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WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE

BOARD OF MISSIONS / THE METHODIST CHURCH

24th
ANNUAL MEETING

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**TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE**

**BOARD OF MISSIONS, THE METHODIST CHURCH
475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NEW YORK 27, N. Y.**

REPORTS / *June 1, 1962 — May 31, 1963* **ROSTERS** / *June 1, 1963 — May 31, 1964*

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Woman's Society of Christian Service shall be to

- unite all the women of the church in Christian living and service;*
- help develop and support Christian work among women and children around the world;*
- develop the spiritual life;*
- study the needs of the world;*
- take part in such service activities as will strengthen the local church, improve civic, community and world conditions.*

To this end this organization shall seek to

- enlist women, young people and children in this Christian fellowship;*
- secure funds for the activities in the local church and support of the work undertaken at home and abroad for the establishment of a world Christian community.*

The purpose of the Wesleyan Service Guild shall be to provide a channel through which employed women can achieve spiritual enrichment and Christian fellowship and take an active part in developing a world Christian community.

FOREWORD

THIS has been a momentous year. Gordon Cooper orbited the earth twenty-two times. Thus we record progress in man's exploration of space. The acceleration of speed and annihilation of distance are almost incomprehensible. But man has made slow progress in learning how to live with his neighbor. Headlines about space travel only temporarily displace news of racial disturbances. We make great affirmations and pass brave resolutions, but our daily demonstrations too often belie our words. Our patterns of progress must be reflected in human relations as well as in technology.

This year the foundations were laid for the Church Center for the United Nations. The Woman's Division of Christian Service was in the forefront in making this project possible as an ecumenical venture for The Methodist Church. Here, there can be a Christian witness in that great complex where representatives gather from all the world. The completing and furnishing of the chapel was authorized in April of 1963. And many will be the prayers that the cause of peace will be furthered by the spirit of love and understanding which the chapel represents.

Clergy and laity, women and men, Westerners and Easterners, old nations and young nations, long-established churches and new churches—all are working at new patterns of understanding that we may be worthy witnesses in a revolutionary world. We have spent time studying "Our Mission Today." The heart of mission is the same, but we face new frontiers in today's world.

Women are greatly affected by all these changes. Whether as homemakers, majority stockholders in corporations or workers in the labor force, they are an important factor in the



nation's economy. They are assuming places of leadership politically and socially in many lands. The education of women is of increasing significance, and you will note that this is a major concern for us at home and overseas.

We have been celebrating the 75th Anniversary of the Deaconess Movement in the United States. Our recruitment rolls have reflected this emphasis, but more workers are needed.

As we enter the 25th year of the Woman's Division of Christian Service we have made plans based on the past but looking toward the future. Are we proud of achievement yet humble in recognition of unfulfilled possibilities? Are we inspired to do more, to be better witnesses for Christ in our local communities?

We work through our institutions and we support missionaries, deaconesses and others. We share responsibilities in church and community service. But our worship and study must be reflected in our daily lives if our report is complete. We, the Division and staff members, present this record for your study. We have helped develop it in our own local churches as well as in summary on these pages. May this be a marker by which we measure greater advance for Christ during the years ahead.

Jadie Wilson Tillman

MRS. J. FOUNT TILLMAN

President, Woman's Division of Christian Service

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1960-1964

**For the
Woman's Society of Christian Service
and Wesleyan Service Guild**

1 1 1

*The Faith
that Compels Us*

1 1 1

*Factors
that Confront Us*

1 1 1

*Frontiers
that Call Us*

1 1 1

*The Program
that Unites Us
in Witness
and Service*

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REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

WHEN we consider the role of women in today's world, the responsibility is staggering. And when we consider the role of *Christian* women in the world today, it is humbling as well as staggering, for a case can be made that women hold the balance between order and chaos in the economic and political fields as well as in the social and religious fields. By the sheer weight of numbers, they can control an election. By the fact of greater life span, they control an increasing percentage of the money in our country. By their numbers, they could control the program and policy of the church. The question is not whether women have an opportunity to mold today's world, it is rather whether women are willing to assume the responsibility which is theirs.

The Woman's Division of Christian Service is giving increasing thought to how it can help women assume their rightful places among the laity of a church called of God to witness in an age as perilous as it has faced since the first century.

In addition to the usual summer schools, conferences, regular programs, and so forth, held during the past year, several pilot projects and studies have been in progress. I want to mention the "Exploration of an Effective Youth Ministry in The Methodist Church" which has been carried on by a group composed of representatives from every board and agency in The Methodist Church having an interest in youth work. The Woman's Division is one of those agencies.

A series of experimental programs for young married women have been used in a limited number of local Woman's Societies. These have been enthusiastically received and have furnished

some guide lines for further program building.

The National Seminar on "Women in a New Age," conducted in Tacoma, Washington, during the summer of 1963 focused attention on the place of women in today's world and brought Methodist women face to face with new responsibilities both for their personal lives and for their obligations to the society of which they are a part.

In cooperation with United Church Women, ground work is being laid for an expanded program with international students. Last year over 72,000 students from overseas came to campuses in the United States, 50 per cent of whom were Christians. The Woman's Division feels a profound sense of duty to make possible an opportunity for identification with the Christian community for as many of these students as possible.

The Woman's Division has assumed responsibility, both financially and with staff personnel, in the emphasis on "Our Mission Today" in the church. This cooperative effort of the entire Board of Missions in its quadrennial emphasis on Mission has been most rewarding. It is hoped that all Woman's Societies will continue to give enthusiastic support to church-wide mission study plans.

What was a dream a year ago has now become a reality—the Church Center for the United Nations stands at 44th Street on the United Nations Plaza in New York City as a witness of the deep concern of Methodists for peace and Christian unity. The United Nations office of the Woman's Division is located on the eleventh floor and will welcome all visitors coming to New York who want to see the Woman's Division engaged in edu-

cation and interpretation for Christian brotherhood.

The Department of Work in Foreign Fields has carried on in a fine way during the past year, facing squarely the difficulties and the confusions of a world in turmoil. We now have four national treasurers overseas, with ever-increasing responsibilities going from the hands of missionaries to those of nationals. Plans have been made for a third consultation on the mission of the church overseas, to take place in Port Dixon, Malaya, November 22 through December 3, 1963.

An achievement in the Department of Work in Home Fields has been a well-worked-out plan of closer cooperation with the Division of National Missions in all work where there is common interest. There have been two changes in staff responsibilities: Miss Mona E. Kewish is now executive secretary for social welfare work, and Miss Emma Burris, in addition to her responsibilities as chairman of staff of the department, will carry responsibility for medical work and for retirement homes.

There have been a number of staff changes in the Woman's Division during the past year because of retirements: Miss Hazel M. Best, assistant treasurer with responsibility for foreign funds; Miss H. Dorcas Hall, chairman of staff of the Section of Education and Cultivation; Mrs. C. C. Long, secretary of literature and publications; Mrs. E. LeRoy Stiffler, publication manager; and Miss Elizabeth Stinson, secretary of missionary education. Miss Jane Stentz's resignation for health reasons was accepted with deep regret.

We welcome to our staff Miss Ruth F. Van Meter as associate general secretary and chairman of staff of the Section of Education and Cultivation; Mrs. Robert L. Owens as publication manager; and Miss Erna Slagg as assistant treasurer with responsibility for foreign funds.

The Woman's Division of Christian Service finds itself deeply involved in the struggle for civil rights which is, with the exception of the issue of peace, perhaps the greatest challenge facing us today. J. Irwin Miller, President of the National Council of Churches, has warned:

"It is very clear that this nation cannot continue to preach to the whole world, with a certain smug

self-righteousness, the brotherhood of man and equal opportunity to every citizen in the free society, and at the same time continue to deny the fruits of that brotherhood and true opportunity wherever it is convenient and pleasing to the majority to do so."

With the consent of presidents and chairmen of jurisdiction summer schools, the Woman's Division made available conversation teams on race in each jurisdiction summer school, so that there might be a maximum of understanding of the great issues involved.

Long-range planning committees are at work in every department and in the Woman's Division, for it is clearly evident that, if we are to meet the issues and the responsibilities facing us on every hand, we must act in new and more effective ways, attempting to speak with confidence and courage and avoiding the easy answers. We must be flexible and mobile, for, in Roger Shinn's terms:

"The God of the tent is a more profound symbol today than the God of the temple. The God of history is on the move. The church that serves him must be on the move."

ANN BROWN, *General Secretary*
Woman's Division of Christian Service



DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

As this *Annual Report* goes to press—in the fall of 1963—Methodist women in this country are planning the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Woman's Society of Christian Service. For the program of Christian Social Relations, the observance underlines the challenge of new understanding of the changing role of women in today's world. The trends of the times make it imperative that the observance focus primarily on creative responses of women in local churches.

MRS. A. R. HENRY, *Chairman,*
Department of Christian Social Relations



Our Task in Perspective

ANY evaluation of or look at plans and activities of the immediate past or even longer perspectives of history inevitably must be in the light of current demands, trends and issues. Therefore, what Methodist women faced, planned or accomplished in the past year must be described in this context.

The fiscal year of The Methodist Church, June 1, 1962-May 31, 1963, was in many ways a time when the gathered momentum of great signs of change became more than smoldering smoke. Small lights developed into great bonfires of new hope and new fear in our own land and across the world.

The racial crisis in the U.S. took on the open demands for freedom and justice that have become so urgent in new nations and potential nations across the world. In this demand the world—including the U.S.A.—reached the point of no return. For Methodists the burden presses both within the life and structure of the church and also in the urgency of the demand that the church witness with integrity within the civil rights movement of the community.

New crises, new responsibilities, new attacks and new strengths and opportunities faced the United Nations. The united voices of new nations are heard with a power that will not be silenced.

Many people with disarmament concerns find some hope in the limited nuclear test ban treaty. At this writing (September 1963) the eyes and voices of concerned citizens are directed toward

the Senate of the United States with hope and fear.

Economic development and security for peoples in developing nations call for increased assistance from this nation. People in our own land also reach for greater opportunities for jobs, health care, housing and education.

All these signs of the times have provided new excuses for the exploitation of the public by powerful right-wing groups in our land. These groups have moved with dangerous speed to capitalize on political reaction and fear.

Plans and Action

In this kind of climate women of The Methodist Church have been working during the past year to a greater or less degree through three inter-related channels: Within the Woman's Society and Guild; within the church-wide program of Christian social concerns; and within councils of United Church Women and councils of churches.

The year started when the momentum of the 1962 Assembly of Methodist women was at its crest. Thirteen thousand women had come together to look with fresh insights at "The Church in the World." Together they tried to find some yardsticks for judging the integrity of their witness and to set new directions more worthy of the Christian faith they professed.

The yardsticks employed specifically in the realm of Christian social relations had a threefold emphasis into which most of the work of Methodist women was directed during the year:

1. *With Reference to International Affairs* the plans recommended by the Department of Christian Social Relations were specific and far-reaching. Among the most significant were plans related to the following:

(a) *RESURGENCE OF ATTACKS FROM EXTREMISTS*

Attacks by extreme rightist groups have visibly intensified during the last year. There are new attacks upon UNESCO touched off by the fable that it is financing more effective teaching about communism in Cuba, and by the publication of the book on human rights in Russia as one of a series. There are numerous exaggerations and

fabrications of U.S. financing of the United Nations (such as the story that the State Department used an unauthorized \$215,000,000 to pay the back debts of communist countries at the United Nations). There is the most brilliant of all jewels of exaggeration, "Operation Water Moccasin III," under which the United Nations is supposed to be training foreign troops in Georgia for an eventual take-over of the United States. There is the violent attack on UNESCO touched off by the granting of a Special Fund research project in agriculture to Cuba.

Finally, among the major explosions, is the renewed attack upon U.N. policies and practices in Katanga. This charge is receiving added support from pamphlets issued by the John Birch Society and others, and from the film which has been pieced together from pictures supposedly featuring atrocities committed by the United Nations in Katanga. There is no documentation in this film. A voice tells where the pictures were taken and what they supposedly represent and charges the United Nations with responsibility. This is an undocumented charge.

Many "rightists" seek also to place the whole Civil Rights movement in the Communist yard and thereby undercut reliable community support.

(b) *THE CHURCH CENTER FOR THE UNITED NATIONS*

The Church Center for the United Nations represents a tangible recognition of three important things. The first of these is a growing awareness that the United Nations is indeed the crossroads of the world and that a continuing visible witness there of Christian concern is a necessity. The United Nations is now the primary place to which nations and sometimes individuals bring their problems, hopes and fears.

The twelve-story Church Center for the United Nations is situated directly opposite the Delegates' Entrance to the United Nations and—in full view of the United Nations Plaza and the windows of the Secretariat—constitutes an impressive proof of the reality of this interest and witness. The Tillman chapel, with its beautiful stained-glass windows symbolizing the relationship of man to God, is the center of this Christian witness.

The second important principle dramatized by

the Center is that Methodists across the world need an opportunity to understand the United Nations. The Methodist Office for the United Nations has over the years served a substantial and increasing number of Methodists, chiefly in seminar groups coming from all parts of the United States. With the fine facilities of the eleventh floor of the Church Center at its disposal, the office will be able to serve more people more effectively.

The third important principle recognized by Methodists and other Christians in setting up programs at the Church Center for the United Nations is the ecumenical nature of our witness at the United Nations. One wise church leader has said that as the denominations face their constituencies across the country, they need to make use of established denominational channels and machinery, but as they face the United Nations they need to face it as one united Christian Church. The very name of the building, the Church Center for the United Nations, symbolizes this, and the hospitality and many other services offered jointly under the co-ordination of the Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches will furnish strong demonstrations of it.

(c) *THIRD WORLD UNDERSTANDING TEAM AND THE TWENTY LOCAL UNITED NATIONS WORKSHOPS*

The Third World Understanding Team was composed of three African women: Mrs. Oluromi Onosanya of Nigeria, Mrs. Lydia Zimonte of Southern Rhodesia and Miss Suma Kaisi of Tanganyika. These women came to the United States in October 1962, and returned to their own countries on April 1, 1963. Their time in the United States was divided between participation in twenty workshops held in seventeen states and experiences planned to meet their needs as they work with women in their own countries. Their most extensive and helpful educational experience was a month at Bennett College, Greensboro, North Carolina, where a special program had been planned for them by the college and the state Extension Division.

The twenty local U.N. workshops were held in places selected by jurisdiction and conference

Woman's Society officers in consultation with local leaders. Each workshop was in a place where criticism of the United Nations was extensive or where there was great apathy about it. They were held in cooperation with the Division of Peace and World Order of the Board of Christian Social Concerns.

2. *With Reference to the Growing Racial Crisis in the U.S.*, the program for action is best summarized in the "Goals for the New Decade" adopted by the Woman's Division in its Charter of Racial Policies in 1962. The goals are specific, with both immediate and long-range urgency. In brief, the plans called upon women to ratify and implement the Charter at two crucial points:

(a) Unite with all groups of The Methodist Church in taking immediate steps to eliminate all forms of segregation and discrimination from the total structure, program and ministry of the church. This emphasis was pointed directly at the 1964 General Conference, at local churches, and at church institutions.

(b) Join with other concerned groups and denominations in changing community patterns of segregation and discrimination.

3. *With Reference to Christian Concern for Social Needs of People* in this and other lands, the major concerns were related to some of the following:

(a) *THE FAMILY—ITS VALUES AND DECISIONS IN A WORLD OF NEW FREEDOMS*

Methodist women have been looking anew at the meaning of "family" as the basic unit of society. One of the 1962-63 studies, "Today's Children for Tomorrow's World," pushed our concern beyond the "circular" toward the "radial"—a family's reaching out to church and community and world.

The textbook, *Responsible Adults for Tomorrow's World*, by James M. Ault, includes every responsible adult. Responsible adults of the church have apparently taken seriously this implication. As of May 31, 1963, 54,360 copies of the book had been sold. This surpasses total sales of any book prepared by the department to date.



(b) *GENERAL WELFARE*

Methodist women during this year have continued their concern for legislation that "promotes the general welfare of the people."

The concern of Christians and the public interest both require that no person lack adequate medical care; that no child lack the opportunity for good education; and that no one lack such essentials for life as decent food, clothing and shelter. Methodist women urged their senators and representatives in the 87th session of Congress to vote favorably for legislation that would assure these necessities for all the nation's people.

(c) *EDUCATION*

Interest of Methodist women has continued in the President's omnibus education bill which

would expand student loans by the government, federal insurance on loans to students by banks and colleges, and aid to institutions providing students with on-campus work. Controversy continues over church-state issues involving parochial schools.

Methodist Women Acted!

As these *plans* took root across the church the *action* was varied and far-reaching. Women worked in their churches and communities. Their voices frequently reached the places where decisions were made. The words of Methodist women in 1944, as they participated in the "Church-wide Crusade for a New World Order," are substantially the words of this new generation twenty

years later: "The people of the world must insist on the building of the new world order by their governments and support their governments as they build. Letters from all the homes of American Methodists will go out to tell senators and representatives of the church's desire for such a world order and its resolve to help build it."

In this spirit thousands of groups have been at work. Reports during the year from conferences in all jurisdictions indicated that major activities were directed toward:

- Study, ratification and implementation of the Charter of Racial Policies;
- Increased United Nations study and activity including seminars, visits to the United Nations, and increased contributions to UNICEF.
- New concern for alcohol education and action.
- Greater emphasis on combating pornography in a variety of forms.
- Constructive efforts to counteract myths and misinformation of many kinds planted through all media by right-wing groups.
- Increased awareness of an activity in the social action programs of United Church Women.

Only a few illustrations, selected at random from conference reports, can be recorded here:

"There is nothing like an extended visit to the United Nations to build enthusiasm and support for the United Nations. But failing this, the next best thing is to take the United Nations to the people! For this we need people from the United Nations . . . That was the value of the U.N. workshops we had . . . The more informal setting inspired participation. Questions and experience-sharing had great appeal especially for the youth. The Ghana representative . . . The final movie shown . . . plus all the other resources left the group believing more in what the United Nations is doing."

A Human Relations Seminar was jointly sponsored by two overlapping conferences from the Central and Southeastern Jurisdictions.

One conference executive committee of the Southeastern Jurisdiction called on the Board of Trustees at Lake Junaluska to open all facilities at Lake Junaluska for use of people without re-

gard to race. This included the swimming pool.

One conference reported a variety of activities including: integrated church services with visitation to all newcomers regardless of race; the Charter displayed with place for individual signature of acceptance; home visits for foreign students arranged; Christian Citizenship Day with Voter Information Rally.

One conference participated in follow-up of the National Conference on Religion and Race where all faiths were represented. A follow-up committee of 108 persons was created; emphasis on *Assignment: Race* is also a major concern of conference.

One conference reported "one other outstanding activity had to do with race in a university city. There was criticism by foreign students of local segregation practices. Some of the women invited students and townspeople of all races for informal meetings in homes; where they discussed race relations in other countries and employment opportunities for women—and other problems with comparison of practices in the U.S. The experience was rewarding."

Projections for 1963-64

Any report of plans projected and action undertaken must take account of the *continuity of responsibility* with at least a brief note of projections and plans for the year ahead. The following are worthy of note:

1. In the Realm of International Program Emphases

(a) *FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS*

The fifteenth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, December 10, 1963, comes at a time when the United States and the rest of the world are deeply involved in insuring for all people complete recognition of the dignity of the individual. Because of the importance of this anniversary, the General Assembly of the United Nations has asked all non-governmental (voluntary) organizations, as well as all its member nations, to give the fullest possible emphasis and meaning to this anniversary.

Thirty-four national organizations—including the Woman's Division—representing a significant cross section of all the differing kinds of voluntary organizations significant in life in the United States, have cooperatively produced and distributed a handbook, *The Great Question*, designed to help local communities plan a meaningful celebration of the anniversary.

(b) *FOURTH WORLD UNDERSTANDING TEAM*

The Fourth World Understanding Team will begin its experience by participating in the second Pan-American Seminar where Canadian, Latin American, and women from the United States will have a United Nations experience concentrated on concerns of the American hemisphere.

They will also participate in four United Nations workshops, jointly sponsored by the Woman's Division and the Division of Peace and World Order of the Board of Christian Social Concerns. In addition, they will take part in an initial consultation on inter-American concerns to be held jointly by the two agencies in Washington and in follow-up consultations at especially appropriate places across the United States. Plans will be made for the personal enrichment of the team, particularly in relation to work with women.

(c) *FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AND EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS*

The necessity of citizen education about foreign economic assistance has been more acute this year than ever before. The Department of Christian Social Relations in cooperation with the editor of the program book for Woman's Societies and Guilds, prepared and mailed out on request three mimeographed programs on various phases of technical assistance to hundreds of groups.

(d) *UNITED NATIONS AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS*

One of the great struggles of our time is that between those who do or do not believe that the United Nations has many important tasks to perform, tasks which cannot be as well performed by any other existing agency. The performance of these tasks calls for dependable and substantial financing.

Curiously, those who oppose and seek to limit

United Nations activities are citizens both of the communist-bloc nations and citizens of the United States. The United Nations has made progress in establishing the principles that should govern the financing of its peacekeeping activities. Under these principles the financial support of the United Nations will gradually be spread among the member nations. During the next four years, however, the United States, together with other economically developed countries, will need to continue to give substantial financial support to the United Nations and educate citizens about the need.

2. *In the Realm of Race*

Two illustrations will indicate the urgency of the task before us:

(a) Within the life and structure of The Methodist Church, the chief emphasis is on alerting the entire church to make its voice heard at General Conference in 1964 to insure a new policy and plan calling for the merging of the Central Jurisdiction into geographical jurisdictions and specific steps toward merged conferences and inclusive policies clearly established and practiced by local churches.

The Second Quadrennial Conference on Human Relations, planned and sponsored by eleven agencies of The Methodist Church, held in Chicago, August 1963, focused on these urgent issues and projected a follow-up program.

The Quadrennial Program on Race is bringing into the program two Mississippi missionaries on furlough from Malaya (Misses Louise and Mathilde Killingsworth) and two additional field workers, one of whom is the Rev. Joseph Lowery of Nashville, Tennessee. This Quadrennial Program in its entirety is carried forward under the joint auspices of the Woman's Division and the Board of Christian Social Concerns.

(b) The nationwide concern for Civil Rights was dramatized in the August 28, 1963 March on Washington and also when the President of the United States called together representatives of national women's organizations to seek their commitment to his program of Federal civil rights legislation and other specific involvement in changing community patterns of racial practices.

3. *In the Realm of General Welfare* the following programs and plans illustrate efforts under way:

(a) *MORAL MAN AND MORAL SOCIETY*

Members of local churches seeking help with problems of moral values and decisions will find useful tools in the study booklets prepared by the Board of Christian Social Concerns for its 1963-64 theme: "Moral Man and Moral Society." Through regular channels and programs the Woman's Society and Wesleyan Service Guild will seek to understand the church's role in nurturing the moral decision making of individuals.

(b) *ALCOHOL*

"A Forum on Social Drinking and the Church," the general emphasis of the 1963 National Adult School, reminds the church how deeply entrenched in our society is the alcohol culture pattern. For some persons this pattern is a moral issue; for all persons it poses a need for decision.

The focus of the 1963-64 study, "The Christian Family and Its Money," is on the freedom families have in their economic life and the perspective which Christian faith contributes to decisions about the use of this freedom. It is hoped that the material will be useful to family groups in local churches as well as to individuals in private reading.

This study is a continuing follow-up resource for the 1962 Conference on Family Life and related to the resources of the "Moral Man and Moral Society" emphasis particularly the booklet, *Decision Making in Business*. An additional resource for the year will be found in *Christians in a Rapidly Changing Economy*, a booklet prepared for the interdenominational *co-ordinated emphasis* projected under the auspices of the National Council of Churches.

(c) *"FADS AND FICTION"*

"The right to make, and be governed by, our own decisions has been the making of America." This statement, taken from the text of a pamphlet authorized in January 1963 by the Department of Christian Social Relations, expresses our hope for the creation of a climate of knowledge

based on *fact*. The honest citizen works at getting the facts, examines them in the light of his own basic orientation, discards that which is misinformation and seeks ways of sharing this new knowledge with others. "*Speak for Yourself!*" by Ethel C. Phillips is a helpful resource in discouraging the unqualified acceptance of glib phrases without first holding them up for scrutiny by intelligence based on fact.

*The New Age from a
Twenty-Five-Year Perspective*

This report must end as it started—with a brief perspective of the past providing the base of the task of the future. We are moving into the three-year observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Woman's Division and the Woman's Society of Christian Service, including the Wesleyan Service Guild. As we view our heritage in the years ahead we will gain new understanding of the relation of *objectives* and *accomplishments* of the past to the *goals* and *projections* of the future.

At the outset of this three-year-stock-taking period a brief excerpt from the first quadrennial report of the Department of Christian Social Relations twenty years ago, may serve to remind us of our place in history now and as we face the future:

"There are moments in history when tomorrow is today—when the mammoth glacier of social trend, taking movement down the valley of history, *can be diverted by men into the pathway of tomorrow . . .*

"The Department . . . must look ahead . . . This is the moment in history when our job is to build a public mind that not only interprets human relations in terms of Jesus' teachings but a public mind that is willing to practice these principles as individuals and as nations, even to the point of sacrifice . . ."

1963 adds a new dimension to our task. Women in the church today are confronted with the need to look with fresh insights at their changing role. The National Seminar of 1963 based its ten-day study on "Women in a New Age." In the years ahead will be felt the impact of the study and discussion of 150 women from across the nation,

plus persons from overseas and additional highly competent program personnel, as resources are developed and new ideas and directions for programs evaluated.

As the Department of Christian Social Relations looks hopefully toward its immediate and its future role in the mission of the church through channels of the Woman's Division and in a broader outreach it may well take into account the following new directions:

1. The urgent need to utilize much more fully the skills and insights of Christian women for special leadership in citizenship and world affairs.

2. The time has come for greatly enlarged plans for the "world understanding" program initiated by the Department in 1955. New plans may provide new creative opportunities for work with international students and the exchange of world understanding teams with one part of the focus on "local" teams of women.

3. Special new plans must be evolved for the implementation of the goals in the Charter of Racial Policies.

4. A leadership development program for local women must take much greater account of ways of communicating information and guidance for action on United Nations and other crucial phases of the issues of peace in the new age.

5. A special research project must be set in motion on how attitudes are formed and understanding created in the minds of church women. Such a program should experiment in specific ways on how to involve women in decision making on long-range controversial issues.

6. Special consultations should be held to help identify processes in which women, using their opportunities and freedoms as persons, may become more creatively involved in the total witness of the laity in the Church.

7. The new age brings new challenge to witness to our unity in Christ as we witness to his Lordship in the world.

THELMA STEVENS, *Executive Secretary*
MARGARET R. BENDER, *Executive Secretary*
THERESSA HOOVER, *Associate Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF WORK IN HOME FIELDS



THE varied projects of the Department of Work in Home Fields bring Christian witness and help to people in all conditions of life, people who face special problems in our changing society. In seeking to serve human needs in a significant way, our workers confront challenging opportunities. The story of this work unfolds in the following reports. These accounts of brave service in unusual circumstances within our own land make for engrossing and satisfying reading.

Standing behind the teaching, healing, and ministering by individual agencies or persons are the Woman's Societies and Wesleyan Service Guilds. Without this support the dedicated achievements recorded here would not have been possible.

Mrs. C. P. HARDIN, *Chairman,*
Department of Work in Home Fields

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF STAFF

THE Department of Work in Home Fields has done some long-range planning. The Board and Staff have followed the formula: "Purpose, Plan, Execute and Evaluate." November 28-30, 1962, were the days of the long-range planning committee's work. Earlier plans and action of the department had made it possible for one staff member, Miss Mona Kewish, to have a leave for study at the School of Social Work, Tulane University, to complete her Master of Social Work degree.

A review of work of the department was given by each area executive secretary. The purpose, present and future plans, the program and facilities were presented; then came hours of evaluation and planning so that the purpose may be accomplished.

Helpful and inspiring periods of worship and sharing were conducted by Mrs. E. U. Robinson.

A Summary of the Long-range Planning Conference

The main concern of the department is to serve as an effective extension of the mission of the church, thus helping to make faith in God and his action in Jesus Christ real in the lives and action of all men. We seek to provide qualitative service in his name in an atmosphere which promotes Christian understanding, commitment and action. This requires adequately prepared personnel, suitable facilities, stable financial undergirding and creative supervision. In order to achieve this end, the following recommendations are suggested for future planning:

1. *Personnel*

(a) That greater effort be made to find persons with an understanding of the mission of the church, a commitment to it, and skills for effective ministry.

(b) That plans be made to involve workers continually and systematically in spiritual and professional enrichment opportunities.

(c) That individual workers be selected for specialized training in preparation for assuming administrative responsibilities in projects and for other specialized services.

(d) That plans be made for orientation of new workers going to appointments and for continuing supervision of these workers.

(e) That we look with favor toward the recruitment of an increasing number of couples to be commissioned for service in home fields.

(f) That plans be made for effective orientation and use of travel staff and field workers to enable them to interpret effectively the work and needs related to the department.

2. *Projects*

(a) That criteria grounded in our understanding of the meaning of the church be established for evaluating standards and services of all projects.

(b) That the possibility and feasibility of combining services in conferences be studied where there are two or more similar types of work, such as child-care centers.

(c) That joint involvement in support, planning and promotion of projects in overlapping conferences be studied.

(d) That each conference be encouraged to examine the projects within the conference in relation to the services rendered, the needs which are apparent, the resources which are available, looking toward a better understanding of the total responsibility of the conference.

(e) That there be clarification of property ownership and administrative relationships.

(f) That plans be made for adequate interpretation of the philosophy, work and needs in home fields through publications, study classes, seminars, consultations, presentations on the field and other media.

(g) That policies regarding funding of projects and financial procedures be restudied and clarified.

(h) That special consultants be used for technical and professional services as needed, releasing the executive secretaries to devote more time to over-all planning, policies and program.

3. The administrative work of the department was redistributed as of June 1, 1963, as follows:

Chairman of Staff and

- Medical Work Emma Burris
- Community Centers Dorothy Chapman
- Educational Work Evelyn Berry
- Town and Country Work Cornelia Russell
- Social Welfare Mona Kewish

Mary Lou Barnwell continues as Executive Secretary of the Commission on Deaconess Work.

Ruth I. Pope continues as Associate Secretary of the department.

Property Consultant

The employment of Robert Reed as property consultant for the department has proved to be helpful to many projects and to the staff of the department.

Supervision of major repairs, new buildings and safety measures in buildings has been his responsibility. Sam Hollenhead, a building contractor, has worked under Mr. Reed's supervision, thus making possible a better-planned program for keeping more adequate the facilities of Woman's Division projects. Evaluation of buildings for insurance coverage and a general study of the insurance program have been a part of Mr. Reed's work.

There is constant effort on the part of each member of the staff and board to make the total program more effective in achieving the goals.

EMMA BURRIS, *Chairman of Staff,*
Department of Work in Home Fields

COMMISSION ON DEACONESS WORK

1888-1963

BY NATIVE New Yorkers, 1888 is remembered as the year of the great blizzard. By the politically minded, 1888 is remembered as the year in which Benjamin Harrison was elected president of the United States and in which Congress created the Department of Labor. It was the year in which Thomas A. Edison perfected the cylinder phonograph. It was a year of labor upheavals—strikes among the miners in Pennsylvania, among locomotive engineers and other trainmen on major railroads, and among street-car motormen in New York City.

Among the Methodists, 1888 is remembered as the year in which the deaconess movement was firmly established within their church. In May of that tempestuous year, and in the city of New York, the office of deaconess was authorized by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This legislation was enacted forty years after the right of women to vote in the United States had first been proposed at "convention." It was not until thirty-two years later—1920—that the Nineteenth Amendment finally passed, giving women the right to vote.

By 1888 comparatively few women had had an opportunity to get a college education. No college in the United States had been open to women when Mrs. Emma Willard opened a seminary for girls in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1807. It is, therefore, all the more remarkable that an official place was made for women to serve in the program of the church as early as 1888.

Proudly, the deaconess speaks of her heritage, tracing her family tree back to Phoebe, described by Saint Paul in Romans 16:1 as:

"A deaconess of the church at Cenchreae . . . for she has been a helper of many and of myself as well."

A deaconess lays claim to a spiritual movement

which finds expression in dedicated, loving service through the life of the church.

The modern deaconess movement took root in Kaiserswerth, Germany, in 1836 when Pastor Theodor Fliedner opened a hospital and training school, saying:

"I shall call my workers deaconesses after the pattern of Paul." Florence Nightingale enrolled in the training school at Kaiserswerth and was affectionately known as "Probationer 134." Since 1836, there has been no break in the continuing program of deaconess service in Protestant churches.

Deaconess work was first introduced in the United States of America in 1849, when Pastor Fliedner, accompanied by four German deaconesses, crossed the Atlantic and went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the invitation of William Passavant. The first American deaconess, a Lutheran, was consecrated in 1850.

By 1888, Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer had already established the Chicago Training School; Miss Isabella Thoburn was serving as superintendent of the "deaconess home," and trainees were engaged in "deaconess service" in the city of Chicago. When Hull House was established by Miss Jane Addams, these women, trained at the Chicago Training School, were already engaged in a social service program which had many of the aspects of settlement work.

After extensive preparation and much prayer by the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the General Conference of that church authorized the office of deaconess in 1902. Great fears were expressed by the members of General Conference, all of whom were men, as the issue was debated. Some declared the proposal utter heresy. They feared that it might lead women to desire a place in the ministry and even in the episcopacy. The debates must have been similar to some which have taken place in more recent sessions of General Conference when the matter

of clergy rights for women was being discussed.

The first Conference Deaconess Board in the Methodist Protestant Church was authorized in 1908. The early deaconesses in that church were trained at the Lutheran Motherhouse in Baltimore.

Rapidly, under the leadership of trained deaconesses, church-related social welfare programs were established in cities across the nation setting the pattern for the public welfare services which were developed later. Homes for children, for unwed mothers, and for older people were opened; community centers, or settlement houses, were established; hospitals were built; mission schools were opened; and work was begun in rural communities. The work of the deaconesses reached out to all areas of human need.

This history is reviewed not to keep us in the past, but that we might possess it and gain from it understanding and perspective for the future. Life, it is said, can only be understood backward, but it has to be lived forward. Having paid tribute to the past, we can move forward in faith to serve God in a new age.

75th Anniversary Observance

Launched at the annual meeting of the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions in January 1963, the anniversary observance is continuing throughout the year. In sessions of annual conferences, in Woman's Society meetings, jurisdiction, conference and local, in youth gatherings, on college campuses and in local churches there have been inspiring and interpretative presentations.

Most of the church periodicals have given extensive coverage to the celebration. A leading article in *The Christian Advocate* in January, an eight-page color picture story in *Together* in February, several articles in *The Methodist Woman* and *World Outlook*, news items in *The Methodist Story*, the church bulletin for February 17, 1963, releases from *Methodist Information*, stories in all the *Area Supplements* and in *Vocations Guide*, have helped greatly in the promotional efforts. The editors of these periodicals have been graciously cooperative and the commission owes them a debt of gratitude.

The Department of News Service of the Board of Missions prepared a press kit which was sent to about 700 newspapers across the country. Among the first to use the material was *The New York Times*. Clippings have been received from many papers, indicating wide use of the material in the kits.

Some local stations have given radio and TV coverage. These media have not been used as fully as had been hoped. Perhaps there will be further opportunities for radio and TV programs.

Requests for speakers have been innumerable. Every effort has been made to supply a person when a request has come. Literature has been distributed in abundance. The film, *Make All Things New*, and the filmstrip, *Adventures in Service*, have been widely used.

As a result of these promotional efforts, a tremendous increase in interest has been felt. Ministers have written for additional material to help in counseling young people and have sent names of young women in their churches who should be encouraged to become deaconesses. Many high-school girls have expressed a desire to become deaconesses and have requested information about requirements. Numbers of college students have made inquiry and application. Several professional women have offered their services. A few homemakers have expressed a desire to use their talents in the program of the church.

It is possible that the goal of seventy-five new deaconess candidates during the anniversary year may not be reached, but the enthusiasm and the interest that have been aroused will bear fruit for many years. A sound follow-up program is essential if the gains are to be maintained.

Miss Betty Ruth Goode has continued to interpret the missions of the church to students on college and university campuses, challenging them to personal involvement in the life and work of the church. Miss Betty Letzig has been associated with the office of the commission during the anniversary year, preparing promotional materials and speaking extensively. Miss Jennie Mo Horton has had a special assignment under the direction of the missionary personnel secretaries. Her service has been related primarily to the enlistment of mature women who are already in professions.



The value of the work of these three deaconesses cannot be measured in one year. Reports about their presentations and influence have been highly encouraging. The final results will depend largely upon the follow-up and cultivation by the local church.

A special feature of the anniversary year was the publication of the first history of deaconess work in more than fifty years. Written by Miss Elizabeth Meredith Lee, *As Among the Methodists* is enlightening and stimulating. It should be read

by every minister and every leader in church work; it should be required reading in schools of theology and other training colleges. As stated in the Foreword, by Bishop Gerald Kennedy, the book gets its title from the definition of a deaconess found in Webster's *International Unabridged Dictionary*. That definition reads:

"Deaconess—a chosen helper in church work, as among the Methodists."

Not only does this volume trace the history of the deaconess organization, it also depicts the role

of the deaconess in the church today and points the way to even greater usefulness in the years to come. This is a record which will be cherished by all Methodist deaconesses and to them the book is dedicated. It may be ordered from Literature Headquarters, 7820 Reading Road, Cincinnati 37, Ohio. The price is \$2.95.

A commissioning service, in connection with the 1963 annual meeting of the commission, will bring to a climax the anniversary observance. This will be held in Detroit, Michigan, preceding the meeting of the Council of Bishops in November.

The observance has turned our thoughts from organization and structure to witness and service. Internal struggles have been minimized by looking outward and forward. The deaconess seeks to assume her rightful responsibility in the church and the world of today and tomorrow.

Workshop on International Affairs

Effective leaders in the church cannot have a narrow vision. Service, to be meaningful, requires thinking "big." There is no place for provincialism or sectionalism in the church today.

To stretch the minds and hearts of deaconesses, the annual Workshop on International Affairs provides a stimulating opportunity. Twenty-seven deaconesses took part in the workshop last summer. They came from every jurisdiction, representing the various vocational interests—group work, casework, teaching, nursing, Christian education, rural work, administration.

Whether discussing the effect of the European Common Market on the United States and other parts of the world, or the status of women in the political world in Southeast Asia, or the problems of the inner city as revealed in New York and Washington, or the program of the Board of Missions and the Board of Christian Social Concerns, whether talking to their congressmen about local issues, or listening to a committee discussing foreign aid—all these national and international interests acquired new dimensions for these deaconesses. Their own work situations also gained new meaning and relevance.

It is expected that every member of the Commission on Deaconess Work will have an opportunity eventually to participate in one of these

workshops. It will be of mutual benefit to commission members and to deaconesses to share a workshop experience.

National and International Representatives

Many enriching experiences are available to deaconesses. They are encouraged to attend institutes, conferences and seminars related to their vocations. They are encouraged also to participate in those functions which enable them better to understand the total mission of the church.

A large number of deaconesses will attend the Quadrennial National Methodist Conference on the Church in Town and Country in July 1963. Miss Cornelia Russell is a member of the planning committee for that conference. The annual workshop for houseparents sponsored jointly by the Board of Hospitals and Homes and the Woman's Division of Christian Service provides helpful training for persons serving in homes for children and other agencies. Miss Emma Burris assists with the planning for that workshop.

Miss Betty Letzig represented the office of the Commission on Deaconess Work at the National Seminar of the Woman's Division of Christian Service in Tacoma, Washington, in July-August



1963. Several members of the commission attended that seminar, which was based on the theme "Women in a New Age." The seminar dealt with the role of women in economics, politics, world affairs, education and the church.

Attending the meeting of the International Federation of Deaconess Associations in Berlin, in June-July 1963, were Mrs. C. P. Hardin, Miss Mary Lou Barnwell, Miss Betsy K. Ewing, Miss Betty Ruth Goode, Miss Kathryn Newcomb, Miss Elizabeth Nowlin and Miss Ruth Pope. Representatives from at least fifteen nations participated in this international gathering.

Other deaconesses were involved in a national Workshop on Schools conducted by Miss Evelyn Berry at Allen High School, Asheville, North Carolina, in June 1963. These are typical of the extra training opportunities which are available from time to time to large numbers of deaconesses.

Plans for the Orientation Program for Deaconess Candidates, which was held during the summer of 1962, were described in detail in the last annual report. The value of that program is being recognized more fully as the candidates have continued their preparation, have been commissioned, or have taken new appointments. Another such training program will be held in the summer of 1964.

Status of Women

Although the deaconesses have no idea of becoming a "feminist" movement, they are greatly concerned about the status of women around the world. In some ways it appears that, as women in new nations are receiving more opportunities for leadership, there is a decline in the use of women in policy and administrative situations in the United States of America. Even in our own church where membership is predominantly women, fewer women are being appointed to represent the church in denominational and inter-denominational considerations. Some annual conferences have never elected a woman to General Conference. Some local churches have not yet included women in the membership of the official board and do not even recognize the deaconesses as members of the board. Some churches will not permit a woman to appear in the pulpit.

The continuation of such practices will eventually lead to the transfer of interest to secular organizations where the abilities of women are recognized. Failure on the part of the church to realize this fact will result in a greater degree of poverty of leadership and funds.

Of the Commission on Status of Women, President John F. Kennedy says:

"Women have basic rights which should be respected and featured as part of our nation's commitment to human dignity, freedom and democracy. . . . It is my hope that the commission's report will indicate what remains to be done to abolish prejudices and outmoded customs which act as barriers to full partnerships of women in our democracy."

Deaconesses desire for themselves and for all other women the type of education which will prepare them and the opportunities which will enable them to use their abilities creatively and constructively. These things we seek to make possible through the Commission on Deaconess Work.

Perhaps the time has come when the Commission should send a memorial to General Conference requesting that deaconesses be given a vote in the annual conference. Since 1952 deaconesses have been seated at the sessions of the annual conference with all privileges except the vote. At the 1963 meeting of the Commission this matter should be considered.

Retirements and Pensions

For several years retirements have been at a peak. This rate of retirement is expected to continue over a period of ten years. Retirements, withdrawals and deaths still exceed the number of new candidates accepted annually. There is encouragement to believe that this trend will soon change because of the revitalization stimulated by the anniversary observance.

The longer life span means more years for which we have the joy of providing pension benefits. It means also many more years of fruitful service given by these devoted servants of the church, but on a voluntary basis.

For the year 1962-1963 the amount of \$346,993 was paid as pensions to retired deaconesses. Of this amount, \$50,000 was contributed by the Coun-

cil on World Service and Finance, \$27,184 by the Harris Trust Fund, \$706 through deaconess assessments and \$269,103 by the Woman's Division of Christian Service. In accordance with the agreement at the time of unification, in 1940, the Woman's Division pays the difference between the total amount needed to meet the obligations and the amounts provided from the other three sources listed above. Pensions are being received by 339 retired deaconesses.

Four retirement homes for deaconesses and missionaries are maintained by the Woman's Division of Christian Service. Thoburn Terrace, in Alhambra, California, has a capacity of 30; Robincroft, in Pasadena, California, 96; Bancroft-Taylor, in Ocean Grove, New Jersey, 53; and Brooks-Howell—the newest one—in Asheville, North Carolina, 85. When a vacancy occurs in one of these homes, it is filled without delay.

Excellent infirmary facilities are provided at each of the homes. Five years ago the facilities seemed adequate. It now appears that expansion of medical care services may be necessary in some of the homes very soon.

A joyful atmosphere prevails in these retirement homes. This provision for retired workers is another evidence of the continuing appreciation and concern of the Woman's Division for these retired deaconesses and missionaries.

Unlimited Opportunities

Women with creative vision have always pioneered in the realm of ideas and service, especially in matters affecting human relationships and personal development. Women must continue to pioneer if changing communities are to become places where Christian understanding and respect prevail; if hostilities of troubled young people are to be dispelled; if prejudice, hatred and fear are to be overcome; if national and international tensions are to be reduced; if the rights of all people are to be protected.

Factors, such as population explosion, knowledge explosion, shifting population, rapid social change, automation, nuclear power and space age demand new types of training, a different approach to program and a real understanding of the hungers and needs of mankind. As Florence

Allshorn said, "We must get out of our dull, repetitive ways, because there is no future in a rut."

Deaconesses with vision, dedication and skills are needed in rural areas where sudden and drastic changes call for understanding, evaluation and creative planning; in the inner city where fear and unrest undermine families, where children are neglected, where older people are lonely and feel useless, where juvenile delinquency takes on new dimensions. They are needed in educational work where young people are struggling with new ideas and are making decisions about investment of life; in social welfare; in health services; in the local church. Deaconesses are needed!

In retrospect, the deaconess movement presents a story of the achievement and contribution of dedicated, trained women in the great adventure of Christian service. It is the story of the development of the social service program of the church. It is the story of the reconciling love of Jesus Christ reaching out through his servants to his children.

Looking to the future, boundless opportunities are seen. These are limited only by the measure of obedience to His call.

MARY LOU BARNWELL, *Executive Secretary,
Commission on Deaconess Work*



COMMUNITY CENTERS

LET us imagine that we are riding in a special kind of space capsule which allows us to observe the work of our community centers in a twinkling of time. On our first orbit, we hear Bethlehem Centers speak:

Atlanta, Ga.—The executive director has been chairman of the North Georgia chapter of the National Association of Social Workers this past year, completing a two-year term. He has also been serving as a board member of the National Federation of Settlements, and a member of the Social Education and Action Committee.

At the center, we held a grooming clinic for teen-age girls for which several stores in Atlanta furnished excellent leadership. Points stressed: hair grooming, skin care, make-up, appropriate dress, manners and dating.

We continued cooperative work with the Maude Daniels Chapter for Retarded Children. This work was limited to twenty children, although a long waiting list indicates much greater need.

Trips to places of interest, such as the zoo, taught much to the children. Each time we visit the zoo, we find that many of the children have never seen one, so limited is their experience.

Augusta, Ga.—During the past two years we have worked intensively with a small group of teen-agers whose opportunities have been so limited that they do not know how to fit in with others of their age. These organized a Friendship Club. It meant much to them that each felt accepted in the group and at the center, too. We have noted definite growth in several individuals.

Charlotte, N. C.—The program presented by our staff on a television show—"The Opportunity Hour"—gave the public a good picture of our activities.

Here we have fine cooperation between the schools, housing authorities and social agencies. All work together to see how best we can serve this community.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Since moving from the west side to our new building we were not reaching many of the Golden Agers in the housing development across the street, so we devised a plan of visitation, using thirty-five volunteers. They extended invitations to visit the center, participate in the program and have lunch. Our guests enjoyed this. Now we need to develop some type of follow-up.

We plan to organize a council of adults, with the staff and program committee cooperating, to discover other neighborhood needs.

The small club group continues to be the heart of our program. Here the skilled and understanding worker can develop leadership, widen horizons, help members understand themselves and others.

Columbia, S. C.—Our concern for reaching "hard to reach" people has set the pattern of our program. Most of our members enjoy participating in the interest groups, but we noted little involvement by children who have either dropped out of school or attend irregularly. While these youngsters seemed to like hanging around the center, they did not feel accepted or at home. To offset this, we scheduled more unorganized activity—supervised playground every day, "Teen Time" every late afternoon and early evening, all facilities available with supervision every Friday afternoon. We have had some discipline problems, but the boys and girls continue to come and are beginning to fit in better.

We are cooperating with the state mental health department in a program of rehabilitation for patients who have been dismissed from the state hospital. The state has appropriated money for leadership and we are furnishing space. This program began in June 1963.

Dallas, Tex.—Since its organization three years ago, our board of directors has sought to determine what services we can best render.

In 1962-63 we met with representatives of as

many other agencies in our neighborhood as we could interest. The consensus: Bethlehem Center should shift its emphasis from the pre-schooler to the first-, second- and third-grader whose mother works.

Other emphases include visitation in homes, meetings with parents and work with the pre-delinquent.

Jackson, Miss.—Tenement houses full of children with many problems line the alleys and narrow lanes of our neighborhood. The largest group, and the one for which least is done by other agencies, ranges between the ages of four and twelve. We are centering our attention upon them, for they are the ones who can help change the mores of the neighborhood.

Through a carefully planned creative arts program we try to help these children find stability. Once a child discovers himself, he can be taught to respect others and to know the divine Master.

Savannah, Ga.—The day care program has a capacity enrollment of fifty pre-school children of working mothers. We are recognized as the best in the city.

Our summer program is satisfying a need for all-day care of school-age children. Some twenty-five children bring their lunches and spend the day in various types of activity.

This year for the first time, the Commission on Vocations of the South Georgia Conference sponsored a summer vocational intern program for college students.

We have been ask to co-ordinate the services to a new low-rent housing project within two blocks of us. This offers us an excellent opportunity to help build a better community.

Spartanburg, S. C.—In the spring of 1962, our boys' worker and five Boy Scouts undertook a garden project, using some of the land at camp. They raised quantities of corn as well as tomatoes, green beans and squash for camp meals. Bushels of corn were dried and later exchanged for the use of a mule for spring plowing in 1963. The biggest yield of all came from the sweet potatoes that matured after the camp season ended.

Our girls' worker started a club this year for junior girls who do not mingle well with others.

They have shown improvement in learning to work and play together.

Our Director of Boys' Work, James D. Thornton, attended a six-week conference on youth work at the Hull House Training Center in Chicago in the spring of 1963. As a result of what he learned, he plans to work closely with the schools to help prevent student "dropouts."

Winston-Salem, N. C.—We have a new home on a windy hill. Through our in-service program for kindergarten teachers as well as attendance at workshops, we try to keep abreast of the newest methods of teaching in kindergarten.

Our center is passing through a challenging time. We must carefully examine our present position and our purpose and then attempt to plot our future course.

* * *

On our next orbit, we will tune in on the proper wave length to receive news of activities in our community centers:

Alpine Community Center, Alpine, Tex.—The major reason for maintaining our kindergarten is to teach English to Spanish-speaking children.

Our cooking club chose wholesome dishes and learned to cook them at the center, thus introducing many nutritious, inexpensive dishes into what had been a limited diet.

The Polio Foundation used the center during the year to administer Sabine oral polio vaccine, a community service that benefited thousands.

Once a month, nurses from the hospital volunteered their services in a better health program, administering smallpox vaccinations, polio and DPT inoculations.

Aldersgate Methodist Camp, Little Rock, Ark.—We have been fortunate in the physical improvements we could make this year—five cabins sheet-rocked, insulated and painted; a concrete floor laid in our day camp shelter; the staff house remodeled for use by our maintenance superintendent and his family. In addition, we have a new station wagon.

Here throughout the year, interracial groups witness to what we believe—that barriers disappear when people come to know and understand each other.

Bidwell Riverside Community Center, Des Moines, Iowa—Our goal for 1962-63 was to make greater outreach into our neighborhood. We have visited more in the homes. In the extension work neighborhood we made the building available two nights each week for study. We equipped the room with resource material, but finding that this was not enough, we started to hold community meetings with parents and youth, giving specific information, having a teacher report to them. Something has been gained by the fact that we have brought to the attention of the people in the neighborhood the seriousness of the need for help with schoolwork.

With the cooperation of the Iowa Welfare Department and a demonstrator from the Polk County Extension Department, eighteen of our women met to plan ways to introduce variety and imagination into planning meals. They divided into four groups. Each group prepared a menu which it subsequently ate for lunch, discussing the merits of each dish in the process. All agreed the project was a success.

Our total program is built around the family needs of today. Probably the most difficult task we face is the changing of attitudes. For example, some of our older members need to change their idea of their role from benevolent givers to partners in solving problems.

We feel that all churches have a definite responsibility toward the neighborhood, so we are attempting to find a basis of cooperation. Many families have no church background, experience or religious convictions, so it is not surprising that they have no inner strength or knowledge to cope with their problems.

Della C. Lamb Neighborhood House, Kansas City, Mo.—This year has meant putting down roots in a new neighborhood, increasing the number participating in the program, deepening the quality of our service.

This summer we began a program for children from four to seven years old in a housing project where some thousand pre-school children live. Research shows that the prevention of delinquency must begin in pre-school years.

Last October, we established a family planning clinic in cooperation with Planned Parenthood.

Financing is the responsibility of Planned Parenthood. We furnish space and the volunteers to staff the clinic. This program will help meet a long-standing need.

The adult education program, sponsored cooperatively with the University of Kansas City, is also growing. Thirty adults come two nights a week and study with interest and enthusiasm, preparing for the high school equivalency examination. Successful completion of this will qualify them for better types of employment.

Eloy Community Center, Eloy, Ariz.—After the flood in the last week of September 1962, the farmers in the flood area brought their workers to our center for help from the Red Cross which had set up its headquarters in our building. The county board of health also established headquarters here for a program of typhoid shots.

With the flood over, the center finds itself in a different kind of emergency, for the community has changed, and we need to revise our program.

Friendly Center Community House, Toledo, Ohio—A recent study made by the Urban Planning Committee of the Toledo Council of Social Agencies recommended that our agency continue to work in the field of citizen participation and community organization as a means of halting physical erosion and relieving tensions caused by the influx of Mexican and Negro families.

Another important service, now in the planning stage, is work with youth and young adults. This will be a cooperative, interagency service which will concentrate on three areas: a stay-in-school program, school "dropouts," job training and placement services for youth.

Garden Creek Community Center, Oakwood, Va.—A remark by a deaconess points up the challenge confronting us: "Coal is the backbone of our economy, but our greatest resource is our children." This is a rugged country in the midst of mountain ranges, isolated from the educational and cultural opportunities enjoyed by other areas. The community center is the only center for social life in the community; and as a religious, educational and social agency it is serving to build Christian character, develop Christian leadership, and help develop neighborhood consciousness, organization and cooperation.



Good Neighbor Settlement House, Brownsville, Tex.—We have seen improvement along almost every line during the year. More and more the whole community seems to feel that we are truly a friend to whom they can come for anything.

We have had much more contact with other agencies than at any time before. We all work with a group of families with many apparently insoluble problems, sometimes spending much time with them in the hope that we will at least help the children to a better life than their parents have known, to be better citizens of tomorrow.

On the night of March 2 we had one of our most heart-warming, happiest affairs. The Mothers' Club served a Mexican supper for their families

to which ninety-five people came. The food was delicious and everyone seemed pleased. They had earned the necessary money from the sale of tamales.

With our new buildings and more dedicated volunteers we dare to believe that next year we shall come closer to realizing our purpose of helping the whole community to a better understanding of the will and love of God.

Hattie B. Cooper Community Centre, Roxbury, Mass.—Many, many changes have taken place since the report of last year, for we are in the throes of urban renewal. People are bewildered and frightened. This area is bankrupt of community pride, group loyalty and leadership. Most

of the inhabitants are poor—many either recipients of general relief or ADC.

Our pilot project deals mainly with migrants from rural areas of the deep south. They have come seeking to improve their economic status and to obtain better educational opportunities for their children. They bring with them deep-seated hostilities and frustrations. Culturally and educationally starved, unable to integrate into the pattern of urban living without help, they turn to us. A church-centered program has much to offer them.

Lessie Bates Davis Neighborhood House, East St. Louis, Ill.—We have initiated a tutoring program for students. Also, we have had training classes for domestic workers. We pioneered a special program for the elementary school age level in our day care department.

Marcy Center, Chicago, Ill.—During the past year we can say that literally thousands of individuals have entered our doors for various kinds of services and programs. Our experiences have revealed two facts: We must continue to seek staff sensitive to the forces in our community affecting the lives of the people we serve; and we must become more informed and more vocal on critical issues.

Methodist Community House, Grand Rapids, Mich.—A day care center, its fees adapted to ability of parents to pay, means security to an increasing number of working mothers, to children of broken homes, and to the parents of limited education and skills who hold low-income jobs.

Our program includes family living classes. Here parents share questions and experiences and obtain guidance from trained personnel. Families migrating from the south especially need this help.

We started adult reading classes this past year with a group of six whose education had not gone beyond fourth grade. One man learned to write his name, first having to learn how to hold a pencil. He said, smiling, "You'll never know how much this means to me!"

Miriam A. Brock Wesley Center, Chattanooga, Tenn.—About half our kindergarten children come from homes broken by death, alcoholism or

divorce. The kindergarten teacher has done her best to counsel with parents of such children with some success, but she needs help, and help appears to be at hand. A mental health committee, of which this teacher is a member, has been formed by the Chattanooga Kindergarten Teachers Council. This committee will arrange meetings with the consulting psychologists in our Chattanooga Guidance Clinic, where kindergarten teachers may bring the serious mental health problems they encounter for advice by experts.

Our Boy Scouts have a scoutmaster who was once a Boy Scout at Wesley Center, earning the Eagle Scout badge. After finishing college, he returned and took charge of the troop here where he is doing an excellent job.

Our junior girls' chorus has worked hard this year, helping carry the message of Wesley Center to the Methodist churches of Chattanooga by singing at their evening services and at young people's meetings. They are interpreting Wesley Center to the community in a new way.

Muhlenberg Methodist Settlement, Central City, Ky.—We like to think that our settlement has helped bring about community improvements, such as a new elementary school and new housing, by helping the people of the neighborhood become more stable citizens.

Neighborhood Center, Utica, N. Y.—We are a 58-year-old family group work agency. One of our greatest concerns is the improvement of human relations through group work with children.

Despite the slow progress our multi-problem families make, their suspicion, their resistance or lack of conformity to society's rules, we stand ready to help. As Dr. Harleigh Trecker said at our recent board institute, "Money is well spent when applied in the work of preventing personal and social breakdowns."

Neighborhood House, Calexico, Calif.—Our nursery school seeks to prepare Spanish-speaking children for regular school by teaching conversational English, fostering social adjustments in the play periods, developing thought patterns through play, song and creative work.

We started a friendly visiting service to senior citizens in January by furnishing self-addressed postcards to the social welfare office which in turn

distributed them to people in need. The person desiring a visit fills in the card and mails it to our director. As time permits, she calls. Her clients have included a blind woman living alone and a couple, one of whom is deaf, almost blind and diabetic, the other partially blind. Her visits mean much.

Newberry Avenue Center, Chicago, Ill.—The youth council's program and projects have resulted in greater interest by our members in the affairs of the agency. On the whole, there has been better intergroup programming, wiser use of facilities and equipment, and increasing cooperation.

In 1962 the youth council established several "work bees" with MYF and university groups. A general "face lifting" of Newberry's physical plant resulted from their combined efforts.

In the fall of 1962 a new group of eleven- to fourteen-year-old girls was referred to Newberry by Medill Elementary School. We tried to help these youngsters develop more positive attitudes toward schooling.

Newberry has provided space for a planned parenthood clinic.

Advice on how to make use of community services leading to better employment, better housing, better education and better interpersonal relationships is part of our everyday job.

In the past year, Newberry has demonstrated that brotherhood, good will and mutual respect can exist on the interracial plane of social endeavor and that people, regardless of race, ethnic origin, religion or color are basically the same.

We have succeeded in developing a cooperative relationship with nearly every public or private agency or institution in and/or serving our community. These include the Maxwell YMCA, Chicago Housing Authority, Old Town Boys Club, Chicago Maternity Center, and the Planned Parenthood Association.

Omaha City Mission Society, Omaha, Neb.—By every criterion, this past year has been our most successful year. We have had a steady growth both in numbers of individuals participating in the program of the agency and in the aggregate attendance. More than 1,000 different individuals enrolled in groups which meet at least

once a week. We estimate that more than 2,000 individuals are served in some way each month.

One of the most highly respected and experienced caseworkers from the Douglas County Welfare Department recently said, discussing one of the families we have been working with jointly for three years: "Your agency could justify your existence and all your budget on the basis of your accomplishment with this one family that we thought was hopeless."

Open Door Community House, Inc., Columbus, Ga.—Our craft program has been the means of introducing a little beauty into drab homes.

Ozona Community Center, Ozona, Tex.—We are pleased to report progress in adult education. Approximately forty-five have been enrolled in citizenship classes. Of these, twenty-three have received their full citizenship rights in Federal court.

Rebecca Williams Community House, Warren, Ohio—The Juvenile Court called on us this year to supervise probation for seven young boys. We have kept in close contact with these boys, and so far, after five months, none of them has had further trouble.

Another youngster, failing in school, came into our study hall and into dramatics classes. The change in his attitude has surprised even the most hopeful of our staff. He voluntarily gave service to pay for his summer camp and says, "I can hardly wait for school to start in the fall."

Neighborhood House, Wilmington, Del.—For a detailed picture of our center and its work we refer the reader to the circle program entitled, "Wilmington Community Center and the Changing City" in the 1963-64 Program Book, *Witness Through Service*.

We moved into our new home the first part of September. Our cries of "not enough room" have now changed to "not enough workers," both paid and volunteer.

Such demands as we never dreamed of have come to our sewing instructor. Her classes include all ages from fifth-grade girls to adults. While their sewing benefits them greatly, the fellowship is just as important, for rich friendships developed in the sewing groups.

Perhaps our most outstanding activity this year was the ten-week charm class which eighteen of our girls completed. At its conclusion, the combined charm and sewing classes staged a revue and style show.

Tampa, Fla., Methodist Settlements—All people are served at both Tampa Settlements. For seven years integrated professional groups have met at Wolff, as have adult workshops. Today white and Negro children play happily together on the playground. At Rosa, the racial composition has changed from 100 per cent white in January 1961 to 75 per cent Negro in the spring of 1963. These changes have taken place without incident.

St. Mark's Community Center, New Orleans, La.—The heart of our program continues to be the organized club or interest group. We try to keep the groups small enough so that they afford opportunity for security, acceptance, participation in planning and carrying through plans by democratic methods. Our age range is from five to eighty-eight. We have many different kinds of groups, from a fun and story club for the youngest boys and girls to Senior Citizens—a new feature.

Seattle Atlantic Street Center, Seattle, Wash.—The National Institute of Mental Health demonstration grant began October 1 on a half-time basis to demonstrate the effectiveness of social work intervention on seventh-grade problem youth and their families. This resulted in additional staff.

Southside Community Center, San Marcos, Tex.—We have always been concerned with the coming and going of migrant workers.

Our latest effort is an employment agency. We have long been aware that someone would inquire for work at one time and at another time someone asked for a worker, but seldom did the inquiries coincide. Now we are attempting to co-ordinate the two. The project seems to be taking hold. We hope it will render a real service.

Taeoma Community House, Taeoma, Wash.—The most exciting event for us this year has been our participation in the Hilltop Neighborhood Improvement Council. The community house and twenty ministers of the neighborhood worked to-

gether to organize the people into a council whereby they can help themselves and each other to make the neighborhood a better place. They chose a 16-block area for an alley cleanup. Neighbors, previously strangers, helped each other fill donated trucks with 25 loads of trash and hauled it to the dump. The city, so pleased to find some people trying to help themselves, graded and cleaned up all the alley rights of way and conducted an intensive rat-extermination program. Following the rainy Saturday morning cleanup when laborers, housewives, staff from community house, ministers from Lutheran, Greek Orthodox, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches made up crews to fill the trucks, the leaders of the council received many calls telling how neighbors were getting acquainted with people they had never known before, and what a friendly spirit was beginning to pervade the area. Subsequently, we have noted a marked improvement in yards all over the community.

Wesley House Centers, Atlanta, Ga.—In years past we have not been able to provide camping experiences for our Negro children. Our board has passed a recommendation presented by the camp committee to the effect that in considering a campsite, we would select one which we could look toward using with all participants in our program. We feel this at least one step in the right direction and trust that we shall continue to grow and mature in our attitude in this area.

Wesley Community Center, Fort Worth, Tex.—We try to provide individualized service through regularly scheduled groups because we feel the small group provides the best channel for meeting the needs of a minority group in the city. This group requires much sympathy, understanding and informal education to equip its members for living in an urban society.

Wesley Community House, Houston, Tex.—We made a definite beginning this year in cooperation with other agencies of the community. Tutoring classes grew out of concern for children a year or more behind in their school work because of the language barrier. They speak English, but many do not have the necessary foundation for writing and reading.

We have plans for teen-age boys who became

discouraged, dropped out of school, and not finding jobs, turned delinquent. We have spent hours in conference with an officer of the county probation department. He has consented to maintain an office at Wesley House, using our facilities for counseling with the boys and their families.

Wesley Community House, Key West, Fla.—Wesley House continues to meet some of the educational, recreational, social and spiritual needs of the community by offering well-planned and supervised activities for nearly all age groups. Public schools in Key West have no kindergartens, so the need for private kindergartens grows constantly. Many children come to our kindergarten because it is within their parents' means. To those who are acquainted with it, it is a preferred kindergarten. We do try to maintain the highest standards possible.

Wesley Settlement House, Knoxville, Tenn.—Our new biracial service committee has been working on a neighborhood survey. Though far from complete, it indicates that our services need to be expanded.

Wesley Community House, Louisville, Ky.—One of the outstanding accomplishments during 1962 was the initiation of a program called "Play Parade." A playground on wheels traveled to various neighborhoods to provide playground activities for children. The *Louisville Times* printed a full-page feature about it.

We have developed a neighborhood council—a project initiated by Wesley Community House in March 1963. We are now preparing an information manual for use by each agency in the area.

Wesley House, Memphis, Tenn.—We think that the comment of one of our part-time staff expresses what we are doing: "I have seen democracy at work in a culture under what I would have called impossible conditions when I began work here. Now I see Wesley House as a laboratory of democracy and a strong Christian witness in this neighborhood."

Wesley Community Center, Phoenix, Ariz.—We will be one of the selected community agencies cooperating with "Careers for Youth," which has been granted \$300,000 for a two-year period to work on the school "dropout" problem as well as

other youth problems. We have offered our facilities for evening study hall.

This summer we offered a portion of our facilities to the League of United Latin American Citizens for a six-week little school of 400. This educational endeavor is aimed at four- and five-year-olds in whose homes Spanish is the predominant language. This is an effort to help these children learn at least 400 basic English words which will be of invaluable assistance to them as they begin school.

Wesley Community Center, Portsmouth, Va.—A bare beginning has been made in an effort to tie in the work of the Methodist church in the area with the work of the center. The minister of this church is challenged by the problems of the inner city. He is president of the civic league which has held its monthly meetings in the center.

Wesley Community House, Robstown, Tex.—We have contributed a great deal to help kindergarten children become better prepared for public school. Wesley House has been a haven for youth of the community—especially the young men and boys in supervised recreation.

We strive to cooperate with churches, especially the Methodist church, and yet perform the duties and functions of a social agency to lead and train people to take over their job in the community and in their own church.

We are giving supervision through our weekly kindergarten workshops to Mrs. Conales, teacher of the Bluebonnet Kindergarten. First Methodist church provided her with funds to attend a workshop at Scarritt.

Wesley Community Centers, San Antonio, Tex.—Wesley Community Centers have published a pamphlet, *Mexican-American Conflict Gangs*, by Bill Hale and Buford Farris, two of our staff members.

True to the settlement house tradition, Wesley House is gearing its program to a changing community.

Wesley Community Centers have been concerned with school "dropouts." A group of our boys organized a club, basing membership on school attendance or going back to school if a boy had already dropped out. As a result, several members of this group are now in high school.

Others have graduated and are planning to attend college. This club continues to grow in influence.

Our dedicated board, staff and volunteers find great joy in serving at Wesley Community Centers, created five years ago by the unification of Methodist settlement work in San Antonio.

Wesley Community Center, St. Joseph, Mo.—Our nursery supervisor attended the kindergarten workshop at Scarritt last summer. This experience gave her confidence in the program she had developed at the center. The state nursery supervisor declared our program one of the best in the state—all the more thrilling because two years ago we ranked near the bottom of the list.

Our director received much help from the administration workshop she attended at Scarritt.

The council of our "tip-teen" group planned a skating party to Skateland. Before the date they learned that their full group could not attend because some were Negroes. This was the first time many of the children had faced the racial problem. The council met and decided to cancel their reservations because they did not want to go anywhere that the entire group would not be welcome. In addition, they sent a letter to the owners explaining their stand.

Our cook is a soloist for the a capella ensemble of St. Joseph, a group we sponsor. One day we asked our cook to sing on our monthly TV program which comes at 11:30 A.M. This, of course,

coincides with lunch period at the center. However, our program director came into the kitchen to finish cooking the meal and serving it to allow our cook time to get dressed for her appearance on the program. She commented as she left for the TV studio, "I have to tell you how I'm feeling. Only at Wesley Community Center could a Negro cook go out to be on TV and the program director stay in the kitchen and cook. I never will forget this experience."

Northcott Neighborhood House, Milwaukee, Wis.—Our phenomenal growth has been in response to phenomenal needs created by phenomenal neglect.

The shape of the future will be a bold program of social settlement services designed to attack causes of social problems and to meet normative social needs. This program requires the very best in staff. It must be initiated, supported and carried through by a bold community which is at last tired of carrying the shame of ignorance, dependency, poverty and irresponsibility; a community which realizes that knowledge, dignity and physical, social and emotional well-being are every man's right and every man's responsibility.

Kindergartens on the Mexican Border under direction of Mattie Varn:

During the summer three of our teachers attended the Workshop for Workers with Pre-School Children at Scaritt College, two attended the labo-



ratory School at Mt. Sequoyah, and four attended the Laboratory School at Kerrville. They received much information and inspiration for the year ahead, and all dedicated themselves to the task of guiding children with great enthusiasm.

The happy atmosphere, the excellent equipment, the gentleness and kindness of the teachers all speak well for our kindergartens and bring others to our doors.

The kindergarten supervisor has continued to work through monthly workshops and bimonthly conferences. Other kindergarten teachers in the Rio Grande Valley often join us in the workshops.

* * *

Merged:

Bethlehem Center and Wesley Community Center, Oklahoma City, Okla., to be known as Bethlehem Wesley Center

Closed:

Metcalf Community Center, Dunbar, Pa.
Minnie Nay Settlement House, Wheeling, W. Va.

Anniversaries:

20th—Eloy Community Center, Eloy, Ariz.
25th—Bethlehem Center, Fort Worth, Tex.
25th—Ozona Community Center, Ozona, Tex.
50th—Ensley Community House, Birmingham, Ala.
50th—McCarty Community House, Cedartown, Ga.
50th—New Jersey Conference Deaconess Home and Community Center, Camden, N. J.
60th—Wesley Community House, Louisville, Ky.

DOROTHY R. CHAPMAN, *Executive Secretary,*
Community Centers





EDUCATIONAL WORK AND RESIDENCES

Anniversaries

ANNIVERSARIES celebrated in three schools this year encouraged a thorough study of the historical contribution and present work of the schools related to the Woman's Division. Harwood School, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Allen High School, Asheville, North Carolina, were commemorating 75 years of service, and Robinson School, San Juan, Puerto Rico, was celebrating its 60th year of service.

"The Harwood Story," a pageant presented at the El Buen Samaritano Methodist Church, gave the history of the growth of the school from its beginning in 1887 in a three-room adobe house with six girls as students to its present size of approximately one hundred students. Education for girls has remained the central aim at the school, but it has also served as a home for girls who needed this service. Harwood School has a rich heritage of interracial and intercultural fellowship which will be an important part of the future of the school.

In connection with the anniversary celebrations Robinson School had the first meeting of its advisory board, closing with an address by Bishop Fred P. Corson on "The Values of a Church-Related School." A concert by the Inter-American Concert Singers and a talk on standards of education by the Executive Secretary of the Commission on Secondary Schools of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools were also included in the celebration.

Robinson School, which throughout much of its history served only Puerto Rican students, now has many students whose families have come to the island to live and work. The aim is to develop there a school which is bi-lingual and bi-cultural and which prepares students to be at home in both cultures.

"The Kingdom Yet to Be," a pageant presented

by the students and staff at Allen High School, and an address by Dr. James S. Thomas of the Board of Education were the main events in the anniversary celebrations at Allen High School. As part of the heritage from the past, two former teachers, Miss Isabella Jones, a member of the first graduating class of 1889 and a staff member at the school for 43 years, and Miss Jennie Hand, a retired teacher, were honored. Dr. Thomas challenged us to see that Allen High School fulfills its sacred obligation to continue to demonstrate in its life and work that people can live and work together in love and to find constructive ways to contribute the funded treasure of living and working together interracially which has been built up there.

In-Service Training

Again, the major stress in the administrative work of this area during the past year has been on improving the quality of work done in the projects by helping staff and board members better understand the task and opportunity facing us as we seek to be instruments through which the love and concern of God for people may be expressed.

From June 12 to 21, fifty staff members, including the administrators and U.S.-2's from each school, met at Allen High School in a workshop, the purpose of which was to "clarify the task facing the schools in the light of our basic aim to provide a good education in an atmosphere that encourages Christian understanding and commitment." Our goals were to help staff members understand their responsibility for the total atmosphere of the school and to make suggestions about how they could fulfill this obligation; to promote understanding of the challenge facing us today in the light of the world in which we now live and the resources and teaching materials

that are being made available; to point up the need to understand and be concerned about each student with whom we work; and to clarify the characteristics of a good teacher.

The fall orientation programs for staff members were centered around the reports prepared on the workshop and thus the insights gained were passed on to the total staff at each school. This was the most extensive effort yet made to help the total staff understand the purpose and spirit in which the work in the schools is done.

Eight staff members attended a three-week institute at Yale University sponsored by the Council for Religion in Independent Schools. The purpose of this institute was to provide an opportunity for teachers to study the Christian world view and to relate their teaching to it. The two series of lecture-discussion courses offered were: "Christianity as Taught and Lived" and "Religion and the Curriculum." Where the workshop had been organized with our own staff members as participants, in this institute they were in a group of teachers and administrators from many schools, some of which were not church-related.

Improved Facilities

Efforts to improve physical facilities in the schools and residences were continued. Major improvements were made in the buildings at Alma Mathews House, New York City; Mary Elizabeth Inn and Gum Moon Residence Hall in San Francisco, California. Three new residences for staff members have been completed: one at Boylan-Haven-Mather Academy, Camden, South Carolina; one at Sager-Brown School, Baldwin, Louisiana; and a house for the superintendent at Robinson School in Puerto Rico.

Both dormitories at Boylan-Haven-Mather Academy have been improved by the purchase of new furniture for the students' rooms and the lounges and the renovating of the bathrooms and floors. Early in the fall a new, badly needed school building will be ready for occupancy at Sager-Brown School, Baldwin, Louisiana, making it possible to move the school out of the overcrowded wooden building in which it has been held in the past.

Harwood School was able to improve its work

in science through completion of its new science room which is equipped with desks for laboratory work and has additional space for storage and displays. It is a functional room that is also attractive.

Libraries and Teaching Materials in the Schools

Improved library facilities in all the schools have resulted in wider use of the libraries by teachers and students. Holding's new library is now one of the most attractive places on the campus. Harwood's library has been expanded and new equipment added. Boylan-Haven-Mather Academy and Sager-Brown School both have new library furniture. Additional funds are being made available for the purchase of special materials for the libraries in all the schools. The schools have been alerted to the special materials for teaching reading, and most of them are using the Science Research Reading Laboratories.

During the past year programmed learning materials in geometry and trigonometry were used at Allen High School. New mathematics materials that put more stress on understanding than on learning formulas were introduced to a ninth grade algebra class with very satisfactory results.

We are beginning to build up the materials for teaching art and music in the schools, with special attention being given to church music. Stress is being placed on the use of art as a means of helping students understand themselves better and as a way of drawing out latent creative ability.

Personnel

Fortunately, a number of personnel coming on the staffs of the schools this fall were able to attend the workshop in June. Of the three new chaplains and teachers of Bible two were at the workshop, as was the new superintendent at Boylan-Haven-Mather Academy. This gave them an introduction to the total program of the Woman's Division of Christian Service and the area of educational work, introduced them to other staff members, and helped them understand the purposes of this work.

Every possible effort is being made to improve and broaden the counseling service in the schools.

Many students who come to us do so because they have failed to adjust well enough to do their school work in some other setting and it is hoped that in the ordered life of the school they can begin to find themselves. A trained clinical psychologist is being added to the staff of Vashti School, Thomasville, Georgia. It is expected that she not only will be able to help the students as they seek to learn to live and to deal with some of their serious family and personal problems, but also that she will help the staff better understand the students and work more constructively with them.

We are seeking art teachers for all the schools, hoping through their work to encourage the understanding and creative expression of the students. Vashti School already has such a program.

Relationship to Methodist Higher Education

The Division is related to nine colleges related to The Methodist Church through the board of trustees of each college. In each case the executive secretary of the Division's educational work in home fields is a board member. This makes it possible for the Division to be involved in the total



program of the colleges to which it is related. At the last annual meeting of the Institute on Higher Education, sponsored by the General Board of Education, all the colleges related to the Division were represented except one. These representatives had dinner together one night during the Institute, thereby being able to meet one another and exchange news about important events at their respective colleges.

At the meeting of the University Senate the executive secretary of Woman's Division educational work was given the opportunity to report on the Division's involvement in higher education, and it has been requested that a written report on this work be placed in the workbook for the next meeting of the University Senate.

Work in the Inner City

Through this area of work we are involved with a number of projects that seek to meet the needs of people who live in the inner city. At the Third Street Methodist Church in Brooklyn, New York, we have continued to help with the support of a church and community worker who has sought to broaden the area of service of the church and deepen its impact upon the people of the community, especially the women and children who live in the area. If this work is to be effective, a way must be found to provide literature in Spanish which these people can read and be challenged by.

Participation in a pilot project with young adults in San Francisco is being continued. At least two programs planned for a wider group of young adults were held at Mary Elizabeth Inn and were participated in by some of the young women living there. The game room at the Inn has been improved and is now a recreation center for the residents and their friends. For the first time in many years we have a full-time professional staff at Mary Elizabeth Inn. We hope this will make it possible for the Inn to participate even more effectively in the young adult program.

Located also in San Francisco is the office for the project with non-English-speaking people in the bay area. Because of recent immigration the work with Chinese-speaking women seems to have increased in urgency. Some of the leaders in the P.T.A. in an area where many of the parents are

not English-speaking visited the staff members in this project, asking for help and suggestions for setting up a program such as ours, using P.T.A. members as volunteer teachers.

Growing out of recommendations from the Committee on Long-range Planning of the Department of Work in Home Fields, that in conferences where there are overlapping jurisdictions Woman's Societies should be encouraged to meet and study the work of the Division in the area, a meeting was held in Philadelphia with representatives of the Delaware and Philadelphia Conferences Woman's Societies present. The purpose was to discuss the present work of the Division in the area and make recommendations about the future of the work. It was agreed that each institution related to the Woman's Division would study its present program and resources in the light of the needs in the city and the concerns of the church; that the Woman's Societies of the Delaware and Philadelphia Conferences would explore ways of providing for cooperative planning and work and that they would give every encouragement possible to the church in finding a way to plan and work as a church in seeking to meet the challenge facing the church in Philadelphia.

Work in the Caribbean Area

An additional worker in St. Croix will be doing church and community work there. It is hoped that she will be able to help the pastor broaden the work of the church so that it will serve both the Spanish and English-speaking people on the island. The church and community worker at San Juan Moderno Church in San Juan has worked out from the church into the surrounding area and has been able to involve non-church members in the programs at the church. It remains to be seen whether or not the situation in which this work is done is such that it can make a contribution large enough to justify its continuance.

Two problems facing the church in Santo Domingo have been of special concern to us during the past year. These are support and program for the church-related schools and the literacy and literature program. Special attention has been

given to assisting with funds for equipment and with advice about program and relationship to the church for the seven schools related to the Dominican Evangelical Church. How much financial support the church should give the schools, what kind of control it should have over them, and how the schools can give the students training in the faith of the church are all problems with which they are struggling. In meetings with the principals of the schools and members of the education committee of the church assembly we have sought to help find the right solution to these problems. Training in literacy and available literature for new literates and people with a low level of reading ability are among the major needs in the present-day Dominican Republic. The Division made available funds to purchase primers for the literacy program, and the church is moving forward with this project.

Conclusion

The program of study by staff and members of the board in each of the projects is being continued in an effort to clarify the purpose and better relate facilities and program to meeting this purpose in each of the projects. Administrators have been asked to prepare a five-year program with this in mind, suggesting what changes need to be made in staff, facilities and program if we are to succeed in the goals which have been set for the work, keeping in mind its place in the mission of the church.

EVELYN BERRY, *Executive Secretary,*
Educational Work and Residences



SOCIAL WELFARE AND MEDICAL WORK

“THE pluralistic aspects of American life carried on in a generally friendly atmosphere have been one of the great bulwarks of American progress. There are standards within state hospitals that may be corrective for church hospitals and there are values in church hospitals that may be corrective for state hospitals. I maintain that our institutions make a distinctive contribution to our nation as well as offer a particular service to our people. They are good for the country; they are good for the church.”—Bishop Fred G. Holloway, President of the Board of Hospitals and Homes of The Methodist Church.

Hospitals

This year plans have been developed for the building of a new emergency wing at BATAAN MEMORIAL METHODIST HOSPITAL, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

BREWSTER METHODIST HOSPITAL, Jacksonville, Florida, has a new central services building. Brewster has also established the first out-patient drugstore associated with a hospital in that city, thereby reducing the cost of medicines for its patients, most of whom have low incomes.

MAYNARD-McDOUGALL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, Nome, Alaska, continues to serve as the only medical center on the Seward Peninsula. The people of three off-shore islands—St. Lawrence, King and Little Diomedé—as well as those of some twenty villages along the coast to the mouth of the Yukon depend upon it.

During the year the hospital reports 7,547 out-patient visits, 3,599 days of inpatient care, 43 major operations, 154 minor operations and 80 obstetrical cases.

The director writes: “Increased service has been made possible by the establishment of a nursing home at the hospital. Our service can be as big as our vision and our sensitivity to need.”

In addition to its direct patient services, the hospital has fulfilled its larger responsibility by making available a city health officer, by organizing and producing a series of weekly radio broadcasts over Station KICY on health education, by cooperating with the local Civil Defense authorities in establishing a medical care program in the event of mass casualties. The hospital has continued to direct the Vocational Rehabilitation Demonstration Project located at the hospital.

METHODIST HOSPITAL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA contains 184 beds and complete facilities for medical, surgical, obstetrical, pediatric and psychiatric patients as well as physical therapy and occupational therapy departments.

Public health officials have called its psychiatric unit a model for the future.

This year marked the establishment of new intensive care service accommodating in a large unit with its own staff and equipment those patients who are critically ill and in need of special-duty nurses. This results in considerable saving to the patients as well as more efficient deployment of trained personnel.

A licensed nursery school serves the children of nurses and other workers at the hospital, thus enabling them to continue working even though they have small children.

A new heliport makes it possible to bring critically ill or injured patients by helicopter from remote areas.

The parents of a young man who died of burns suffered in fighting a forest fire have given in his memory a beautiful stained glass window in the meditation room. The hospital cared for him for several weeks, doing everything possible to try to save his life.

NEWARK METHODIST HOSPITAL, El Paso, Texas, specializes in maternity care. During the year it admitted 701 patients and recorded 510 births.

The year marked the organization of a hospital auxiliary and the development of a gift shop by the women of the board of directors.

SIBLEY HOSPITAL and the Lucy Webb Hayes School of Nursing represent the largest project of the medical department of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, with 346 beds, 86 cribs and 75 bassinets. Established in 1891 with a gift of \$500, it has grown to a \$9,000,000 hospital.

During 1962 Sibley Hospital and Virginia Theological Seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, established a relationship whereby five seminary students received eight weeks of clinical training in hospital chaplaincy, marking the beginning of a clinical training program at Sibley.

Now Wesley Theological Seminary has accredited Sibley's training program, sending its first students to Sibley in the fall of 1963.

The Woman's Guild, together with the Woman's Societies of Christian Service in the Washington Area and other interested individuals, has provided new altar furnishings, kneeling pads and hymnbook racks for the chapel as well as books of worship and a microphone. This makes it possible for patients to hear six religious services each week on bedside radios.

WESLEYAN HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, Seward, Alaska, continues to treat chronic diseases, chief among them tuberculosis. A rehabilitation program seeks to restore patients to family and community with new skills and knowledge.

In all, the 7 hospitals related to the Woman's Division of Christian Service recorded 265,000 patient days and approximately 40,000 outpatient visits in 1962. Professional hospital staff numbers 932. The healing, teaching and spiritual ministry of the hospitals is a vital ministry, reaching far beyond the hospitals themselves into the communities served.

Work with Senior Citizens

"Our little house is bursting at the corners. Every day some group congregates at the cottage. We are considering renting another cottage so that we can expand our activity, for people come from all sections of San Diego. A study class on the 'Great Decisions' was helpful for those who attended the nine-week course. An

average of fifteen persons attended. A high point was a television appearance by the class.

"On the back porch one can hardly move for weaving looms. We have a teacher who is expert at weaving, and some of the women have become very interested."

So writes deaconess Mary Riddle of the pilot project in work with older people in San Diego, California.

Community Center

From LAVINIA WALLACE YOUNG COMMUNITY CENTER in Nome, Alaska, the director writes:

"We are trying to make our handicraft program a means of preserving native skills as well as a way to teach our own cultural skills. The teaching of 'skin sewing' (fur sewing) and ivory carving constitute part of this program.

"With the official closing of the gold mining company in February, Nome now has no local industry, and unemployment rose to 63 per cent. This situation intensifies the need for our welfare program. A major part of this is the distribution of used clothing at nominal prices. We only wish we could secure more warm clothing for this purpose, but we are grateful that we do receive a steady supply."

Retirement Homes

Following are quotes from reports of directors of retirement homes related to the Woman's Division of Christian Service:

BANCROFT-TAYLOR HOME

"Many social activities and community contacts fill our days. Girl Scouts, Brownies, Cub Scouts and other youth groups come in to entertain our family. The Ocean Grove Choral Society, the Home Owners' Association and Woman's Society groups have also entertained us.

"Sometimes we take trips by way of slide lectures to such places as Alaska and Hawaii and our own West.

"World Day of Prayer observances, WCTU and weekly cottage prayer meetings have furnished spiritual food.

"The Bancroft-Taylor Auxiliary continues to

minister to our various needs. They see that we have special treats on holidays as well as fresh fruits in season.

"We have received many gifts of equipment and furnishings, but the best of all this year is the baby grand piano which now graces our living room. We hope outside groups will bring us concerts, and we will enjoy the playing of one of our family who taught piano and organ for many years."

BROOKS-HOWELL HOME

"If grateful hearts make happy people, then one knows the secret of the happy family at Brooks-Howell Home. They appreciate the beautiful building and furnishings, the comfort of heat and daily food, the surrounding vistas of flowers, trees and mountains, the new and old friends who gather here, the opportunity to serve each other, the church and the community.

"The Michigan Conference sent money to furnish the rooms occupied by missionaries from that conference, plus enough to equip our beauty parlor. We have a new spinet piano—the gift of a Michigan friend—and a secondhand piano for practice, the gift of several of our residents.

"Friends from the Central Methodist Church in Asheville gave us looms and weaving equipment.

"We use one room for an oil painting studio, another as a snackroom for use by small groups. The residents equipped this room.

"In March we catalogued our 2,000th library book.

"Apartment units for future residents will be built on two adjoining pieces of property purchased by the Woman's Division.

"At present, we have 50 residents, representing 1,711 years of service—an average of 35 years each."

ROBINCROFT REST HOME

"When a missionary or deaconess retires, she still desires an opportunity to lead a useful life, serving others.

"She also desires Christian companionship in a family atmosphere. Our new residents have voiced their happiness at finding such an atmosphere here. Yet, almost paradoxically, they have

welcomed the independence of private rooms, with the opportunity for undisturbed study and meditation, and freedom to go whenever and wherever they wish.

"We are always glad to help people with special needs. For instance, this year we gave employment to a Dutch-Indonesian refugee who had been in this country for a year and a half without securing steady work. We gave part-time employment to a student from Japan who wished three months' help with English before entering a school of theology. We also provided him with a place to stay during his vacations.

"We are installing a call signal system in each room so that each lady may summon help in an emergency by pushing a button.

"In a recent sermon Bishop Gerald Kennedy gave these characteristics of life before death: giving, growing, guessing, going. Certainly these apply to the residents. They are still giving abundantly of themselves and their material possessions; they are still growing as they read, study, attend concerts and lectures, travelogues and classes; they are still guessing as they live by faith and keep young in spirit; and they are going, for they take advantage of every opportunity to travel."

THOBURN TERRACE

"State regulations now require the installation of an inner-communication system so that each resident may have a call bell to summon a nurse when she needs one. This has proved such an improvement that we wonder how we ever got along without it.

"We have enjoyed role playing in our reading of Shakespeare's plays, forgetting our aches and pains as we laughed with those in the comedies and cried with those in the tragedies.

"This year the First Methodist Church of Alhambra honored our eleven deaconesses who have had that relationship for fifty years or more: Edith Ackerman (53 years), Roxanna Beck (58), Jennie Casser (66), Ida Mae Hoag (52), Anna Kellogg (59), Grace Linfield (50), Minnie Lockwood (60), Petra Olausen (54), Reva Owen (54), Helen Schacht (54) and Mary E. Williamson (59). All were graduated from the Chicago Training School."

Children's Homes

The Woman's Division of Christian Service maintains 14 children's homes with a capacity of 756 children. In accordance with current social work standards and practices, children under six years of age are referred for foster home placement rather than to children's home placement.

The director of CUNNINGHAM CHILDREN'S HOME, Urbana, Illinois, says: "As this year began we have 37 children in residence. During this time we have accepted 19 and discharged 18. Thus we have touched the lives of a total of 56 children this year. In every case we have seen problems diminished, burdens eased.

"Through the work of our tutor and the help of all staff, grades have improved; so have attitudes toward school.

"Our primary task is to help every child who comes to Cunningham Home build a sense of self-respect. We have seen young people gain a new image of themselves as a result of combining the knowledge of professional therapists and the Christian love of all the staff."

The Illinois Department of Mental Health has asked Cunningham Home to help develop a diagnostic unit to aid the department in studying and solving problems of children who need special care.

DAVID AND MARGARET HOME FOR CHILDREN, La Verne, California, reports:

"We at David and Margaret Home employed a third social worker this past year. We also employed a consultant to child-care staff. Three of our staff have recently graduated from the two-year houseparents' course at UCLA.

"Following a year of probate, the amount of \$435,045.72 has been distributed to David and Margaret Home from the will of Bert O. Dale. The board of directors has voted to invest \$150,000 of this in the Methodist Investment Fund. This gift will enable the building of cottages to provide more individualized treatment of children and to enlarge and strengthen the program."

ELIZABETH A. BRADLEY CHILDREN'S HOME, Oakmont, Pennsylvania, reports, "We have had 36 children under care this year. We have admitted 10 and dismissed 13. We provided 7,088 days' care in eleven months.

"Improvements to buildings and grounds in-

clude acoustical ceiling and new floor covering for the boys' dormitory and a fence along the river marking an enlarged recreational area. We strengthened the recreational program by adding a staff member.

"Our two psychologists have begun some group therapy.

"At present our chief problems are a high rate of staff turnover and inadequate space to develop our program."

Many institutions and foster parents will not work with adolescents, but EPWORTH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Webster Groves, Missouri, specializes in the problems of disturbed, unhappy and depressed teen-age girls. Caseworkers try to establish better relationships between parents and girls.

Ministers, child-guidance clinics, psychiatrists, parents and various public agencies seek the help of Epworth when girls and parents are in constant friction which results in school truancy, running away or other serious reaction, or when girls seem unable to adjust to foster homes or other institutions.

The school can accommodate twenty-five girls. It seeks to build in them a sense of self-respect and to improve their grooming, manners, study habits and knowledge of socially acceptable behavior.

In Hollywood, California, FRANCES DEPAUW HOME for Spanish-speaking girls of school age is being converted into a residence for young women in business.

The children of JESSE LEE HOME, Seward, Alaska, play an important part in the public schools and the community. Their names appear on the honor roll, basketball and track teams, and the Rainbow Girls' roster of officers. The art exhibit includes their pictures. They are members of the Seward Memorial Methodist Church, church school, choirs and MYF. They serve as nursery attendants, acolytes and members of several commissions.

"We help children who remain with us through high school graduation to select an appropriate vocation and plan for the training required," reports the director.

PEEK HOME, Polo, Illinois, has changed from a residence for children to a short-term retreat

and day camping center for youth and children.

In 1961 the Woman's Division acquired the facilities and assets of the SARAH D. MURPHY HOME in Polk County, Georgia. The home serves some thirty Negro children.

From SPOFFORD HOME, Kansas City, Missouri, comes this report: "The majority of our patients are under treatment, either with a social worker, a psychologist or a psychiatrist. However, some of the children have made rapid strides toward normalcy. We had six children in junior high school and four of them consistently made the honor roll. Our average number of children has remained at twenty-six."

MACDONELL METHODIST CENTER, Houma, Louisiana, has thirty children enrolled.

Weekly training sessions for staff have emphasized normal development of personality corre-

lated with the development of personality of children in institutions.

Three children study instrumental band music; three boys have taken piano lessons. Five boys belong to the senior Boy Scouts, four to Cub Scouts. Two girls engage in Girl Scout activity. Just recently two boys have taken paper routes and one sophomore boy works part time in a grocery.

The staff and board of each agency serving children are deeply concerned with the well-being of each child. They strive to help him build up that potential inner strength that he may live courageously with the anxieties and opportunities confronting him.

EMMA BURRIS, *Executive Secretary,
Social Welfare and Medical Work*



TOWN AND COUNTRY WORK

WE THINK you will agree that the following quotations from persons who have labored in town and country areas tell a thrilling story of Christian service taking many forms.

Summer Work Program

The vitality of any program lies in its effectiveness in attracting new workers and providing challenging opportunities for service. These comments show that the summer work program in town and country more than meets the test:

"I needed the summer experience. Amidst my questions I needed to be grasped again by the answer, even when its meaning is not always clear to the intellect. I needed to be involved in the life of the church at a level where intellectual doubts are superfluous and Christian living basic. I needed to work and worship with people whose lives witnessed to that reality which I feel but cannot explain. I needed to be humbled by situations in which I caught glimpses of the Holy Spirit at work. I needed to re-affirm my faith through the language of the church."

"The summer had greater impact upon me and my life in relationship to others, to God and the mission of the church than anyone else or anything else. Much of what happened to me happened as I worked closely with my supervisor and saw her give of herself without stint."

"I am grateful for the help of the students who have come as summer workers through the Woman's Division. They have made a real contribution."

"Our vacation church school was conducted by fifteen members and the director of the Wesley Foundation of the University of Southern Illinois, and by fourteen of our own youth. Of the enrollment of 165 children, 55 per cent were Roman Catholic, about 30 per cent Methodist, but many of the children have little contact with any church. The work campers made a genuine Christian witness, not only as they led the children in Bible study and recreation, but also as they visited in homes."

Leadership Training

"This has been a year of beginning again for this rural worker. I found an unusual readiness awaiting me upon my return. For instance, one chapel on the circuit has had no church school for twenty-five years, but now they are asking for one. Potential teachers had to be recruited and trained, for, of course, no one had previous experience in the field. After many weeks of one-to-one teaching in the homes and preparing the corners of the church for classes, we were able to begin on the first Sunday of the new church school year."

"No church on this circuit uses Methodist literature, so I wondered how our leadership training course would fare. Members of two churches on the circuit attended and responded well, contributing excellent discussion. First, the class listed all the people within a mile of their homes who had no church home. Then we tried to map a plan to make our Christian education more effective. At the final session, we evaluated what we had to offer and suggested changes necessary to a better program. Two of the teachers expressed a desire to use Methodist literature. One result of this class has been the realization that people with no church home need the friendship of the church; they must not only be invited but also taken until they feel that they belong."

Woman's Society of Christian Service

"It has been a joy to work with one Woman's Society which five young women joined as a group this year. They did the best program I've seen on Southeast Asia. One of the women plans to attend the conference school of missions. We hope she will bring back new ideas for the group. Another Woman's Society with which I work is still ingrown and provincial. However, the ladies undertook the study on prayer and enjoyed it, and one went with me to a district meeting."

"I have taught *Dimensions of Prayer* in three Woman's Societies and two Guilds this year. Two

prayer groups have resulted. The study stimulated a wider use of the *Prayer Calendar* in Woman's Societies and Guilds."

"A Quiet Day service, study courses and preparatory membership classes have enriched the spiritual lives of many individuals in our groups. Missionary speakers have broadened their vision. In most cases, the groups could not have undertaken these projects alone, but they worked together to make them possible."

"As I prepare this part of my annual report, I wonder if this should not be a three-year report. My mind keeps going back to some of these Woman's Societies which had never seen a program book and are now using them, had never been to a district meeting and are now attending by the carload, had never gone to an annual meeting and this year a whole group went.

"Further, two of the present district officers come from the rural churches of the parish. There are fourteen real Woman's Societies, and others, even though they still are a Ladies Aid, have a much better understanding of the Woman's Society."

Youth and Children

"Our subdistrict MYF sponsored its second annual Methodist Educational Tour to see The Methodist Church at work in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The group visited community centers, children's homes, a retirement home, a Methodist hospital, a home hospital for unwed mothers, a Wesley Foundation, Goodwill Industries, a residence for young women, a college for Negroes, a college for whites, and a Woman's Division junior college, as well as several churches.

"The group learned important lessons in human relations as its members played, ate, talked and worshiped with French Indian youth, heard a sermon on brotherhood in a church where not everyone's skin was white, visited a Negro college campus, and played with the children of a Bethlehem Center.

"Every member of the group performed certain tasks each day—washing dishes, cleaning the kitchen and sleeping quarters, handling baggage, writing thank-you notes—a practical exercise in cooperation and living together. We believe the careful planning, cooperative living and follow-up

discussion made the trip eminently worth while."

"This past quarter I found it a most satisfying experience to lead membership training classes for our youth which many adults also attended. We have neglected this phase of the work, it seems to me, and people seem hungry for it."

"This summer our subdistrict MYF sponsored a 'Teen Talents for Christ' program—a talent night with emphasis on religious or classical numbers. They sent the proceeds to the MYF Fund."

"Last year we organized a 4-H Club to give the children of an 'across the tracks' community a chance to get out and meet people. Imagine our pride when two of the shy youngsters won first place in a demonstration of measuring ingredients for cooking."

"We had an egg hunt for our children the Saturday before Easter, after which they stayed to clean up the church. Even the smaller ones pitched in to help clean windows, sweep, and dust furniture. I had planned the Easter service, but I asked for volunteers to take parts and was pleasantly surprised at their eagerness to participate in what proved to be a most inspirational service. My joyfulness was marred only by the fact that not a single parent came."

"Our brand new MYF this year grew both in numbers and in significance to its members. On Easter Sunday they held a sunrise service—putting on an out-of-doors pageant. Their youth and enthusiasm made the occasion truly memorable. Afterwards, undaunted by such minor details as the fact that their church has no kitchen facilities—not even water—they cooked and served Easter breakfast to the sixty-five persons who had attended the service. Did you ever try to cook breakfast on assorted electric fry pans, griddles and hot plates brought from home for the occasion, hoping all the while no fuse would blow? (None did.) It proved a tremendous experience for everyone. Further—eight of the MYF group joined the church that morning."

"Youth from several rural churches attended the five sessions on Christian vocations held in the Methodist church in town. Since then, a number of young people have said, 'Since that youth activities week, I've been thinking . . . about nursing, or becoming a deaconess or a church secretary.' This from communities where it is the

pattern for a girl to marry as soon as she leaves high school! Could one ask for anything more rewarding than, 'Since that youth activities week, I've been thinking . . .?'

Race Relations

"We have made progress in race relations. We invited two Negro churches in this area to a leadership training course in this subdistrict and they accepted. Five years ago feeling ran so high that our high school was bombed, so bringing the two groups together marked a definite step forward. Subsequently, one of the churches on the circuit invited a Negro quartet to come and sing. They not only came, but most of the congregation accompanied them."

"Two years ago we held an integrated May Fellowship Day observance which did not involve a meal. This year our observance included a luncheon.

"Later on, the board of managers voted to work for (1) an integrated Ministerial Association; (2) the appointment of a Mayor's Committee; and (3) surveying job opportunities for all races."

Community Outreach

"Our county together with three others has undertaken an interdenominational study to gather pertinent data concerning population shifts, economic, sociological and other changes that have affected all four counties. Ours is one of the few rural churches which has tried to cope with the changes."

"The family living committee plans a workshop where a representative of the bar association will discuss legal matters involved in making wills and settling estates."

"We have tried to help some of our folk learn how better to use the surplus commodity foods which are given out each month in this area."

"I am happy about the extension of our settlement house library facilities into the larger parish. There is no bookmobile in our county, but in cooperation with the state library commission, we obtained permission to transport some of the books into two of our communities. They will be exchanged from time to time. We hope this will promote more reading."

"The larger parish staff worked out a program through which unemployed persons can be re-

employed. Adults and older youth with jobs but wanting to earn additional income may also participate. At present, about twenty people are learning how to produce hand tooled leather goods. Our bishop and other leaders are helping us find markets."

"Recently I had an unexpected opportunity to interpret the United Nations, using the set of slides of the United Nations I purchased at the deaconess workshop in international relations. While I have made several talks to Woman's Societies and Guilds as well as at youth groups and one of the churches, I never thought I'd be invited to speak to a Rotary Club. I had some uneasiness about addressing a group of business and professional men who surely must know as much or more than I do about world conditions and the United Nations. However, the program met with such an enthusiastic response that I have now been invited to another Rotary Club to repeat the program."

"In addition, I have had several opportunities to interpret the World Council of Churches, using a set of slides of the New Delhi meeting and a short filmstrip."

"The Bishop, commenting that this represented a 'first' for him conducted the dedication of our Ferguson Church Park, in March 1963. Thus the dream of one of our late members became a reality. The park covers more than thirteen acres, contains many nature trails, a pavilion, picnic tables, barbecue pits, a children's play area, a wading brook. In one area, the Cub Scouts are building an Indian village. Other groups have been invited to suggest other projects and to help construct them. Countless people have shared in developing this park, giving of their time, talents and materials. We hope the whole community will enjoy it."

Persons of Special Need

"At our second parish-wide school of missions we studied 'The Church's Mission and Persons of Special Need.' We used several county officials as resource persons, including the probate judge and the county auditor, himself a polio victim. The teacher of the special class for slow learners in our local consolidated school also spoke to us."

"As a part of our study on 'The Church's Mission and Persons of Special Need' we invited the

choir from the state mental institution to sing at one session. Afterward, we proceeded with our study of the mentally ill. One member of the class said, 'When that group sang "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen," I saw my Christian brothers and sisters in a different light.'

"Parents of a retarded child carry a burden of sorrow, but sharing it with friends and neighbors who care can lessen its weight.

"Our planning committee asked the mother of a child in the school for handicapped children to tell about the school. At first, she expressed reluctance. Then she agreed to do it, for we convinced her that no one else in this church could understand and appreciate the services of this school as well as she and her husband could. With the help of the school's director and some colored slides, she made a presentation which resulted in deeper understanding both of the program of the school and what it means to have a handicapped child."

Migrant School

"This is the fifth year of our school for migrant children. Our pupils range from six to seventeen years of age. Some of the beginners cannot speak English. These receive individual instruction.

"One family came this spring with six children. Four new families brought a total of eleven children.

"A men's group in a nearby church furnished a bus to take seventeen children to the dentist and oculist one Saturday. The children have strong teeth, but the dentist filled the few cavities he found. The group supplied the glasses needed by two of the girls."

Lord's Acre

"The Lord's Acre idea has captured the imagination of our women even though it is usually considered a man's program. It affords an avenue of service to those who have little of this world's goods. For instance, an elderly widow lives on her pension supplemented only by what she gets from eighteen red hens. She responded to the Sunday egg idea and continued it even when she had to sell some of the hens."

"A year ago last spring the county council put

about 2,000 young catfish in a pond for the county-wide Lord's Acre Project. The fish were fed during the summer with the hope that they would be large enough to harvest in the fall. However, they did not grow that fast, so we kept them through the winter and into the spring. In May we had a county-wide fish fry and took about 600 of them from the pond for the occasion. Two hundred and fifty people attended and gave a free will offering, to be used to help churches to pay conference assessments."

Commitment

"There is such a need for the love of Christ in today's world. . . . It is my prayer as I leave this parish that that which has been done in these two years might have been in accord with God's will. The people of the area have greatly enriched and broadened my life in many ways, and I am thankful for the opportunity to have been here."

"There is still much to be done in the churches I now serve. I see youth still out of the Methodist Youth Fellowship and not being reached and brought into the church's program for them. I see many leaders unprepared to meet the great challenge in today's world. I have seen churches almost empty when they should have been filled. I have sought and still haven't found an answer to the reasons for these sights. This is what makes me try to serve each community as if the people were members of my family. This is what gives me the strength to go where others would not dare to be seen, to visit in homes where there aren't enough chairs for all, to stay with families all night when death has entered the home, for here is where I have found many opportunities to talk with persons outside the church and really get to know their feelings about the church. This is my calling. I pray for strength to continue in this field of service."

(Workers whose reports are quoted: Barbara Bargabos, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Brunson, Charlotte Burner, Bessie M. Conner, Ada Cox, Mrs. Lelia R. Cox, Emily Cunningham, Nannette Erwin, Cora Lee Glenn, Jeannette Goedeke, Mrs. Augusta Helms, Margaret Hight, Mrs. Mildred Linard, Mary Beth Littlejohn, Lois Marquart, Nell McCloud, Anne McKenzie, Virginia Miller, Mrs. Martha Overbey, Mrs. Joseph Petso, Martha Pierce, Elizabeth Sooy, Carolyn Sweets, Dorothy Wilber, Mrs. Nan Wright, Mrs. Linda Zickefoose.)

L. CORNELIA RUSSELL, *Executive Secretary,
Town and Country Work*

DEPARTMENT OF WORK IN FOREIGN FIELDS



IN THE last decade, many new nations have emerged, and rising indigenous leadership has been involved in a revolution of national development. The impact of this nation-building struggle has created a new sense of selfhood and a new thrust for community.

The church is in the midst of this revolution. The peoples of the new nations call upon the church to "be the church" as it faces both the challenge and the opportunity. The church is called to be "as a body sent into every continent and island, into every city and village, into every factory, school and office, into every human community."

To this end, the Department of Work in Foreign Fields seeks to witness to the Lordship of Jesus Christ by releasing creative forces to develop spiritual insights in the new nations where the department has responsibility.

The reports which follow are focused on the work being done in the newly independent countries. It is hoped that this involvement may stimulate among Woman's Societies and Wesleyan Service Guilds a new understanding of the world mission of the church and a new responsibility to help establish an emerging world Christian community.

Mrs. W. H. McCallum, *Chairman,
Department of Work in Foreign Fields*

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF STAFF

New Nations

THE theme for the interdenominational foreign mission study for 1964-65 is related to the new nations and the changing responsibilities of the churches in these areas. We recognize the need for such a study when we realize that fifty-three of these new nations have been born since World War II.

These births inevitably have been accompanied by a heightened sense of nationalism, and a new emphasis on freedom of thought and action on the part of individual and organized groups—even those who may not be directly affected by actual political changes in the government. They have also catapulted new leaders into places of great responsibility in national and international offices and have given new challenge to the church as it has faced its opportunities in education and in providing for experiences in leadership.

Sociological changes have been accelerated as part of this whole movement. The effort to establish economic independence has meant industrialization and an unprecedented move to the cities. The result has been a dissolving of the social structures of the past—the extended family, the village, the rural communities, the caste system, the tribal restrictions and controls.

All this has been said so often in recent years that it is commonplace to repeat it. We can read about it without feeling the impact of

new ideas that shock us into more than a passing notice of an interesting phenomenon in some other part of the world. Yet as Methodist women we cannot remain complacent in face of these facts. We have missionaries serving with the church in ten of these new countries: Algeria, Burma, Congo, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines and Tunisia, and other missionaries in colonial states now negotiating for independence. We have a special responsibility for schools that have helped train national leaders; social centers that serve refugees and rural peoples who pour into the cities; hospitals and clinics that cooperate in public health programs; and university student centers helping orient Christian students and others as they find their way through the maze of competing ideologies. And everywhere there is opportunity for the church, even though a small minority, to find other effective ways to make its witness in the new life in which it finds itself.

Specific examples of ways in which this is done are found in the reports of the area secretaries. Suffice it to say here that during the past twelve months crises in the life of several of these new nations have affected the work to which we are related. The Chinese invasion of the Indian border awakened a new unified spirit of nationalism in India as it prepared for defense, and the breach between India and Pakistan grew even wider than

before. Sarawak and North Borneo, English colonies on the island of Borneo, have negotiated plans for union with Malaya and Singapore to form the nation of Malaysia. Congo has continued to be especially conscious of the difficulties of new nationhood. Algeria has faced tremendous refugee problems and dire poverty resulting from years of internal strife before she became a free and independent nation.

The Place of Women

In the struggle for independence, women have played an important part not only in giving support to men but also in carrying their share of leadership responsibility. This has meant that in most of these new countries, women have been given equal legal rights with men. However, tradition still decrees that it is the boy who should be educated, and that it is the men in the family who decide whom the girls will marry. Because of this, the Convention on the Status of Women, referred to its member governments by the United Nations, takes on special significance. By signing this Convention, a nation agrees that no marriage can take place without the consent of both parties concerned; that a minimum age for marriage will be set; and that all marriages will be officially recorded.

It is especially important that women be trained for a place of leadership in these new nations. Here the Woman's Division of Christian Service has a special responsibility. Christian colleges in various countries in Asia, training schools for Christian workers in many countries on every continent, and seminary training programs have been open to women and have provided leaders both in the church and secular life. Now new ways must be found to encourage young women to study in state universities and to use other educational facilities available to them. The Woman's Division has made available a few scholarships for study in the United States in recent years. Last year two young women took courses to prepare for special work in literature. Others received scholarships for further preparation for teaching or social work—a total of nineteen on scholarships given by the Woman's Division in 1962-63.

Another way in which national women have been given a new place of leadership has been to name four of them as treasurers to handle Woman's Division funds: Miss Chandra Christdas in India, Miss Felicia Magalit in the Philippines, Mrs. Daw Khin Sone in Burma and Miss Margarita Grassi in Uruguay. They handle all Woman's Division funds in their countries, including missionary salaries and grants, subsidies to institutions and programs, and capital funds for buildings and other non-recurring purposes.

Cooperation in Mass Communications

One of the great opportunities facing the Christian church in these new nations is in the use of radio, television and other audio-visual media and in a much more concentrated effort in the field of Christian literature. A report of our Literature Consultant, Miss Doris Hess, is included as part of this report. Part of the emphasis on literature is strengthening the Methodist program of preparation, publication and distribution of literature, but much of it is cooperation with other church groups, especially through Lit-Lit (the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature of the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches). In January 1963 the Woman's Division voted to pledge \$500,000 to help finance a five-year special program of Christian literature through Lit-Lit. This is probably the greatest single gift to the Christian literature movement since its inception. It has already been matched by pledges from other sources to make a million-dollar fund which in turn may become part of a world fund with other nations and churches cooperating. The plan for the fund's use is much greater than simply to buy books or even to print books in many languages. The plan includes searching for writers, training writers, setting up bookstores, instituting new methods of distribution, discovering the type of books needed by different peoples of the world.

The greatest cooperative effort in the field of radio has been through the Radio Voice of the Gospel, a short-wave transmitting station in Addis Ababa, in which the Woman's Division cooperates through RAVEMCCO (the Radio, Audio-Visual, Mass Communications Committee of the Division

of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches). This station, which broadcast its first program on February 26, 1963, expects soon to have regular programs prepared by the church in many of the new nations in Africa, in the Near East and India. These will be in indigenous language, music and thought patterns and will be beamed toward these countries at regularly scheduled hours of each day. A similar program originating in the Philippines will serve the nations of Southeast Asia and may reach into Mainland China. Station HLKY in Korea has been strengthened and expanded to serve not only South Korea but also to serve behind the curtain into North Korea.

Witness in the United States

Missionaries serving in these new nations are especially conscious of the effects around the world of the current revolution taking place in the United States. This was felt strongly by the three hundred furloughing and new Methodist missionaries as they studied the *Book of Acts* at a conference in Greencastle, Indiana, in June 1963. Besides sending a memorial to General Conference and participating in a personal commitment service pledging themselves to seek ways to give a Christian witness on the race issue, they gave their Communion offering to support the Southern Christian Leadership Conference—an offering of \$3,200.

Such practical concern and sacrificial involvement speak loudly as these missionaries take their places in the church around the world.

MARIAN DERBY, *Chairman of Staff,
Department of Work in Foreign Fields*

Medical Report

Here are some highlights of an eventful year in the evolution of the healing ministry of the church overseas:

Inchon Methodist Hospital, largely under Korean leadership, dedicated a new hospital building which greatly enlarges its capacity to serve the people.

The Yonsei University School of Medicine in Seoul, Korea, moved into its new "medical complex." This project has been under construction for eight years. Much remains to be done—especially the procuring of additional equipment.

Negotiations between the Presbyterian Church of Taiwan and the Methodists there have culminated in participation by us in what we expect to become an outstanding hospital and school of nursing. Besides capital funds we have assigned Dr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Downie as our missionary staff contribution.

The first woman's hospital in Asia, Clara Swain Hospital, Bareilly, India, was developed by Dr. Charles Perrill into one of the outstanding hospitals of India. Dr. Ernest Sundaram is vigorously pushing forward in its further development in several different directions, including a mobile tuberculosis unit.

After fifteen years in the borrowed buildings belonging to Forman Christian College, the United Christian Hospital, Lahore, West Pakistan is getting its own buildings.

Dr. Robert Berry is now the surgeon at the United Christian Mission Hospital, Nepal. When the American conquerors of Mt. Everest were flown to Kathmandu for treatment of their frozen feet, it was Dr. Berry who met them at the airport and treated them in the hospital.

The Nyadiri Methodist Hospital in Southern Rhodesia is adequately staffed with three doctors. The time was ripe, therefore, to carry out an eleven-year-old recommendation to assign a doctor to Mutambara. Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Close are happily busy with Miss Johansson, the nurse, in developing a good healing witness there.

The only large interdenominational medical work in the Congo is at Kimpese near Leopoldville. For eleven years we have hoped that we Methodists might be in a position to participate in

this fine enterprise. Two years ago Dr. Robert White joined the staff. Miss Dorothy Gilbert joined later. Both divisions are now making financial grants as well. The governing board has ambitions to develop *Institut Medical Evangelique* into a medical school.

Throughout the turmoil of the Congo the Piper Memorial Hospital at Kapanga has never closed down—thanks to the courage and dedication of Dr. Duvon Corbitt and Dr. Glenn J. R. Eschtruth, who succeeded Dr. Corbitt when he went on furlough. They received great help from the Methodist doctors of Indianapolis who have volunteered services in a nearly uninterrupted chain every three months for about two years.

Dr. William Highlett, our senior medical missionary, is back in the Central Congo. Through "Operation Doctor" of the Congo Protestant Relief Agency, he is being reinforced in his impossible task of supervising three hospitals.

The health of missionaries has been hampered by a rather high rate of infectious hepatitis. However, we have had fewer than usual emergency health furloughs for which we thank God.

We are constantly re-examining the premises of the healing ministry. Has it a place in today's world? If so what is it? The answers to these questions differ in different parts of the world. Our task is to be alert and sensitive to the changes and to react appropriately.

HAROLD N. BREWSTER, M.D., *Medical Secretary*

Christian Literacy and Literature

"It's in the Kitchen Cooking"

Eduardo Gattinoni, manager of Methopress in Argentina, reported to his Board of Managers on a plan for a new editorial department. "The idea," he said, "is in the kitchen cooking."

Methopress' "cooking idea" is the development of an editorial staff—two editors, an artist and a proofreader—for the Buenos Aires publishing center. The group will edit Methodist magazines and local church literature. Other workers at the press are experienced in book production under a program of the interdenominational Rio Plate Literature Committee.

Methopress is the first of Methodist overseas publishing centers to define close ecumenical and denominational affiliation for literature work. Christian books for Spanish-speaking Latin America have been edited by the Rio Plate Committee and published at Methopress for many years. The proposal to form an editorial unit is the result of Methodist quadrennial planning. A young Argentine woman trained in U.S. journalism will lead the team. Others are from local newspapers and magazines.

Methopress is making a unique contribution in personnel and materials to another program of great importance: the center of a pilot book distribution project linked to interdenominational planning through the new international Christian Literature Fund.

Overseas Literature Direction

What is happening at Methopress in Buenos Aires sets an example for Methodist literature service elsewhere. The key points are: highly trained personnel who work jointly in ecumenical and local church projects; first-class production facilities; a distribution emphasis; and advance planning for funds needed locally and from the Board of Missions.

Summed up for twenty-five other countries where quadrennial literature advance is taking place, the Methodist program includes these important directions:

1. A practical "on the spot" approach to literature development for the annual conferences.

Among the small Methodist population in Panama, literature is emphasized through the display and sale of books in every local church. Colportage is encouraged in rural areas.

2. The provision of regional study for local personnel by observation trips and technical apprenticeships.

Señor Ricardo Ibarburu, bookstore manager in Lima, Peru, visits Puerto Rico to learn more about display and sales techniques at a Lutheran Book Center.

A Bolivian printer takes a six-months' apprenticeship at Methopress in Argentina. Another from Bolivia goes to Argentina to study sales methods at the pilot project center.

3. Special capital grants buy equipment and help in new production programs.

Editorial offices and the printing plant in Brazil's literature program are located seven miles apart. Interdivision funds supply a van to bring the two together.

Quadrennial Movement

4. Field consultation to and from the Board of Missions encourages personnel by the exchange of interfield information and technical advice.

The executive editor of the Methodist publications in São Paulo, Brazil, said: "Now we feel we are not alone in this job of editing and publishing."

In Johannesburg, South Africa, the Central Mission Press manager comments: "Finally we are being understood in our efforts to make something of Christian literature."

Every area of Methodist literature work overseas has gained something of value in the 1960-64 quadrennial emphasis. No project is fully developed. Only as Methodists effectively co-ordinate local programs and personnel in Asia, Africa and South America can they give and receive into the forthcoming international literature emphasis. At this stage of development, Methodists around the world are reporting that most of their literacy and literature service is still "in the kitchen cooking."

DORIS HESS, *Field Consultant*

Joint Committee on Christian Education in Foreign Fields

Boards of Christian education in almost every country are struggling with inadequate forces to nurture those within the church and to reach the non-Christian with Christian teaching. This task demands dedication and skill, and—sometimes—when the church at large is unconvinced of the importance of nurture, courage as well.

The following are a few examples of work conducted this past year in an attempt to meet needs that almost overwhelm concerned Christian educators in every country.

Personnel—One of the greatest needs in Christian education is for trained leadership serving over a period long enough to give effective, permanent direction to the church's program of nurture. Both missionaries and nationals have had frequent changes in assignments. In the future more trained nationals must be recruited and trained for service on a career basis. The two Congo conferences have each just appointed, for the first time, a Congolese as secretary for Christian education. Rev. Boniface Chiwengo has just returned to the Southern Congo Conference after four years of preparation in the United States to take up his work as the new secretary for the Central Congo Conference. Southern Rhodesia has expressed the hope that a Rhodesian may be ready for a similar post soon.

New Curricula—Although only a partial answer to the urgent cry for written resources, new indigenous curricula are beginning to help meet the need. During this past year the second-year lessons of the Africa Sunday School Curriculum for beginners through youth have come off the press in English, and the work of putting it into French, Portuguese and many African languages is moving ahead. New Sunday school materials for Chinese in Southeast Asia are being written, and the books for the first half year should be in use by the time this report is read.

The work of preparing a graded curriculum for children in Korea is going forward.

A simplified curriculum for Spanish-speaking

Latin America and Sunday school curriculum for seniors in Malaya are among other new curriculum projects started this past year. The Methodist Commission on Christian Education in India is cooperating with the India Sunday School Union in planning for a curriculum conference to be held January 1964 to prepare religious education courses for day schools.

Leadership Training—As usual, there have been held in practically every country denominational and interdenominational training conferences varying in area from nationwide, conference and district to local church. Pastors, church workers, Sunday school teachers, day school teachers, hostel managers and principals of schools have been helped to become better Christian educators through these conferences.

Increasingly pastors are recognized as key persons in the churches' program of nurture. This past year, Dr. Gerald Harvey spent three months in India holding a series of successful consultations with pastors, administrators, teachers and school principals in every conference. The need

for renewal of the church has been given special emphasis by Dr. William Brown of Liberia in a series of conferences for undergraduate ministers. Appointment of two missionaries highly trained in Christian education has strengthened Christian education departments at Methodist seminaries in India and Malaya.

Lay leadership is being stressed through an evangelical academy in Uruguay (cooperation of Methodists and Waldensians); a Christian education night school for adults proposed in Panama; lay workers correspondence courses in Brazil; district laymen's institutes in Pakistan; and lay witnessing in Peru.

In addition to meeting some of these special needs, our co-workers have provided leadership for Methodist Youth Fellowships, Sunday church schools, vacation church schools, home and family life conferences and youth camping. It is their hope and—indeed—the need of the church that Christian education will become central in the life of both church and school.

Mrs. FLOYD SHACKLOCK, *Educational Counselor*



AFRICA and EUROPE

Political Developments

DURING 1963 the world witnessed three significant political developments on the continent of Africa that portray, to a large extent, the mood, aspirations, determination and the main problems of contemporary Africa: the memorable conference of the heads of African States in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the break-up of the ten-year-old Central Africa Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland; and the attainment of independence for Nyasaland and Kenya.

The Addis Ababa Conference had the same intrinsic importance, though operating on a higher level and with a larger representation of independent countries, as two previous African conferences, both of which took place in Ghana in 1958. At the first, in April, the (then only) eight African independent states were represented. At the second, in December, were representatives from the various freedom movements in addition to full representation from the independent and non-independent states.

While the freedom movements in areas such as Angola, Mozambique, Southwest Africa, the Rhodesias and South Africa continue to look for leadership and assistance from various independent states, and while the feeling of free Africa is still strongly anti-colonialism and for freedom throughout the entire continent, at Addis Ababa, 1963, there was united recognition of an urgency for solutions to problems relating to economic, educational, social and political unification questions. The spirit of this conference was captured in the preamble to the charter: "conscious of our responsibility to harness the natural and human resources of our continent for the total advancement of our people in all spheres of human endeavor . . ."

It is significant to note that there was little show of personality cults around individual leaders and no regional or political blocks resulting from the 1963 conference; rather the body addressed itself to common needs and goals. Careful study was given to Africa's resources. Serious

consideration was given also to the development of her human resources. Stress was laid upon the need to pool all resources and harmonize activities in the economic field. From the reports of the Addis Ababa Conference received here in the United States, the challenge to Africans everywhere was clearly defined.

The second development of April 1963 came as no surprise to sympathizers with freedom, self-determination and economic opportunity for the peoples of Africa but rather as a long-awaited welcome. The Central Africa Federation was born upon African soil, survived on African natural resources and human labor, yet created and executed without African consent or representation. Such an organization was bound for death at its very inception for it was clearly not a free multi-racial society where the theory of partnership reigned supreme, but was at best merely a working relationship between a senior partner, the European, and a junior partner, the African. To the Central African, this was resented as strongly as South Africa's policy of *Apartheid*. The Federation therefore was in essence an institution for the preservation of the privileged position of a minority European settler population by means of dominating and exploiting an African majority.

The third development, the realization of independence for Nyasaland and Kenya, will have no small impact on those last strongholds of remaining non-independent territories in the southern portion of Africa. It is most urgent that an accurate interpretation be given to the new pulse that beats throughout Africa today.

All-Africa Church Conferences

The year 1963 has also been a momentous one for the church in Africa in that it has marked the coming together of Christian leaders from all parts of the continent to hold two significant gatherings under the sponsorship of the Provisional Committee of the All-Africa Church Con-

ference in cooperation with the World Council of Churches.

The forerunners of these conferences took place five years ago in west Africa. In late December 1957 a joint meeting of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council was held at Accra, Ghana, to which came outstanding church leaders from around the world. At its close, African Christians from many parts of Africa met in an All-Africa Church Conference at Ibadan, Nigeria, January 10-19, 1958 under the sponsorship of the International Missionary Council. Immediately preceding it a Consultation on Men and Women in Africa was held, also in Ibadan. Under the unifying influence of the Ibadan Conference a provisional committee of the All-Africa Church Conference was set up to continue the fellowship experienced there and to consider the common problems through a series of studies, conferences and consultations which were carried out over a period of five years.

By 1963 the Provisional Committee was ready to assemble representatives of the churches and National Council of Churches throughout Africa to organize a permanent All-Africa Conference of Churches. To the inaugural Assembly meeting at Kampala, Uganda, April 2-30, came some 350 delegates from 52 African nations. Sixty-eight women were present, of whom 27 were official delegates while the others were observers, consultants or guests.

Of particular interest to women is the Women's Consultation which met in Kampala, April 11-19, 1963 immediately preceding the inaugural Assembly. The participants coming from all parts of Africa included mothers, nurses, teachers, theological students, school principals, social workers and professional church workers. The program was well planned around the theme, "Our Responsibility Under the Cross," and proved to be a real sounding board for the thinking of representative women of Africa. Principal concerns expressed at the Consultation are as follows:

1. The position of women in the family, the church, the community, the nation.
2. The education of children and the responsibility of mothers as teachers.
3. The education of boys and girls for adulthood and marriage.

4. Bridging the gap in understanding between parents and their children (youth).

5. The place of single women in the community and the church.

6. Training of women leaders for the church and the community.

Of the 54 women attending the Consultation, 27 were delegates to the All-Africa Church Conference Assembly, 4 were youth delegates, 4 were official observers and 1 was a member of the Provisional Committee of the Conference. The new General Committee of 20 of the newly-inaugurated All-Africa Conference of Churches will include 3 women as full members and 3 as alternates.

The Assembly was directed by Dr. Donald M'Timkulu, Provisional Secretary. Among the world figures present were Dr. Willem Visser 't Hooft, General Secretary of the World Council of Churches; Dr. D. T. Niles, General Secretary of the East Asia Christian Conference; Dr. Lesslie Newbigin, Associate General Secretary of the World Council of Churches. There were five Roman Catholic and two Russian Orthodox observers.

Although most of the sixty or more observers and consultants came from Europe and America, the leaders of the Assembly and the principal speakers were Africans. It was truly a conference of African church men and women who made the decisions and began shaping the future of the conference. It was very clear that the leaders felt that if the church in Africa is to really be "their" church instead of a "Western" church, African Christians themselves must become responsible for it in regard to both personnel and finances.

Although there were criticisms of the "Western" church and of missions there were also expressions of gratitude for what had been done by the church and by missionaries. Missionaries who would come in the spirit of fellowship to work with them as partners would be welcome, and it was recognized that financial assistance from overseas would still be needed for years to come.

After the ceremonial launching of the All-Africa Conference of Churches, the delegates and consultants began the business of considering the

matters presented by the lecturers and discussion groups as well as the recommendations from the various meetings that had taken place during the preceding years.

Functions of the newly-constituted All-Africa Conference of Churches include: keeping before the churches and National Christian Councils the demands of the gospel for evangelism, witness and unity; provision for a common program of research and study; encouragement of closer relationships and mutual sharing among African churches; and assistance to the churches in finding, sharing and placing personnel.

It was gratifying to witness the full recognition given women delegates and observers as well as the freedom and poise of the women on both the conference floor and in discussion groups. The Conference and the Consultation realized that both women and men are needed in order to meet the many challenges facing the church in Africa today.

Secretarial Visits

During the past year I made two trips to Africa and visited each of the seven conferences in which our church is working except Angola. In November and December I visited Southern Congo and Central Congo, including Leopoldville, Liberia and North Africa; during April and May I visited Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique and again the Republic of the Congo. In connection with the spring visit I attended the Consultation of (African) Women and the All-Africa Conference of Churches at Kampala, Uganda which are reported above.

SOUTHERN CONGO

At the beginning of the fall trip I spent a few days in the Southern Congo Conference visiting Elisabethville and Mulungwishi. In Elisabethville the social centers were open, schools were running and our dormitory for girls was full. The first group of twelve women was attending the newly-organized Women's School at Kenia Center in preparation for returning to their own communities to work in the area of Christian home and family life.

While in Elisabethville I attended a meeting of African and missionary staff members. One of the most interesting subjects under discussion was the role of missionaries. The Africans present stated that missionaries are wanted, especially to train Africans to carry on the work of the Christian social centers and the educational institutions.

When I returned to Elisabethville in April 1963, I found that many changes had taken place in the life of the church as well as in our institutional work. Many of the Methodist community had left Elisabethville, among them some of the strongest Christian leaders. The program of the Christian social center was seriously curtailed; the still unsettled political conditions did not permit the completion of necessary buildings or the normal functioning of programs. There is an enthusiastic African director of the Christian social center, but better trained social workers, both African and missionary, are urgently needed.

As a result of the hostilities while schools were closed in January, the buildings housing the dormitories for girls and the Women's School had to be repaired and refurnished. By the time of my second visit in April 1963, the dormitory had been partially put in order but was not ready for occupancy. It will probably not be used in the future as a dormitory for primary school girls as previously but rather as a hostel for secondary school girls or employed girls.

The quarters for the women's school had been refurnished and a second group of women from different areas of the Conference were in the midst of the four-month courses of preparation for Christian leadership. Some of the graduates from the first school (during the fall of 1962), are now serving as Christian leaders in their home communities and churches.

One afternoon there was a very interesting meeting with a group of African women and women missionaries. Among the African women present were the president of the local Women's Society of the church, the district president and the wife of the legal representative of The Methodist Church. Their chief concern was the education of girls. They were urging that something be done to enable girls to continue in school beyond the primary level and to obtain at least a



secondary education. They recognized that very few girls seemed to be able to do this, and suggested that in order to overcome the hurdle a separate school for girls of junior high grades be established, or at least separate classes for girls be arranged in existing schools.

During both the visits to Southern Congo, I went to Mulungwishi where one of the most promising institutions is the Home Economics School for Girls which was opened in 1959. In July of 1962, seven girls finished the three-year course and received certificates. They are all now working in Christian social centers, local schools for women (adult education programs) or in dormitories for school girls. They are in great demand in the programs of the church. The school

is now approved and partly subsidized by the government. It is desirable that it be upgraded to high school level as quickly as possible. Again the great need will be for well-qualified missionary teachers of home economics.

In Kapanga the missionaries of the Division of World Missions are very active in carrying on work among the women and girls. A spacious building for activities with women and other age groups is nearing completion. One afternoon during my stay there, the women of the church gave a tea in my honor in the dining room of the girls' dormitory. More than 100 village women were there to greet me and to express their appreciation to Methodist women in other parts of the world for their interest and assistance.

Sandoa is one of the principal school centers in the Southern Conference as well as one of the sites of the Congo Polytechnic Agricultural Training Program. A building for the women's center is almost ready for use.

There are 400 pupils in the primary school and 110 in the secondary school, but no girls in the latter. Dormitories to house 150 boys are being built, and it is urgent that adequate buildings and supervision be provided for girls also.

In Southern Congo as elsewhere in Africa, the great emphasis is on education. Secondary schools are developing at Mulungwishi, Sandoa and Elisabethville with special emphasis on science, teacher training and commercial courses respectively. As yet, relatively very few girls have qualified for high school courses.

CENTRAL CONGO

In November 1962, I went with Bishop and Mrs. Booth and Mr. Blake, Executive Secretary of the Division of World Missions for Africa, to visit the Methodist centers (stations) in the Central Congo Conference.

Only to Wembo Nyama, Katako Kombe and Lodja had any missionaries returned, but in all the centers the church and educational work were being carried on in a remarkable way by African personnel. New schools, even on the junior high school level, were being opened in spite of the lack of adequate personnel. Dormitories for girls were overflowing and were being supervised by capable African matrons. The medical work appeared to suffer most because of the lack of missionaries.

It was in Central Congo that the desire for missionaries was most strongly expressed. On one occasion a school principal said: "We have an experience of Christ through you missionaries. We want missionaries. If it had not been for your work along this line, everything would have vanished when you left. Our District Superintendent (African) chose to remain at the station and suffer in order to keep things together. Just because we have independence does not mean that we do not want or need missionaries. If missionaries are not here, it will all be for nothing. Tell the people in the United States this, even though we shall have African people who have been edu-

cated abroad, we shall need missionaries here."

At present there are seven missionaries of the Woman's Division in Central Congo: two in Lodja, one in Katako Kombe, two in Katubue at the Union Secondary School, one in Kimpese at the Evangelical Medical Institute and one new missionary who has recently arrived in Leopoldville as the incoming principal of the secondary school for girls there.

I visited Leopoldville for a few days on both trips in order to see the secondary school for girls which was opened in October 1962 with an enrollment of thirty, the capacity for one class. Nine other girls were enrolled in the preuniversity courses conducted by the Congo Polytechnic Institute. The secondary school will soon begin its second year and will add a new class. It will continue on the junior high school level for two more years at which time it is hoped that the school can become a senior high school.

While in Leopoldville I was able to visit the developing center for women at Vanga which is part of the Agricultural Center of the Congo Polytechnic Institute. A similar center for women has been opened in Gemena in the Congo since June 1962. These centers, together with the one in Sandoa, Southern Congo and the secondary school for girls mentioned above, are being largely financed by the large gift the Woman's Division approved in September 1961.

LIBERIA

From Central Congo, in December 1962, I went to Liberia. There is a crucial need for missionary personnel to supervise the girls' hostels in Monrovia and Ganta. Methodist women of the Liberia Conference have pledged to take responsibility for the financial support of the hostel in Gbarnga.

The Liberian Annual Conference is putting special emphasis on the development of a Christian education program which includes youth conferences, retreats, a church vocation guidance program throughout high school and college, and vacation church schools staffed by young volunteers.

According to Bishop Taylor, "In previous years, the church in Liberia depended primarily on the General Board of Missions to initiate and sponsor programs. . . . In 1957, the church decided that

the time had come for Liberia to make a significant contribution to the solution of her own problems and the support of her own projects. Since that time the conference has raised over a half million dollars for building elementary schools, setting up a minimum salary plan for trained young ministers, a pension plan, and ministerial education."

While in Liberia, I attended a meeting of the board of Phebe Hospital, a new medical center to be established by the Lutheran, the Protestant Episcopal and The Methodist Church at Suokoko near Cuttington College. The Woman's Division and the Division of World Missions are jointly participating in this project. One of the main emphases of the institution will be the training of nurses on the graduate level.

NORTH AFRICA

I arrived in Algeria from Liberia in December just after the first plane load of blankets had arrived from Boston for distribution by the Christian Committee for Service in Algeria. The Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief, USA, had sent 8,000 blankets for the homeless Algerian refugees and 1,000 of these were turned over to the Methodists to distribute. Other relief agencies of Protestant Christians in both Europe and the United States were quick to come to the rescue of thousands of Algerian refugees this past winter. Still other agencies which have been active in relief work in various ways are the Mennonites, the Quakers, CARITAS, the Red Cross League and UNICEF.

Algeria presents serious problems for the work of our church. First, there has been an exodus of many Christian people from Algeria: in Algiers 13 French and Kabyle families have left the small Methodist community while 20 of the 80 members of the congregation in Constantine have left. Second, with the coming of independence the spirit of nationalism and Islam tend to be the same thing. Third, one does not know what the attitude of the government will be to the Christian church. Fourth, there is a shortage of missionaries to carry on the programs already started by the Woman's Division.

Although the membership of the church has

been decreased, the missionaries are enthusiastic about the present opportunities of reopening the work at Fort National and Il Maten which were temporarily closed during the recent conflict. Last December I visited both these stations as preparations were being made to reopen the boys' home and renew evangelistic work in Fort National and to open an enlarged dispensary at Il Maten. Both stations are now in operation. Camps have again been held at the former and a doctor as well as nurses are working at the latter. Plans are now being made to expand the evangelistic, social and medical work at Les Ouadhias.

In Tunisia the Christian social centers in Tunis continue to attract large groups of women and children each week.

Algeria is on the minds and hearts of the Christians of Europe as well as those of the United States. Many European countries have sent material aid during the past year. Switzerland and Norway, as well as Germany, continue to send missionaries to help carry on the work of The Methodist Church in North Africa. They and others are ready to help finance the reopening of closed work and the expansion of new programs.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

In May 1963, I arrived in Southern Rhodesia in time to attend the closing sessions of the Annual Conference as well as the meetings of the Committee on Co-ordination and of the Missionary Committee. Although the Annual Conference is now a delegated body, it was gratifying to see a good representation of African women as well as of women missionaries present.

In addition to the development of the church, the principal emphases in Southern Rhodesia continue to be on education and medical work. The new high school in Mrewa is operating and both the Woman's Division and the Division of World Missions are providing funds and personnel. The Woman's Division is helping finance the dormitories for both the primary and secondary girls. Mrs. Zimonte, who recently visited the United States, is the new directress for both dormitories.

In medical work the program of improving

hospital facilities and of extending public health work into rural areas continues.

A matter of growing concern is the turning over of responsibility to nationals and the increased funds for salary this entails. It is a cause of great rejoicing when African men and women assume places of leadership and direction in any phase of the work. When they are fully accredited for medical or educational work they may receive a subsidy from the government as salary. Otherwise it becomes the responsibility of the church congregations and/or the Board of Missions to provide salaries. Until the African communities can become more prosperous the Board of Missions will be expected to assume a large proportion of this responsibility. This will doubtless call for large increases in appropriations for work budgets for various institutions to which the Woman's Division is related.

MOZAMBIQUE

It was a cause of great joy to myself and others related to The Methodist Church in Mozambique that I was able to spend a week there in May 1963. While great difficulties have arisen which affect our continuing educational work on both primary and secondary school levels, there are still opportunities for accomplishing much along other lines of developing the Christian community. The training program for lay and ministerial students and their wives in Cambine goes forward as well as the work with both men and women at the interdenominational Ricatia Theological Seminary.

A large building to serve both the Christian social center and the Bible school at Chicucque has just been completed. There are prospects that it will be possible to improve the medical facilities at Chicucque also.

I arrived in time to attend part of a district meeting of the Woman's Society and to witness the enthusiasm of the church women.

ANGOLA

Unfortunately I was unable to visit Angola during my 1963 trips. The political situation in this part of Africa is still unstable. The destruction

of property in Luanda and government restrictions and continuing violence have greatly reduced educational, social-evangelistic and medical programs in both city and rural areas.

One Woman's Division missionary and two families of the Division of World Missions are still in Angola. For the most part they are postponing their furloughs in order to serve as long as possible in fear that permission will not be granted for return visas.

The following is taken from a letter from the Woman's Division missionary, Anne Marie Nordby:

"The work in the city of Luanda continues and there are many opportunities. We have four churches, but we need two more. A young capable pastor, just out of prison has become director, so we hope that the challenging work can be increased. In the area of Malange we are able to travel around again, visiting churches even being able to rebuild places that were destroyed two years ago." By June, government restrictions had again curtailed the freedom of movement described in the above letter.

Summary

The role of the missionary in Africa today is taking on a new look because the continent itself is experiencing a period of transition and its people are filled with new aspirations. As a church we do not function in a vacuum, but try to address ourselves to and become involved in all that concerns mankind. While I was in Africa the past year, many African Christians asked for the church's continued participation in Africa. There is a great need for dedicated and professionally qualified educational, medical and social evangelistic missionaries who are willing to seek new horizons and contribute toward fulfilling the many unrealized dreams of the African people.

RUTH LAWRENCE,
Executive Secretary for Africa and Europe



INDIA, PAKISTAN and NEPAL

THE area chosen for study this year throughout the church is Southern Asia, an area as rich in resources as it is in pressing problems; an area teeming with people under the impact of social forces unparalleled in their potential for making or ruining the new nations.

The following statements taken from *A Factual Study of Asia*, by M. Stanley Rycroft and Myrtle M. Clemmer, corroborate and explain the importance of the area:

"The emerging nations of Asia may well hold the key to the world of tomorrow. The intrinsic importance of the area is a theme expressed by many scholars and writers. 'The richness of the resources to be found here—the human, cultural, and material resources . . . once released will make a contribution to the future of our globe second to none.'"¹

India, Pakistan and Nepal form a large and important bloc of Asia, occupying 1,640,617 square miles, with an estimated population of 547,577,000 people, approximately 772 people per square mile. ". . . we see the passing away of an old society which had become static, and the release of dynamic aspirations and creative energies of hundreds of millions of people now being directed toward the building of new nations."²

The rise of nationalism is common to each of these three countries. ". . . Nation-building, industrialization, the establishment of compulsory education and of democratic institutions, all these are integral to the modernization of society. . . ."³

"The vast undertaking of building new nations and modernizing society involves every aspect of human life, as well as all social relationships, in the field of health, in education, social welfare, economic development, rural rehabilitation, civil liberties and religious freedom. . . ."⁴

Chester Bowles, the new Ambassador to India, quotes Indian leaders as saying: ". . . we believe that by developing our country with the consent of all the governed, we can have more bread and

freedom, too. Free elections for all, free speech, public debate on every phase of our Five-Year Plans will produce more understanding, more support and harder work from our people over the long haul, than totalitarian propaganda or forced labor ever could. By what we accomplish in India we will prove that democracy with all its complexities is the best and most lasting way to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of all the people."⁵

The nation of India has been unified in a great common struggle by the recent Chinese aggression, and great impetus has been given to industrialization, training, and physical fitness. Speaking on Independence Day, August 15, 1963, Mr. Nehru said that while strengthening the armed might of the nation, other aspects of India's progress must not be lost sight of. He stated further that the people of today had to carry a double burden. They had to win both war and peace.⁶ President Radhakrishnan spoke on the same occasion: ". . . We do not wish our economic, social and educational programs to be impeded by the imperative need to strengthen our defenses. We are attempting to meet by higher taxation and austerity measures the increased defense expenditure. We have to pay for civilization as well as for defense. . . ."⁷

The effect of the aggression has been felt in all aspects of Woman's Division work: the loyalty of every citizen was challenged to serve the nation in every possible way, and at once donations were collected and given to the Prime Minister by many of our institutions and churches. Schools have been asked to emphasize physical fitness and training, and both staff and students have given freely of their time to knit for the *jawans* (soldiers) and to collect donations for the funds given. Nurses' training schools were asked to train girls for emergency nursing service and even medical schools were asked to expedite their courses to provide doctors in greater numbers. In certain areas where concentrations of troops



brought new families into the area, schools have been asked to enroll the children of the military. Finances have also been affected in many ways, especially by the continuing rise in prices of food commodities and of building supplies.

Miss Zillah Soule of the Hawabagh Women's College, Jabalpur, writes: "Every day something new happens in India. The National Cadet Corps due to the border situation has become more or less compulsory even for women. We have chosen the Signals' Training for our girls."

Impact of the Christian Church

The Christian Church, even though numerically a minority, is making a significant contribution to nation-building through education and training, through medical work, and through numerous types of service in the church development programs.

Education

Statistics do not always give an over-all picture but these have special interest: In the field of

education the Woman's Division has *in India* 7 colleges, 60 high schools and hostels, 679 elementary (primary) and kindergartens and 5 teacher training institutions.

The personnel heading these educational institutions includes fifty-five national women (fifty-one single and one married).

The challenge to the Woman's Division is that the number of girls educated in proportion to the number of boys is still very small. In primary schools one-third as many girls were in school as boys, and in secondary schools less than one-fourth. Moreover, the illiteracy rate among women in India was 30 per cent higher than among men in the 1951 census.

In Pakistan the government is working steadily on the task of educating its children. The 1961 Year Book reports that 36 per cent of the school-going-age children of the first five classes are attending school. Forty-six thousand students attend college.

Bishop C. D. Rockey quotes the Advisor to Government on Primary Education as showing that, of the 36 per cent in primary classes, only 18 per cent get as far as second class; 14 per cent

complete fifth standard, and 2½ per cent reach tenth class.

While Bible study is allowed for Christian students in our Christian schools, the government requires that each school have as special instructor for the teaching of Islamiyat (the study of Islam) to Muslim students.

Attention is directed to the following facts which stand out in present trends in education:

1. A decided increase in leadership of national women, resulting in increased askings to meet higher salaries.
2. Greater emphasis on higher secondary education, by government, and therefore by Christian educationalists.
3. Emphasis by government on science studies involving addition of science departments with the attendant problems of expensive equipment, increased staff and costs, as well as more space.

Village Education—The Woman's Division has contributed to the support of many village schools (primary) which have made valuable contributions to the uplift of the Indian villages and to those of Pakistan. They have often been the nucleus of the village church and have given a basic foundation to it. An Indian rural Christian worker writes of an experience in a village:

"While I was talking with parents, an old man named Maj Lal stood up and said, 'Once Miss Baksh visited this village and persuaded me to send my children to the school and I am glad I listened to her. Today my elder son is a graduate-trained teacher. The daughter next to him is a high-school-pass-trained teacher, and my other two children are still studying in your school.' Then he addressed the people and said to them, 'Brothers, send your children to the Christian schools and later you will see and know what good fruit they bring to our village.' Later I came to know that his daughter and son are both working in mission schools and during the holidays when they come home they teach Hindi and Bible."

Rural Evangelistic Work—In India and Pakistan village educational work is closely associated with rural evangelistic work. Thirty-one national women (twenty-four single and seven married)

presently are serving in rural work along with twenty missionaries (sixteen single and four married women).

Social Welfare Work

Many women have come to positions of leadership through social welfare work and through their association with the nation's struggle for independence. *A Factual Study of Asia* comments: "The status of women is of great importance as a social factor in Asia for, to a large extent, social progress depends upon women. 'Once they have won the right to education, women demand other rights: to participate in social, economic, and, finally, political activities from which they were previously excluded. Women, in fact, know better than men how to combat poverty and slums, unjust working conditions, and bad health and hygiene conditions, as well as ignorance in all its forms. . . .'"^s

India has outstanding examples of such women leaders both in the church and in the political sphere. Thirty-four women won seats in the *Lok Sabha* (lower house of Parliament) in the third general election and seventeen in the *Rajya Sabha* (the upper house) elected through State Legislatures. Four women were appointed by Mr. Nehru as deputy ministers of foreign relations, economic affairs, health and education. Mrs. Violet Alva, a Christian, is the first woman to be appointed deputy speaker of the *Rajya Sabha*. The Minister of Health in the central government is Dr. Sushila Nayyar, and a former Minister of Health was Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Some of the outstanding women in the church who received their education in Christian schools and colleges related to the Woman's Division are: Mrs. Satyawati Chitambar, wife of the first Indian Bishop of Methodism and herself known as one of the great temperance leaders of India; Miss Chanda Christdas, an outstanding educational leader and first Indian woman to be Treasurer in India for the Woman's Division and a graduate of Isabella Thoburn College; Miss Eva Shipstone, Principal as well as graduate of Isabella Thoburn College; Miss Zillah Soule, Principal of Hawabagh Women's College; Miss Irene Sant Masih and Miss Ribqah Benjamin who hold leading positions in

the North India Conference, both in education and in supervising village work and recruiting other women for the work of the church.

Also Mrs. Priscilla Peters, Principal of Lucie Harrison Girls' School in Lahore, Pakistan, and herself a graduate of Isabella Thoburn College; Miss Faith Rolston, who has developed an outstanding nursery school and teacher training program for nursery teachers at the Lal Bagh Higher Secondary School, Lucknow, and has been recognized for her work in education by her alma mater, National College of Education, Evanston, Illinois; Miss Catherine Peters of the Lal Bagh Higher Secondary School who has been selected by the central government educational authorities as one of three or four continuing members of the Social Studies Curriculum Committee to re-define the social studies curriculum in schools in the context of changing needs (a specialized service to the government for which few are qualified). There is also a gratifyingly long list of other Indian women in positions as managers and heads of institutions, leaders in social work and village uplift, and—most important of all—as good homemakers and mothers.

The Woman's Division is enlarging its program of social welfare work and setting aside funds for new social centers in newly industrialized areas of India and Pakistan, for clinics, for programs of counseling and help to families, and for training rural women workers.

Women and the Church

What contribution to the Church in India and Pakistan is being made by women? In recent issues of *The Indian Witness*, the official organ of the Methodist Church in Southern Asia, the following were among the articles printed, indicating the activities considered worth reporting from the church centers: "Bareilly Teachers Hold Retreat to Prepare for New School Year"; "Institutes Held for Village Men and Women in Buxar District"; "Institutes and Revival Meetings Yield Results in Mathura District"; "The Church and Social Problems"; "Rural Institute for *Choudhries* (stewards of the church)"; "Vacation Bible School Held at Bidar Church"; and so forth.

One Woman's Division missionary has done

outstanding service in making it possible for young people to participate in work camps to improve a site for institutes and camps for youth; in the process they learned more of the fun of working and worshipping together.

In India and Pakistan as in other lands the women of the church, through their Woman's Society of Christian Service organizations, take part in all types of service projects, help in the benevolent interests of the church, usually sponsor the social life of the church, help in the Sunday school program, as well as in the general evangelistic program, and help in uplift of women.

The Woman's Division is related to twenty-three hospitals and eight medical training institutions in which twelve national women (ten single and two married women) head the work and twenty-six missionaries serve (twenty-two single and four married women). In addition to these hospitals and medical training institutions, there are seventeen clinics and dispensaries in which eleven missionaries are working. Christian medical facilities continue to carry the witness more than ever in contemporary Asian society, the person-to-person approach reflecting a truly Christian healing ministry.

Literacy and Literature

Literacy work is difficult and time-consuming both for the teacher and the pupil. This work generally receives less attention from governments than it deserves. Statistics show 76 per cent illiteracy in India, with only .002 per cent receiving a secondary education, and 100 people per copy of newspaper!

Figures for East and West Pakistan show 80 per cent illiteracy, .001 per cent receiving a secondary education, and 1.557 people per newspaper copy!

For Nepal the rate of illiteracy is 95 per cent.

Does the church have a mission to perform in this field of service which demands both funds and personnel? The Woman's Division has only three missionaries serving in this vital field in India and Pakistan.

The production and distribution of Christian literature is one of the deep concerns of Asian Christians. The task of providing adequate Chris-

tian literature is difficult and far-reaching. The church needs many kinds of literature, while literature for non-Christians also should cover a wide range of subjects.

The training of writers is only at the very beginning stage in both India and Pakistan. It is urgent that literature production be given high priority in our total Christian missionary endeavor. This will involve increased finances and dedicated personnel with special talents.

Christian literature is one of the most effective ways of communicating the Christian faith. Its distribution has especial appeal to groups of young people who go out in teams to the many religious fairs or to the pilgrim trails to sell copies of the Gospels and distribute tracts. Recently, the nurses of the Bareilly School of Nursing had opportunity to participate in a workshop on selling the Bible and Gospel portions. They sold over 300 Gospel portions (in 4 languages) and several New Testaments in less than 2 hours the first evening; the second evening they sold 350 Gospel portions.

The Bible Correspondence Courses prepared under the auspices of the Commission on Christian Literature, which is headed by a Woman's Division missionary, have reached thousands of people, many of them young students and non-Christians.

NEPAL

The United Mission to Nepal continues to expand in member bodies, workers participating and projects, in spite of the growing critical and restrictive attitude of the government. The executive secretary reports that there are now twenty-two member bodies (which include four new groups joining during the past year and sending workers), seventy-eight board appointees in the field or on furlough, and nine new ones accepted. Approximately 225 national and foreign direct appointees are serving in the Mission.

It was just ten years ago this June (in 1962) when the Flemings and Friedericks were invited and given permission to enter Nepal, from which came a few months later the United Mission.

Permission has been received to do agricultural work in three new mountain districts. Requests have been made to the government for permission

to enlarge the Gorkha Dispensary to a small hospital and to open a technical institute.

Nepal is included in the church-wide mission study this year. In preparation for this program, the executive secretary of the United Mission to Nepal supplied materials for the book, *Fun and Festivals in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Nepal*. Dr. Robert Fleming was asked to help produce a Kodachrome filmstrip called "A New Day in Nepal." This is an excellent filmstrip showing the part played by the United Mission. In addition, two U.S. AID men decided to produce, at their own expense, a well-illustrated booklet on the United Mission.

The following quoted material is taken from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers of the United Mission to Nepal, March 19-20, 1963:

"The Government of Nepal continues to carry on an expanding program, made possible by numbers of foreign countries, chiefly the United States. Roads, irrigation, hydro-electric plants, training in education, cottage industries, agriculture, nursing, management, malarial control, telecommunications, village development and scores of other projects are now a part of the picture. . . .

"The United Mission is closely affiliated with numbers of community activities. Three national church groups are always of interest. One of these has erected its own chapel, the first Protestant structure to be located in the capital. A fourth congregation, made up largely of Christians from Western countries, called its first full-time pastor in 1962. . . ."

The area superintendent, Dr. Robert L. Fleming, continues with the following news: "The Nepal-American Cultural Centre staged its annual Christian program on December 21 at Seto Durbar. There were more Nepalese in the group of two hundred than Westerners. Mr. Robert Jaffie, USIS, read Luke's account of the Christmas story and the audience joined in several carols. A special choir sang, 'The Little Drummer Boy' and 'He's Got the Whole World in His Hand.' The program concluded with a speech by a Nepalese educator who had had a year's training in U.S.A. He said he was surprised to find so many Americans who are active Christians and to see all the church buildings. Being interested in religion,



he attended church every Sunday. He was even more surprised to discover that Christ came to earth, not only for the American and European peoples but also for Nepalese. It was a joy to hear this Nepalese teacher talk of the Christ, the Saviour of the world."

There are many needs for the future work of the United Mission to Nepal. The Mission has done little or nothing in the way of literature production during the year. There is urgent need for a girls' dormitory at the Girls' School in Kathmandu, as well as the need for additional classroom space. The whole field of public health is urgent when very little is being done by any agency in Nepal.

Official Visit to India and Pakistan

It was good to be able to make a visit to the field in February and March 1963. This made

possible personal interviews and consultations with missionaries and nationals. There were evidences of progress everywhere: the roads, fields, construction work with monuments of modern architecture, industrialization, and mechanization, travel with an ever increasing number of cars. Life moves on at a faster pace in the midst of a changing atmosphere, perhaps tense and stern these days, together with an evident uncertainty. We asked ourselves: "Are we planning well to meet the present demands? Is there self-satisfaction in continuing the same pattern of work?"

The following thoughts were expressed as possibilities for new lines of work:

1. Church-related social centers, in both rural and urban locations
2. Hostels for Christian girls, urban and rural
3. Plans for improved communications to the villages

4. Participation in the "Christian Industrial Service"—a women's organization, inter-denominational, with a program of "visitation evangelism," particularly in rapidly developing industrial areas
5. A national woman selected for the recruitment of young women throughout India
6. Training centers for women rural workers
7. A deaconess movement for India

The above thoughts give the reasons why the following projects were selected as the "Action from Study Projects 1963-64":

1. Youth work
2. Leadership training for rural women
3. Social centers

Conclusion

The missionary task of the church is more important than ever in Asia today. Amid elemental hunger, the uprooting of life and the struggle to rebuild, the fundamental need is still man's need for God.

The Woman's Division of Christian Service is actively engaged in the missionary task of the church in India, Pakistan and Nepal.

FLORENCE PALMER,

Executive Secretary for India, Pakistan and Nepal

¹ Rycroft, W. Stanley, and Clemmer, Myrtle M., *A Factual Study of Asia*, p. ix. Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations, The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y., 1963. Used by permission.

² *Ibid.*, p. ix.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 43.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 44.

⁵ Bowles, Chester, *Ideas, People and Peace*, pp. 64-65. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc., 1957. Used by permission.

⁶ *Weekly India News*, p. 8, Vol. II, No. 17, August 16, 1963. Issued by The Information Service of India, Embassy of India, 2107 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 1.

⁸ *A Factual Study of Asia*, pp. 104-105.



JAPAN and KOREA

JAPAN

"I see encouraging signs of change within the Japanese church. Younger ministers are taking a critical look at the church, which has too often served as a refuge from the non-Christian world, seeking ways to send people forth to witness in the workaday world. The concept of the pastor as a kindly though all-powerful father to his congregation is giving way to a recognition of the ministry of the laity and the need for closer cooperation among all the churches. Exciting new experiments are being tried. For instance, in a new industrial area the pastor works for a time in a factory, seeking more fully to understand the people he serves before he tries to organize a church."

So wrote one missionary recently upon her return from furlough.

Sunday Schools

For the past ten years Sunday school attendance in Japan has declined steadily, causing great concern to the churches. They see the need for a better program of Christian education. In Hiroshima all the *Kyodan* churches combined to hold a twelve-week leadership training school for church school teachers in an effort to improve the situation. The enthusiastic response from both students and teachers bodes well for the future.

Women as Directors of Christian Education

After more than ten years of unremitting effort on the part of many—notable among them Miss Michiko Yamakawa, President of Seiwa Training School for Christian Workers, and Dr. Hamako Hirose, President of Hiroshima Girls' School—and under the leadership of Dr. Isamu Omura, present moderator of the *Kyodan* and a former

Methodist, a committee report concerning directors of Christian education was adopted in March 1963.

This step will undoubtedly lead to a strengthening of Christian education in Japan.

Before World War II and the formation of the *Kyodan*, there was a place for full-time women workers in the Methodist Church of Japan. However, there was no place for a woman in the *Kyodan* unless she became a pastor.

The report sets forth qualifications, lists approved schools and a prescribed course of study leading to the Director of Religious Education certificate. It marks the first recognition of women in this field.

It reads in part:

"A person who is a layman of the United Church of Christ in Japan, who has received the Divine call to Christian education in the church or in a related Christian institution, and who has dedicated himself/herself according to prescribed procedure shall be called a director of Christian education . . .

"One must be a graduate of the school or schools recognized as proper by the Executive Committee of the church and have finished the stipulated course of study . . .

"As of 1963 approved schools include, besides Tokyo Union Theological Seminary and the *Kyodan* accredited seminaries, the Religious Education Department of Seiwa Junior College."

The following comments from one of the missionaries at Seiwa illustrate the significance of this:

"Encouraging indeed is the growing appreciation of religious education and of what the Religious Education Department of Seiwa does. This spring we graduated the tenth class . . .

"Religious education as we think of it is a pioneer field. Many of our problems resemble

those of workers in the field in the USA and Europe at the beginning of the modern religious education movement.

"We were much encouraged when the United Church decided to give graduates of our Religious Education Department official recognition. We are planning a retreat for these, at the end of which a representative of the United Church will bestow the certificates. Already we see signs of increased interest. We feel sure that our graduates will have more opportunities of service and that religious education in churches will become more and more effective."

The Woman's Division of Christian Service recently approved an allocation of part of the Call to Prayer Offering for 1964-65 to a pension program for full-time Christian workers overseas. These directors of religious education in Japan will be eligible for its benefits.

Home and Family Life Conferences

The Home and Family Life Committee of the National Council of Japan recently sponsored seminars on marriage and the family for the Kanto area (eastern part of Japan) and the Kansai area (western part of Japan). They chose as their theme, "The Christian Home and the Nurture of Those Responsible for the Next Generation."

Students from Southeast Asia, ministers, missionaries and laymen, were among the eighty-four participants at the Kanto area meeting—the third such to be held.

A similar number attended the Kansai area meeting—the first attempted in this area.

One of the jurywomen of Osaka Domestic Court, who has been serving for more than ten years, delivered the opening lecture. (Jurymen are permanently appointed in Japan; jury duty is a professional job.) Through her experiences in cases presented to the court, she pointed out that individual personality development is most important as the foundation for a good marriage.

The East Asia Christian Council sponsored a conference on home and family life in Petchaburi, Thailand. At this conference, Miss Ai Sasaki, former secretary for Christian Home and Family Life, National Christian Council of Japan, had the honor to present a paper on "Problems of

Home and Family Life in Japan and Christian Response." She said:

"The Protestant Church of Japan, 103 years old, has been busy winning individual souls to Christ, which is of course a matter of greatest importance. The Church of Japan, from its beginning has stressed the importance of home visitation and family worship. However, in the past, not much has been done by the Church to meet the ever-increasing problems the family confronts in rapidly changing society. Ever since the National Christian Council of Japan organized its Home and Family Committee in 1950, as a result of Miss Irma Highbaugh's visit, the Christian Home Movement has increasingly claimed the attention of the Church. The Committee has worked hard to train local church leaders, to organize meetings for young men and women before marriage, to open yearly national seminars for home and marriage, and has made other attempts to develop interest in Christian Home and Family Life work throughout Japan. The increase in the number of attendants at conferences shows that the work of the Committee is meeting a demand of the Church of today.

"Throughout Japan there is a great problem in rural and urban areas concerning Christian home-making in that Christian brides-to-be are more numerous than Christian bridegrooms-to-be. Christian young women marry non-Christians and the result is often a loss to the Church. Attempts are therefore being made in many individual churches to give Christian young men and women more opportunities to meet and know each other so that they can establish Christian homes. In some churches and organizations this attempt is not made within one church only, but is made on an inter-church scale."

Population Control and the Postwar Baby Boom

In all of Asia, Africa and Latin America, only Japan has brought about an effective lowering of the birth rate since World War II. The annual rate of population increase in Japan has declined from a postwar high of 2 per cent in 1947 to 1 per cent in 1961.

The peak number of postwar babies reached

the senior high school level in 1963. Many schools are rushing building programs. Others have adopted temporary measures.

However, the philosophy of our leaders of Methodist-related schools is that permanent expansion—new buildings, additional staff—must be undertaken and the resources found, because if the Christian secondary schools turn away qualified applicants, these students are not likely to return to Christian universities for their higher education.

Two factors—a gradually increasing demand for higher education and a comparatively stable economic situation—assure the future of institutions of higher education.

Once the boom has past, the expanded facilities can be used to extend the curriculum, so that high schools will become junior colleges. Seiwa, for instance, is already engaged in just such an expansion program. One of its leaders comments:

“It is certainly no simple and easy matter to become a four-year college, but we feel that it is necessary if our graduates are to be able to lead in the development of religious education as we want them to do. The United Church has given official recognition to the graduates as Directors of Christian Education in the churches, but the leaders of the United Church know, as we do, that to maintain leadership in this field the course of study and period of special training needs to be lengthened.”

The Employed Woman

At a seminar sponsored by the YWCA in Tokyo, Mrs. Hanako Watanabe, an expert on labor who has studied in England and Italy and serves in the Labor Department, delivered an address on the role and contribution of working women in Japan today.

She reported more than 18 million women workers in Japan. Of these, 65 per cent are unmarried, 21 per cent married, and the remainder either widows or separated from their husbands.

Japanese working women face many problems. For instance, the Japan seniority system pays higher wages to older people. This leads employers to change employees frequently, engaging younger people to keep costs down.

There is need for more day nurseries to care for children of rural parents when both must work in the fields.

Measures are needed to prevent employers from exploiting women workers.

Mrs. Watanabe said that Christians are not numerous as workers in Japan and sometimes they hesitate to take a stand. However, when one does take a firm stand for the right, she finds followers who will support her position.

One Woman's Witness

We are indebted to Marge Mayer for sharing this account with us:

“In a village of some 6,000 people I stayed in the home of a woman, Mrs. Ushihama, who had been a Christian witnessing there for 40 years. For the first thirty years, she held meetings in her home because there was no church building. During the war years, she was the only Christian in town, but she regularly held Sunday worship by herself or with a nearby pastor. Ten years ago a church was established. Because the members tithe, it is self-supporting and maintains a kindergarten. The church has already sent forth two pastors and four young women dedicated to church kindergarten work.

“In front of Mrs. Ushihama's house stands a blackboard on which she writes Bible verses. The people of the village go out of their way to pass her house and write down in their notebooks the words she has written.

“Before the church was built, members met in her home every morning at five o'clock for prayer together.

“That night with the aid of a flashlight we went along the dark streets of the village toward the church. In door after door, Mrs. Ushihama stopped to call out, ‘Aren't you coming to the church?’

“As I thought about the courage and devotion of this one Christian woman, my eyes filled with tears.”

New Social Center

The missionary who will direct its activities says of the new building for the Social Center in

Osaka, built with funds from the Woman's Division of Christian Service and dedicated on November 9, 1962:

"A lovely three-story building with room enough for club work, recreation, an all-purpose auditorium where we can begin an enlarged program after trying to operate a semblance of a program for ten years in cramped quarters . . . We who are responsible for the ongoing work of the center feel a deep joy and satisfaction yet grave responsibility in launching another adventure for Christ in the most densely populated area of one of the largest industrial cities of the world."

Missionary Honored

Upon her retirement after forty years of service as a missionary, Miss Anne Peavy received the Imperial Decoration of the Fifth Order from the Japanese government in recognition of her work in the field of kindergarten education.

KOREA

Steadfast

(To Lone Tree Mountain)

"You stand, my mountain, as before,
Guarding the narrow mountain pass
A dip on top, wind-twisted pine,
A sheer, steep cliff, a long incline—
And there you stand.

"I view you through the winter trees
When winds attack you ceaselessly;
Through spring and autumn, summer storm,
You seem as steady as before,
Though changing daily, constantly.

"And yet as far as I can see
Through years of change for you and me,
I still am I, and you are you,
Doing what is ours to do.

"Standing where we're supposed to be—
Within the Law, yet strangely free;
Our purpose still as staunchly true
As years ago when it was new."

So wrote Dr. Marion Conrow upon her retirement after forty years of service as a missionary. The Ministry of Education of Korea gave Dr. Conrow a citation for her contribution to the education of Korean women, and students, faculty and friends among whom she had served at Ewha University established a scholarship in her honor.

Christian Home and Family Life

Bishop Hazen G. Werner, Chairman of the General Committee on Family Life, and Mrs. Werner assisted in the National Christian Family Life Conference which was held from March 11-13 at Tai Wha Christian Social Center in Seoul. It had as its theme, "Christian Home in a Changing Society." One hundred and sixteen people registered from sixteen different districts. They represented seven denominations: Presbyterian, Anglican, Methodist, Canadian Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Lutheran and Mennonite. Forty-four men and seventy-two women attended, among them twenty-nine pastors and fourteen couples. Three theological seminaries, two Christian colleges and four different Christian women's organizations sent delegates.

Five discussion groups worked on the following subjects: (1) How can church and home work together; (2) Cooperation between men and women; (3) The current problems of rural homes; (4) Home and culture; (5) The mental health of the family.

As a result of the discussion, the delegates voted to ask the National Christian Council to suggest to the churches that wedding, funeral and memorial services be simplified and made more Christian and also to ask that the laws concerning the family, especially the status of women, be improved.

During Family Week (May 5-11) five thousand posters were distributed and many special programs were broadcast over the radio.

In addition to its regular subscription copies and in spite of the rise in the price of paper, the monthly magazine, *Christian Home*, publishes five thousand copies which are distributed free to the following:

	<i>Copies</i>
Hospitals (3 leper hospitals, 2 charity wards, 1 wounded soldiers' home) . . .	984
Three prisons	760
Soldiers in three front line areas	1,360
Working girls in factories	300
Rural churches	125
Ten student groups for literacy work . . .	270
YWCA Girls' Home	60
Libraries	84
Government offices	139
For advertising purposes	592
Abroad	105
<hr/>	
Total	4,779

Taejon Kindergarten Training School

Almost two hundred graduates of Taejon have found places of service in kindergartens, baby-folds, day nurseries, orphanages, elementary schools, social-evangelistic centers, religious education on the district level, and college teaching.

Twelve out of the thirteen in the first graduating class (1957) have married but continue to work through church school, kindergartens and the Home and Family Life Program.

One who has not yet married, Miss Chung Yea Lee, went as a district worker in a district where there were about 150 churches and a number of church-related kindergartens. She worked for four years in the field of kindergarten-parent education, coached and participated in a Bible play which she put on to help raise money for a new kindergarten building in the town where she lived. Now she directs a new kindergarten in a leading Methodist church in Seoul.

Another member of the class, Miss Chung Suk Lee, went at once into the demonstration kindergarten where she did exceptional work for six years, bringing wide recognition to the kindergarten and making a contribution through the preparation of teaching materials used throughout Korea.

Now she has married. She and her husband have started to organize a church and a kindergarten in their village. They held the first worship service in their home.

Training Conferences

Every other year the Woman's Division partially underwrites a five-day training conference for women evangelists. One hundred and twenty-three women attended the 1963 conference. For the first time, the Woman's Missionary Society of Korea held a Young People's Training Conference at the same time and place. Forty young people attended.

Four districts in Seoul contributed several kinds of foods and seasonings. Others provided fruit and cake. A missionary contributed funds with which to hire a truck.

Scholarship

The scholarship for a girl from Korea provided by the Deaconess Convocation held in May 1961 will go to a graduate of the Methodist Seminary who plans to study religious education at Harris Memorial School in the Philippines for two years.

A Significant Statistic

Recently in a conversation with mission board secretaries, one of the old Korean pastors, known affectionately as Diamond Mountain Yun, stated that women have started more than 90 per cent of the churches in Korea. He went on to explain that missionary women and Korean women, through personal witness, education, religious education, social work, have won people to Christ and have gathered them into worshiping groups which later grew into churches. Thus, women have played a significant part.

Three True Stories

Dorothy Hubbard writes:

"One afternoon while accompanying a rural pastor on home visits, I met a Christian woman whose foot was swollen to twice normal size. She said she had dropped a heavy stone on it ten days before. I knew that she needed medical attention quickly. However, her husband who was not a Christian, took the view that it would heal of its own accord.

"According to Korean custom, a man may not carry a woman bodily unless she is his wife.

mother or sister, so we were at a loss to know how to get the woman to our jeep a mile and a half away, for the husband left us to go to work in the fields. She was too heavy for me to lift.

"The pastor said he would carry her, but this brought protests from the neighbors gathered about. They said he would be disgraced. He answered, 'Which is more important—my reputation according to Korean custom, or this woman's life? Furthermore, in the Christian fellowship, she *is* my sister.'

"At this, the young president of the Youth Fellowship group said he would help. Between them, they carried the woman to the jeep.

"When we reached the hospital, the doctor took an X-ray and operated immediately, saying that in another day, an amputation would have been necessary. The daily trips for treatment became the responsibility of the church members for a time, but after some days, the husband, now convinced that his wife's life had been saved, assumed the task. In addition, he called on the pastor asking to know more about Christ and his Church."

Marion Shaw tells of the effect of another Korean custom. A listless baby, brought to the clinic on her grandmother's back, failed to improve in spite of extra milk and vitamins. A call at the home when the grandmother happened to be out elicited the information from the mother that instead of giving the baby the milk and vitamins, the grandmother had sold them. The young mother cried as she told how she loved her baby but no one else in the family wanted it. She was a victim of the old Korean family system which makes the young wife subservient to the mother-in-law in whose home she lives. She tried to bring her baby to the clinic the following week, but this disrupted the family relationships to such an extent that she had to stop.

Sadie Maude Moore writes:

"The Sisters' Home, a rescue home for girls in Pusan, is one of the many institutions in which I serve on the Board of Trustees. Recognizing the fine work of rehabilitation and training of wayward girls in this home, the government, last fall, brought fifty tough cases to the Sisters' Home. Such a motley group, such an unpromising sight! The girls rebelled, the brothel keepers protested, and in an effort to get them back, bombarded the

Home until police had to interfere. Only Christian faith and fortitude, the kind that Miss Chu, the director of Sisters' Home, has, would dare hope that anything good could come from such a beginning. What of the results? Now, twelve months later, many of those same girls have learned a trade—hair dressing, dressmaking, or typing—and with dignity and self-respect are beginning to make their way in the world. The transformation goes deeper. They have found Christ, and life has a purpose. Several of them brought their first month's salary to Miss Chu, asking that she help them use it wisely. In each case they decided to give the first tenth as a thank offering to God."

New Addition at Inchon Hospital

Some time before World War II a missionary nurse started a well-baby clinic at Inchon. This grew to a general clinic and then became a small hospital.

After World War II such a need arose for medical care that wherever space allowed wings were built in a helter-skelter fashion. Then it became possible to acquire more land after many years of negotiation and the institution grew to a full-fledged hospital.

The Woman's Division gave money for a new building which was dedicated in April 1963. Hardly had the ceremonies ended before everyone—doctors, nurses and workers—began to move into it, the doctors carrying their equipment, workers carrying furniture.

Now a service unit is being built and one of the old buildings is being remodeled into a nurses' residence. This will also accommodate nurses from Ewha who go to Inchon for internship.

Community Center Leaders Visit United States

The Woman's Division made it possible for three Korean community center leaders to enjoy a period of study, work and fellowship in the United States during the summer of 1963. They observed a wide variety of projects, spent considerable time in in-service training in the Bethlehem Center in Charlotte, N. C. Then each worked in a different center before returning to Korea.

Helen Kim Honored

Doctor Helen Kim, President Emeritus of Ewha Woman's University, has been honored by the following awards: the Order of Cultural Merit Republic of Korea, the 1963 Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service and the Upper Room Citation for 1963. The Magsaysay Award Citation says in part, "Doctor Kim is recognized for her indomitable role in the emancipation and education of Korean women and sustained participation in civic affairs," and carries with it a sum of \$10,000. Doctor Kim has announced her intention of giving half this money to Ewha University and distributing the remainder among several secular organizations in Korea.

Audio-Visual Unit Replaced

The Woman's Division has furnished funds to replace the first audio-visual evangelism unit provided at the close of the Korean War.

Okinawa Women Acknowledge Gift

The president of the Woman's Society of Christian Service of Okinawa has written, expressing the thanks of the women of Okinawa for the part of the Week of Prayer offering sent to them as a result of the study of the Rim of Asia.

They are using the money to enlarge and rehabilitate a home for widows with small children and to refurbish their demonstration kindergarten.

MARGARET BILLINGSLEY, *Executive Secretary,*
Japan and Korea





LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

CUBA

THE June 9, 1963 issue of *Bohemia*, an anti-Castro periodical, gives the following news item:

"The minister of a Methodist church, Pedro Betancourt, was made a prisoner while he conducted the services in the church.

"In front of the Presbyterian church in Matanzas, a Communist mob, using loud-speakers, insulted the worshippers and a gang of militia entered the sanctuary, beating the floor with the butts of their rifles and shouting, 'Lenin si, Cristo no.'

"The place occupied by the Methodist church in San Diego del Valle was taken over by the militia and made into a school. In Buey Arriba, in the Sierra Maestra, the minister and all the congregation were arrested by the authorities. The members were set at liberty the following day, but the pastor has continued a prisoner.

"Two shipments of Bibles from Canada and Mexico were confiscated and their pages converted into pulp to be used by the national press."

In the light of this we read with special interest reports from the Annual Meeting of Methodist Woman's Societies and of the Cuban Annual Conference. The women held their meeting in Havana in June. They reported many delegates, a fine spirit and good reports, in spite of the fact that transportation is difficult and food scarce and they had to bring their own bedding.

The annual conference also met in June. About twenty-five pastors and lay delegates were in attendance. There were many outside visitors in the evening services. It was voted to continue

the Plan of Advance, emphasizing the following:

1. A deepening of the spiritual life of each Methodist believer
2. Give theological training, especially related to basic Christian doctrine and The Methodist Church, to church members and friends
3. Each believer must act as an evangelist, sharing his faith and a personal testimony with everyone
4. Complete self-support of our work in Cuba

The membership of the church at present is 9,009, a little more than last year. However, church school enrollment has decreased considerably. In the class preparing for church membership are 363 youth and adults. Enrolled in the Daily Vacation Bible Schools this summer were 4,404 children. During the year 453 children were baptized. Received into the membership of the church on confession of faith were 222 youth and adults.

Five pastors were received in full connection. Four Methodists graduated from the seminary. Two more students have entered the seminary up to this date, making a total of seventeen Methodist students. In spite of difficulties, Methodists are determined to move ahead for Christ and his Church.

MEXICO

Mexico cannot claim a place among the new nations born during the last fifteen years. The revolution that made her a new nation started early in this century and was in many ways the forerunner of the present "revolution of rising

expectations" being felt in so many parts of the world today. This does not mean that she is unaffected by many of the same revolutionary aspirations which have resulted in new nations in other parts of the world. However, she does have a more seasoned maturity and stability as she faces them.

In the Protestant Christian world Mexico has become better known during the past twelve months because of several international and interdenominational conferences held in Mexico City.

In December 1962 Union Theological Seminary and Laura Temple Hostel were the site of the Fourth Congress of the Union of Latin American Evangelical Youth (ULAJE) and a Conference of the Latin American Student Christian Movements. From every country in Latin America, except Cuba, 200 representatives came together for study, inspiration and planning around the theme "The Life and Mission of the Church." One of the most far-reaching proposals adopted by the delegates was a Leadership Development Program for Youth Workers which will include an academic year of special training in a theological seminary. Reverend Oscar Balioli, Director of Youth Work for the Methodist Church in Uruguay, was elected the first full-time secretary for ULAJE.

In January 1963 the Laura Temple Hostel and the Sara Alarcon School were again "invaded" by delegates, this time Methodist women, delegates from nine Latin American countries, with specially invited guests from the United States and Australia, who were meeting for the Sixth Congress of the Latin American Confederation of Methodist Women. More information about this is included in the South American report.

These conferences gave Mexican Protestants, especially the staffs of the seminary, the school and the hostel, some orientation experience which may prove very valuable as they look forward to the meeting of the Division of World Mission and Evangelism of the World Council of Churches in December 1963—the first time that such a world church body has met in a Latin American country. To be part of such a conference means new vision and inspiration, as well as months of preparation and long hours of work at the time.

We rejoice that Methodists in Mexico will play an important role among the hosts.

Preceding all of these conferences (in September 1962), was an important meeting for Mexican Methodists when the autonomous Methodist Church of Mexico held its General Conference. At this time Reverend Alejandro Ruiz was elected Bishop. Significant changes were made regarding the training of ministers, raising the educational requirement to completion of secondary schooling and placing more importance on seminary training.

The Council of Cooperation, the direct link between the Church in Mexico and two Divisions of the Board of Missions, has been reorganized and is giving serious study to many questions facing institutions to which we are related. Boards of Directors are being constituted for each institution. Channels for reports, requests and appointments are more clearly delineated.

Two of the schools we have helped support have made marked progress during recent months. Colegio Juarez in Guanajuato has made much-needed repairs and reconstruction through the help of a work camp group and of funds from the Woman's Division. Students in the school have raised money for laboratory equipment. The secondary school is growing, and the school is again becoming known in the city as an educational institution worthy of recognition. Colegio Elliot in Torreon is making good use of its new classrooms. The student body of 69 three years ago has grown to 228 in 1963.

The lovely new auditorium of the Christian Center in Chihuahua has enriched the program not only of the center but also of the church school and community. The Social Center in Monterrey, under the leadership of its first Mexican director, Miss Maria Gonzalez, has continued its extensive program of clubs for boys and girls as well as its recreational activities and English classes. A new initiative this year has been an active summer program for school-age children.

The girls' hostels in Saltillo and Monterrey were again filled to capacity with many of the girls taking honors in their studies. The hostel in Chihuahua was limited to very restricted quarters during the construction of its new building. Extensive repairs in the Puebla Normal Institute,

a new classroom in the school in Pachuca, and additional missionary personnel in the Palmore Sanatorium in Chihuahua demonstrate other ways in which the Woman's Division is cooperating with these institutions in Mexico and helping them in their Christian witness.

MARIAN L. DERBY, *Executive Secretary,
Cuba and Mexico*

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

LATIN AMERICA is in a state of revolution. The sleeping masses are awakening and demanding decent wages, food for their families and the right to an education for their children. Since the Methodist Church in most countries in Latin America appeals especially to the masses what they find in the church is of special significance. Where the church casts its lot largely with the middle class, as in Argentina and Uruguay, it is in danger of becoming ingrown and indifferent to the needs of its poorer brethren. Among all economic classes the love of country runs warm, even though this year has been one of repeated thrusts of the army vs. civil government in many Latin American lands. Always on the fringes—sometimes within the very heart of communities—are the ever-present thought patterns of Marxism, challenging people to reach out toward a new economic utopia. In some places hundreds have moved in overnight to build their miserable hovels on open spaces of plantations and even within large city boundaries and, thus, join the dispossessed of earth.

These are challenging days for the Church, for every Christian, missionary or national, who longs for the love of God to be real to his fellow men.

In 1961 a national consultation sponsored by the Confederation of Evangelical Churches was held in Recife, Brazil, in July 1962, using the theme, "Christ and the Brazilian Revolutionary Process." Another was held in September 1963 in south Brazil. In 1964 there will be a conference on social problems and needs of indigenous peo-

ples. In January 1965 the second all-Latin American Consultation on Church and Society will be held on the theme, "Christ and His People in the Revolutionary Situation in Latin America." College students, pastors and laymen are involved in these studies and plans for action.

In January 1963 the Confederation of Methodist Women in Latin America held its Sixth Quadrennial Conference in Mexico City, on the theme "The Ministry of Reconciliation." Mrs. R. J. Latham, President of the World Federation of Methodist Women, present at the meeting in Mexico, has said, "A Christian must be able to 'ride the wild horse of change,' and the Latin American Conference challenged us to live this life triumphantly and not as victims of circumstances."

The principal action of the 41 official representatives at that conference, representing 788 local Woman's Societies, with a total membership of 19,352 distributed in 9 countries, was sending out three missionaries. We have had the privilege of visiting the work or getting acquainted with these three Latin American Methodist missionaries: Francisca Cariqueo ("Panchita") among the Mapuche Indians in southern Chile; Thereza Silveira doing occupational therapy with crippled boys in Cochabamba, Bolivia; and Julia Castilla, high up in the Andes of Peru, working among miners' families at Cerro Pasco.

Social Work

Amid this rapid change the church seeks a more vital way to lift the masses to her Lord and Savior. In a slum section of Buenos Aires called Villa Diamante, a missionary sociologist studies the demographic distribution of the people of that city, so that the Methodist Church can help the people help themselves economically and socially and through this to a spiritual experience of God's love. They use a highly ventilated, barnlike pavilion for: homework study classes for children who have only three or four hours of public school a day; a rummage sale section where the people do the selling; places for children's and mothers' clubs, mothers' sewing classes for making articles for sale, and counseling and casework. Students from Union Seminary go there for practice in

social work, taught by an Argentine Methodist young woman, Adelina Gonnet.

In Callão, Peru, a Peruvian graduate of Scarritt, Nedda Luque, directs a morning settlement program at Miramar, one of the poorest slum areas of Lima. The Callão Methodist Church and Methodist School have taken special responsibility for this project, even to paying two of the three teachers' salaries. In the afternoon, Nedda helps in another settlement in the La Florida section of Lima. Calling on homes is part of the program of both these agencies.

In Santiago, Montevideo, Rio and Panama other workers are trying to meet the needs of slum areas. In Brazil, the Confederation of Evangelical Churches held a week-long institute for training of children's workers in orphanages and social service agencies at People's Central Institute in Rio, where 64 representatives from 40 institutions attended classes in Bible, children's work, recreation, nutrition and health. A graduate Evangelical psychologist gave her services for counseling with the workers, and the government, recognizing the value of such an endeavor, gave a teacher of methods free of charge.

Another type of social work is done by Gladys Oberlin, a home economist, in the northeast of Brazil. She conducts extension classes in nutrition and helps educate as to the value of "Food for Millions" concentrated food. She makes contact with schools, orphanages, teacher groups, sugar mills, and so forth, and is known as the "Methodist Missionary Nutritionist." Also, in Colégio Americano in Porto Alegre, Brazil, has been opened a course for training 40 to 60 nutritionists annually to supervise the distribution of school lunches through the state and educate families as to better eating habits. This has been requested of our Methodist school by the government and is a tribute to the esteem in which the school is held.

Literacy and Literature

Another emphasis is literacy work. The Rev. Elton Watlington writes from Lima: "The Peruvian Government has named this year (1963) as a 'Year of Literacy' in an effort to reach the 47 per cent of the adult population who are now

illiterate." The Methodist Church of Peru is making a tremendous effort to minister to these needs. Christine Hackman, director of the grade school of Colegio Maria Alvarado in Lima, goes out with girls from the dormitory to conduct literacy classes in Comas, of the destitute sections of Lima, where our church has three struggling congregations. Christine uses material published by *Alfalit* (the literature and literacy program in Costa Rica). She writes as follows:

"Hand in hand with teaching literacy, the purpose of *Alfalit* is to evangelize and spread the Good News of our Lord to those who haven't been able to know it, through no fault of their own. It is one thing to teach an illiterate person to read and write, and many government programs are doing this in Latin America. But usually the case is that they teach the illiterate to read and write, and never give him anything to read! *Alfalit* not only teaches the illiterates how to read and write (in Peru 53 per cent of the population is illiterate), but the program follows us by providing at cost or a subsidized cost Scripture portions, and pamphlets about sanitation, farming, and family care. *Alfalit* feels that the person's spiritual needs as well as his physical ones should be met."

Literacy work among Indians in the Andes of Peru and in the tropical jungle of the Methodist mission in the Negro River is a task ahead, for the Indians do not speak Spanish. The Wycliff Bible translators are getting the language of many such tribes into print. High up in the Altiplano in Bolivia, Janice Long teaches literacy classes to Aymara teen-age girls early each morning before they go out to herd the sheep. Literacy work is being planned among the Aracanian Indians (Mapuches) in southern Chile, where 85 per cent of the mothers of the 705 babies cared for by Dr. Mary Sue Lowry, the wife of a Methodist missionary pastor, are illiterate. In Brazil the Woman's Society is cooperating in 1963 with the Evangelical Confederation to have at least one literacy class in each local church. The goal of the Evangelical Churches is to alphabetize within six months from February 1, 1963 five million people. In December 1962 Cartilha ABC, developed by the Evangelical Confederation of Brazil, was printed by the Brazilian government for general use.

Student Work

Another development is student work, especially among normal school and university students. Argentina has chosen this as one of its emphases for this quadrennium. This year the student center at La Plata was inaugurated, though buildings still need to be built and adapted before the whole plan of hostel and center can be realized. Work of this sort is going on among university students in Tucuman and Córdoba. Missionary Joyce Hill has been given the over-all supervision of this work in Argentina, and a number of missionaries and nationals conduct the work in various local situations. Girls' hostel work is being conducted by missionaries in San Jose, Costa Rica; Sucre, Bolivia; and Huancayo, Peru. In Lima, Peru, Concepción, Chile and David, Panama, are hostels for both sexes. How to work with university, normal school and high school students is a challenge. For years now the Methodist Church has had work in 17 girls' dormitories of Methodist schools in our area, 15 of which are helped by the Woman's Division. Eight of these are in Brazil.

In Warista, Bolivia, on the Altiplano, where there is the only rural normal school of that country, we have a student center in the parsonage of the missionary family. The library of the normal school is closed, so the Rev. R. H. McAden asked the teachers for a list of books to buy for the student center library. The teachers use them also, and one remarked that now he has to prepare his lessons to keep up with his Evangelical students. Most of the latter have already taught in the small Methodist parochial schools of the Altiplano. Now taking their first course in actual teacher training, backed by training in our vocational school, they have the open mind of the Evangelical student.

Development in Our Schools

However, not all trends are new in the church in Latin America. Just as there has been some emphasis on social work and literacy work for generations, so, also, has there been emphasis on student work. Though we are not establishing new schools, we are developing more fully work in established schools. Colégio Bennett in Rio de Janeiro is building a second floor on its secondary

school building. Instituto Crandon in Montevideo is making an attractive children's library. With the help of the short-term missionary librarian, Georgia McClure, interest in reading is being developed. The Woman's Division gave funds this year for a language laboratory building at Colégio Ward in Buenos Aires, where the first year of teacher training course was begun in 1963. The John Wesley Pedagogical Institute in Lima, Peru, in its third year in 1963, has an enrollment of 65 and such demand for admission that it was impossible to keep enrollment in the freshman class down to the number desired. Training teachers for Evangelical schools had been completely lacking in Peru and in Argentina was found only in Colégio Americano in Rosario.

New scholastic emphases in our schools are made possible with government ministries of education lifting restrictions and encouraging development of local initiative. Especially is this true in Brazil and Bolivia. Parochial schools are growing on all fronts. In Lima, the La Victoria Grade School, built for 220 students, now accommodates 708 boys and girls. The Liniers School in Buenos Aires was inaugurated on March 11, 1963. The Woman's Division helped to make possible this parochial school. In the Altiplano in Bolivia, six new school buildings are under construction and three others are being improved.

Home Industries and Community Development

In Montero in the lowlands of Bolivia, along with the Rural Institute and the Wesley Institute, a seminary for training just beyond these ten years of schooling, there is an emphasis on home industries and community development. The idea is to learn to use fibers and materials available in the region. In community development, workers go out to the country to show by their use of a plot of land what can be done to bring harvest out of the wilderness. Seminary students at the seminary get some experience in this, so as to keep close to the underdeveloped countryside and its people to whom they will minister. One-fourth of the student body of twenty are girls, two being wives of other students.

In southern Chile on the large Methodist farm at El Vergel is a vocational technical school for

adolescent girls where they learn weaving, sewing, homemaking, cooking, nutrition and practical nursing. These girls then go back to help lift the level of life in their home communities or to study further in Santiago.

Christian Education

In the field of Christian Education we have been honored this year in the election by national churches of two of our missionaries to the post of executive secretary of Christian education—Patricia Riddell in Peru and Patricia Richardson in Argentina. In Chile, a committee on publications has been appointed to work with the Christian education committee. Interdenominational leaders of various countries are planning a simplified course for new literates to be used in Spanish-speaking countries. In February 1963 a national interdenominational committee in Brazil began writing Christian education materials for kindergarten through adult level, which should be published in 1964. Besides publication of Sunday school materials, other areas treated in this conference were those of preparation of workers and Christian family life.

About thirty people participated in this conference, oriented by Dr. Nelson Chappel from the Committee on Christian Education of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America

(CCLA). It was held at our Methodist Institute in São Paulo (girls' training school for church work) where many denominational as well as interdenominational conferences are held.

Medical Work

As in former years the School of Nursing in connection with Pfeiffer Memorial Hospital in La Paz, Bolivia, is our principal emphasis in nurses' training. The first such course in Bolivia, it is held in high esteem by government circles. Now it is pulled in two directions: in one by the Bolivian government, to upgrade the course to a level with nurses' training courses in the States, equal to that of the government that receives financial help from UNESCO; in the other by the Methodist Church in Bolivia, to offer one course in practical nursing and another in simple obstetrics for rural midwives. A government course in practical nursing has been participated in this year by Evangelical girls with practice work in our hospital; and it is planned to house some of these girls in the dormitory when the new nurses' school and dormitory has been completed. Thus it is hoped not only to maintain standards for the graduate course, but also to meet some of the needs of the Evangelical community in interior Bolivia for practical nurses. Two Argentine missionary doctors sent out by the



Central Conference work in the Santa Cruz and Caranavi areas, assisted by nursing students doing their year of practice required by the Bolivian government before graduation.

Other medical work of the Woman's Division is that of the Altiplano Clinic in Ancoraimes with its new mobile unit, and that of the Brazilian nurse in the rural clinic near Maringá, Brazil. In this past year 1084 people on the Altiplano were vaccinated against tuberculosis by our nurses; 22 per cent of the 5-9 age group and 43 per cent of the 10-14 age group cases were found positive. Anita Cordeiro of Maringá, who gave up a well-paying job as nurses' supervisor in a large government hospital in São Paulo, so won the respect and love of the people of her country community that she laid the groundwork for the coming of Canadian agricultural missionaries to the Rural Institute in December 1962 and for the acceptance of the gospel in the lives of her people.

Ecumenical Thrust

This year the Methodist Church of West Germany has sent its first missionary, a nurse, Fehrmann Ingeborg, to Brazil to work at the clinic in Salvador de Bahia, a missionary project of the Methodist Church of Brazil.

Miss Ingeborg is studying in the Portuguese Language and Orientation Center in Campinas, Brazil, a center owned cooperatively by the Methodist, United Presbyterian, Presbyterian U.S., and Southern Baptist Churches.

In Bolivia two Argentine doctors sent as missionaries by the Latin American Central Conference, the Methodist Church of Brazil and the Waldensian Church of Uruguay and Argentina have formed a Board of Latin American Missions to carry the gospel to Ecuador, and soon will be appointing missionaries.

The Rev. Katsumi Yomahata is working in Bolivia near Montero in an Okinawan colony. He is from the *Kyodan* in Japan, is paid by the Swiss Methodist Church and has his equipment paid for by The Methodist Church through the Methodist Church in Bolivia.

Another step for closer unity may come in the future when the Methodist Church in the Carib-

bean countries can become one autonomous church or autonomous as to countries. Now, there is The Methodist Church of U.S. background working largely among Spanish-speaking people and the British Methodist Church, much larger and more independent, working largely among people of West Indian background, who speak English and are in the majority Negro. In Colón, Panama, the First Methodist Church of the Panama Provisional Annual Conference and the Trinity Methodist Church of British background are but two blocks apart.

Role of the Missionary

Thus our missionaries work with people of various nationalities and backgrounds but largely with nationals of the country to which they are sent. Usually missionaries are in the minority, and are appointed by the national bishop of the conference where they work.

The churches of South America and the Caribbean are becoming more and more independent and responsible. Our function in this changing, explosive situation is to be part of the church there and, by being part of it, to grow along with it and help it as it reaches out toward maturity and responsibility.

In some countries the churches are dependent on U.S. funds. In others, U.S. funds make up a small part of the total national church budget. Each country is in a different situation, and almost every one is proud of its national distinction.

We never have as many women to serve as missionaries as are asked for by Latin American countries. Missionaries are challenged not only to share their technical "know-how," the training so much needed by the church to which they go, but also to adapt to an environment not technically oriented. They are challenged to be learners and leaders at the same time.

In a world of revolution and rapid social change such missionaries are a light and a rock in a weary and uncertain land.

IRENE HESSELGESSER, *Executive Secretary,*
South and Central America



SOUTHEAST ASIA and CHINA

*(Burma, Indonesia, Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak,
Hong Kong, Philippines, Taiwan)*

THIS report is concerned with China and eight national units lying along the rim of Asia. It is a story of the Christian church seeking to make Christ known in a revolutionary world.

The force of the Asian revolution has been felt in Southeast Asia in many different ways. The countries are small, and many of the borders make easy access to more aggressive neighbors. Some of these nations are caught between the larger world powers who can easily determine their destiny. Yet as new nations and as a part of the world revolution they are engaged in a life and death struggle of their own nation-building.

Every nation in Southeast Asia is seeking for a society where every citizen can be free from hunger and need and live a better life. They are demanding a new society. This society they know should be a modern society but not a Western society. Nations of Southeast Asia have common needs, yet each nation is going her own way in this struggle.

Burma

In Burma, Ne Win and the new government has called it "Burma Way to Socialism." In the last six months the changes in Burma have been drastic. Banks have been nationalized. Rice, the most important commodity of the land, has been nationalized. Attempts have been made at land reform and cooperatives. Within Burma are still many dissident groups. How well the government can rally them to its support may determine the real success of her way of socialism.

Christians in Burma are apprehensive for the

future. Church schools are continuing, but detailed investigations are causing one to question how long these institutions can carry on with any real freedom. In May all exemption of tax on relief goods was terminated. Restrictions have been placed on the importation of books. No new visas for missionaries have been given in the last twelve months. Missionaries with re-entry permits have returned to Burma but the number has been small.

Malaysia

As this report is being written (August 1963), the question of Malaysia is still being considered. On July 9, 1963, in London, four of the five intended members signed an agreement for the union with a scheduled date of August 31, 1963 for the final ceremony. The Sultanate of Brunei withdrew, but it is hoped that an agreement can be made with him at a later date. A new agreement "*Maphilindo*" is being proposed in which Malaya, the Philippines and Indonesia are to cooperate in matters of security, economic relations and culture. In some ways this should prove a promising new venture. The divergence of motivations within these three countries, however, gives one real apprehension.

Christian leaders in Singapore and Sarawak have been studying carefully the implications of Malaysia for freedom of religion within a Muslim state. In Sarawak it would seem that much depends upon the strength of Christians in the State Legislature. In Singapore the situation may differ. Though aware of the dangers involved for religious freedom, Christians in Singapore

have favored the vote to become a part of the Federation. For Methodists in this area it is a new day, and the church is seeking new ways to serve the people and the nation.

The most encouraging words have come from Bishop Amstutz after a visit in Sarawak: "You will be happy to know that our Methodist Paramount Chief, Temongong Jugah anak Barieng, came out on top with his Alliance Party . . . He, together with three others, is now in London to sign the papers for the Malaysia union. While in Sarawak Jugah requested us to come and have a prayer meeting on his behalf and the work that he would be expected to do."

Indonesia

Sukarno and his "confrontation" of Malaysia is another epic in the story of Indonesia and Southeast Asia. Indonesia is an Islamic nation with one of the most unstable economies in Asia. Nothing can be predicted, unless it is uncertainty. The country is in a constant state of confusion. Yet within the last year the Methodist Church in South Sumatra has more than doubled its congregations. The people are friendly and as one missionary said: "There is complete freedom of religion. If ever a door was open this one in Indonesia is."

Hong Kong and Taiwan

Though a part of this larger area of Asia, Hong Kong and Taiwan live in a different world. Hong Kong is still the listening post for China and perhaps the only colony in the world that is not demanding independence. It is *the refugee city* where, it is estimated, there is an increase of population of 90,000 annually plus a refugee influx of approximately 25,000 a year. The Hong Kong government resettles 100,000 people a year and encourages the churches and other agencies to give similar service. The life and growth of the Methodist Church in Hong Kong goes hand in hand with service to the people.

Taiwan has been a nation divided. Like other migrations in other years and other places there has been a wall separating Taiwanese from Mainlanders. This has been felt both in government

circles and among the Christian people. In the past year this condition within the church has improved. Two consultations have been held, bringing together church leaders from these varied groups. They have dealt with differences in doctrine and worship within their churches and plans are under way to inaugurate a Taiwan Christian Council. Dr. Chow Lien-hwa, a member of the Southern Baptist Church, has been outstanding in bringing these groups together.

The Philippines

Like Sukarno, President Macapagal of the Philippines has been concerned with the formation of Malaysia, for in the eyes of many Filipinos they lay claim to British North Borneo. However, the Philippines, unlike Indonesia, is a member of SEATO and has close, friendly ties with Malaya. The one world event affecting the church in the Philippines more than any other within this year was the Second Vatican Council. Talking with Protestant leaders in early 1963 one could sense a certain excitement that perhaps even in the Philippines, Roman Catholics and Protestants might be able to sit and talk together. It has come just at the time when the Federation of Churches in the Philippines is to be replaced by a National Council which will bring together a larger group of Christians including the Episcopal Church and the Independent Catholic churches.

Mainland China

Very few reports of the church in Mainland China have been received this year. A few friends and relatives of the families in the free world have crossed the border. Occasionally, a letter is received. Very little news can be given in this report. One is aware that Christian groups and individuals are expressing courage and faith. For the Church in America and throughout the world, it is a challenge in trust and constancy of prayer.

Structure of the Church

Several outstanding events in the structure of the church in Southeast Asia have taken place this year. In Sarawak the Iban Provisional Annual



Conference to serve Ibans was formed out of the Sarawak Annual Conference, which will now serve only the Chinese in that land. This will make possible the development of leadership within two language groups. Theological training and committees will work jointly where possible. In Hong Kong, the Taiwan-Hong Kong Provisional Annual Conference voted to divide into two separate units, a Taiwan Provisional Annual Conference and a Hong Kong Provisional Annual Conference. Each conference is to have two districts.

In Indonesia, the Sumatra Provisional Annual Conference became the Sumatra Annual Conference. This is evidence of growth in congregations and trained ministry in that land.

In Burma, the Annual Conference voted to seek autonomy. In a later meeting of the Methodist Synod related to the British church, similar action was taken for autonomy with the hope that the two branches of Methodism in Burma might unite.

Within the Central Conference of the Philippines, the Woman's Work Committee as set forth in the *Discipline* has been developing functional committees within the structure of the Central Conference. At the last executive meeting of the Central Conference approval was given for a Commission on Finance, to whom the national treasurer of woman's work would be responsible.

Asian Treasurers: Within this year two Asian women have become Field Treasurers for the

woman's work in their respective areas. Miss Felisa Magalit of the Philippines is responsible for all funds from the Woman's Division for the five annual conferences. Daw Khin Sone of Burma is Director of the Burmese Social Center in Rangoon as well as Field Treasurer for the woman's work in Burma.

Missionaries and the New Nations

Single women have the unique advantage of mobility, and in this new day it has been a great help for these women to move from one of these small countries of Asia to another sharing experiences and ideas. Among Asian women are two outstanding examples: Miss Jesudian from India helped with special kindergarten training in Malaya, and Priscilla Padolina from the Philippines helped with Home and Family Life in Sarawak.

Language for Missionaries

Increasingly all missionaries are feeling the need for some language study. Perhaps the best language school in all Asia is in Manila where Dr. Donald Larson, a trained linguist, developed an Interchurch Language School offering work in three dialects. In the first two years of the school, Dr. Larson produced three volumes in each of the three dialects being taught—sufficient for more than one year's course of study.

The International Missionary

In the spring of this year, two more Filipino nurses were commissioned and sent to Christ Hospital in Sarawak. Dr. Ray and Paciflor Rivera, missionaries to Malaya, have just completed their year's furlough in their home church in the Philippines and are now requested to open a new clinic in south Sumatra. Because of need for public health nurses to work with Dr. Rivera, a special call has gone to the Methodist churches in Europe to send nurses to Sumatra.

East Asia Christian Conference and the Situational Consultations

Three interdenominational consultations under the East Asia Christian Conference were held

during the spring of 1963. A group of approximately seventy-five people sat together in Singapore to look at the needs of the church in their respective region. In October another consultation of the East Asia Christian Conference will be held in Hong Kong to discuss relief and inter-church aid.

Methodist Consultation: For the past year, fifteen Asians and two missionaries have been working on a planning committee for a Methodist Consultation to be held in Malaya in November 1963, to include about one hundred leaders from all of Asia. The purpose is to help the church examine its role in a changing Asia.

Education in Southeast Asia

Leaders in Asia are looking carefully at church schools and their place within the life of the church. How does education help the growth of the indigenous church and where should priorities be placed? Historically, Methodists and especially the Woman's Division have spent a large proportion of funds and personnel in the field of education.

Kindergartens and Primary Schools: Seven new kindergartens have been opened in Southeast Asia within this year. All are related to new congregations in Taiwan and Indonesia where they serve as one of the best contacts with homes in the community. Two new primary schools in Hong Kong are serving housing areas where children would have absolutely no chance to learn if the church did not help. They too have been natural means for witnessing to the families of these areas.

High Schools and Hostels: In Malaya the last two missionaries as director and principal have turned over their work to Asians. This is a cause for real rejoicing. In Taiwan, Florence Chen of the Wesley Girls' High School, has reported real progress. In recent letters she said: "Out of the 820 who took our entrance examination, we accepted 180." The second stage of building has been completed and faculty members have moved into the apartments. The multipurpose hall was used for the first time to entertain the 160 public school principals and deans of Taipei. Until we

can add dormitory space, we must limit our scheduled enrollment.

In Kapit, Sarawak, in the new Iban Girls' Hostel, Sandra McCaig passed on her responsibilities to Florentina Nera, the deaconess missionary from the Philippines, who is now in charge of the hostel. In a final report, Sandra says: "As the future calling of the great majority of these girls is going to be marriage, motherhood and home-making, it seems that our hostel's finest function would be to provide some training, counseling and guidance for these vocations which will soon follow on a girl's leaving here, especially as the school curriculum provides so little in the way of these needs." Sandra tells of a new library, of sewing machines purchased with cash supply funds, of simple games, and—perhaps the most important of all—planning meals as a study in nutrition. The Woman's Division has attempted in many ways to help these Iban women and girls as they move from their old primitive culture into the new day. This hostel in Kapit has proved to be one of the most successful ways to help.

Colleges and Universities: Through the United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia, the Woman's Division contributes to the two most outstanding institutions of Christian higher education for Chinese in Asia, Chung Chi College in Hong Kong and Tunghai University in Taiwan. One of the new enterprises within this board has been a study of the Christian character of these schools. This has involved a small group of board members in New York studying areas of concern related to the Christian life on the campus, methods for judging Christian values and procedures for improvement. These suggestions have been shared with faculty members in the various institutions who in turn have made similar studies and shared their suggestions with the other institutions. At Tunghai University, Mrs. Ward tells of the dedication of the new fine arts building on the campus, a gift of the Woman's Division. In a recent letter, Ted Cole, who is assigned to the Tainan Theological School but at the time of writing was studying Chinese on the campus of Tunghai University, writes:

"The student world first presented us with its challenge in a school where 17 per cent are Christian, yet where there are many seeking a satisfy-

ing faith. It is a school where the Christian is in the minority, yet where his influence is keenly felt by the others. It is a school where the total enrollment is less than 1,000 yet a school of great influence in Asia today, its graduates soon becoming numbered among the leaders of their society, their community, their country."

From the Philippines Christian College in Manila, President Nabong makes the following statement: "We have made substantial progress this year. The ranking system was approved by the trustees. From now on all promotions will be based strictly on merit, productiveness and efficiency."

The Student World: Gradually as new nations take more responsibility for education of its youth, the church is finding a great need for the informal contacts through student centers, hostels and programs of student workers within government universities. In Davao City on the island of Mindanao negotiations are under way for a student center in the heart of a large student population. In Tainan near a large provincial university there are plans for an interdenominational service center to which the Woman's Division has made a grant of \$10,000. This is one of the first steps on the island in a united witness of churches serving Christian and non-Christian students and professors. It is a task of unity, witness and service.

Special Training for Women

Within the quadrennium there has been a special effort to seek out young women and train them for very special needs in the church. Where possible it is being done in Asia. A study was made of places for training, and within each country a committee was responsible for choosing personnel and arranging their study plans. Special funds from the Woman's Division made this possible. At present three Chinese women from Sarawak are in Tainan Seminary Kindergarten Department in Taiwan, one Chinese woman from Indonesia is in Harris Memorial School in Manila, two Sarawakian women, one Chinese and one Iban, are in the government School of Nursing in Kuching, Sarawak, and one young Chinese woman from Malaya is on her way to study kindergarten

training in Hartford Seminary. These are all in addition to regular scholarships within the annual appropriations.

In the fall of 1962 Mrs. Helen Tang of Taiwan and Miss Felisa Magalit of the Philippines spent five months visiting the work of women in the American church. These were visits of mutual help and understanding as they attended district meetings, lived in homes of church people and shared their own experiences.

Literature and Literacy, the Quadrennial Emphasis

Through the able leadership of Miss Doris Hess, literature work in Southeast Asia has moved ahead with careful planning and creative thinking. During her work with the churches in this area, Miss Hess has made a study and produced a doctoral dissertation on literacy in Sarawak.

The new literature emphasis has stressed book-rooms and means of distribution. Training of Asians both in short-term programs and in the long-term study have been emphasized. Filipinos and Ibans have been sent to India. A Chinese from Sarawak is being sent to Taiwan.

Within Sarawak an Interchurch Committee for Bible Translation has been started. This includes Anglicans, Methodists, and the Borneo Evangelical Mission.

A writers' conference in Sarawak, and a curriculum conference in Indonesia, as reported in World Council of Churches news, are examples of the new emphasis:

"1. (Djakarta, Indonesia)—The first curriculum conference of the National Council of Churches in Indonesia has been held in Djakarta. Present were 31 delegates representing 20 of the NCC's 32 related synods, and three theological schools.

"Delegates drew up a statement of purpose, and prepared outlines for curriculum for six age groups from kindergarten to university. They also set up a 17-member editorial committee, of which all but one are Indonesian, and laid plans for a writers' workshop to be held at Easter, 1964.

"2. (Sibu, Sarawak)—Church leaders meeting here have announced plans for a new Chris-

tian newspaper to be called *Berita Keristin* (Christian News) for distribution in Sarawak.

"The plans grew out of a Christian Writers' Workshop attended by twenty persons representing three churches, four nations, and six tribes. It was held at the Methodist Theological School. Participants also announced a stepped-up programme of publication of tracts on moral and ethical problems confronting people in Sarawak. It was the first such workshop to involve the major Protestant churches in Sarawak, and observers noted that sessions were marked by a high degree of cooperation between leaders in literacy-literature work and in Christian education."

New nations in Asia are searching for a new life and a society that will meet the needs of the new day. They do not wish to copy the West but to seek out their own cultural identity within the new day. Asian Christians in the same way are seeking for harmony between their Christian teachings and their own Eastern culture. This is a new day for women; for their place within the church and the nation. It is calling for new literature, new methods in working and a vision within the church to meet these needs. With the help of women in America, the Church in Asia can move forward.

CLARA M. FRENCH, *Executive Secretary,*
Southeast Asia and China

SECTION OF EDUCATION AND CULTIVATION



THROUGH communications, program, promotion and missionary education, through channels of service to youth, children and students and the Wesleyan Service Guild, the Section of Education and Cultivation has attempted to lead people to an understanding of the problems, issues and challenges of our times, and to undergird them with faith for Christian living.

Varied aspects of the program give the results realized by persons who, through their activities, have worked to achieve these goals, who have faced issues and problems with a joyous spirit, who have shown deep concern for the world and its peoples, and have committed their lives to the furthering of the mission of the Church.

MRS. GLENN E. LASKEY, *Chairman,
Section of Education and Cultivation*

THE Section of Education and Cultivation functions as interpreter of the work of the Woman's Division of Christian Service to the local Woman's Society of Christian Service, to the Wesleyan Service Guild, and to the church. It also has responsibility for creating an awareness of the "Mission of the Church" and the place that Methodist women have in it. Imaginative and effective tools for program and promotion in all areas of work are made available for use in local Woman's Societies. Staff personnel are available for schools of missions and field work. The editorial and publication staff, including Literature Headquarters in Cincinnati, produces a wealth of printed material recognized by all women's organizations in the country as among the best produced anywhere.

Our Mission Today

You will read with interest reports of the various staff members of the Section of Education and Cultivation. Without repeating information, may I call special attention to the project, "Our Mission Today," in which the Woman's Division participated by assuming its share in financing the project, by providing staff both for preparation of materials and for leadership in the various conferences held. All Woman's Societies are now urged to participate fully in every effort to carry the inspiration and the education for missions started by "Our Mission Today" into every local Methodist church throughout the land.

The Joint Section of Education and Cultivation, which consists of the Woman's Section and the General Section, has done an intensive study on ways in which a better job could be done through cooperative effort. The several task committees are now ready to report so that a plan can be formulated within the near future which will make for added efficiency in all areas of our work.

Staff Changes

The Section regrets losing four of its most efficient and beloved staff members by retirement:

the chairman of staff, Miss H. Dorcas Hall; the secretary of literature and publications, Mrs. C. C. Long; the publication manager, Mrs. E. LeRoy Stiffler; and the secretary of missionary education, Miss Elizabeth Stinson. It welcomes to the staff the new chairman of staff, Miss Ruth F. Van Meter, and the new publication manager, Mrs. Robert L. Owens. Miss Jane Stentz, a member of the missionary personnel staff, was also one of our Section family whom we have lost for reasons of health.

The past year has been marked by many successes and some disappointments. We look ahead with great anticipation to our new staff leadership, to new plans for work. We express our deep appreciation to the Woman's Division members who serve on the various Section committees. We look forward to a year of greater fulfillment in learning to share responsibility and to execute the work so much needed in the church today.

ANN BROWN, *Acting Chairman of Staff,
Section of Education and Cultivation*



Promotion

THE history through which we are now passing may be defined as "the most catastrophically revolutionary age that men have ever faced." Family conversation often deals with traveling in space, being in orbit and the wonders of Telstar. One valuable outgrowth of such conversation is thinking on a world-wide range. The scope of the purpose and program of the Woman's Society of Christian Service is world-wide. The ultimate objective of promotion in the Woman's Society is the attainment of its purpose. It is significant to keep this in mind in both short-range and long-range planning.

Membership

Through membership in the Woman's Society Methodist women participate in an experience of Christian living which reaches into all parts of the world. Each member interprets the opportunities and responsibilities of membership as she relates the purpose of the organization to living in this world of rapid change. This is a cause which Methodist women should support with dedication and enthusiasm.

It appears that less than half the women members of The Methodist Church belong to the Woman's Society of Christian Service or the Wesleyan Service Guild. Cultivation of membership is concerned with reaching potential members and maintaining the interest and leadership of those who have been active over a period of time. One answer is found in informing, interesting and inspirational meetings.

The facts, figures and trends revealed in the two reporting periods each year demand study and examination. Careful scrutiny will not lend itself to statistical quibbling but rather to considering questions such as: What are the strong

features indicated by this report? The weak ones? Where must stress be placed as plans for the months ahead take shape? The relationship between time available for volunteer service and strengthening the program of the Woman's Society as a part of the total church program cannot be overlooked. Answers to these questions, and others like them, should be faced by local, district and conference groups as they look at themselves.

The statistics which follow are for the fiscal year closing May 31, 1963:

Number of conferences	98
Number of conferences reporting ..	*96
Number of districts	585
Number of districts reporting	567

SOCIETIES

Number of Woman's Societies	31,021
Number of Woman's Societies reporting	26,491
Number of new Woman's Societies	561
Number of Woman's Societies by jurisdictions:	
Central	2,190
North Central	7,100
Northeastern	6,218
South Central	5,001
Southeastern	8,839
Western	1,673

MEMBERSHIP

Number of Woman's Society members including district members ..	1,625,005
Number of new members including new district members	136,234
Membership of Wesleyan Service Guild	130,024
Total membership	1,755,029

* Figures last reported are used in summaries.

Number of members by jurisdictions:	
Central	48,166
North Central	496,931
Northeastern	351,459
South Central	301,379
Southeastern	414,422
Western	142,672

We entered this quadrennium with a hope that the membership goal of 2,000,000 would be reached by the end of the quadrennium. A study of membership statistics since 1940 indicates a rather consistent growth until 1957. Since then there has been a decline. Many relative values enter into a study of the membership figures as noted here. Is the loss indicated actual? How much is due to incomplete and inaccurate reporting? How may our efforts be best directed toward reaching the objective of 2,000,000 members by the end of this quadrennium?

Financial Promotion

Membership in any organization carries with it the acceptance of some responsibility. A member of the Woman's Society is expected to "give prayer, service and an annual contribution of money to the total budget through membership offerings, pledges or gifts." Each woman is encouraged to make a personal pledge.

The total budget of the local Woman's Society includes "pledges to missions to be directed through the regular channels of finance of the society and also funds for local church and community activities." Each local Woman's Society carries responsibility for use of the amount of the budget designated for local church and community activities. Planning the budget of a local Woman's Society reflects concern for meeting needs at home and in faraway places, too.

The appropriations of the Woman's Division, made possible by your contributions, total approximately \$10,000,000. Yet there are countless needs in our work around the world which cannot be met. The cost of carrying out this world-wide program is constantly increasing. The cost of

supporting the total program of the Woman's Division for the fiscal year closing May 31, 1963 is revealed in these figures:

1 second.....	\$.421½
1 minute.....	25.50
5 minutes.....	127.50
1 hour.....	1,530.00

It is interesting to note that the per capita giving for this same period of time was \$6.99. This reflects a slight increase (\$.29) over the previous year. This amount is less than the cost of three Cokes, four candy bars, an ice-cream soda, one can of hair spray, a Sunday newspaper. . . . "Think on these things."

Itineration of Field Staff

The Woman's Division of Christian Service has some staff members engaged exclusively in traveling from conference to conference in the interest of the Woman's Society of Christian Service and the Wesleyan Service Guild. They are called "field workers." These staff members are Mrs. W. B. Landrum, Miss Dorothy Barnette, Miss Miriam Parsell, Miss Maryruth Nickels and Miss Ann Eaton (the latter with special interest for the Wesleyan Service Guild). Their itineration schedules are planned in cooperation with jurisdiction and conference secretaries of promotion. Each jurisdiction has had some field service during this year.

The "field workers" travel vast distances meeting with Woman's Societies and Guilds across the country. Field engagements include both formal and informal situations; both large and small groups, both large and small towns. There is occasional opportunity to appear before civic and other non-church groups, and frequent opportunities to meet with other age groups in the church.

It is encouraging to note that a new image of field service is emerging. Very few itineraries are a series of speaking engagements; this pattern does not prevail now. More time is given to meeting with planning groups such as an executive committee, or those interested in organizing

a new Woman's Society or Guild unit. Some days are spent in officer training sessions and some in helping women learn how to assess needs and evaluate their particular situation. Giving encouragement to those in small and rather isolated situations is the focus of some visitations. The "field workers" are teaching in summer schools during June, July and August.

Miss Dorothy Barnette had a special assignment of approximately three months in Hawaii. The itinerary was well planned, making it possible for her to visit every Woman's Society in the islands. Several days were available for meeting with conference leaders to evaluate the visitation and plan for the months ahead. Miss Barnette went on to Japan and Korea to visit some of our work there.

We quote briefly from some of the field staff reports:

"Some areas of strength in the itinerary were in the fact that publicity was early and imaginative, making possible time, opportunity and interest on the part of groups and individuals who should attend the meetings. Program plans provided for participation on the part of everyone. There were several real sharing periods, fresh and invigorating . . . A very worthwhile conference executive committee meeting at the start of the itinerary was most helpful. Reports made and discussion taking place gave insights into concerns of the conference and proved to be of great value during the itineration. Also meetings of the district executive committee prior to itineration in each district were most constructive. It was fine to have at least one district officer on each district itinerating and sharing in the meetings, bringing inspiration and help at the same time gaining insights into the district and ideas on how they can best serve as district officers."

"In future itineraries perhaps arrangements can be made for some meetings to be held in a few of the isolated or very distant places within the conference, for inspiration and information, even though attendance may be small. If the women want it as much as they say they do the quality of attendance will be worth much more than the quantity of attendance."

"Participation by the group members was possible at all meetings except one subdistrict. Real

help was given, misunderstandings cleared, possible avenues for action were suggested. Most sessions lasted about one and one-half hours."

"Careful planning of the itineration included zone meetings of the Woman's Society, four MYF rallies, one morning worship service, one meeting of a local Woman's Society, meetings with district officers, an evaluation session with the conference executive committee, informal conversation en route to meet with district officers and six opportunities to talk with pastors because of dinner invitations to their homes . . . How do we measure effectiveness? Whom do we reach? How do we reach them? Did we reach some women we do not usually reach because we went to them, particularly in the rural areas? One district secretary of promotion felt gratified that twenty-eight churches which had not been reached by the district meetings were in attendance at these zone meetings . . . With the increasing number of employed women, you will want to continue to be aware of this group in the promoting of the Wesleyan Service Guild. Plan to do some things together."

And a few quotes from reports sent by conferences following an itineration:

"She is an excellent speaker and gave us a wealth of information in a short time . . . Her manner was gentle and kind, yet she presented the needs strongly . . . People responded to her by asking questions—she did a most effective task in answering them."

"Our 'old-timers' thought she was very helpful, and our 'new, first-timers' were really impressed and liked her approach and helpfulness, and learned that we are not 'all old ladies' with a narrow outlook . . . She was a good influence indirectly and directly in recruitment, for she served as an example of what a challenge can be for a young, intelligent, attractive person of depth and devotion."

Committee Planning

The Committee on Organization and Promotion meets each year to evaluate the present situation and to recommend plans and suggestions for strengthening the program in the months ahead. Reports of the jurisdiction secretaries of

promotion and field workers provide background for discussion.

We express gratitude to those who have served on this committee during this quadrennium. Their insights, commitment and leadership have been stimulating and constructive.

New Patterns

The demands of this revolutionary age call for "changing our ways of life, our ways of looking at things . . . and changing it fast." We must appeal to today's women with programs and activities geared to the time in which we live. We move ahead to reach Methodist women with a more adequate understanding of the purpose and function of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, and to relate the Woman's Society more effectively to the total church program.

HELEN L. JOHNSON, *Secretary of Promotion*

Missionary Education

FOLLOWING are some excerpts brought in the May 1963 reports from the local Woman's Societies indicating a most fruitful study year. The courses were:

The Church's Mission and Persons of Special Need

The Christian Mission on the Rim of East Asia
Prayer

Today's Children for Tomorrow's World

Regarding the first, one wrote:

"If ever there was a time when women permitted their minds and imaginations to venture beyond themselves and their comfortable surroundings and come face to face with life's realities . . . this study course afforded them the opportunity.

"In preparing this study course, I believe we must go to the professionals in the field of social service in order to obtain a closeness with the problems. We had at every session one or more speakers . . . and to say the least they were wonderful. We showered them with questions . . . and received answers that made the mission all the more challenging. Our action is a beginning trickle that some day will develop into a rushing stream. Some of the women are obtaining information so that they may start a Bible study class at . . . houses of detention for girls. The church [if ever it will look inwardly into its fold] will discover anguished hearts and soul-hungry people."

"Through the study of *The Christian Mission on the Rim of East Asia* . . . we have learned about the history, culture and religion of these four groups of people and have found that they are first like you and me with the same basic needs and desires and many of the same problems. Each country has served as a fortress for freedom in the Pacific. We are conscious that we owe them a great debt.

"As children of God, the people of these countries are our neglected brothers and sisters. We have been made aware of what we can do, as individuals and as a group, to further involvement

and Christian response to the needs of the people of the Rim area."

Concerning *Today's Children for Tomorrow's World*: "... this is one of the most interesting and thought-provoking studies the Woman's Society has ever had. We were encouraged to make an evaluation both of our homes and our church in relation to what is happening to our children to prepare them for life."

Much praise and thanksgiving were expressed for the course, *Prayer*. One teacher stated: "This was a most inspiring and rewarding experience for me. I feel that my own life has been completely changed . . . especially my prayer life."

The Schools of Missions and Christian Service of 1962 which introduced these four studies were well attended as is shown by the charts and tables given below. We had worked consistently with the Committees on Schools to secure intelligent, dedicated, challenging teachers and tried to think of every arrangement which would make it possible for those in attendance to get the most help possible from those who came. We have devised ways and means to get as many women as possible into the schools to share the learning process and fellowship and to return to their homes, churches

and communities overflowing with good news and with techniques for sharing.

The Educational Seminars, according to statistical reports, were better attended than ever before, thus testifying to their effectiveness. More than ninety-two thousand were present.

We have cooperated as fully as possible in the program *Our Mission Today*, both in planning for and attending the regional conferences; making plans for emphasis in the schools, and encouraging full participation in whatever plans are made by each conference team.

As this is the last report I shall make to the Woman's Division as Secretary of Missionary Education, I wish I knew how to thank you adequately for all the opportunities you have made possible for me and for the many loving expressions from you, the staff, and the women of each jurisdiction as I have approached retirement. As long as memory endures I shall be grateful. Be assured that I am entering my work at McMurry College (Abilene, Texas) with more confidence and joy because of your thoughtfulness and good wishes.

ELIZABETH STUNSON, *Secretary of Missionary Education*
MIRIAM BRATTAIN, *Assistant Secretary*

SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON MISSIONARY EDUCATION June 1, 1962-May 31, 1963

JURISDICTION	Societies using Woman's Division Program Book	Reading circles	Libraries	STUDY CLASSES					Number attending jurisdiction and conference Schools of Missions and Christian Service
				Approved study courses	Members in approved study	Classes granted jurisdiction recognition	Members in church-wide study	Number participating in special studies	
Central.....	928	353	283	1,056	12,103	601	1,803	941	1,360
North Central.....	4,974	1,287	2,600	6,530	82,177	5,135	4,400	1,561	5,487
Northeastern.....	3,003	343	1,408	3,941	54,108	1,939	5,071	3,433	2,737
South Central.....	3,859	742	2,277	13,070	176,027	7,438	4,977	4,149	5,040
Southeastern.....	6,000	874	2,448	17,918	254,113	6,855	29,200	5,241	4,975
Western.....	1,122	203	724	3,381	45,323	1,397	179	1,965	2,326
Totals.....	19,886	3,802	9,740	45,896	623,851	23,365	45,630	17,290	21,925

Number attending District Educational Seminars: 92,635

REPORT OF SCHOOLS OF MISSIONS AND CHRISTIAN SERVICE, 1962

Jurisdiction and Conference Schools and Institutes

Jurisdiction and Conference	Number in Attendance	Number Enrolled in Credit Classes	Number Board of Education Credits	Jurisdiction and Conference	Number in Attendance	Number Enrolled in Credit Classes	Number Board of Education Credits
Central Jurisdiction	135	121	111	West Virginia.....	277	267	266
Central Alabama.....	60	49	46	Wyoming.....	204	185	183
Central West.....	67	67	65	Totals	3,183	2,917	2,782
Delaware.....	121	101	97	South Central Jurisdiction ...	398	366	363
East Tennessee-Tennessee	71	62	57	Central Kansas.....	202	194	190
Florida.....	55	55	51	Central Texas.....	201	190	177
Georgia.....	50	40	29	Kansas.....	207	207	202
Lexington.....	254	231	229	Little Rock.....	186	178	166
Louisiana.....	58	52	44	Louisiana.....	332	303	291
Mississippi.....	42	30	27	Missouri East.....	275	264	264
North Carolina.....	83	78	72	Missouri West.....	317	301	282
South Carolina.....	69	56	50	Nebraska.....	353	353	351
Southwest.....	38	33	30	New Mexico.....	182	171	171
Texas.....	92	84	79	North Arkansas.....	140	135	128
Upper Mississippi.....	48	39	37	North Texas.....	477	448	389
Washington.....	108	99	99	Northwest Texas.....	353	338	303
West Texas.....	107	83	81	Oklahoma:			
Totals	1,458	1,280	1,093	Camp Egan.....	149	142	139
North Central Jurisdiction ...	342	323	319	Oklahoma City.....	560	531	472
Central Illinois.....	318	296	294	Rio Grande.....	52	44	42
Detroit:				Southwest Texas.....	327	294	286
Albion.....	378	365	360	Texas.....	370	350	339
Marquette Institute.....	87	79	Totals	5,081	4,809	4,555
East Wisconsin.....	214	200	196	Southeastern Jurisdiction ...	256	240	231
Indiana.....	296	280	274	Alabama-West Florida...	172	172	159
Michigan.....	362	340	335	Florida.....	475	475	466
Minnesota.....	311	293	263	Holston.....	318	308	295
North Dakota.....	92	81	45	Kentucky.....	125	119	115
North-East Ohio:				Lincoln Leadership.....	57	48	45
Lakeside.....	572	471	426	Louisville.....	182	131	123
Mount Union.....	212	182	172	Memphis.....	348	334	313
North Indiana.....	278	258	246	Mississippi.....	239	228	209
North Iowa.....	312	256	251	North Alabama.....	237	222	220
Northwest Indiana.....	220	220	219	North Carolina.....	424	397	339
Ohio I.....	274	246	246	North Georgia.....	412	397	361
II.....	284	260	258	North Mississippi.....	104	99	98
Rock River.....	411	379	376	South Carolina.....	341	339	329
South Dakota.....	134	128	113	South Georgia.....	318	303	292
South Iowa.....	338	326	312	Tennessee.....	161	153	147
Southern Illinois.....	173	163	156	Virginia.....	527	517	498
West Wisconsin.....	140	102	99	Western North Carolina..	290	276	252
Totals	5,748	5,248	4,960	Totals	4,986	4,758	4,492
Northeastern Jurisdiction ...	304	291	285	Western Jurisdiction	132	115	113
Baltimore.....	300	282	268	Alaska Mission.....	54	47	38
Central New York.....	185	168	162	California-Nevada I.....	209	199	190
Central Pennsylvania.....	142	128	126	II.....	221	216	204
Genesee.....	143	103	80	Hawaii Mission.....	57	49	38
Maine.....	84	78	77	Idaho.....	103	96	90
New England.....	105	98	97	Montana.....	113	108	90
New England Southern..	86	81	81	Oregon.....	187	172	165
New Hampshire.....	31	28	28	Pacific Northwest.....	254	237	217
New Jersey.....	92	81	77	Rocky Mountain.....	177	166	160
New York-New York East	247	234	224	S. California-Arizona I..	418	388	362
Newark.....	148	107	94	II..	414	392	372
Northern New York.....	100	95	87	Totals	2,339	2,185	2,039
Peninsula.....	103	94	90	Conference and Jurisdiction Schools:			
Philadelphia.....	191	180	178	Total, 1961.....	23,756	21,980	20,511
Troy.....	166	161	139	Total, 1962.....	22,795	21,197	19,921
West'n Pennsylvania-Erie	115	107	101	Number of Schools and Institutes held in 1962.....	106		
West'n Pennsylvania-							
Pittsburgh.....	160	149	139				

Children's Work



Signs of the Future

“**T**HROUGH Christian education the fellowship of believers, ‘the church,’ seeks to help persons become aware of God’s seeking love as shown especially in Jesus Christ and to respond in faith and love to the end that they may develop self-understanding, self-acceptance, and self-fulfillment under God; increasingly identify themselves as sons of God and members of the Christian community; live as Christian disciples in all relations in human society; and abide in the Christian hope.”

This is the objective of Christian education and the purpose of the new curriculum as stated in *Design for Methodist Curriculum for Children and Foundations of Christian Teaching in Methodist Churches*. This is one sign of the future. The other is the symbol of “Christian Studies for Methodist Children” (shown above).

One picture is said to be worth a thousand words. But one picture cannot show all the ideas, plans, programs, relationships, discoveries, activities involved in the excitement of learning in the church, so a symbol was needed to hint at

some of the ideas related to our curriculum of the future. This symbol summarizes the objective stated above:

The figure of the *child* stands at the center of the outline of a *church*. This is proper, for the church is the context (setting) for Christian nurture. The fellowship of believers seeks to help children become aware of God’s seeking love. This seeking love of God is represented by the descending *dove*, the Christian symbol for activity of the Holy Spirit. The special revelation of God in Jesus Christ is symbolized by the *cross*. The response appropriate to God’s initiating love is dramatized by the burning *lamp*. As the learner becomes aware of God’s seeking love, a proper response is one of faith, love and understanding.

Are We Ready?

To have “Christian Studies for Methodist Children” ready for use in the churches by September 1964, the following steps were necessary:

- resource material for writers of units involving the yearly mission theme were collected and presented at writers’ conferences.
- additional pages in the teacher’s manual each quarter were prepared to interpret the philosophy of missions and giving with helps for integrating the mission theme into various units of study.
- leaders were trained to teach in laboratory schools using the new curriculum in summer of 1964.
- Woman’s Society schools of missions allowed extra time for introduction and interpretation of “Christian Studies” as it relates to the total church program—Bible, philosophy, leadership and theology.
- new free leaflets were written and distributed for use with the new curriculum and organization for teaching it. *Children and Christian Missions* No. 160B replaces the leaflet *Missionary Education of Children in The Methodist Church* and the *Handbook for Secretaries of Children’s Work*.

Vacation Church School

In the Six-Year Cycle Plan of the Cooperative Series Texts for vacation schools, the 1963 theme

was "Widening Relationships." In kindergarten, primary and junior classes boys and girls learned about friends and neighbors near and far—learning about the way they worship God and about their unique customs, abilities and contributions to the world helped break down barriers and prejudices. As one teacher said, "We discovered we are more alike than different and can learn to live together in God's world."

Children Respond

Part of the response to God's seeking love is the child's willingness to give so that other boys and girls may have similar learning experiences.

Approved projects include "Breakthru," children's TV series; Bible story-pictures; scholarships for children in Korea and Hong Kong; books for Korea and Hong Kong; UNICEF and World Service. The Children's Service Fund (offerings taken as a result of extra study sessions on missions) increased from June 1, 1962, to May 31, 1963, to the amount of \$49,027.84, half of which went to World Service and half to the Woman's Division of Christian Service.

A letter of appreciation from the Director of Programs of the United States Committee for UNICEF says, ". . . is just another indication of the wonderful cooperation which we received throughout the country from Methodist churches and young people's groups. I don't know what we would do without them! I think I may say without exaggerating that they are the backbone of our programs."

Our Mission

The cooperative working relationships of many individuals is necessary for a child to have significant growing experiences. The Christian mission and children involves the total church in a teaching-learning process: the children's division superintendent and secretary of children's work; the children's work council; the pastor, director of Christian education, and parents.

GENE E. MAXWELL, *Secretary of Children's Work*

Youth Work

MANY reports from groups within the church this year reflect studies being made through which it is hoped that the ministry of the church may be better understood and more adequately expressed. This report is no exception.

In the fall of 1962, the staff of the Joint Section of Education and Cultivation of the Board of Missions divided into groups to study the effectiveness of its work and to propose additional ways of fulfilling its task. These groups are: (1) missionary education; (2) communication; (3) function.

Findings of these groups will feed into the study being conducted by the Board of Missions.

Interboard Study

Mention was made in my report last year of a study being launched by the Interboard Staff on Youth Work. On the ISYW are representatives from staff of all the boards and agencies of The Methodist Church having an interest in youth work. This "Exploration for an Effective Youth Ministry in The Methodist Church" is an endeavor to examine the present youth ministry, to experiment with new ways whereby youth and adult workers with youth may be confronted by the gospel, looking toward a redesigning of the youth program, organization and resource materials. Seven task groups are concentrating during 1963 to probe the present ministry as a basis for new plans. Focus of the exploration is on the gospel of Jesus Christ and the mission of the church to communicate the gospel.

The work of Curriculum Committee II (youth) is also vitally involved in this study which is important to the missionary education of youth because it involves exploring the *total* youth ministry of the church. An evaluation of the exploration and its findings will tell us much about educating youth in the world-wide mission of the church.

Cooperative Endeavors

In the unified program of missionary education, cooperation and teamwork are vitally important and appropriate. It is a helpful and happy experience to have the privilege of working closely with

May Titus and Emeline Crane as we fulfill our common tasks. Some projects worked on this year are: (1) trying to improve the quality of the materials provided for writers of missionary units for youth; (2) bringing up to date missionary resources in packets for deans and directors of summer youth enterprises; (3) incorporating suggestions for "Our Mission Today" in senior high and junior high materials and programs; (4) revising the leader's guide for the credit course, "Missionary Education of Youth"; (5) preparing *To Fulfill God's Mission* for use by missions interest groups; (6) writing a prospectus and guide for a week-end retreat on "The Christian World Mission"; and (7) helping prepare four issues of *Share*, the MYFund Bulletin, as well as working on other aspects of MYFund education.

Appreciation is expressed also to Mrs. Frederic Zerkowitz for her cooperation and patient assistance in the preparation of youth materials produced at Literature Headquarters.

Interest Groups

A far-reaching action this year was the enlarging of opportunities for missions interest groups for senior highs. Upon recommendation for study from the Committee on Missionary Education of Youth of the Woman's Division, the Interboard Committee on Missionary Education took action in October 1962 to provide for missions interest groups dealing with vital aspects of the world-wide mission of the church. This action expands the membership of the former World Friendship Group of Girls to include any interested member of the senior high MYF. Confirmation of this action was given in January 1963 by the Woman's Division of Christian Service, and in February 1963 by the Youth Department of the Division of the Local Church of the Board of Education.

Such interest groups offer potential for enlarging and strengthening missionary education in the MYF. Any interested senior high youth may become involved in further study as an outgrowth of a curriculum unit, a current crucial issue related to the world-wide mission of the church, or a visit by a missionary or overseas guest who has interpreted to youth the relevancy and urgency

of the Christian gospel to the world today. A formula and time schedule for preparing materials for these interest groups are being prepared.

As one expression of Christian stewardship, youth give of their money to help support the world-wide mission of the church. The Methodist Youth Fund is youth's unique channel for participating in the mission of the church at home and overseas. During the period from June 1, 1962, to May 31, 1963, Methodist youth gave \$922,755.01 to the MYFund.

In June 1963 Michael McIntyre was named youth associate for the MYFund. Mr. McIntyre will work on a voluntary service basis with only a subsistence wage for a period of fifteen months, serving upon invitation in annual conferences, interpreting the MYFund.

Methodist youth also participate in the world-wide mission of the church through other official channels. As they contribute to World Service Sunday offerings and through their pledge to their church, they are helping support agencies related to World Service. They give for emergency relief needs through the Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief.

In addition to attending meetings related to the Board of Missions, the Interboard Staff on Youth Work, including the Directing Committee for the 1964 National Convocation of Methodist Youth, the Curriculum Committee of The Methodist Church, and the Commission on Missionary Education of the National Council of Churches, I have filled the following engagements: Woman's Society of Christian Service, Maplewood, New Jersey; Southeastern MYF Workshop and Leadership Conference for Staff; Northeastern Jurisdiction Deaconess Association; International Christian Youth Exchange committee meetings and orientation for overseas students; New York East Conference Deaconess Dinner; Binghamton District Woman's Society of Christian Service; Newark Conference Vocations Conference; Woman's Society of Christian Service—MYF Banquet, Princeton, New Jersey; Newark Annual Conference; North Central Jurisdiction School of Missions; National Conference of MYF; New York Conference Senior High Assembly.

HAZEL CORRELL, *Secretary of Youth Work*

Student Work

TWO concerns expressed by many secretaries of student work early in the quadrennium came into sharp focus during the past year:

1. Strengthened support for the special frontier in student work among international students.
2. Closer cooperation and consultation between secretaries of student work and campus Christian staff.

Special Support for Work among International Students

As we have continued study and planning related to the Christian ministry among international students several factors have emerged as basic to our understanding of the task:

1. The emerging world civilization which places today's students in a radically new kind of world.
2. The dramatically increasing number of students studying outside their own home countries.
3. The imperative to give students the intellectual weapons needed for a mature faith in the face of tremendous challenge.
4. The provincialism of higher education, especially in the United States.

In the urgent need to strengthen the evangelistic task among students throughout the world, the ministry to students studying outside their own lands takes on very special significance in this new day. In many ways these students symbolize the new day—its complexities, frustrations and opportunities. It seems increasingly clear that a Christian ministry inadequate to meet the needs of the foreign students on campus is likely to be inadequate to meet the needs of any student in this new day. In fact, as we explore this special area of work we seem to be getting at the very heart of the matter—the demands for a “faith come of age” in the university in the midst of an emerging world civilization.

As plans have continued to develop for this ministry among international students, certain insights seem especially important:

1. This ministry is one of mutual assistance. Both a responsibility and a gift have been given to us in the increasing number of foreign students coming to our country each year.

2. The Church must present a unified strategy representing the fullness of the ecumenical movement in this ministry.

3. Although the major and basic aspects of this ministry must occur within the academic community, those beyond the campus—the local church and community—also have significant ministries to foreign students.

As the Board of Missions began to look with a new seriousness at its responsibilities to international students, the Reverend Ray DeHainaut was invited to make a four-month study which included a national survey of local Methodist Student Movement units. A number of recommendations growing out of this study are being implemented. Others are before appropriate groups for study. These recommendations include: increased financial support for the ecumenical ministries in certain university centers where there are large concentrations of foreign students; a yearly directory of all Methodist students from other lands studying in the United States; a program of education and training for campus ministers; a program of training of host families. A special assistant, Rebecca Owen Diaz, has been invited to work for a period of one year to help organize this work.

The Woman's Society is looking to the period immediately ahead as a crucial period for assuming increased responsibility in developing Christian work among international students.

Closer Cooperation with Campus Christian Staff

Understanding today's student generation is a matter of urgent importance to the Church. Maintaining real contact and trust is not easy. Campus Christian staff are strategic persons in the life of the campus community. Closer cooperation and consultation with them brings insight as to where assistance is needed most, and how best to work effectively with students. As the Woman's Society has tried to make its work among students relevant to the ever-changing needs, it has sought to develop new patterns of consultation with this highly skilled and competent personnel.

Summer School Clinics—During the summer of

1962 many clinics invited campus ministers and students to participate. This opportunity for sharing brought fresh understanding of many dimensions of work among students.

Pilot Projects—Two major pilot projects in Illinois and Minnesota brought secretaries of student work together for a weekend consultation with other Methodist laity with responsibilities among students—boards of directors of Wesley Foundations and committees on religious life in Methodist colleges.

Students and campus ministers also joined in these state-wide projects to explore together the most effective ways of working with students.

Day on Campus—Another pattern of meeting which has been very helpful is a "Day on Campus" when local secretaries of student work and Woman's Society presidents are invited to the Wesley Foundation to spend the day in learning more about the developing trends among students, and the work of the Wesley Foundation.

Interconference Commission on Religious Work—In several commission meetings special opportunity was arranged for presentation and discussion of the philosophy and work of the secretaries of student work. The increased understanding made possible by these meetings has been fruitful in strengthening working relationships.

RUTH M. HARRIS, *Director of Student Work*



CAMPUS VISITATION

TO CONFRONT students personally with the challenge of the world mission of the church is the platform of the campus visitation program. To encourage the expression of questions and doubts and the commitment of students in America's colleges and universities is the task of the visitation staff, chosen on the basis of their own openness to questions and doubts and to commitment, and because of their ability to communicate with today's student generation.

As an interpreter of what it can mean to be a Christian in mission, the visitor shares out of his own theology and involvement. He counsels with students and helps them think through their responsibility to the Christian's call to mission. He attempts to stimulate students interested in mission to study and to examine the depths of meaning and implications of missionary service.

During the academic year, 1962-1963, the Board of Missions sponsored 6 visitors who met students in 21 states and on 147 campuses.



Rolla Swanson spoke and counseled with students at 28 colleges in Texas during the spring of 1963. With a B.S. in Agriculture and a B.D. in Pastoral Theology, Rolla went to Africa (Congo, then Southern Rhodesia) as a special-term missionary to teach agricultural teachers and to develop programs of improved farming technique.



Miss Marjorie Smock, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, received her B.A. degree from Allegheny College in 1958. The next fall she went to Mutambara, Southern Rhodesia, as a special-term missionary. She taught in a secondary school and assisted in teacher-training. During the fall of 1962 she visited 21 campuses in Iowa and Minnesota for the Board of Missions.

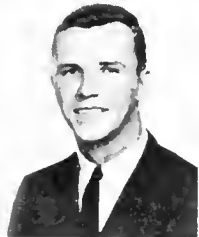


Miss Polly Lassiter is a social worker and rural worker who has participated in the campus visitation program of the Board of Missions and the Commission on World Mission of the National Student Christian Federation in many states and campuses. She has explored with students the possibilities of service in frontier situations in the United States and other countries.



Miss Jacqueline Skiles served for three years as a special-term missionary at People's Central Institute, a community center and school in a slum area of Rio de Janeiro. Jackie worked on a visitation team with Betty Ruth Goode, visiting campuses in Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota,

Colorado and Wyoming.



Elmer Hall, a native of North Carolina, returned to the United States in 1962 after three years in Malaya as a special-term missionary. During the fall of 1962 he visited 24 campuses in California, Oregon and Nevada, speaking with American students out of his experience in

Singapore as a worker among college students.



Miss Betty Ruth Goode, a deaconess, traveling under the auspices of the Commission on Deaconess Work and the Board of Missions, visited students on 52 campuses in the western states during the school year, 1962-1963. A Floridian, Betty Ruth has served in community

centers of The Methodist Church as a social group worker.

Missionary Personnel

IN THIS day, we are constantly challenged to witness to our Christian faith, through leadership and guidance, as we seek to give the Christian gospel to people at home and around the world. This is done—in the main—as we recruit young people for the task of doing the work of Christ. This involves every area of vocation, and gives opportunity to display Christian ideas and principles in living life.

In the task of recruitment we must search out young people who have high principles, a personal commitment to God, and an urgency to share with others. In this way we are used of God to give "his call" to those who are capable.

In the report that follows is lifted up the results of the work done through the Office of Missionary Personnel.

Mrs. CHARLES L. COOPER, *Chairman*

THE biblical concept of vocation that every Christian is called to faith, repentance and to a ministry of service in the world through the fellowship, the Body of Christ, is the basis of the work of recruiting men and women for church vocation.

Miss Jennie Mo Horton, a deaconess and former missionary to Brazil, and Miss Vivian Otto, until her return to missionary service in Southern Rhodesia in January 1963, have been on special assignment to recruit professionally qualified women for missionary and deaconess service.

In January 1963 Dr. Lewistine McCoy, a mis-

sionary serving in Brazil, assumed the post of Executive Secretary in the Office of Missionary Personnel, in the interests of more unified administration and freeing of the secretaries of missionary personnel for recruitment, appraisal and orientation of candidates. Stanley Moore, a missionary to Chile, and Miss Ruth Ransom, who carried the work of Miss Marguerite Twinem while the latter was in Asia during the fall, contributed greatly to the over-all work of the office. After seven years of dedicated service as undergraduate consultant and writer of personnel literature, Miss Jane Stentz resigned in April 1963 (effective July 1, 1963) for health reasons. This office will miss poignantly her creativity and devotion.

Twenty-eight deaconesses, six home missionaries, twenty-eight U.S.-2's, eighteen regular and twenty-one special-term missionaries have been approved for service this year. Eight of those coming into career service served previously as special-term workers. Five more have returned to the work by being reinstated.

This year the U.S.-2 and foreign-3 programs have been studied. Effort was made to contact every participant with the aim of discerning the validity of these special-term programs and how to make them even more effective. Since 1948 approximately 800 special-termers in all Divisions of the Board have served overseas, and since 1951, 330 as U.S.-2's.

Special Training

Eight women have been in training at the interdenominational Missionary Orientation Center at Stony Point, New York, where emphasis is on understanding and communicating the gospel, the biblical basis of mission, the revolutionary nature of today's world and the missionary's responsibility to become involved in some of its problems. Twenty participated in the five-week deaconess orientation program at Scarritt College during June and July, planned to supplement their academic training to give greater meaning to the office of deaconess—its responsibilities and privileges.

Every year deaconesses and missionaries are commissioned at the Annual Meeting of the Board

of Missions in January. This year nine others have been commissioned in local churches or annual conferences, that this meaningful service might be participated in by many throughout the church.

In observation of the 75th Anniversary of Deaconess Work a reinterpretation of the vocation of the deaconess is being given to the church to help it understand the significance of the work of the deaconess and to accept responsibility for encouraging and nurturing the best-qualified young women to enter this service. An increasing number of gifted and experienced women are inquiring about and applying for deaconess and missionary service.

Recruitment Activities

Methodist students in areas where week-end conversations on mission are being held are notified and urged to participate. These are set up by the Commission on World Missions of the National Student Christian Federation with the cooperation of denominational offices of missionary personnel. Five were held this year in New York, Texas, California, Ohio and Washington.

The fall regionals of the Methodist Student Movement, in which a secretary of missionary personnel, or persons designated by them, participated in discussions and conducted interviews, afforded students, campus ministers and the staff opportunity to explore the implications of the theme: "Word, World, and Sacrament." Summer schools of missions of the Woman's Society of Christian Service brought together secretaries of missionary personnel to discover what it means to be responsibly related to God and entrusted with the message of reconciliation.

New pieces of literature such as *So You Are a Christian—So What?* have taken on a new look. Thus the General Conference mandate that there be an emphasis on recruitment for church-related vocation has been implemented in these and many other ways during this eventful year of 1962-63.

ALLENE M. FORD,
J. MARGUERITE TWINEM,
Secretaries of Missionary Personnel

JANE C. STENTZ,
Associate Secretary of Missionary Personnel

Wesleyan Service Guild

THE Methodist woman whose life is regimented by full-time employment has found within the Wesleyan Service Guild a means by which she reaches fulfillment. She is strengthened through her spiritual experience to make the most effective witness possible in a complex and changing world. The Guild provides a channel through which she finds ways to assume in unique ways her responsibility for the mission of the church.

The following report contains the story of the activities of a year in which employed women across the church have been challenged to express their world concern through the limitations and in the fullness of an employed woman's opportunities.

MRS. ARTHUR L. YOUNG, *Chairman,*
Committee of the Wesleyan Service Guild

WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD planning begins in January when the Woman's Division Committee of the Wesleyan Service Guild meets to consider ideas coming from Guilds, to study needs, and to chart the course for the coming year. At its Annual Meeting in 1963, the Woman's Division Committee used the book, *Is Christ Divided?* by Lesslie Newbigin, which members read in preparation for the meeting. This book, together with D. T. Niles', *Upon the Earth*, were

used as a basis for study of the place of the Wesleyan Service Guild in the world mission of the church. Many plans and recommendations came as an outgrowth of this study. Some went quickly on their way to be studied and acted upon in conference, district and local Guilds; others went to the Woman's Division for approval.

Recommendations Approved by the Woman's Division

The following recommendations were approved by the Woman's Division:

"1. That the Woman's Division be asked to study ways by which members of the Wesleyan Service Guild can be included on policy-making committees of the Division.

"2. Recognizing the common concern of the Wesleyan Service Guild and the Woman's Society of Christian Service for the large segment of women who are not members of either organization, it is recommended:

"a. That at the Annual Meeting, January 1964, when the Committee on Promotion and the Wesleyan Service Guild will be meeting, a major section of time be provided for a joint session of these two committees;

"b. That in the 1963 Schools of Missions there be a joint session of the Clinics of the Wesleyan Service Guild and Promotion to develop ways in which the team approach can be used effectively to organize new Guilds and Woman's Societies and to cultivate membership.

"3. That by-law provision be made for a joint Guild and Woman's Society Committee on Membership in the local church. (A new by-law will make a joint committee optional.)

"4. That in the next revision of the *Guide* and *Guild Handbook*, the statements on the election and duties of the coordinator be in agreement. Further, it is recommended that, like the president of the Guild, the coordinator be a voting member of the executive committee of both groups.

"5. That the former action of the Woman's Division providing that 'when a group is set up specifically for employed women it should be a Wesleyan Service Guild,' be restated in various Division publications and correspondence.

"We reaffirm the action of the Woman's Division in which it was stated: 'If a group is set up specifically for employed women in a local church, it should be a unit of the Wesleyan Service Guild. If a group of employed women in the local church wishes to form a Wesleyan Service Guild Unit, it should be permitted to do so. The employed woman then has the individual choice as to whether her membership will be in the Woman's Society or the Wesleyan Service Guild.' It is therefore recommended that this be restated in our various publications.

"6. That where jurisdiction weekends are being planned on a regional basis financial assistance be provided if needed for joint planning." (This request came specifically from Northeastern Jurisdiction where joint planning with overlapping Central Jurisdiction conferences is being done.)

Special Emphases During the Year

Wesleyan Service Guild Study and Action has been specifically noted in the following areas:

1. Continued emphasis on the study and support of the United Nations and its agencies.

2. Continue to plan and hold, on conference and regional levels, Seminars on Christian Citizenship or Workshops on Legislation. Two such seminars have been held—one in the Northeastern Jurisdiction, the other in the Western Jurisdiction.

3. Ratification and Implementation of the Charter of Racial Policies in conference, district and local Guilds.

4. Continuation of Coaching Conferences for officers in district and local Guilds.

5. Experimentation in jurisdiction Guild Weekends in one main focus, based on issues related to all the approved studies for the year.

6. A Weekend Seminar on Christian Witness, "Examining Our Faith," for members in medical services. This was held in Nashville in May, with Dr. Louise Branscomb, vice-chairman of the Wesleyan Service Guild committee, Dr. and Mrs. Reeve Betts, former missionaries to India, and Miss Frances Allen, missionary, as resource persons.

7. The Guild was represented at the Adult School on "Moral Man and Moral Society," the National Methodist Study Conference on Economic Issues in Agriculture, the National Seminar

of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, and the Conference on Human Relations.

8. As always, Guild members were among those commissioned as missionaries and deaconesses during the year.

9. Wider participation in Schools of Missions and Christian Service.

Leadership Education

The Wesleyan Service Guild is most desirous of doing effective work in the areas in which the Woman's Division specializes. For this reason, efforts have been made to afford opportunities for the training of Guild leadership in conference Schools of Missions. More and more Chairmen of Lines of Work are attending conference and jurisdiction schools each year. In one conference alone, 51 conference Guild officers attended the conference Schools of Missions last summer. Officers such as these then take leadership in Guild Weekends and in Coaching Conferences for district and local officers, meetings which are held evenings or weekends to reach thousands of women who are not able to attend meetings during the week. This is one way in which the Guild becomes better informed on issues, trends and resources. Other ways are through direct channels from the Woman's Division officers to jurisdiction and conference Guild officers; through leadership of Woman's Society officers who work with the Wesleyan Service Guild; through resource materials, such as the new *Program Book for Employed Church Women*, *Annual Program Book*, *The Methodist Woman* and *World Outlook*. Opportunities for wider participation come through the Guild representation on the Commission on Missionary Education of the National Council of Churches, the Interboard Committee on Missionary Education, and through cooperation with the Division of the Local Church and the Interboard Committee on Christian Vocations of the Board of Education.

Committee to Study the Wesleyan Service Guild

Due to requests from the Woman's Division Guild Committee for a study of the function and structure of the Wesleyan Service Guild, the

Long-Range Planning Committee of the Woman's Division set up a sub-committee for this purpose under the chairmanship of Mrs. Glenn Laskey. This group met several times to consider the problems and proposals coming from Guilds and Woman's Societies. Mrs. Laskey and her committee also met with the Guild committee at its Annual Meeting. The discussion, which centered around the desire of the Wesleyan Service Guild to be in the main stream of policy-making and activity in the woman's work of the church, led to action by the Policy Committee and approval by the Woman's Division of a plan to give opportunity for Guild members to be nominated to the Woman's Division for possible election as members-at-large. It is very difficult to find qualified employed women who are able to give this much time, but some good possibilities have been suggested.

Change in Chairman

Upon the death of Mrs. Harvey Brandt, Mrs. Harold Baker, former chairman of the Woman's Division Guild Committee, was made chairman of the Committee on Finance. She was replaced as chairman of the Guild committee by Mrs. Arthur Young, a Woman's Division member from Western Jurisdiction on the committee. Mrs. Baker continues to serve the Guild well in her new position and as a continuing member of the Guild committee. Mrs. Young has a wealth of experience and a fine background for her new responsibility.

Mrs. Shaw

Mrs. Ida Shaw, who served the Wesleyan Service Guild for many years as office secretary, died on January 7, after a painful illness. She continued to work, in spite of suffering, as long as she could, always with deep interest and concern for the Wesleyan Service Guild. We are thankful for her faithful, loyal and efficient service.

Field Work

The Guild appreciates the service of all the Woman's Division field workers. Miss Ann Eaton, former Northeastern Jurisdiction Guild secretary,

has been added as an employed field worker, dealing especially with the Wesleyan Service Guild. Without exception her work has been highly commended in the places where she has visited and in the Schools of Missions where she has taught. We are well satisfied with her services.

Special Giving

The Wesleyan Service Guild, through its Norris Scholarship Fund and Magazine and Picture Fund, has contributed in these ways:

1. Norris Scholarships have assisted women to prepare themselves to become deaconesses and missionaries.

2. Library Service has been expanded.

3. *International Journal of Religious Education* and *Church Missionary Society Newsletter* have been sent to each mission household.

4. Funds for pictures in Woman's Division community centers and schools have been provided. We rejoice in the service of dedicated women who, through spiritual enrichment, fellowship, and study in the Wesleyan Service Guild, have widened their horizons and deepened their Christian commitment and witness.

Statistical Report for 1962-63

Number of units last annual report	5,847
Present number of units	5,811
Number of units organized since last annual report	232
Number of district members	80
Number of members reported last annual report	131,071
Present membership	130,024
Number new members during year	7,136
Number of study courses completed	6,369
Total number of members in study courses	61,913
Membership by jurisdictions:	
Northeastern	8,681
Southeastern	47,919
Central	5,560
North Central	22,280
South Central	34,646
Western	10,938
Total	130,024
Number of units by jurisdictions:	
Northeastern	374
Southeastern	2,280
Central	206
North Central	907
South Central	1,515
Western	529
Total	5,811

Totals 1962-1963 for all jurisdictions:

Paid to Missions	\$ 987,644.95	(Actual)
Cultivation Fund	40,329.31	(Guild figures)
Week of Prayer	73,099.80	(Guild figures)
Cash for Supply Work	98,914.34	(Guild figures)
Magazine and Picture Fund ..	4,648.02	(Guild figures)
Supplementary	48,449.54	(Guild figures)

Grand Total \$1,253,086.46

ACTUAL Giving on Pledge to Missions:

Northeastern ..	\$ 58,918.16;	decrease of \$ 258.31	(.44%)
Southeastern ..	368,448.69;	increase of 14,725.29	(4.16%)
Central	14,789.66;	increase of 2,387.09	(19.25%)
North Central .	156,752.43;	increase of 2,289.85	(1.48%)
South Central .	302,186.49;	increase of 12,788.89	(4.42%)
Western	\$6,549.52;	increase of 2,908.39	(3.48%)

Totals \$987,644.95; increase of \$34,841.20 (3.66%)

Per Capita \$7.60

TOTAL GIVING by jurisdictions (including ACTUAL Pledge to Missions, and *Guild figures* for Week of Prayer, Cash for Supply Work, Magazine and Picture Fund, Supplementary and Cultivation):

Northeastern Jurisdiction	\$ 69,877.05
Southeastern Jurisdiction	468,791.26
Central Jurisdiction	21,219.06
North Central Jurisdiction	193,370.23
South Central Jurisdiction	379,615.78
Western Jurisdiction	120,213.08

Total \$1,253,086.46

Per Capita \$9.64

LILLIAN A. JOHNSON, *Executive Secretary,*
Wesleyan Service Guild

Visual Education

EVERY year audio-visuals are being used more frequently and more skillfully in the program of the Woman's Society and Guild. Enthusiasm for media of visualization is due partly to broader distribution of information about available materials, partly to greater understanding of the educational potential of audio-visuals, and partly to more confidence on the part of the women in handling equipment.

Leadership Development

The 1963-64 edition of *Enlarged Listing of Recommended Materials* was issued and topped last year's distribution figures. Audio-visual resources and literature were provided for all jurisdiction schools of missions. An "advance listing of recommended materials" went to prospective summer school teachers. Regular mailings went to the growing "A-V Specialist List," and to conference film libraries.

Barbara Campbell prepared several articles on audio-visuals and utilization for *The Methodist Woman*.

Many women gained new insight into the possibilities of audio-visuals through the leadership of Barbara Campbell at jurisdiction schools of missions, where she served as audio-visual coordinator.

Forty-dollar scholarships have been offered by the Woman's Division to a limited number of women for attendance at audio-visual seminars. These women have spent from ten days to two weeks learning the principles of communication, how to manage equipment, how to incorporate audio-visuals into a program, and previewing material. This has proved to be an invaluable investment of time both for the women concerned and for the work of the Woman's Division.

Eight scholarships were used in the summer of 1962. Fifteen were offered the following summer. The women are prepared to assume the responsibility of "A-V Co-ordinator" at future

schools of missions they might attend, as well as audio-visual leadership in local situations.

Elizabeth Marchant participated in the leadership of a RAVEMCCO workshop for missionaries in September 1962.

Reprints of an article on motion pictures, prepared by Elizabeth Marchant for the April issue of *World Outlook*, urging church people to support good commercial films, were sent to a number of film societies across the country by the Motion Picture Association of America.

Production

In the summer of 1962, production was completed on the filmstrip "An Inclusive Church." This filmstrip was jointly produced with the Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church.

The filmstrip, "Lily Lal Becomes a Nurse," describing nurses' training at Clara Swain Hospital in India, was revised and made available for the study of "The Church's Mission in Southern Asia." The filmstrip, "Women From Southern Asia," was produced to portray the links of Methodist women in the United States with women in India and Pakistan. This filmstrip supplements the interdenominational film, "Bright Flame," produced for the study. The Woman's Division participated in the planning and production cost of "Bright Flame."

The film, "Witnesses Together," planned and produced by the East Asia Christian Conference to show its work, was released in time to be a useful supplement to the Southern Asia theme. Filmed in Asia by Asians to tell about Asian Christians, this is the first film produced by leaders of a Christian audio-visual center overseas to be used as a major supplement to the mission study of North American churches. The Woman's Division contributed a modest supplement to the production cost.

To accompany the study of "The Christian Family and Its Money," the filmstrip, "Dollars, Sense and Choices," was produced.

The Woman's Division participated in the planning and production cost of an interdenominational film, "The Captives," which deals with the problem of poverty and depressed areas in the United States. This film, released in the fall of 1963,

will be useful for the study of "The Changing City Challenges the Church."

Planning went forward on visuals for the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Observance.

Distribution

The Woman's Division distributed the RAVEMCCO filmstrip, "To Speak to India's Heart." This tells the story of CARAVS, the Christian A-V Center, located in Jabalpur, India.

Prints of the film, "Ludhiana Made the Difference," were purchased and distributed in connection with the Southern Asia study.

Motion picture rentals have increased 43 per cent compared with the previous year. Filmstrip sales also increased substantially.

In an effort to improve channels of distribution, a questionnaire was sent to conference presidents to determine amount and kind of conference Woman's Society participation in conference film libraries. Another questionnaire went to conference secretaries of missionary education to discover ways and extent of audio-visual use in conference schools of missions.

A-V Presentations

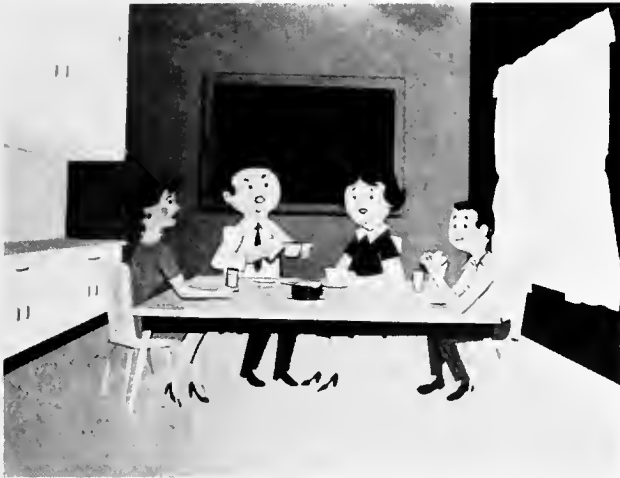
At the 1963 Annual Meeting of the Woman's Division in Cincinnati, the audio-visual staff was responsible for visualization of reports. A short report was produced for the Editorial and Publication staff, featuring six large, colorful panels and a taped message on the theme *aggiornamento*.

Cooperative Relationships

The staff represented the Woman's Division on TRAFCO consultative staff, the TRAFCO Advisory Council, Commission on Missionary Education, RAVEMCCO, United Church Women and the Film Subcommittee of the Program Board of BFC (Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council of Churches). Barbara Campbell served on the Manhattan Evaluation Committee for the Audio-Visual Resource Guide.

ELIZABETH MARCHANT,
Director of Visual Education

BARBARA CAMPBELL, *Assistant Director*



A scene
from the filmstrip,
"Dollars, Sense,
and Choices"



A scene
from the filmstrip,
"Bright Flame"

A scene
from the filmstrip,
"Women from
Southern Asia"



Editorial and Publication

UNDER OUR IMPRINT

THE Editorial and Publication staff has continued to work as a unit during 1962-63, with great benefit for the whole of the work. Overlapping in literature has been cut down, and consultations as a staff have benefited individual members.

WORLD OUTLOOK and joint literature leaflets reflect both Woman's Division and General Division work. It cannot be emphasized too often that this particular part of the literature program is designed to tell of the work under the Woman's Division of Christian Service just as much as to tell of the work of the Divisions of National and World Missions.

THE METHODIST WOMAN

Interpreting the work of the Woman's Division of Christian Service to members of the Woman's Societies of Christian Service and Wesleyan Service Guilds is also an important function of THE METHODIST WOMAN, together with bringing plans and helps for local Woman's Societies and Guilds. To do this as effectively as possible is the aim of the editor, recognizing the wide variety of readers throughout the magazine's constituency.

To keep pace with the times and with other magazines the format of THE METHODIST WOMAN has been changed. As this report is written (July 1963) the new September issue is on the press. An effort has been made to improve the appearance of the magazine and to make more uniform the pages dealing with the lines of work. It is a constant challenge to improve the magazine's content and make it meaningful to its readers.

Program Material

Two series of experimental programs have been prepared and distributed this year. The first series, consisting of four programs related to "Young Mothers," was sent to about fifty local

Woman's Societies who volunteered to participate in the experiment. These groups used the material as they saw fit and made full reports on it. An evaluation of these returns will help us see effective ways of helping meet needs of young mothers. These programs, combining the best suggestions from the experimenters, will be included in the 1964-65 *Program Book*.

Another experiment has been to announce and describe in THE METHODIST WOMAN a series of programs that interested persons might order. These programs are in the area of foreign economic and social assistance, prepared by the Department of Christian Social Relations. This experiment will help us get a feeling of the extent of the demands for programs on special topics, and will also help us as we explore ways of making available a wider choice of program materials.

Aids to Study

The 1963-64 Christian social relations study book is *The Christian Family and Its Money*, written by Dr. David M. Graybeal of Drew Theological Seminary. Bringing Christian perspective to bear on practical problems of finance, the book will prove useful to Woman's Societies and Guilds as well as to young adults and families.

The previous study book, *Responsible Adults for Tomorrow's World*, has sold more copies than any past Christian social relations study book. The author is Dr. James M. Ault of Union Theological Seminary.

The book, *Isabella Thoburn College—A Record From Its Beginnings to Its Diamond Jubilee, 1961*, provides excellent supplementary material for the study, "The Christian Mission in Southern Asia." Drawing from her many years as a teacher at the college, Miss Marjorie A. Dimmitt has authored an informative and entertaining history of this institution.

Also supplementary for the Southern Asia study is *The Promise*, by Helen Cady Rockey, wife of Bishop Rockey. This is a collection of stories adapted from the pageant presented at the Southern Asia Methodist Centenary Celebrations in Lucknow, India, in 1956.

A special feature of the 75th anniversary year of the deaconess movement in the United States was the publication of *As Among the Methodists*, by former missionary Elizabeth Meredith Lee. The book is the first history of deaconess work in more than fifty years. Besides giving an enlightening and inspiring record, it also depicts the role of the deaconess today and indicates opportunities for the future.

The *Twenty-third Annual Report* of the Woman's Division of Christian Service is composed largely of individual reports by staff members. This book provides key insights into the over-all pattern of activities by the Division during the year covered. The preparation and printing of the volume entail at least half a year of work by the editorial office responsible.

Spiritual Life

An Introduction to Three Spiritual Classics, the spiritual life study for 1963-64, introduces three Christian classics and three outstanding Christians differing in time and background, yet of one mind in their search for the same goal, the fulfillment of the Christ-imposed commandment: "Be ye therefore perfect."

The study has been peculiarly apt in the light of ecumenical theological studies of Faith and Order, Methodism in an Ecumenical Age, and similar discussions these past months.

The three writers are Francois Fenelon, John Wesley, and Evelyn Underhill.

The writer of the study book which accompanies the *Classics* is Dr. Olive Wyon who was a personal friend of Evelyn Underhill. Her English heritage and knowledge of the Wesleys and her facility in French, enabling her to study and translate Fenelon's original writings, provide special insights. Long active in the church and mission, Dr. Wyon served on the staff of the Study Department of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, and as consultant at the Faith and Order Conference at Lund, in 1952.

Literature Headquarters

During the 1962-63 fiscal year Literature Headquarters contracted for and completed an addition of 8,000 square feet to its warehouse space. In September 1962 the Woman's Division authorized the expenditure of \$78,500 for this purpose. With careful planning and management the actual cost was \$65,409.75, approximately \$13,000 less than the original estimate. The money saved on construction of the addition is being used for outside painting and some necessary re-arrangement of office space.

For the second year receipts from literature sales were more than one million dollars. In addition to paying for the addition to the warehouse the reserve account for literature has been increased to approximately \$102,000. The net worth of Literature Headquarters, May 31, 1963, as shown in the auditor's report was \$976,840.69.

Analysis of sales, 1962-63:

<i>On Asia's Rim</i>	58,070
<i>Who Cares?</i>	31,793
<i>Responsible Adults for</i>	
<i>Tomorrow's World</i>	54,360
<i>Dimensions of Prayer</i>	155,539
<i>Called-Confronted-Compelled</i> ...	246,380
(Adult Program 1962-63)	
<i>Twenty-third Annual Report</i>	16,119
<i>Prayer Calendar 1963</i>	55,386
<i>Outreach Unlimited</i>	3,801
(Youth Program Book)	
<i>Arm of Compassion</i>	17,435
(Church-wide Study)	

Week of Prayer materials:

<i>Quiet Day Service</i>	138,157
<i>Worship Service for Program</i>	
<i>Meeting</i>	245,655
<i>Leader's Handbook</i>	73,997
<i>Offering Envelope</i>	1,317,621
<i>Poster</i>	47,298
<i>Prayer Card</i>	853,185

Sales of *On Asia's Rim*, the *Prayer Calendar 1963*, and some Week of Prayer materials showed slight increases over the sales of the corresponding materials during 1961-62. Sales of the textbook for the Christian social relations study, *Responsible Adults for Tomorrow's World*, reached

an all-time high. There were slight decreases in the sales of the spiritual life study book, adult program book, *My Date Book*, and the home missions text. Sales of the annual report and the youth program book continued to decrease.

THE METHODIST WOMAN *and* WORLD OUTLOOK

The financial status of THE METHODIST WOMAN is essentially sound. The backlog for unexpired subscriptions has been increased to \$126,000, an amount more nearly commensurate with the auditor's recommendation.

The budget for the 1962-63 fiscal year was based upon an estimated income of \$387,000. Receipts were \$26,000 short of this amount. Consequently there was a \$5,000 excess of disbursements over receipts.

This over-expenditure can be attributed in large part to the change-over from the present system of circulation fulfillment to Univac. There have been extra costs for salaries of additional temporary help and new tabulating forms. Whereas most companies changing to a Univac employ Remington-Rand to do the conversion, the regular circulation fulfillment staff with the addition of some extra temporary help, is doing this work, thus effecting a great saving. The estimated commercial cost for a conversion such as ours is approximately \$25,000. In another year the transition will be complete and future savings in operation and better service will more than offset the cost of the conversion.

WORLD OUTLOOK'S budget was based on an estimated income of \$281,090. WORLD OUTLOOK'S income was \$262,652.09, but since actual expenditure was \$226,092.85 WORLD OUTLOOK remained in the black.

WORLD OUTLOOK and THE METHODIST WOMAN were promoted through the October and April drives for renewals and new combination subscriptions. In February a new promotion effort to secure advance renewals was most successful. A total of 13,892 was received.

Literature Headquarters continues to plan and look forward to the time when its facilities can be used in increased service not only for the Woman's Division but also for the entire Board of Missions.

FRANCES Eshelman	SARAH S. PARROTT
MRS. JOHN R. KENNEY	MRS. E. LEROY STIFFLER
DOROTHY McCONNELL	MRS. CHARLES E. WEGNER
MRS. FREDERIC ZERKOWITZ	

Literature of the Woman's Division of Christian Service

June 1, 1962 – May 31, 1963

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

Activities 1963-64

The Christian Family and Its Money

A Leader's Guide to The Christian Family and Its Money

Christian Values in Decision Making

A Christian's Primer of the United Nations and the Rim of Asia

Two Decades

The New Church Center for the United Nations

Power Structures, Ethical Concern, and the Church in the World

COMMISSION ON DEACONESS WORK

As among the Methodists

A Mission to Fulfill

"75 in '63" (poster)

FIELD—FOREIGN

Children on the Rim of East Asia

Channels for the Word in Korea (reprint)

Isabella Thoburn College

The Promise

Message from India (revised)

Towards Abundant Life (revised)

India in the Making (revised)

FIELD—HOME

Community Centers (revised)

In Faith They Serve

GENERAL

Twenty-third Annual Report

Directory, 1963

Prayer Calendar, 1963

Constitution and By-Laws of the Woman's Division (revised)

JOINT LITERATURE

A. Field Literature

Island of Taiwan (reprint)

29 Questions about Taiwan

B. General

Protocol for Sidewalk Ambassadors

So You're a Christian?

C. Missionary Personnel Literature

1963 Special Term Personnel

The Church in the World (reprint)

Mission Unlimited (reprint)

A Primer for Recruitment

Men and Women Overseas

LIBRARY SERVICE

Book List 1963

Library Service and You

MAGAZINES

The Methodist Woman, eleven issues

World Outlook, twelve issues

MISSIONARY EDUCATION

Study and Action, 1963-1964

Ways of Conducting Classes (revised)

Questions and Answers on Missionary Education (revised)

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL

Called to Mission (reprint)

ORGANIZATION AND PROMOTION

How to Organize a Woman's Society of Christian Service (reprint)

The Small Society

My Date Book

PROGRAMS

Witness Through Service

Testimonio a Traves de Servicio

Experimental programs: Young Mothers Series

SPIRITUAL LIFE

Teachings Toward Christian Perfection: Introducing Three Spiritual Classics

Guide to Three Spiritual Classics

Pray for World Leaders (reprint)

Spiritual Life Cultivation (revision)

Flyer for a Call to Prayer and Self-Denial

Week of Prayer and Self-Denial Packet:

Handbook, Worship Service for Program Meeting, Offering Envelope, Quiet Day Service, Poster, Prayer Card

TREASURER'S OFFICE

A Gift for Missions, certificate

WESLEYAN SERVICE GUILD

Program Plans for Employed Church Women and Wesleyan Service Guild for Employed Women (reprint)

YOUTH WORK

To Fulfill God's Mission

**LITERATURE HEADQUARTERS
OF THE WOMAN'S DIVISION
OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE**

**THE
METHODIST
WOMAN**

*Statement of Income
and Expenses*

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1963

Sales:		
Cincinnati	\$1,008,809.49	
New York	7,335.13	
		\$1,016,144.62
Appropriation for free literature from National Treasurer		75,000.00
Total operating income		\$1,091,144.62
Cost of goods sold, as annexed	\$ 522,338.40	
Cost of free literature...	43,593.73	
Mailing charges, postage and express	83,562.19	
Salaries and wages	213,001.01	
Depreciation	26,248.69	
Expenses, as annexed:		
Office	22,592.95	
Other	\$1,015.84	
Total operating expense		992,352.81
Excess of operating income over expenses	\$ 98,791.81	
Other income, net	2,938.13	
Excess of income over expenses	\$ 101,729.94	

Cost of Goods Sold

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1963

Inventory, June 1, 1962....		\$430,693.54
Purchases:		
Printing and electros....	\$235,711.79	
Art work	4,487.63	
Manuscripts	7,443.77	
Study books	180,311.75	
Other books and leaflets	59,156.95	
Gift boxes, wrappings and pins	25,124.35	
		512,236.24
		\$942,929.78
Less, inventory May 31, 1963	420,591.38	
Cost of goods sold	\$522,338.40	

Statement of Cash and Disbursements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1963

CONDENSED

Receipts—detail below		\$361,013.01
Disbursements—detail below		366,650.03
Excess of disbursements over receipts		\$ 5,637.02
Cash and U. S. Government securities balance, June 1, 1962		182,053.54
		\$176,416.52
Cash and U. S. Government securities balance, May 31, 1963:		
Operating funds	\$ 50,158.75	
Reserve for unexpired subscriptions	35,545.27	
U. S. Government securities, at cost	90,712.50	
		\$176,416.52

DETAILED

Receipts:		
Subscriptions:		
<i>The Methodist Woman</i> , single		\$206,248.90
<i>The Methodist Woman</i> , combination, received from <i>World Outlook</i>		1,874.75
<i>World Outlook</i> , combination	\$321,575.20	
Less, payments to <i>World Outlook</i>	184,111.76	
		137,463.44
<i>World Outlook</i> , single	\$ 24,955.80	
Less, payments to <i>World Outlook</i>	24,797.20	
		158.60
Other		15,267.32
		\$361,013.01
Disbursements:		
Cost of publication:		
Printing, binding and electros		\$204,994.36
Postage and mailing		9,853.66
		\$214,848.02
Editorial:		
Engravings	\$ 8,685.90	
Make-up and art work	2,850.00	
		11,535.90
Circulation and other:		
Salaries	\$ 91,446.94	
Equipment rental	16,596.72	
Postage and express	10,407.99	
Promotion	4,319.32	
Expiration cards	3,113.98	
Social security taxes	2,810.84	
Maintenance, office expense and supplies	4,550.95	
Insurance	1,020.24	
Telephone and telegraph	919.48	
Equipment purchased	2,327.97	
Bank charges	600.00	
Tabulating cards and paper	1,851.68	
Auditing	300.00	
		140,266.11
Total disbursements		\$366,650.03
Excess of disbursements over receipts		\$ 5,637.02

Report of the Vice-President

“THE Program That Unites Us in Witness and Service,” are familiar words to us as they are expressed in the opening phrase of the purpose of the Woman’s Society of Christian Service. They are especially familiar this quadrennium as one of our goals.

One way in which we have endeavored to interpret and carry out this program of witness and service is through a study program (monthly programs, study classes, seminars, conferences and so forth).

There is constant study and planning of programs and materials that will meet the needs of women in today’s world.

One venture was the block of programs in the 1962-1963 *Program Book* on “What to Tell Our Children.” The returned evaluation sheets indicated that these programs were welcomed and met a real need. Some Woman’s Societies described changes being made in their homes as a direct result of the program on “What shall we tell our children about the use of money?” Some wrote that the program on “What shall we tell our children about race?” brought an awareness of the race problem to those who think that they do not have the problem.

In addition to being used by the Woman’s Society of Christian Service and a few Wesleyan Service Guild units, these programs were used in PTA groups, in the study course on “Today’s Children in Tomorrow’s World,” in Methodist Youth Fellowships and Home Demonstration Clubs, and in the observance of Race Relations Week.

Young mothers were interested in these programs, many directing and taking active part in their presentation. Requests for more such programs are numerous.

This year also an experimental type of program was launched. This too was for young mothers. These programs were sent to selected Woman’s Societies (eight in each jurisdiction), to be planned, prepared and given as special programs.

To date (August 1963) 34 of the 48 selected Woman’s Societies have reported on these sug-



gested experimental programs. With the evaluations have come such comments as:

“Young women have found the Woman’s Society is something for them.”

“The one great purpose of the programs was fulfilled in our group, and that is to unite *all* the women of the church.”

“A lively discussion followed each presentation. Many members felt that for the first time they were having programs directly related to them and their everyday lives.”

“We recommend a similar workshop for young fathers to be sponsored by Methodist Men; also that young mothers and fathers meet jointly with the Woman’s Society. We are planning the formation of a circle of young women.”

“As a result of these programs we are organizing two young adult church school classes.”

From Hawaii: “All said that they learned many things from these programs, our attendance has been better and because of increased attendance a new circle has been organized.”

The 1963-64 *Program Book*, *Witness Through Service*, with its world-wide and varied programs is being accepted with enthusiasm.

The search for better ways of helping women become informed and challenged to become involved in “Our Mission Today” continues.

Plans are well under way for the program emphasis which will be launched in the conference schools in 1964 and carried to local Woman’s Societies through district seminars.

Emphasis will be given to the total program of the Woman's Society and Wesleyan Service Guild, as well as to the planning and presenting of monthly programs.

In his book, *Salty Christians*, Dr. Hans-Ruedi Weber says: "Fellowship, service, and proclamation strengthened the missionary life of the early Church. All three are still necessary for . . . the servant people who follow their Servant Lord."

These three may be experienced through the total program of the Woman's Society of Christian Service and the Wesleyan Service Guild.

MRS. W. L. PERRYMAN

Library Service

A LITTLE-PUBLICIZED activity of the Woman's Division is that of library service. Woman's Society and Guild members, through their pledging, enable workers in our institutions and households everywhere to order books and magazines for their enjoyment and personal enrichment.

Missionaries, who miss communicating in English, are especially appreciative of this outlet. In an isolated station, one finds books doubly precious and invaluable in keeping one posted on modern trends—as well as for spiritual uplift. In one place, the only Methodist missionary shares with Presbyterian workers, who have nothing comparable to this service. Another writes that a similar service is badly needed for pastors whose low salaries prohibit the buying of new books. One missionary explains her magazine order, as being more easily and quickly read by nationals than books—thus enjoyed by more people.

The *Interpreter's Bible*, concordance, commentaries, books on theology and other reference and resource books are in great demand. One deaconess working with ten rural churches expresses her gratitude for these. The many requests for books on special services for the retarded and/or brain-injured child, all types of camp work and training, work with "Golden Agers" and relationships of institutions and agencies to each other, point up some of the specialized work carried on by the Woman's Division. One of our colleges

uses the books received as the foundation for seminar and book review programs on "Deepening the Christian Faith"—with faculty members and students sharing and presenting opportunities for serious reflection on the work of the church, the growth of Christian idealism and the challenge of personal commitment.

"There is no way to measure the worth of books. We can see how convenient it is to have books to help plan programs, how good to see the girls use the books for their own enjoyment, but how much books influence lives cannot be measured. We are most grateful for good reading," writes the director of an Esther Hall. Scarcely an order is received without an expression of gratitude to "those who envisioned the possibility of such a service, to all who do the tedious work, and to those who provide the necessary funds."*

MRS. CARL B. SEARING, *Chairman*

Spiritual Life

IN HIS great book, *Upon the Earth*, D. T. Niles says in the section dealing with the nature of the Church's mission: ". . . the Church's mission is to be the people of God . . . the Christian community exists as the result and demonstration of the facts of the Gospel. . . . Its task is to make plain the way of life, to reveal life and to direct it. The proclamation of the Christian Gospel must arise from a demonstration of what it means. The Christian must be a witness of what he proclaims, he must be an evidence of it. . . . The mission of the Church is to be the people of God everywhere."

Many Methodist women in the year just closed have sought through the total program of the Woman's Society of Christian Service and Wesleyan Service Guild to take their places in the *Mission of the Church*.

Reports never record full information but there have been more reports from local Woman's Societies and Guilds than in previous years. These reports have recorded growth in comprehension of a more inclusive *image* of spiritual life, and in

* For further information, see the pamphlet, *Library Service and You*, available from Literature Headquarters, Cincinnati.

growth in interpretation of the *image* in daily witness. When the leaven is hid in the meal, the *beginning* of the task is over. (Luke 13:21)

There is still great need for growth in assuming responsibility of *office*: only about 75 per cent of the secretaries of spiritual life are members of the committee on program; only about 60 per cent are members of the local church commission on membership and evangelism; and only about 60 per cent have a committee on spiritual life. Less than half the Woman's Societies have prayer groups—though all reports indicate that the power generated by such groups empowers the total Woman's Society. One conference secretary of spiritual life wrote: "In surveying the reports and through visitation of local societies, I am led to believe that the Woman's Societies which have regular prayer groups are the ones that are carrying out the goals of spiritual life cultivation and the ones progressing in all lines of work of the Woman's Society."

Study—Throughout the church all reports indicate that the study of *Dimensions of Prayer* has had a tremendous impact upon those who shared in the study. One oft-repeated outgrowth was the formation of prayer groups; another, better-planned monthly programs. Basic to these results was the frequently mentioned re-consecration of life of individual members.

Stewardship continues to be an area of spiritual life cultivation that needs more creative interpretation. While many reports indicate practice in the *stewardship of all of life*, others deal only with material possessions. *Stewardship* will be given an added emphasis in guidance this year.

Aldersgate Observance—Throughout the woman's work of the church the response to the call to observe the 225th anniversary of John Wesley's heart-warming experience has been phenomenal. Among the observances were:

- conference-wide prayer vigils sponsored by Woman's Societies
- use of Wesley films
- use of Wesley hymns
- use of Wesley pictures
- essay contests in high schools on "The History of Methodism"
- the study of Wesley's notes on the *Book of Romans*

Wesley skits and pageants
Aldersgate books distributed
observances at vespers and Communion Services

One secretary wrote: "When we are alive with the warm heart and the soul is ablaze, we are able to be the church in the world, with all that indicates in terms of geography, evangelism, social concerns, education and in frontiers of Christian thought and action."

The Forward Look into this new year is *expectant*; *urgency* must supplant *complacency*. The Woman's Society and Guild will be directed toward fulfilling their responsibility as an *evangelistic* force within the local church and community, for, "To be the people of God is to be His people in the world and for it, until that world is fully obedient to its Lord." (*Upon the Earth*, D. T. Niles)

MRS. E. U. ROBINSON, *Chairman*

World Federation of Methodist Women

THE North American units of the World Federation of Methodist Women were greatly strengthened by the visit of the world president, Mrs. Raymond Latham of Sidney, Australia, on her world tour.

Mrs. Latham visited local, district, conference and jurisdiction Woman's Societies, thrilling the women with her enthusiasm for the world-wide work and her interest in and love of women around the world. "World friendship" has become more meaningful after her visit.

Representatives from the Woman's Division attended the meeting of Latin American Confederation of Methodist Women in Mexico City in January 1963. Those attending were: Mrs. A. B. Pfeiffer, Mrs. W. L. Perryman, Miss Marian Derby, Miss Irene Hesselgesser, Mrs. W. B. Landrum. The theme of the meeting was "The Ministry of Reconciliation." The worship, drawing us to God, the fellowship binding us together, the proclamation of the reconciling love of God was evident in the Confederation, sending us away filled with determination to witness and to serve the servant Lord.

It was my privilege to represent the Woman's Division (The Methodist Church unit of the World Federation of Methodist Women), and to have a part on a panel on the World Federation at the quadrennial Assembly of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society meeting in St. Louis in August. The president of this Assembly, Mrs. Clarence P. Jackson, is also president of the North American Area of the World Federation of Methodist Women.

Mrs. A. B. Pfeiffer, vice-chairman of the North American Area, and a member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation, keeps our unit up to date on plans for the 1966 meeting of the World Federation in London, England.

Mrs. A. R. Burgett, correspondent for our unit, is the connecting link with other units of the Federation.

The *Newsletter*, edited by Mrs. T. Otto Nall, secretary of the World Federation, continues to

grow in interest and usefulness. The circulation among our women is growing.

Articles on the World Federation appear regularly in *The Methodist Woman*, and material containing World Federation news is in almost every issue of *World Outlook*.

The Woman's Division Committee on the World Federation of Methodist Women sponsored a dinner meeting on September 20, 1963 at the time of the fall executive meeting in New York. The meeting was attended by Division members and staff, jurisdiction officers who were in New York for committee meetings and all conference presidents and treasurers who were also in New York in connection with preparations for the 25th Anniversary of the Woman's Society of Christian Service. The new World Federation place mat and post card were presented for the first time to those present.

Since our last report a new unit, Pakistan, has been added to the World Federation, making 54 units in 48 countries.

"To know Christ, and make him known" continues to attract and challenge women around the world.

Mrs. W. L. PERRYMAN, *Chairman*





REPORT OF THE TREASURER

"Just the conscientious giving of missionary-minded women. That's the backbone of the whole missionary enterprise," wrote one of our missionaries from Korea.

Methodist women from all fifty states and Puerto Rico have given generously of their monetary resources to provide financial undergirding for the work of the Woman's Division. Once again the voluntary undesignated giving on pledge from more than a million and a half women in local Woman's Societies and Wesleyan Service Guilds was more than enough to meet the budget of the Woman's Division.

Total giving by members for work budgets was \$9,839,654. Children and youth in the church gave another \$426,282. These combined totals resulted in receipts of \$10,265,937 for budgets through the regular Woman's Division channels of finance. The total amount budgeted was \$9,912,048.

A sincere and hearty "thank you" goes to those who gave from those who received the ministries in terms of loving service and concern for needs.

Giving to the Woman's Division is handled in several different funds which serve specific purposes within specific limitations. Below is an abbreviated summary statement of balances at May 31, 1962, activities during the fiscal year and the balance for the year ending May 31, 1963.

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Balance May 31, 1962</i>	<i>Activity during Fiscal Year</i>		<i>Balance May 31, 1963</i>
		<i>Additions</i>	<i>Subtractions</i>	
General	\$ 2,916,222	\$10,454,144	\$10,346,325	\$ 3,024,041
Designated Temporary	12,790,014	5,542,582	6,354,889	11,977,707
Permanent Endowment	4,860,811	448,993	280,844	5,028,960
Annuity	2,252,023	285,989	188,986	2,349,026
Pension	7,703,803	1,972,678	771,149	8,905,332
Safekeeping	125,529	6,690	14,809	117,410
Total	\$30,648,402	\$18,711,076	\$17,957,002	\$31,402,476

The General Fund is the most active and important within the day-to-day financial support of the work of the Woman's Division. All receipts designated for Pledge to Missions from local Woman's Societies and Wesleyan Service Guilds are placed in the General Fund. In addition to these monies, some miscellaneous gifts from other persons and certain interest items are also received into this fund. (See pages 150 to 153 for the complete financial conference report showing all giving from conferences.)

The following statement shows in some detail income and expenditures on appropriations during the 1962-63 fiscal year compared with the previous year:

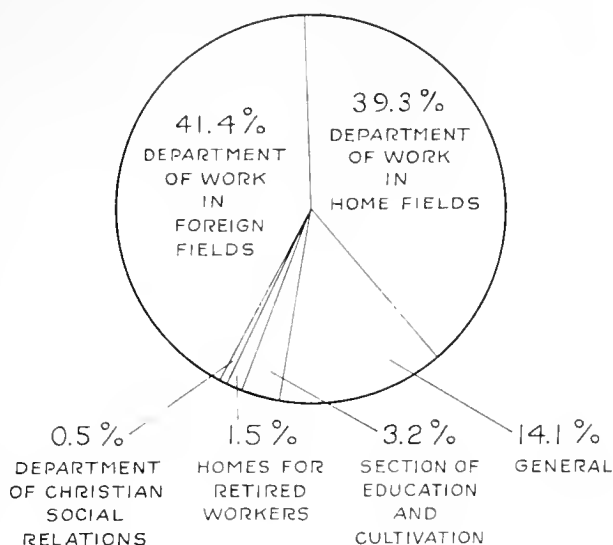
<i>Income on Appropriations:</i>	<i>1962-63</i>	<i>1961-62</i>
Pledges	\$ 9,839,654	\$ 9,600,237
Youth and Children	426,282	418,402
Other	174,508	171,355
Total	<u>\$10,440,444</u>	<u>\$10,189,994</u>
 <i>Expenditures on Appropriations:</i>		
Department of Work in Home Fields	\$ 3,764,772	\$ 3,730,474
Department of Work in Foreign Fields	3,966,238	3,971,105
Department of Christian Social Relations	52,356	20,168
Woman's Section of Joint Section of Education and Cultivation	302,989	315,514
General Appropriations	1,343,852	1,296,909
Homes for Retired Workers	145,200	111,400
Total	<u>\$ 9,575,407</u>	<u>\$ 9,445,570</u>
 Special Allocations to Departments:		
Department of Work in Home Fields	\$ 21,861	\$ 42,104
Department of Work in Foreign Fields	223,230	161,101
Department of Christian Social Relations	28,211	1,210
Total Special Allocations	<u>\$ 273,302</u>	<u>\$ 204,415</u>
Total Expenditures on Appropriations	<u>\$ 9,848,709</u>	<u>\$ 9,649,985</u>
 <i>Excess Income over Appropriations</i>	 <u>\$ 591,735</u>	 <u>\$ 540,009</u>

The budget, or appropriations, for the work of the Woman's Division was \$9,912,048. This amount represented receipts for this purpose during the 1960-61 fiscal year. Only this amount could be appropriated by the Woman's Division during 1962-63 for its ongoing program.

As indicated above, the total amount spent on appropriations was \$9,848,709. These expenditures subtracted from the 1962-63 receipts for appropriations, \$10,440,444, resulted in a net excess of income over expenditures on appropriations of \$591,735. This "excess" represents primarily the increase in giving during the year 1962-63 over that of the 1960-61 year. This money which, according to the *Discipline* of The Methodist Church, could not be spent on work budgets within the 1962-63 fiscal year will be used during the 1963-64 year to take care of some of the needs which could not be met within the limited budget of 1962-63.

The pie chart to the right indicates the expenditures on appropriations by major areas. It is easy to see that slightly more than 80 per cent of each dollar received goes into the work administered through the Departments of Work in Foreign and Home Fields. The remaining 20 per cent is divided among the Department of Christian Social Relations, Homes for Retired Workers, all promotion and general office administration.

The statement below shows how the 80 per cent, or \$7,731,009, was spent in foreign and home fields. Expenditures within the United States are indicated by types of work while expenditures overseas are shown by geographical areas.



Expenditures on Appropriations
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1963

<i>Home Fields</i>	
A. FIELDS	Amount
Community Centers	\$1,131,973
Educational and Residences	1,039,367
Social Welfare and Medical Work	651,687
Town and Country	313,547
Deaconess Work	347,002
Total Fields	\$3,483,576
B. COOPERATIVE WORK	31,655
C. GENERAL DEPARTMENT	235,430
D. CONTINGENT	14,111
Grand Total	\$3,764,772

<i>Foreign Fields</i>	
A. FIELDS	Amount
Africa and Europe	\$ 571,430
East Asia:	
Japan	317,654
Korea	412,478
Latin America	501,603
Southeast Asia and China	512,024
Southern Asia:	
India	927,712
Pakistan	88,369
Total Fields	\$3,331,270
B. COOPERATIVE WORK	247,322
C. GENERAL DEPARTMENT	342,023
D. CONTINGENT	45,622
Grand Total	\$3,966,237

The Designated Temporary Fund is the fund that receives money designated for specific purposes. This money is used as designated and serves to supplement or add to the work budgets set up within appropriations. The Woman's Division has made provision that special allocations, or distributions, of unspent appropriation money may be transferred at the end of the fiscal year from the General Fund to this Designated Temporary Fund. (The amount so transferred at the end of the 1962-63 fiscal year, as shown on a preceding statement, was \$273,302.)

During the year, the following amounts were received into the Designated Temporary Fund from conferences, according to the indicated types of giving:

Cash for Supply Work	\$1,150,339
Supplementary Gifts	623,742
Week of Prayer	622,891
Bequests	10,286
Cultivation	8,622
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,415,880

In addition to the actual cash received during the year for supply work, the value of materials sent to projects was \$129,974.14. Included in the cash and materials totals were hundreds of items of unusual interest. \$13,489.85 was given toward the ocean freight for \$500,000 worth of medical supplies donated by drug companies for our hospitals overseas. Several dozen wheelchairs were sent to hospitals in Africa, India, Korea, and Sarawak. Besides the cash and materials several hundred thousand used items, books and magazines were sent to our projects at home and abroad.

The other funds—Permanent Endowment, Annuity, Pension and Safekeeping—shown in the summary statement are restricted funds held according to the wishes of the donor or as prescribed according to the terms under which the fund was established. Additions to principal from various sources and interest income payments are sources of receipts into these funds. Payments made are as directed by those who originally gave the money with the exception of pension payments which are made according to the pension plans in force for retired missionaries and deaconesses.

During the 1962-63 fiscal year the Woman's Division, by special action taken in September 1961, added \$1,300,000 to the principal of the Pension Fund.

In January 1963, the Division authorized expenditure of \$500,000 over a five-year period to strengthen the Christian literature program around the world and \$750,000 over a five-year period for the financial undergirding of National College, Kansas City, Missouri.

In April 1963, the Division authorized expenditure of \$100,000 for the Sadie Wilson Tillman Chapel in the Church Center for the United Nations.

The Treasurer's office sends a sincere "thank you" and appreciation to the more than 36,000 local treasurers who faithfully send gifts through the channels of the Woman's Society of Christian Service. A special "thank you" goes also to the district and conference treasurers who make compilations of reports and desposits to send to the Division treasurer.

On February 1, 1963, Miss Hazel M. Best, Assistant Treasurer for the Department of Work in Foreign Fields, retired after nineteen years in office. Hundreds of missionaries as well as treasurers and others in the states have expressed their gratitude to Miss Best for her loving service during these years. She is greatly missed by those whom she served and those who worked with her.

In May 1963, Miss Erna L. Slagg was elected to fill the vacancy created by Miss Best's retirement.

Florence Little, *Treasurer*
 Beverley C. Berry, *Comptroller*
 Marguerite Hawkins, *Assistant Treasurer*,
 Department of Work in Home Fields
 Erna L. Slagg, *Assistant Treasurer*,
 Department of Work in Foreign Fields

Appropriations for the year . . . June 1, 1963 to May 31, 1964

DEPARTMENT OF WORK IN FOREIGN FIELDS:

Support of Missionaries		\$ 1,403,582
Field Grants		119,200
Field Work Budgets:		
Africa and Europe	\$ 376,436	
East Asia:		
Japan	150,169	
Korea	251,366	
Latin America	280,100	
Southeast Asia and China	359,954	
Southern Asia:		
India	758,164	
Pakistan	57,815	
	<hr/>	2,234,004
Cooperative Budget		292,975
Miscellaneous		3,000
Nonrecurring Items		90,000
Department Administration (General)		43,800
Contingent		85,440
		<hr/>
Total		<u>\$ 1,272,001</u>

DEPARTMENT OF WORK IN HOME FIELDS:

Fields:		
Commission on Deaconess Work	\$ 213,970	
Community Centers	1,221,773	
Educational Work	981,047	
Medical Work	292,892	
Social Welfare	412,995	
Town and Country Work	343,549	
	<hr/>	\$3,466,226
Buildings	100,000	
	<hr/>	3,566,226
Cooperative Work		31,655
General		193,903
Contingent		77,383
		<hr/>
Total		<u>\$ 3,869,167</u>

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS:

Administration	\$ 19,940
Cultivation	57,950
Cooperative Budget	2,700
Contingent	1,645
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$ 82,235</u>

HOMES FOR RETIRED WORKERS

\$ 149,945

SECTION OF EDUCATION AND CULTIVATION:

Administration	\$ 46,700
Literature	87,000
Education and Cultivation—Woman's Division	44,000
Education and Cultivation with General Section	74,842
Cooperative Budget	30,197
Contingent	5,770
	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$ 288,509</u>

GENERAL:

Officers' Expenses	\$ 13,000
Salaries	924,950
General Secretary's Office and Travel	5,000
Treasurer's Office and Travel	10,000
Board and Committee Meetings	60,000
Employee Benefits	117,244
Joint Services	217,180
Rent	142,500
Postage	23,000
Service Department	19,000
Telephone	25,000
World Federation of Methodist Women	2,500
Miscellaneous	10,700
Contingent	30,563
	<hr/>

\$ 1,600,637

Less: Subsidy from other funds 72,500

\$ 1,528,137

GRAND TOTAL, for all work \$10,189,994

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE REPORT

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE—BOARD
Miss Florence Little,

CONFERENCE INCOME ON APPROPRIATIONS

Jurisdiction	W.S.C.S.	W.S.G.	Paid on Pledge 1962-1963	Total Pledged 1962-1963	Youth	Children	Total on Appropriations 1962-1963
Central:							
Central Alabama.....	\$ 1,240.16	\$ 85.87	\$ 1,326.03	\$ 2,500.00		\$ 5.00	\$ 1,331.03
Central West.....	2,673.93	857.70	3,531.63	2,775.00	\$ 213.75	63.91	3,809.29
Delaware.....	15,176.93	1,884.30	17,061.23	15,000.00	832.50	125.00	18,018.73
East Tennessee.....	832.15	218.00	1,050.15	1,500.00	63.23	10.00	1,123.38
Florida.....	1,994.55	147.83	2,142.38	2,400.00	3,109.67	6.00	5,258.05
Georgia.....	2,437.84	270.25	2,708.09	3,350.00	34.20	2.00	2,744.29
Lexington.....	14,437.66	3,072.00	17,509.66	16,000.00	316.03	89.24	17,914.93
Louisiana.....	3,855.11	1,114.69	4,969.80	4,950.00		13.49	4,983.29
Mississippi.....	2,740.07	746.08	3,486.15	3,525.00	130.36		3,616.51
North Carolina.....	3,923.21	399.99	4,323.20	3,600.00	1,214.63	26.00	5,563.83
South Carolina.....	5,655.50	122.00	5,777.50	6,500.00	355.37	17.00	6,149.87
Southwest.....	1,422.50	168.00	1,590.50	3,144.00	73.09	18.50	1,682.09
Tennessee.....	2,420.25	580.75	3,001.00	4,000.00	52.20	20.00	3,073.20
Texas.....	3,478.03	866.00	4,344.03	3,300.00	1,576.61	18.00	5,938.64
Upper Mississippi.....	1,179.45	205.00	1,384.45	1,300.00	119.90	56.50	1,560.85
Washington.....	8,971.92	3,872.20	12,844.12	12,000.00	586.63	231.00	13,661.75
West Texas.....	3,094.00	179.00	3,273.00	3,400.00			3,273.00
Central Jurisdiction.....	333.75		333.75				333.75
Total.....	75,867.01	14,789.66	90,656.67	89,244.00	8,678.17	701.64	100,036.48
North Central:							
Central Illinois.....	203,010.56	11,795.43	214,805.99	206,514.00	10,817.29	735.45	225,858.73
Detroit.....	200,062.18	7,217.60	207,279.78	196,800.00	9,567.80	311.22	217,158.80
East Wisconsin.....	80,496.38	3,746.72	84,243.10	79,000.00	3,090.76	16.50	87,350.36
Indiana.....	127,921.05	11,297.41	139,218.46	127,500.00	6,367.50	778.00	146,363.96
Michigan.....	128,615.50	6,375.20	134,990.70	114,000.00	4,485.45	310.33	139,686.48
Minnesota.....	130,095.54	9,008.77	139,104.31	125,000.00	6,316.65	204.00	145,624.96
North Dakota.....	27,965.90	1,525.00	29,490.90	29,500.00	1,380.60	170.50	30,982.00
North Indiana.....	165,792.22	10,413.35	176,205.57	160,000.00	11,025.90	737.00	187,968.47
North Iowa.....	195,463.97	9,038.57	204,502.54	187,000.00	11,581.35	419.01	216,502.90
North-East Ohio.....	281,252.80	15,100.69	296,353.49	273,000.00	8,725.95	1,461.32	306,540.76
Northwest Indiana.....	90,141.41	5,146.10	95,287.51	92,000.00	3,781.73	298.04	99,367.28
Ohio.....	379,617.34	12,968.58	392,585.92	378,500.00	16,288.27	2,760.12	411,634.31
Rock River.....	271,792.88	13,984.75	285,777.63	272,547.00	5,035.05	458.00	291,270.68
South Dakota.....	45,158.80	2,214.54	47,373.34	44,500.00	2,535.49	137.94	50,046.77
South Iowa.....	183,057.85	15,068.79	198,126.64	155,000.00	14,446.81	516.61	213,090.06
Southern Illinois.....	65,637.60	9,818.52	75,456.12	70,800.00	3,555.90	367.10	79,379.12
West Wisconsin.....	54,891.55	1,393.91	56,285.46	53,500.00	2,145.69	58.87	58,496.02
North Central Jurisdiction.....	50.00	638.50	688.50				688.50
Total.....	2,630,863.53	146,752.43	2,777,615.96	2,565,161.00	120,648.19	9,740.01	2,908,004.16
Northeastern:							
Baltimore.....	177,347.09	6,181.22	183,528.31	145,000.00	7,669.07	324.26	191,521.64
Central New York.....	66,550.59	1,029.96	67,580.55	56,600.00	2,811.08	79.72	70,471.35
Central Pennsylvania.....	68,982.81	1,462.00	70,444.81	68,650.00	3,413.45	172.13	74,030.39
Genesee.....	86,140.03	3,750.17	89,890.20	85,000.00	4,088.52	42.50	94,021.22
Maine.....	13,251.19	70.00	13,321.19	11,500.00	3,815.54	3.16	13,705.89
New England.....	51,789.46	376.00	52,165.46	44,500.00	2,360.90	12.56	54,538.92
New England Southern.....	32,671.55		32,671.55	30,000.00	1,713.66	84.87	34,470.08
New Hampshire.....	9,750.17	385.00	10,135.17	10,000.00	324.75		10,459.92
New Jersey.....	75,639.75	1,707.79	77,347.54	65,000.00	4,622.94	212.85	82,183.33
New York.....	48,916.92	5,314.01	54,230.93	50,000.00	2,235.88	23.89	56,490.70
New York East.....	75,865.74	3,290.66	79,156.40	67,000.00	4,434.12	60.01	83,650.53
Newark.....	95,544.84	4,110.48	99,655.32	91,200.00	2,160.87	79.93	101,896.12
Northern New York.....	36,687.84	869.00	37,556.84	32,000.00	654.23	63.18	38,274.25
Peninsula.....	67,451.11	302.98	67,754.09	60,000.00	1,365.75	69.00	69,188.84
Philadelphia.....	116,138.41	7,520.12	123,658.53	120,000.00	7,193.21	745.51	131,597.25
Puerto Rico Provisional.....	350.00		350.00	100.00			350.00
Troy.....	67,715.69	2,146.44	69,862.13	65,000.00	2,170.68	876.38	72,909.19
Western Pennsylvania.....	224,056.01	5,241.40	229,297.41	218,600.00	12,890.82	888.92	243,077.15
West Virginia.....	153,159.30	12,202.43	165,361.73	146,000.00	5,896.77	348.69	171,607.19
Wyoming.....	72,304.52	2,628.50	74,933.02	59,000.00	4,056.93	146.50	79,136.45
Northeastern Jurisdiction.....	396.44	330.00	726.44				726.44
Total.....	1,540,709.46	58,918.16	1,599,627.62	1,425,150.00	70,445.17	4,234.06	1,674,306.85

FOR THE YEAR 1962-1963

OF MISSIONS—THE METHODIST CHURCH

Treasurer

DIVISION OF TOTAL RECEIPTS							
Total on Appropriations 1961-1962	Appropriations	Week of Prayer	Cash for Supply Work	Cultivation 1/2 of 1 c Per Member	Bequests	Supplementary Gifts	Total Receipts
\$ 1,124.09	\$ 1,331.03	\$ 98.28	\$ 118.85	\$ 29.76		\$ 133.45	\$ 1,681.61
2,104.00	3,809.29	174.14	270.46	35.50		105.00	4,388.65
15,472.21	18,018.73	521.77	1,672.84	11.30			20,248.84
1,821.78	1,123.38	90.80	178.00	5.00		12.00	1,415.48
1,637.00	5,258.05	170.20	37.00	15.49			5,470.25
1,948.05	2,744.29	125.82	429.96	27.45		94.00	3,409.56
17,340.21	17,914.93	753.40	796.00	14.21		247.50	19,739.28
4,611.87	4,983.29	179.39	462.25				5,639.14
2,278.39	3,616.51	274.96	108.25				3,999.72
3,850.02	5,563.83	453.99	519.50	12.00			6,549.32
5,848.23	6,149.87	485.55	423.25	12.00			7,070.67
1,669.54	1,682.09	48.00	155.00	4.50			1,889.59
2,710.53	3,073.20	116.15	266.15	6.00			3,461.50
4,092.68	5,938.64	150.00	334.08	12.00			6,434.72
1,245.94	1,560.85	99.74	172.00	12.53			1,845.12
13,261.54	13,661.75	662.04	1,040.02	20.00		90.65	15,474.46
2,979.50	3,273.00	254.00	309.15	6.00		60.00	3,902.15
84.00	333.75					1,000.00	1,333.75
84,079.58	100,036.48	4,658.23	7,292.76	223.74		1,742.60	113,953.81
221,346.76	225,858.73	11,370.35	24,108.70	197.21		13,436.08	274,971.07
215,381.13	217,158.80	9,498.08	14,871.85	200.95	\$ 300.00	13,988.27	256,017.95
86,062.03	87,350.36	4,671.26	8,304.10	82.08		11,047.38	111,455.18
145,968.03	146,363.96	7,238.96	19,102.99	133.55	100.00	4,075.11	177,014.57
139,977.75	139,686.48	7,887.07	16,085.91	144.74	5,000.00	17,510.92	186,315.12
147,442.26	145,624.96	7,263.80	15,392.92	146.41		7,313.12	175,741.21
32,531.95	30,982.00	2,023.89	5,611.71	24.35		312.26	38,954.21
183,580.10	187,968.47	8,248.23	16,139.91	128.14		3,510.32	215,995.07
207,829.73	216,502.90	10,849.79	19,149.01	166.97	25.00	4,786.19	251,479.86
303,262.33	306,540.76	13,376.13	25,832.44	250.58	500.00	4,729.98	351,229.89
98,193.48	99,367.28	4,736.04	8,621.60	98.23		8,786.18	121,609.33
412,022.20	411,634.31	20,497.04	41,407.16	341.55		13,384.84	487,264.90
285,243.69	291,270.68	9,696.54	27,482.09	177.25		17,817.95	346,444.51
48,768.73	50,046.77	2,949.76	5,891.15	54.00		387.82	59,329.50
200,834.26	213,090.06	8,874.74	22,093.25	197.00		11,420.02	255,675.07
75,888.53	79,379.12	5,522.55	12,962.52	71.82		4,869.75	102,805.76
57,620.66	58,490.02	2,774.25	6,872.14	60.93		648.24	68,845.58
52.00	688.50					2,743.00	3,431.50
2,862,005.62	2,908,004.16	137,478.48	289,929.45	2,475.76	5,925.00	140,767.43	3,484,580.28
183,010.29	191,521.64	9,790.31	21,390.29	170.32		12,441.22	235,313.78
67,051.53	70,471.35	3,200.67	6,706.28	90.00		631.48	81,099.78
73,251.38	74,030.39	4,996.67	7,331.45	115.00		2,826.87	89,300.38
85,654.27	94,021.22	4,145.96	12,351.72	82.42	1,000.00	1,063.62	112,664.94
13,232.24	13,705.89	1,241.73	1,055.31	26.19		145.00	16,174.12
48,322.30	54,538.92	2,481.97	11,107.84	36.73		12,874.77	81,040.23
34,042.46	34,470.08	1,732.68	3,304.67	37.65		3,272.15	42,817.23
10,888.87	10,459.92	806.28	1,113.06			26.52	12,405.78
80,696.09	82,183.33	4,585.00	20,264.23	91.74		3,145.44	110,269.74
55,075.49	56,490.70	4,259.22	6,373.55	70.00		9,611.90	76,805.37
79,777.72	83,650.53	4,780.67	9,402.75	89.00		2,203.72	100,127.57
100,466.26	101,896.12	5,020.18	11,249.84	90.69		3,756.21	122,013.04
41,396.90	38,274.25	2,158.66	4,197.74	55.45		5,507.50	50,193.60
65,017.19	69,188.84	3,949.65	6,232.40	100.87		21,569.36	101,041.12
130,853.39	131,597.25	6,097.57	17,304.49	115.27		2,264.08	157,378.66
100.00	350.00	50.00	25.00				425.00
72,859.84	72,909.19	3,328.65	7,066.17	86.47		163.60	83,554.08
255,970.58	243,077.15	14,554.51	25,935.62	175.00	1,361.06	4,653.75	289,757.07
170,555.90	171,607.19	11,287.42	20,151.638	165.00		6,741.38	209,957.37
72,276.70	79,136.45	2,355.05	11,677.32	26.00		2,349.82	95,544.64
269.00	726.44					500.00	1,226.44
1,640,768.40	1,674,306.85	90,822.85	204,246.11	1,624.70	2,361.06	95,748.39	2,069,109.96

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE REPORT

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE—BOARD

Miss Florence Little,

CONFERENCE INCOME ON APPROPRIATIONS

Jurisdiction	W.S.C.S.	W.S.G.	Paid on Pledge 1962-1963	Total Pledged 1962-1963	Youth	Children	Total on Appropriations 1962-1963
South Central:							
Central Kansas.....	\$ 200,932.82	\$ 22,820.38	\$ 223,753.20	\$ 210,000.00	\$ 8,543.27	\$ 762.17	\$ 232,968.64
Central Texas.....	97,521.55	24,207.55	121,729.10	112,350.00	3,718.83	93.55	125,541.48
Indian Mission.....	2,271.13		2,271.13	2,100.00	144.42		2,415.55
Kansas.....	120,616.59	14,740.69	135,357.28	123,000.00	4,228.20	711.00	140,296.48
Little Rock.....	73,472.05	14,882.88	88,354.93	88,000.00	3,171.98	140.50	91,667.41
Louisiana.....	104,752.16	20,529.31	125,281.47	117,836.00	3,171.78	108.99	128,562.24
Missouri East.....	103,088.27	16,003.79	119,092.06	116,334.00	2,443.30	167.40	121,702.76
Missouri West.....	128,586.15	18,120.85	146,707.00	145,000.00	5,069.39	235.52	152,011.91
Nebraska.....	219,851.50	14,034.49	233,885.99	222,300.00	4,462.37	668.51	239,016.87
New Mexico.....	43,211.33	8,007.68	51,219.01	40,000.00	1,307.21	135.64	52,661.86
North Arkansas.....	52,123.32	18,129.30	70,252.62	64,000.00	2,378.10	7.33	72,638.05
North Texas.....	103,193.16	23,224.39	126,417.55	137,000.00	5,624.27	65.63	132,107.45
Northwest Texas.....	82,646.82	16,560.21	99,207.03	97,125.00	5,697.63	140.44	105,045.10
Oklahoma.....	171,340.87	29,752.57	201,093.44	195,700.00	10,210.09		211,303.53
Rio Grande.....	2,268.02	297.00	2,565.02	2,475.00	66.00	70.54	2,701.56
Southwest Texas.....	114,365.45	26,024.72	140,390.17	131,000.00	4,099.29	124.86	144,614.32
Texas.....	187,731.73	34,850.68	222,582.41	220,000.00	3,999.68	226.51	226,808.60
South Central Jurisdiction.....	185.00		185.00				185.00
Total.....	1,808,157.92	302,186.49	2,110,344.41	2,024,220.00	68,335.81	3,568.59	2,182,248.81
Southeastern:							
Alabama-West Florida.....	89,385.76	14,243.22	103,628.98	103,000.00	2,506.35	303.64	106,438.97
Cuba.....	145.00		145.00				145.00
Florida.....	219,320.40	31,138.06	250,458.46	186,000.00	7,667.58	443.61	258,569.65
Holston.....	126,915.77	27,009.11	153,924.88	153,000.00	13,398.14	514.13	167,837.15
Kentucky.....	71,806.59	13,168.41	84,975.00	84,000.00	2,556.44	153.58	87,685.02
Louisville.....	67,721.72	10,903.28	78,625.00	78,000.00	4,749.94	170.03	83,544.97
Memphis.....	86,154.27	21,776.75	107,931.02	100,000.00	3,764.49	354.48	112,049.99
Mississippi.....	67,979.19	17,191.79	85,170.98	85,000.00	2,948.45	140.83	88,260.26
North Alabama.....	110,559.59	24,344.58	134,904.17	120,000.00	8,586.53	161.89	143,652.59
North Carolina.....	152,230.26	17,563.91	169,794.17	148,300.00	5,797.46	444.27	176,035.90
North Georgia.....	176,504.98	49,265.02	225,770.00	201,000.00	8,197.06	786.35	234,753.41
North Mississippi.....	50,977.23	12,655.77	63,633.00	63,500.00	3,529.94	31.24	67,194.18
South Carolina.....	160,233.49	21,327.19	181,560.68	170,000.00	5,929.95	262.35	187,752.98
South Georgia.....	152,949.93	24,420.25	177,370.18	146,000.00	5,148.18	462.54	182,980.90
Tennessee.....	96,223.49	25,947.24	122,170.73	113,500.00	5,486.36	227.47	127,884.56
Virginia.....	283,751.12	28,005.16	311,756.28	270,000.00	10,407.13	465.88	322,629.29
Western North Carolina.....	153,037.36	29,488.95	182,526.31	180,000.00	13,997.95	541.69	197,065.95
Southeastern Jurisdiction.....	500.00		500.00				500.00
Total.....	2,066,396.15	368,448.69	2,434,844.84	2,201,300.00	104,671.95	5,463.98	2,544,980.77
Western:							
Alaska Mission.....	3,100.13	325.00	3,425.13	2,738.90	68.77		3,493.90
California-Nevada.....	141,183.73	17,058.14	158,241.87	126,500.00	5,879.67	113.95	164,235.49
Hawaii Mission.....	3,581.05		3,581.05	3,300.00	333.12		3,914.17
Idaho.....	20,317.94	1,305.52	21,623.46	17,195.00	1,271.95	33.61	22,929.02
Montana.....	24,274.00	2,756.54	27,030.54	25,248.00	2,382.96	7.27	29,420.77
Oregon.....	55,957.44	8,907.81	64,865.25	63,630.00	3,568.02	15.69	68,448.96
Pacific Japanese Provisional.....	2,941.27	292.75	3,234.02	2,650.00	219.67		3,453.69
Pacific Northwest.....	85,857.99	11,093.83	96,951.82	90,000.00	2,771.46	75.23	99,798.51
Rocky Mountain.....	81,244.10	8,940.53	90,184.63	79,000.00	2,842.88	310.09	93,337.60
Southern California-Arizona.....	321,429.76	35,869.40	357,299.16	320,000.00	9,651.14	249.80	367,200.10
Western Jurisdiction.....	128.05		128.05				128.05
Total.....	740,015.46	86,549.52	826,564.98	730,261.90	28,989.64	805.64	856,360.26
Grand Total from Conferences.....	\$8,862,009.53	\$977,644.95	\$9,839,654.48	\$9,035,336.90	\$401,768.93	\$ 24,513.92	\$10,265,937.33

FOR THE YEAR 1962-1963

OF MISSIONS—THE METHODIST CHURCH

Treasurer

DIVISION OF TOTAL RECEIPTS							
Total on Appropriations 1961-1962	Appropriations	Week of Prayer	Cash for Supply Work	Cultivation 1/2 of 1 c Per Member	Bequests	Supplementary Gifts	Total Receipts
\$ 225,181.71	\$ 232,968.64	\$ 11,921.05	\$ 18,080.26	\$ 171.49		\$ 4,887.24	\$ 268,028.68
118,310.26	125,541.48	7,358.49	11,765.44	71.57		5,095.23	149,832.21
2,070.04	2,415.55	103.26	189.31	5.60			2,713.72
133,008.61	140,296.48	6,363.24	13,415.51	124.66		1,610.24	161,810.13
91,784.63	91,667.41	4,501.29	7,430.39	59.00		2,819.46	106,477.55
127,373.31	128,562.24	8,907.55	18,330.11	80.00		167.03	156,046.93
119,101.49	121,702.76	7,159.81	21,234.89	88.65		2,616.86	152,802.97
147,449.89	152,011.91	9,636.66	17,169.72	120.43		14,885.58	193,824.30
225,569.63	239,016.87	7,515.87	20,006.77	148.71		16,430.18	283,118.40
50,080.05	52,661.86	4,511.73	11,739.33	44.26		2,035.74	70,992.92
68,260.02	72,638.05	5,365.91	11,825.85	69.50		1,746.52	91,645.83
124,967.76	132,107.45	11,414.05	12,787.28	86.83		1,817.33	158,212.94
106,287.78	105,045.10	10,642.06	11,202.27	64.45		3,107.72	130,061.60
206,641.73	211,303.53	11,843.65	26,244.22	157.54		12,641.51	262,190.45
2,650.75	2,701.56	467.20	484.78	13.01		49.00	3,715.55
147,973.48	144,614.32	10,779.75	19,567.07			1,645.88	176,607.02
221,011.98	226,808.60	13,620.27	28,373.69	130.15		4,426.44	273,359.15
314.48	185.00					918.55	1,103.55
2,118,037.60	2,182,248.81	132,111.84	241,846.89	1,435.85		76,900.51	2,634,543.90
104,269.54	106,438.97	12,614.13	12,636.25	77.92	\$ 500.00	5,350.03	137,617.30
261,639.17	258,569.65	19,279.75	41,311.12	300.00		80.00	787.50
165,581.63	167,837.15	22,036.48	16,864.86	144.50		46,831.69	366,292.21
81,949.28	87,685.02	6,680.20	7,765.96	59.14		26,326.09	233,209.08
80,661.91	83,544.97	7,457.22	9,457.05	57.39		4,181.52	106,371.84
105,957.64	112,049.99	12,301.40	11,534.00	92.18		4,825.00	105,341.63
87,767.42	88,260.26	8,732.39	7,294.86	55.10		5,776.34	141,753.91
135,725.09	143,652.59	11,115.74	16,991.66	122.75		810.00	105,152.61
171,658.21	176,035.90	13,743.08	19,741.80	173.88		11,249.02	183,131.76
216,212.16	234,753.41	13,362.07	26,299.80	157.44		8,046.76	217,741.42
67,042.45	67,194.18	7,068.44	5,816.70	51.37		13,234.88	287,807.20
187,977.39	187,752.98	13,803.86	17,950.96	164.31		2,215.06	82,345.75
178,633.72	182,980.90	13,549.55	16,777.67	115.65		10,143.43	229,815.54
124,910.55	127,884.56	8,131.55	8,653.17	75.80		1,141.10	214,564.87
322,628.22	322,629.29	27,349.77	28,164.57	270.85		2,080.28	146,825.36
191,845.81	197,065.95	17,625.68	31,232.28	240.00		52,199.01	430,613.49
1,012.00	500.00		296.30			48,641.41	294,805.32
2,485,472.19	2,544,980.77	215,413.81	278,789.01	2,158.28	500.00	243,131.22	3,284,973.09
2,753.23	3,493.90	313.75	345.00	1.00		63.57	4,217.22
159,901.49	164,235.49	8,584.17	22,618.27	129.34		6,142.03	201,709.30
5,003.10	3,914.17	222.53	331.50	3.53		181.47	4,653.20
19,023.90	22,929.02	1,153.40	3,373.72	24.40		4,606.10	32,086.64
30,176.48	29,420.77	1,893.68	3,305.00	28.95		248.31	34,896.71
65,560.36	68,448.96	2,898.97	6,553.80	65.26	1,500.00	6,651.04	86,118.03
3,206.00	3,453.69	592.72	155.90	8.60		37.73	4,248.64
99,294.15	99,798.51	5,731.52	11,002.25	91.28		3,065.42	119,688.98
92,997.03	93,337.60	5,976.00	12,195.28	107.76		4,059.25	115,675.89
350,245.75	367,200.10	15,039.01	68,354.03	243.87		40,397.09	491,234.10
114.15	128.05						128.05
828,275.64	856,360.26	42,405.75	128,234.75	703.99	1,500.00	65,452.01	1,094,656.76
\$10,018,639.03	\$10,265,937.33	\$622,890.96	\$1,150,338.97	\$8,622.32	\$10,286.06	\$623,742.16	\$12,681,817.80



IN MEMORIAM
 JUNE 1, 1962—MAY 31, 1963
 DEACONESSES AND MISSIONARIES

NAME	BORN	DIED	RETIRED OR ACTIVE	FIELDS OF SERVICE	YEARS OF SERVICE
ANNIE ALFORD	November 19, 1879 Magnolia, Mississippi	August 10, 1962 Shelby, Mississippi	Retired	Deaconess	27
MARY ALTHEA ANDERSON	March 14, 1879 Island of Mauritius	May 29, 1963 London, England	Retired	North Africa	40
LAURA AUSTIN	January 3, 1880 Cedar Mills, Minnesota	July 2, 1962 Des Moines, Washington	Retired	India	43
IONE H. BARBEE	September 3, 1877 Panora, Iowa	January 12, 1963 Cincinnati, Ohio	Retired	Deaconess	40
LOUISA A. BELL	1871 Newark Conference	June 27, 1962 Pasadena, California	Retired	Home Missionary	31
MRS. ALICE R. DENNO BENNETT	April 20, 1882 Buchanan, Michigan	March 15, 1963 Buchanan, Michigan	Retired	Deaconess	28
CLARA M. BENNETT	October 31, 1872 Decorah, Iowa	January 11, 1963 St. Petersburg, Florida	Retired	Deaconess	32
SARAH A. BOWMAN	May 4, 1885 Salem, Ohio	June 23, 1963 Peoria, Illinois	Retired	Deaconess	37
A. LOUISE BROWN	August 2, 1884 Pomona, California	October 22, 1962 Alhambra, California	Retired	Deaconess	46
ALICE CHENEY	May 1, 1889 Harrison County, Missouri	March 16, 1963 Pasadena, California	Retired	Japan	40
ELMA CHILSON	October 8, 1876 Seneca, Kansas	November 20, 1962 Pasadena, California	Retired	India	36
FAITH CLARK	December 17, 1884 Carthage, Illinois	November 20, 1962 Pasadena, California	Retired	India	30
FRANCES A. COSDEN	October 23, 1863 Caroline County, Maryland	October 11, 1962 Ocean Grove, New Jersey	Retired	Deaconess	29
CILICIA CROSS	March 19, 1887 Welda, Kansas	February 28, 1963 Hood River, Oregon	Retired	Angola	41
MARGARET D. CROUSE	March 26, 1876 Reading, Pennsylvania	February 12, 1963 Reading, Pennsylvania	Retired	India	41
STELLA DODD, M.D.	February 5, 1882 Kingston, Missouri	July 30, 1962 Marionville, Missouri	Retired	India	29
ANNE CARY EASTMAN	September 17, 1926 New York, New York	September 2, 1962 New York, New York	Active	Central Congo	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
DORA FEARON	August 19, 1887 Ironton, Ohio	May 19, 1963 Pasadena, California	Retired	China	29
MARGARET FRIES	November 2, 1874 Eureka, Wisconsin	September 1, 1962 Hermosa Beach, California	Retired	Deaconess	16
AGNES GERKEN	January 31, 1887 Blue Rapids, Kansas	September 10, 1962 Grand Junction, Colorado	Retired	Deaconess	41
MERLE GRIPMAN	December 8, 1899 Albert Lea, Minnesota	January 9, 1963 Bronxville, New York	Active	Deaconess	46
CORA HAINES	February 11, 1875 Jamestown, Kansas	January 22, 1963 Cincinnati, Ohio	Retired	Deaconess	32
ORA MARIE HOGE	July 14, 1893 Wenona, Illinois	September 6, 1962 Pomona, California	Retired	Deaconess	34
CHARLIE HOLLAND	January 10, 1886 Emilee, Tyler County, Texas	April 23, 1963 Lufkin, Texas	Retired	Japan	35
CARRIE UNA JACKSON	August 27, 1882 Arlington, Kentucky	September 4, 1962 Mayfield, Kentucky	Retired	Korea	33
MABEL KENNEDY	January 25, 1878 Vandalia, Illinois	January 24, 1963 Pasadena, California	Retired	Deaconess	25
MARY KETRING, M.D.	July 17, 1865 Toledo, Ohio	February 8, 1963 Lucas County, Ohio	Retired	China-India	22
MABEL LEE	December 5, 1870 Clearwater, Minnesota	November 10, 1962 Pasadena, California	Retired	Japan	40
A. JENNETTE LEHMAN	January 22, 1889 Brooklyn, New York	December 5, 1962 Ocean Grove, New Jersey	Retired	Deaconess	25
KATHERINE R. MAURER	March 28, 1881 Canada	June 24, 1963 San Francisco, California	Retired	Deaconess	40
VERA C. NICKLAS	May 8, 1890 Charles City, Iowa	December 12, 1962 Wauwatosa, Wisconsin	Retired	Deaconess	40
S. EDITH RANDALL	December 16, 1880 Dalton, Kansas	March 30, 1962 Asheville, North Carolina	Retired	India	28
LUCY SENRICK	June 6, 1895 Rochester, Minnesota	January 30, 1963 Alhambra, California	Retired	Deaconess	25
BERTHA SMITH	April 13, 1885 Marshall, Missouri	August 28, 1962 Marshall, Missouri	Retired	Korea	44
EMILY SMITH	December 9, 1865 London, England	March 22, 1962 Worthing, Sussex, England	Retired	North Africa	25
VINA SMITH	August 4, 1864 Rock River Conference	December 29, 1962 Chicago, Illinois	Retired	Deaconess	24
GRACE STOCKWELL	April 6, 1877 Rowan, Iowa	November 26, 1962 Pasadena, California	Retired	Burma	45
ELIZABETH STROW	August 27, 1876 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	January 13, 1963 Ocean Grove, New Jersey	Retired	China	25
ETHEL WALLACE	October 5, 1880 Ontario, Canada	January 31, 1963 Kingston, Ontario, Canada	Retired	China	45
ANNIE LAURA WINFREY	September 27, 1905 Ashdown, Arkansas	May 19, 1963 Houston, Texas	Active	Central Congo	23 $\frac{3}{4}$
FRANCES WOODRUFF	September 5, 1888 Stamford, Vermont	May 1, 1963 Ocean Grove, New Jersey	Retired	China	17
GRACE YOAKAM	April 2, 1880 Fredericktown, Ohio	September 13, 1962 Ocean Grove, New Jersey	Retired	Deaconess	20

<i>Page</i>	<i>Legend</i>	<i>Credit</i>
3	Mrs. J. Fount Tillman, President, Woman's Division of Christian Service	
20	Misses Marlene Harmon and Devereux Powell in front of the new Church Center for the United Nations	
21	Mrs. A. R. Henry, Chairman, Department of Christian Social Relations	
24	The third "World Understanding Team" of Department of Christian Social Relations, Woman's Division of Christian Service, at office of the Governor of Kentucky. Left to right: Miss Suma Kaisi of Tanganyika, Mrs. Christiana Onosanya of Nigeria, Mrs. Lydia Zimonte of Southern Rhodesia, and Secretary to the Governor.	
29	Mrs. C. P. Hardin, Chairman, Department of Work in Home Fields	Methodist Prints by Reynold Rickarby
34	Miss Geneva Rubins (on left), Director, School of Nursing, Bethesda Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio	Keller Studio, Cincinnati
38	A community center in West Virginia	Luoma Photos, Weirton, West Virginia
42	Children at Marey Center, Chicago, Illinois	Methodist Prints by Toge Fujihira
47	Bethlehem Wesley Center, Oklahoma City	
49	Chapel Service at George O. Robinson School, Santurce, Puerto Rico	
50	Recreation Room at Mary Elizabeth Inn, San Francisco, California	
53	Student at Alaska Methodist University	Methodist Prints by Toge Fujihira
56	Elizabeth A. Bradley Children's Home, Oakmont, Pennsylvania	
62	Woman's Division booth at the Fifth Quadrennial National Methodist Conference on the Church in Town and Country	
67	Mrs. W. H. McCallum, Chairman, Department of Work in Foreign Fields	John Henderson
74	Girls' School, Gikuki, Mozambique, Africa	Methodist Prints by William F. Fore
78	Miss Rose C. Thomas (left), Director of Africa Education Committee, with Miss Mbuka Veronique, Congo, art student at New School for Social Research, New York City	
82	Miss Florence Wright treating patients at Crawford Memorial Hospital clinic, Vikarabad, A.P., India	Methodist Missions
84	Children at Friendship Center, Bombay, India	
88	Temples in Katmandu, Nepal	World Council of Churches
90	Children in the market place, Taejon, Korea	Methodist Prints by Toge Fujihira
97	A week-day kindergarten class at So-ai Ya chin, Okinawa	Margaret Billingsley
98	Students at Colegio Americano in Brazil	
104	A group of graduating nurses, Pfeiffer Memorial Hospital, La Paz, Bolivia	
106	A Chinese grandmother and grandson	
109	Teacher checks eyes of student at North Point Free School, Hong Kong	
113	Mrs. Glenn E. Laskey, Chairman, Section of Education and Cultivation	
114	A group at work during one of the regional meetings on "Our Mission Today"	
125	A Consultation on Work among Foreign Students, organized by the World Student Christian Federation at the Ecumenical Institute of the World Council of Churches, Bossey, Switzerland	World Council of Churches
125	Rolla Swanson	Methodist Prints by Reynold Rickarby
125	Miss Marjorie Smock	Methodist Prints by Bennett
126	Miss Polly Lassiter	Methodist Prints
126	Miss Jacqueline Skiles	Methodist Prints by Winfrey Studios
126	Elmer Hall	Methodist Prints
126	Miss Betty Ruth Goode	Methodist Prints
140	Mrs. W. L. Perryman, Vice-President, Woman's Division of Christian Service	
143	Mrs. Raymond J. Latham, President of the World Federation of Methodist Women, and Mrs. W. L. Perryman	Press Photo by Johnny Walker
144	A pupil in a village school near Karachi, Pakistan <i>Drawings by Susan Perl appear on pages 35 and 61</i>	Methodist Prints by Toge Fujihira

