activities of the Regional Christian Councils, to assist them to co-operate with each other where such co-operation is desirable, and to make provision for convening conferences on a regional basis when such may be deemed necessary.

7. To consult with the International Missionary Council regarding such matters as call for consideration or action.

8. To communicate and co-operate with the N.C.Cs of other countries which are members of the I.M.C. and with other ecumenical bodies in matters affecting the Christian enterprise as a whole.

_Should Councils assume administrative responsibility? (T.R.—I.A.(v).)_

The Council already has administrative responsibility in connection with its own organization. The question arises whether, in connection with special funds and projects which the Council is now administering, any can be developed. We are of the opinion that no one of its present activities ought to be terminated. The Council should retain essential supervision involving some administrative work of all present activities. But the Commission examined the question whether the responsibility for administration of some part of the funds and detailed direction of any programmes of work could now with advantage be devolved on the R.C.Cs. or other regional or local bodies, e.g., certain funds and programmes connected with Adult Literacy and Literature. This is a matter of importance to which the Executive Committee might well give its attention. The Commission makes no specific recommendation on this matter beyond pointing to the need for relieving the Secretariat of a burden of detailed administration so heavy as to prevent them from maintaining close contact with the churches by extended visits, or from consultations, constructive planning and leadership of the Christian movement.

42
Should Councils have mandatory powers? (T.R.—I.A.(v.).)

Or should the Councils only perform purely consultative and advisory functions?

The Commission is of the opinion that no change should be made in the basis of the N.C.C. which recognizes that 'the only bodies entitled to determine the policy of the Churches and Missions are the Churches and Missions themselves.' On the other hand emergencies have occasionally arisen when it has been necessary for the Council to speak and act on behalf of the Church as a whole without previous consultation. It is recognised that such emergency action should be rarely undertaken and the fullest opportunity should be sought for consultation with the constituent bodies concerned.

The Council should always be ready to take the initiative in promoting experiments leading to advance, but they should be only undertaken after the fullest consultation with the regional Christian Councils concerned and in co-operation with local churches and missions. Such experimental projects should be regarded as temporary as far as the N.C.C. is concerned. If the need is evident for maintaining such projects on a permanent basis the responsibility for this should be assumed by the regional or local bodies.

II. Provincial Christian Councils

What should be the relation between the National and Provincial Councils? (T.R.—I.A. (iv.).)

Regional Christian Councils are a constituent part of the N.C.C. We recommend that the Council should continue its present functions in regard to determining the representation and contribution of R.C.C.s to the N.C.C. It also has a final voice in the formation, recognition and reorganization of R.C.C.s. On the other hand the R.C.C.s have a life and purpose of their own, they should be the regional counterpart of what the N.C.C. is on a nation-wide scale. The purpose of the N.C.C. should be to advise, support and co-ordinate all the plans and activities of the R.C.C.s.

Should there be any devolution of the work at present done by the N.C.C.?

How can the work and organization of the Council and the P.C.C.'s be made more effective in serving the Church? (T.R.—I.A. (iv.).)

We have already discussed the possible devolution of some of the activities of the N.C.C. to Regional Councils or joint committees and boards related to the Councils. In some areas Regional Christian Conferences as constituent bodies of R.C.C.s already exist.

There must be a closer contact between Councils and Churches which can best be effected by visits from the Council's Secretaries in consultation with churches and missions concerned. Further,
Councils might meet at different places in their areas. Local Christian Councils might also be organized in large centres or in defined areas into which local interdenominational conferences or unions may be merged. Where there is only one denomination it is suggested that its own denominational organization should assume the responsibility which would normally be taken by a Local or District Christian Council.

Another way of helping the churches is by helping in periodic surveys and the collection and spread of news regarding developments in other parts of the country.


This is dealt with under I.A. (iv).


It is unanimously agreed that wherever possible there should be a full-time secretary for each R.C.C. We believe that one of the most urgent tasks to be carried out is to enable constituent members of R.C.C.s to recognize this need and combine in presenting to the Christian community the concrete tasks which can only be done by someone with sufficient time to devote to them, by finding the right man and securing his financial support. We advise that Secretaries of the N.C.C. should be prepared to devote extended time in R.C.C. areas in achieving this object. We believe that if the situation is properly presented and the right person is available a substantial part of the necessary funds could be raised locally.

From time to time the N.C.C. by arrangements with the R.C.C. concerned might use the services of a full-time R.C.C. Secretary for a special purpose.

III. Organization of the Secretariat of the N.C.C.

(T.R.—I.A. (i).)

Number

Support

Assignment of portfolios

Corresponding to the classification of the functions of the N.C.C. in an order of priority the Commission is of the opinion that the Secretariat should also be reorganized on the following basis:

1. Secretaries responsible for maintaining the essential and permanent work of the Council, i.e., Church and Evangelism, Regional Christian Councils, Government and Public Questions, Overseas Mission Boards and Ecumenical Bodies.

2. (a). Other secretaries responsible for strengthening and developing the work of the R.C.C.s in a given area whose main objective would be to secure the appointment and support of full-time R.C.C. secretaries. The appointment of such Secretaries will be on a temporary basis.
(b) Others who may be regarded as specialists in charge of some project or department of work which calls for direction and development. Such appointments would normally be made for a specific period at the end of which the responsibility for continuing the work thus started would fall upon the R.C.Cs or the Church as a whole.

3. The C.M.A.I. Secretary will be a Secretary of the N.C.C.
4. There will also be a Secretary giving major part of his time to educational matters.

The recommendations of the Commission are as follows:

(a) "The normal number of secretaries for the central staff should be three.
(b) Two area secretaries, one for the north and one for the south should be sufficient."
(c) The number of specialists should be determined in the light of the situation and available resources.

N.B.—Support of the secretaries has been discussed under I.A. (ii).

IV. Funds—(T.R.—I.A. (ii). )

Should we continue in the same manner to receive financial support from abroad?

Should we expect more support from the country?

Should the Council continue to disburse special funds as at present?

The Commission is unanimously of the opinion that we should continue to receive financial support from abroad. We agree, at the same time, that every possible step should be taken to secure an increased support from India. At present local income is raised through an appeal for contributions from churches on the N.C.C. Day of Prayer and by direct appeal to 'Friends of the Council.' Further support is obtained by affiliation fees paid by R.C.Cs and educational institutions. The Christian Medical Association raises 50 per cent of its budget in India. The immediate objective before the Church is to raise full financial support for its own ministry and evangelistic activities. Nevertheless we believe that success can be achieved by launching a joint appeal by the N.C.C. and the R.C.Cs which should aim at securing the support of full-time secretaries of R.C.Cs and one N.C.C. secretary within as short a period as possible. This appeal should be as concrete and vivid as possible and should be made in terms of the actual tasks to be done and the personnel to be supported. We believe that it is a sound principle that the Church in India should support its own Secretariat and continue to receive support from abroad for maintaining the manifold activities of the Council.
Reference has already been made to devolving the administration of some of the special funds on P.C.C.'s under I.A. (v).

V. Departments and Committees—(T.R.—I.A. (iii).)
Should we think of work more in terms of commissions than committees?
Should the Council continue to add to its departments?
Are there any that can be passed on to other bodies?

We believe that standing committees are still necessary for the permanent functions of the Councils. There arise from time to time certain special questions and projects which can be dealt with by commissions of a more temporary nature. The number and duration of Committees and Commissions must be determined in the light of the work to be done.

The question regarding the addition of departments may likewise have to be answered in the light of situations as they develop. The handing over of activities or departments has been referred to under I.A. (v).

VI. Relations with Ecumenical Bodies—(T.R.—I.B.)
What should be the relation of the N.C.C. with ecumenical bodies other than the I.M.C.?

(See Section III (8) for the suggested amendments to the Constitution).

VII. Basis of Membership
Are the membership and basis of the Council as defined in the Constitution adequate to meet present day needs?

Should the basis of membership be broadened to include any other category than P.C.C.'s and Church and Mission Bodies? (T.R.—II.A.)

The Commission recommends that the basis of membership should be broadened so as to include such auxiliary organizations as the Bible Society, S.C.M., Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and I.S.S.U.

Churches should have greater representation on the Council. Schedules of representatives of Churches and Missions are in need of revision in order to bring them up-to-date and to provide for a larger representation of church bodies. The Commission suggests that Mission Boards might be asked to consider whether their representation on the Council might not be secured through the Church with which they are integrated or associated. It was also suggested that Churches be offered the option of increasing their representation.

Only Missions which are members of Regional Christian Councils should be admitted to membership of the N.C.C., with the exception of those in areas where no R.C.C. exists.
How will the consumation of union of some churches affect the future organization and work of the Council? (T.R.—II.B.)

In cases where Churches or Missions are united in a larger organization care should be taken to see that the constitutions and regulations of the R.C.Cs and the N.C.C are so adjusted as to provide for the maximum participation and contribution of the united organization.

Should the Constitution be altered so as to include a statement of faith? (T.R.—II.C.)

The Commission felt that it was inadvisable to raise the question at this time.

Should acceptance of Comity be obligatory for member bodies? (T.R.—II.B.)

Acceptance of Comity has always been regarded as an essential condition of membership of the R.C.Cs and the N.C.C. and therefore some indication of this fact should be included in their constitution. The aim of Comity can best be achieved by agreements made and observed in a spirit of mutual considerateness and fellowship. The Commission commends the recommendations of the P.C.C. Secretaries Conference (September, 1950) to the council for its consideration.
**APPENDIX II**

**TREASURER’S REPORT**

**Income and Expense Statement**

*January 1 to October 31, 1951*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>10 months</th>
<th>1951 Budget</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. A. P.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### A. Contributions:

1. American Societies ... ... 69,028 10 6 35,000
2. British ... ... 19,761 3 6 18,000
3. Colonial and Continental Societies... 791 10 8 3,000
4. Indian Sources:
   (a) Provincial Councils (annual dues) 2,500 0 0
   (b) Friends of the Council ... 1,287 6 0
   (c) Church Bodies ... ... 550 0 0
   (d) Day of Prayer ... ... 247 13 0
   **Total Section A, Rs. 94,166 11 8**

### B. Other Income:

1. Assessment on administered funds:
   (a) Central Office costs (50 per cent) Rs.14,023 11 6
   (b) Secretaries’ travel (50 per cent) Rs. 3,041 9 6
   **17,065 5 0**
2. Headquarters Fund Drawings ... 7,356 4 6
3. Miscellaneous Income ... ... 226 11 0
   **Total Section B, Rs. 24,648 4 6**
4. Total income (Sections A and B) Rs. 118,815 0 0 242,000

### Expenses

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rs. A. P.</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
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</table>

### A. Secretaries:

1. Salaries ... ... ... ... 24,325 14 0 42,000
2. Provident Fund Bonus ... ... 897 12 0
3. Rent ... ... ... ... 7,585 11 0 9,340
4. Travel (50 per cent offset by transfer from administered funds) ... ... 6,083 3 0 3,000
   **Total section A, Rs 38,892 2 0**

### B. Central Office:

1. Staff Salaries ... ... ... ... 16,105 9 3 18,800
2. Staff Provident Fund Bonus
3. Staff Dearness Allowance ...
4. Bank Charges ... ... ... ... 133 5 0
5. Books and Subscription ... ... ... ... 121 9 9 400
B. **Central Office** (contd.)

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<td>6. Car Upkeep</td>
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<td>7. Equipment</td>
<td>908 12 0</td>
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<td>8. Postage and Telegrams</td>
<td>2,514 8 0</td>
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<td>9. Printing</td>
<td>2,486 12 0</td>
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<td>10. Stationery</td>
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<td>11. Treasurer's Expenses</td>
<td>693 12 6</td>
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<td>12. Office Rents</td>
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<td>13. Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
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<td><strong>Total section B</strong></td>
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by transfer from Administered Funds)

C. **Committees and Meetings** :

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<td>1. Executive Committee Expenses</td>
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<td>2. Other Committee Expenses</td>
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<td>3. Triennial Meetings</td>
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<td><strong>Total section C, Rs</strong></td>
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D. **Other Expenses** :

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<td>Rs.</td>
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<td>2. Furlough Reserves—annual</td>
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<td>4. Headquarters Upkeep Expense</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total section D, Rs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expense</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Excess of income over expense (see B/S)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Headquarters Upkeep Expense</td>
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**Balance Sheet as on October 31, 1951**

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<th>10 months Actuals</th>
<th>1951 Budget</th>
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<td>Rs. A. P.</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (Schedule I—B)</td>
<td>1,14,904 11 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Deposits (Schedule II—B)</td>
<td>75,000 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loaned (temporarily) to Property section</td>
<td>6,277 8 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Loans outstanding (Schedule III)</td>
<td>10,599 8 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Loans-Merz-outstanding (Schedule IV)</td>
<td>4,700 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspense-Assets</td>
<td>5,572 4 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,17,053 15 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10 months Actuals</th>
<th>1951 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters Land and Building</td>
<td>2,44,992 12 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,44,992 12 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10 months Actuals</th>
<th>1951 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash (Schedule I—B)</td>
<td>27,391 11 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Deposits (Schedule II—B)</td>
<td>2,50,000 0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Schools (over-drawn)</td>
<td>214 2 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,77,605 13 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10 months Actuals</th>
<th>1951 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash (Schedule I—B)</td>
<td>15,635 13 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,635 13 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surplus: Balance 1-1-51</td>
<td>10,980</td>
<td>13 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add receipts to 31-10-51</td>
<td>3,935</td>
<td>10 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14,916</td>
<td>7 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less payments to 31-10-51</td>
<td>3,530</td>
<td>4 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income over expense to 31-10-51</td>
<td>11,386</td>
<td>3 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Reserve Fund</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Loans Fund</td>
<td>11,890</td>
<td>8 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Loans (Merz) Fund</td>
<td>13,287</td>
<td>3 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Replacement Fund</td>
<td>4,054</td>
<td>5 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle Loans</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference of Missionary Societies—British</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Missions Conference of N. America</td>
<td>78,473</td>
<td>13 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furlough Reserve Fund</td>
<td>15,762</td>
<td>12 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters Upkeep Fund</td>
<td>3,990</td>
<td>12 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Supplementary Fund</td>
<td>6,787</td>
<td>0 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provident Fund—Office Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provident Fund—Secretaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspense-Liabilities</td>
<td>4,589</td>
<td>8 6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triennial Meeting Reserve Fund</td>
<td>7,184</td>
<td>12 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,17,053</td>
<td>15 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters Fund</td>
<td>2,38,715</td>
<td>3 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loaned (temporarily) from General section (I)</td>
<td>6,277</td>
<td>8 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,44,992</td>
<td>12 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Administered Funds

#### A. Involving foreign committees:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Literacy</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>6 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio-Visual Education</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>5 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Home Bulletin</td>
<td>21,723</td>
<td>12 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Medical Association</td>
<td>7,349</td>
<td>0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee on Blind and Deaf</td>
<td>8,455</td>
<td>9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Leaders Training (U.P.)</td>
<td>43,533</td>
<td>13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature Fund</td>
<td>56,350</td>
<td>4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim Literature</td>
<td>6,785</td>
<td>8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relief Committee</td>
<td>62,951</td>
<td>3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of sub-head A</strong></td>
<td>2,07,615</td>
<td>0 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. Involving India committees only:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Board Education—Regular</td>
<td>3,972</td>
<td>1 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Board Education—Research and Extension</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Home</td>
<td>9,055</td>
<td>0 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church and Evangelism</td>
<td>11,268</td>
<td>9 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Reconstruction</td>
<td>17,723</td>
<td>6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laubach Institutes</td>
<td>4,569</td>
<td>9 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Council Secretaries’ Fund</td>
<td>6,058</td>
<td>12 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Council</td>
<td>2,129</td>
<td>4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War Emergency Fund</td>
<td>2,110</td>
<td>13 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women’s Work</td>
<td>5,423</td>
<td>14 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Council</td>
<td>6,744</td>
<td>10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total sub-head B</strong></td>
<td>87,056</td>
<td>2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total of sub-heads A and B</strong></td>
<td>2,94,671</td>
<td>2 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50
Less payable from above fund to-date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Office costs (50%)</td>
<td>14,023</td>
<td>11 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretaries' travel (50%)</td>
<td>3,041</td>
<td>9 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,065</strong></td>
<td><strong>15 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. Agency Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>5 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory of Missions</td>
<td>449</td>
<td>3 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Missionary Council</td>
<td>3,617</td>
<td>10 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Literature Supplementary</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theological Conference</td>
<td>826</td>
<td>8 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theological Texts</td>
<td>7,695</td>
<td>2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Pakistan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Council of Churches</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>10 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Evangelical Alliance</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15,635</strong></td>
<td><strong>13 9</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schedule I—Cash Account**

A. Bank balances as of 31-10-51:

- American Express Co., Inc., Bombay: Rs 1,17,059 11 1
- Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Nagpur: Rs 1,577 4 9
- Imperial Bank of India, Nagpur: Rs 39,295 4 2

**Total** Rs 1,57,932 4 0

B. Distributed through Balance Sheet as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. General</td>
<td>1,14,904</td>
<td>11 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Property</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Administered Funds</td>
<td>27,391</td>
<td>11 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Agency Funds</td>
<td>15,635</td>
<td>13 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,57,932</strong></td>
<td><strong>4 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Schedule II—Fixed Deposits**

A. Fixed Deposit Receipts of Imperial Bank of India, Nagpur:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Receipts of 25,000 each (one coming due each month except October)</td>
<td>2,75,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Receipts coming due in September</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,25,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Distributed through Balance Sheet as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Rs</th>
<th>A. P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. General</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Property</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Administered Funds</td>
<td>2,50,000</td>
<td>0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Agency Funds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,25,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0 0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX III

RESOLUTION ON BASIC EDUCATION

Passed by the Committee on High Schools

It seems now to be evident that basic education has come to stay. The Christian educational forces in India must take it into serious account, as we must make up our minds now what our attitude to it is going to be.

In many ways basic education is in line with what progressive Christian educationalists have been striving for over the last two or three decades.

1. Basic education provides a system of education which is far more related to life than has been the system to which we have been accustomed. The centre of all work in school is practical activity which is life activity. The truth of this depends to be sure, on what the central activity is. But since there seem to be clear signs that agriculture is going to be the activity generally taken up, there can be no doubt about the link with life in the case of the great majority of the inhabitants of this country. Under basic education it is possible to centre the work of the school round something which is, in a real sense, life for most of the pupils attending. Work in school will therefore take on a new meaning, the purpose of what is done will be self-evident, and school will be seen to be a place where there is some other reason for what is done besides that of passing on examination.

2. Basic education ensures a balanced development of the child. Many years ago Mr Meyhew said that Indian education was far too narrowly vocational in that it led to one type of occupation only, the white collared job. Basic education means a long-overdue reform which will ensure that this narrowness is done away with, and the bias towards the academic is done away with. Every child will get the chance to develop all his powers, and the great majority, who have no bent towards the academic, will be adequately catered for.

3. Basic education centres round activity. The basic school is an activity school. There is no need to point out how this brings it into line with modern educational thought. One has only to see the change in children’s attitude and interest when basic education is introduced, to realise how it enables us to carry out our aims and to make our schools, centres of activity.

4. Basic education will help to establish the idea of the dignity of labour, and to get rid of the stigma which is attached to work with the hands. Here, as elsewhere, it is in line with our Christian principles, and will be of the greatest help in directing our Christian
youth into channels which will be of economic benefit to the community.

5. The strong emphasis on social development and social training which we find in basic education is another point in its favour. Because of this emphasis the system will be of the greatest help in developing the social conscience, in defeating exaggerated individualism, in developing the spirit of co-operation, and in giving real training in the art of living together.

6. Basic education is a democratic system. It caters for all, no matter what their talents may be. In this it is in strong contrast to the system we have had, which caters for only about ten per cent of the population.

In basic education we have something which promises to be a truly national system. It has its faults. No system is perfect. But as faults and defects reveal themselves, they can be dealt with. For example, the first idea of providing the teacher's salary out of sale of products is gradually being dropped in the light of experience. But it gives us a system with possibilities. It seems therefore that the policy which we as Christians should adopt is that of getting into the movement, and of giving all the help that we can. Christian schools in the past have been pioneers in education. Here is a chance for us to get behind a movement which is in the right direction, give what leadership we can, and reinforce the leadership which is already there.