

*Fade under*

Minutes of the Meeting  
of the  
Association of Methodist Theological Schools

Nashville, Tennessee  
July 26-27, 1953

The Association was called to order at 2:30 P.M. by the president, Dean Merrimon Cuninggim.

Those in attendance at the opening session were:

Otto J. Baab  
James Cannon  
Harold Carr  
Earl Cranston  
Merrimon Cuninggim

Eugene H. Floyd  
John O. Gross  
Gerald O. McCulloh  
Harry V. Richardson  
Norman L. Trott

Devotions were led by the Chairman. He spoke of a concept of an educational institution which he had learned from his father, namely, the concept of the "family of God." A passage was read from a book by his father, Dr. J. L. Cuninggim: The Family Of God, page 63f. The concept of The Family Of God can become regulative only as those who are members of the family avoid the temptation to think of themselves as important and are willing to heed the admonition to follow after Christ by denying oneself. The devotional period was closed with prayer.

New members of the group were introduced. Professor O. J. Baab was present as Acting President of Garrett, following the retirement of Horace G. Smith. Harold F. Carr was present as the new president of Iliff. Eugene H. Floyd was present representing Dean Walter G. Muelder. Mr. Floyd is Acting Dean of the School of Theology in the absence of Dean Muelder, who is on sabbatical leave. Norman L. Trott was present as Acting President of Westminster, during the illness of President Lester A. Welliver. Gerald O. McCulloh was also presented as a new member of the Association in his responsibility as Director of the new Department of Theological Schools in the Section on Ministerial Education of the Division of Educational Institutions of the Board of Education. It was moved, seconded and carried that McCulloh be asked to serve as Secretary of the Association, carrying on the duties so well discharged by Corliss P. Hargraves.

The minutes of the preceding meeting in Los Angeles were approved as circulated, prior to this meeting, upon motion by Cranston, seconded by Baab, the motion carried.

Dr. Gross made some announcements regarding a recess for a buffet supper to be served in the Board of Education Building. The Association was to reconvene at 8:00 P.M.

A tentative agenda was presented by the Chairman. Upon motion by Craig, seconded by Cranston, this agenda was adopted in principle, it being recognized that certain adjustments would need to be made of the specific items included

within it. (Appendix A) Cannon proposed consideration of a chaplain's training program and also the question of the admission of divorcees to theological schools as additional items for the agenda. These were accepted by consensus.

Dr. Gross then made a formal statement presenting Gerald O. McCulloh to the Association. Dr. Gross spoke of the relationship of the Association to the Section on Ministerial Education. This relationship is to be advisory rather than administrative. The establishment of the Department of Theological Schools has come in large measure in response to the requests of the Association. Dr. Gross further noted that the department will stand ready to make nominations or to give counsel to the schools upon request, but that the department will in no way attempt to determine the program or policy of the schools themselves. The objectives of the Division of Educational Institutions (paragraph 1351, The Methodist Discipline.) are regarded as being embodied in the establishment of this new department. The department stands ready, Dr. Gross noted, to hear criticism, to represent the schools to the Council on World Service and Finance, to receive reports from the schools and provide such information as may be available in respect to the various questions relating to theological education.

Dr. McCulloh, in response to this presentation, noted his view of three general purposes of the Department of Theological Schools, namely, (1) that the department may work with the schools as they grow closer together in understanding, appreciation and undertaking of common enterprises, (2) that the department may work with the schools in keeping close to the church, and in representing the schools to the church, as well as the church to the schools. It is recognized that the schools are an arm of the church empowered to train its professional leadership. (3) that the department may work with the schools and the church together as all seek to grow closer to the mind and purpose of God as disclosed in Christ and expressed in the hope of the coming of the Kingdom of God.

A list of objectives was then read for consideration and suggestion, it being recognized that the new department would need to articulate its objectives in order to guide its decisions in the matter of program. A copy of the objectives as presented is appended with these minutes. (Appendix B) The following additions were proposed:

1. That the department ought to move in the direction of closer relationship with the Annual Conference Boards of Ministerial Training and qualifications.
2. That the department might seek to achieve a better working relationship between the Methodist colleges and the seminaries.
3. That a study of the possibilities of training schools for the ministry on a level of less difficulty be considered. For example, a Bible School type of training. Objection was voiced in principle to a consideration of second rate schools.

The discussion was then directed to the proper use to be made of the Secretary's visit to the seminary. The following items were proposed for inclusion:

1. Conference on Finance
2. Preaching and/or lecturing
3. Conference with the faculty
4. Conference with the Student Council

The intent of the discussion seemed to be that the Department of Theological Schools' representative be considered as an aide to the school's own concern with a study of its life as an institution in its intellectual, organizational and financial phases, and as one institution among the several which are cooperating together in the new department.

Discussion also was directed to items to be included within the program of the new department. (1) These were seen to include representation of the schools to the annual conferences, (2) attendance at the annual meetings of certain of the related councils and boards within the church, specifically the Board of Missions, (3) the editing of a theological schools' column in some one of the church journals that has a wide coverage, (4) the preparation of a brochure to go to all pastors encouraging them to direct the young men and women entering the ministry from their parishes to the Methodist schools and explaining the admissions policies, (5) a brochure to be prepared for college counsellors with pre-ministerial students as a part of their literature available to be put in the hands of their vocational counsellors (It was suggested that some of the publicity might be secured by way of contributing an article to the new Division of Educational Institutions magazine to be called "Church and Campus" and then to secure reprints to be sent to all the pastors.)

Carr suggested the importance of close cultivational contact with Wesley Foundation Directors and the students participating in Wesley Foundation programs, since these groups were contributing increasing numbers of students to the ministry.

It was moved by Dean Cannon and accepted by consensus that the Secretary be requested to send the greetings of the Association and a word of appreciation for past services to Corliss P. Hargraves.

The time and place of the next meeting was discussed. It was tentatively decided that the meeting should be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 10, 11, and 12, 1954. This was moved by Richardson, seconded by Cannon and carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary be asked to send greetings also to President Lester A. Welliver by reason of his illness.

The hour of adjournment having been reached, the meeting was dismissed by the Chairman.

Evening Session8:00 P.M.

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 P.M. by the Chairman. Dean Clarence T. Craig was present in addition to those in attendance at the previous session.

President Harold Carr was called upon to lead the devotions. He pointed out that those of us who are working within the seminaries have received richly of God's grace and of the church's favor. It is imperative that we who have received so much must express by our lives the spirit of giving freely of that which we have received to our institutions and, through our institutions, to the ministerial students, and through them to the church. The devotions were closed with prayer.

Dr. N. F. Forsyth, Associate Secretary, Division of Local Church, Board of Education, was presented to the group by the Chairman. Dr. Forsyth expressed his willingness to come to the various seminaries and to discuss with the Religious Education staff and the students the problems connected with the Youth Program of the Church. He also proposed the possibility of introducing a course for the training of Conference Executive Secretaries of Christian Education, indicating that there are approximately a hundred of these positions available and no opportunity for specific training for this type of ministry. After some discussion by the Association of Dr. Forsyth's proposal, Dr. Cranston suggested that the proposals and suggestions be mimeographed and sent around to the various deans in order that the matter might be taken up for faculty discussion. Dr. Forsyth indicated his readiness to comply with this request and to work together with the deans in making such courses possible within the seminary curriculum.

The matter of recruitment was then lifted for consideration. When the discussion made it apparent that there was difference of practice, each dean and president was called upon to indicate the method of recruiting employed by his institution. The indications were as follows:

Boston - Faculty persons visit the colleges. A director of field work and the registrar make trips into the field and visit young people in college.

Duke - The dean visit four to six annual conferences stressing to the alumni the importance of their recruiting students for Duke Divinity School. The dean also visits six colleges in the immediate area of Duke.

Westminster - The president makes contacts with the various annual conferences from which students ordinarily are drawn. The program is carried forward further by way of correspondence with candidates.

Iliff - Some college visitation. Careful approach to the annual conferences. The representation of Iliff on the occasion when the faculty goes out to lecture or to preach.

Southern California - The dean indicated Southern California School of Religion does almost nothing formally in the field of recruiting. There are representations of the school on the occasions of various lecture invitations fulfilled by faculty members.

Garrett - Garrett maintains a full-time recruiting officer who covers the colleges from Pennsylvania to the Far West though not all the colleges every year. In the past year various faculty personnel have made recruiting trips.

Gammon - Recruiting representation is made to all of the nineteen conferences of the Central Jurisdiction by the president and by younger faculty members. An attempt is also made to visit all of the negro Methodist colleges each year.

Drew - A director of field work spends one semester each year recruiting in about fifteen colleges from which Drew usually draws its students. There is additional faculty visitation of other colleges.

Perkins - A program of conference visitation; the speaking engagements of various administrative and teaching personnel in colleges and universities are utilized; there is held at the school a conference to which are invited the counsellors to ministerial students in the various colleges in the Jurisdiction.

Emory - Recruiting is carried on through a program of conference visitation. The question was raised whether a joint program of recruitment for the seminaries of the Methodist Church might be devised. Cranston suggested that a pilot experiment be conducted in which a few campuses might be visited by some representative of the department and recruit for the ministry of the Methodist Church rather than for any one of the seminaries.

The question of advertising was raised for discussion. In general, it was agreed that advertising of the schools, even in the seminary issue of The Christian Century, was to be looked upon with disfavor. It was suggested that the schools working together through the department might list themselves in such appropriate places as are available for this type of advertising. The motion was made that a sample advertisement be devised which would represent the total concern for theological education in the Methodist Church and be issued officially by the Association of Methodist Theological Schools. The motion was carried. It was agreed that the Association would look with disfavor on the practice of advertising for the purpose of securing good will for an individual school alone. It was agreed that this attitude in respect to individual advertising was not to apply to the issue of summer school bulletins, the announcement of special features such as lectureships and conferences, and the like. These are understood to belong properly within the publicity program of the individual schools. It was agreed that the advertisement proposed above should be paid for out of the funds of the Association.

Discussion then returned to the common concerns of the schools in the program of recruitment. It was suggested that college visitations be employed to represent all ten schools. The spirit of cooperation and recognition of common tasks would thus be fostered. To implement this common concern it was moved that the members of the Association be requested to send the itinerary of their visitation to the colleges to the office of the Association Secretary. This would provide some ground for avoiding duplication and also to insure that certain colleges are not neglected. This motion was carried by consensus.

The consideration of the problem of pre-enrollment disclosed that there was a variety of practice among the various schools. Discussion disclosed two rather clearly distinguishable types of procedure:

1. Pre-enrollment is regarded as fulfilling the legal requirement for draft deferment. It amounts to an official statement of the intention of the student to pursue a seminary course. It does not involve a commitment of the student to the school in which he is pre-enrolled, nor is the school committed to admit this student when he presents himself for admission.
2. The other practice is to regard pre-enrollment as an equivalent of pre-admission. The applications are handled by the Admissions Committee. A limited number of pre-enrollments are granted and these are divided into classes so that the institution regards the student as an admitted member of a specific entering class of the future if his level of achievement during his college career continues to be satisfactory.

There was wide variation of practice apparent also in the requiring of periodic notification by the college or submitting of a transcript of credits from the college at regular intervals. There was also wide variation in practice in respect to those who were to be dropped from pre-enrollment status. The proposal was made that ministerial deferment not be claimed by the Methodist seminaries, but that the 2-S classification be regarded as serving to keep young men of high competence in student status. No action was taken on this proposal.

Richardson referred to the minute of the April 1951 meeting at Atlantic City concerning the making of an annual report of the pre-enrollees. Cuninggim suggested the determining of a minimum below which a man who is pre-enrolled will not be allowed to fall and be retained in pre-enrollment. It was moved that the policy of this Association be to regard as a minimum academic average for acceptance or retention in pre-enrollment status of a "C" average. This average is to be arrived at by the institution in question, it being recognized that a certain leeway must be granted in the length of time required to establish an indicative record. The motion was carried.

It was moved by Cranston and seconded by Richardson that the Department of Theological Schools be asked to make a master list of those who are currently pre-enrolled in our ten Methodist theological schools. The motion was carried. It was further moved that the pre-enrollment blank presently in use be revised before the next meeting, that a sample be mailed out to the members of the Association in order that the blank may be corrected and made of maximum usefulness in securing a record of men pre-enrolled in our theological schools. This motion was carried.

The meeting was adjourned by agreement in view of the lateness of the hour.

Monday Morning

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Dean Cuninggim, at 9:00 A.M. Gerald O. McCulloh was called upon to lead in the devotions. He called attention to the important and heavenly trust of being allowed to be responsible for the gospel. This Christian gospel, being intensely personal, must be communicated to persons by persons in a community of personal relationship. Attention was directed to the importance of each witness himself embodying the love of God as that love was incarnate in the Christ. The devotions were closed with prayer. Attendance at the meeting was the same as the preceding day with the addition of H. B. Trimble.

The subcommittee appointed at the January meeting to consider questions connected with Social Security made its report. The committee consisted of Dean Cuninggim and Dr. Gross. This committee went to Washington in April to consult with the Chief Officers of the Security Program. The question which seemed to relate to the theological schools was whether or not the colleges and seminaries are "integral agencies" of the church. A statement prepared by the president of the Council of Bishops and the Executive Secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions designed to clarify the meaning of the term "integral agency" was read. A copy of this statement is appended herewith as Appendix C.

Mr. Reber Boulton, legal counsel for the Division of Educational Institutions, responded to the suggestions included in the report of the committee. Mr. Boulton stressed the importance of distinguishing between the statutory interpretation of the term "integral agency" and its ecclesiastical meaning. He called attention to the importance of certain paragraphs in the Discipline, to wit, numbers 1378-79, 1351-52-53, 1390-91-92, in which the relation of the schools and colleges to the church are defined. The substance of Mr. Boulton's opinion was that we ought to state the disciplinary facts and see if they are capable of statutory interpretations sustaining the inclusion of the seminaries in the Social Security program. If the schools are not included under such interpretation, it is better to work for a change of the law than seek inclusion on the basis of statements that might be misused or misconstrued in subsequent decisions regarding the relation of the schools to the church. On the basis of testimony brought out in the discussion, it is apparent that the practice differs in various regions of the country. There are some retired members of seminary faculties who are receiving Social Security benefits. There are others who are not. It was further recognized that a bill was presently before the House of Representatives which might change the present provisions of the law. In the face of the present uncertainty in respect to the legal provision, Trotter moved that the committee be continued with the addition of McCulloh and should work forward on a statement to be made to the Federal Department of Social Security after consultation with the Executive Committee of the Board of Education and the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops. Cranston seconded the motion. It was carried.

Dr. W. A. Rush of the Department of Public Relations and Finance was introduced. It was noted that the reports from the various schools must be brought into some comparable form if an adequate accounting is to be made to the Council on World Service and Finance of the expenditure of the newly allocated funds. Dr. Rush pointed out that the report form should be reviewed and re-edited to serve more efficiently for the securing of reports from the seminaries. It was

recognized that some summary might be secured which could be signed by the auditor and subsequently presented to the Commission on World Service and Finance to fulfill the requirement for an audit of the expenditure of the funds. The importance of uniformity and faithfulness in reporting was stressed. It was recognized that there will be some difficulty in devising a form for full and adequate report. It was recognized that there would be some variation of practice among the various schools due to the fact that some of the schools are integral parts of universities, others are independent institutions. This will complicate the reporting of budget, income, and expenditure. It was also recognized that there will be different methods of reporting endowment and the like. In the light of the preceding discussion, Baab moved that a committee consisting of McCulloh, Rush, Van Dyke and a representative of the schools (a) independent, (b) university-related, shall revise the report form for the current year so that the report form may be signed by the auditor and accepted by the Commission on World Service and Finance. The action was carried.

It was agreed that the report to be made to Dr. Wicke's office regarding fall enrollment, should be made as soon as possible after the opening of the autumn quarter, preferably by October 1.

The question of allocations of World Service funds was deferred to be discussed at the January meeting which should be closer to the section meeting at which time decisions are to be made regarding allocations for the next fiscal year. It being recognized that the representatives of this association are not members of the section, when allocation of funds is being discussed or voted upon it was thought wise to defer any discussion of special requests until the January meeting also. It was moved by Carr and seconded by Baab that the allocation of World Service funds shall be handled in terms of a total and uniform approach, respecting all the schools, and that a request be made to the Section on Ministerial Education that allocations from the contingent fund shall also be thought of in relation to all the schools. This action was carried. The treasurer's report was made by Trimble. A copy of the report is attached to these minutes as Appendix D. There seemed to be some misunderstanding about the payment of the regular quarterly funds from the Board of Education treasurer to the treasurer of this Association. The matter was referred to the treasurer and the secretary for clarification. The treasurer's report was accepted by consensus.

The meeting was adjourned by the Chairman.

Monday Afternoon

1:00 P.M.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, who called upon President Richardson to lead in the devotions. He emphasized the importance of prayer, discipline and devotion in the lives of theological faculty people and administrators if we are to be effective in communicating the gospel. Jesus spent a great while in prayer. Only in devotion and prayer can we retain the communion in which alone we can communicate the gospel. The devotions were closed with prayer.



The Chairman introduced Mr. Stanley Martin of the Department of Student Loans who spoke on a proposed loan fund and on practices in dealing with delinquent loans. Mr. Martin proposed a series of awards to colleges and seminaries which should represent a revision of the present practice. While the previous form of the awards to the seminaries will prevail for the current year, it was suggested that a new system of selection of awards for first year men entering the seminary might be based on examinations administered to the applicants, the nomination of the respective schools and the Department of Student Loans making the selection. These are to be so awarded that at least one of these shall be used in each of the seminaries. The amount of the award is to be raised and therefore would tend to attract a larger interest among college seniors. Dr. Gross called attention to the importance of keeping the plan for the selection of the recipients of these awards simple enough that it can be administered without undue complications. Pending the working out of the details of this program of scholarship awards, the plan of allotment of a given number of \$150.00 scholarships to the respective seminaries will prevail for the coming academic year.

Cranston presented the report of the committee on scholarships and fellowships which had made its proposals to its section meeting in April and now were reported back to the Association. A copy of Cranston's report is attached herewith as Appendix F. The change in the manner of appointing the committee to determine the recipients of these fellowships proposed by the Section on Ministerial Education was accepted. Cranston added as a report of the subcommittee of this Association on fellowships and scholarships a recommendation regarding the naming of the fellowships. He moved that they shall be called "The Dempster Graduate Fellowships for Teaching." The motion was carried with one nay vote. Cannon then raised objection to the provision in Section 3 that the candidate shall have had one full year of study toward the Ph.D. degree. Cannon moved, seconded by Trimble, to insert the word "normally" so that line 5 of paragraph 3 would read "Theological Schools and who have normally had at least one full year of study." After some discussion of the advisability of making these fellowships available to men immediately upon their graduation from seminary, the question was called for, the vote taken, and the motion was lost by a vote of 5 to 2.

Cannon then moved that "the appointees to fellowships will normally be expected to pursue their graduate study in graduate schools affiliated with the Methodist Church." The motion was seconded by Craig. In the discussion it was apparent that the motion was intended to call attention to the fact that graduate study might best be pursued in one of our graduate schools connected with our own church. The opposite opinion, that the recipient of the fellowship should be permitted to use it anywhere he thought his work could best be carried on, was also presented. On the call for question the motion was put to vote but was not carried. Upon motion by Cranston, seconded by Carr, the entire report was adopted.

After a non-specified nominating ballot and a tabulation of the results was reported, it was moved by Cranston to nominate Craig, Outler, DeWolf, and Barnett on the Scholarship Committee. Craig and Outler were to serve for two years; DeWolf and Barnett for one year, at which time two others shall be elected for a two-year period. Carried.

July 26-27, 1953

It was noted that all applications should be in by March 1 for these awards so that the program of scholarships may approximate in time schedule the granting of the other major fellowship awards. Nominations shall be made by the various faculties for these awards after careful consideration. Nominations shall be made to the Secretary of the Association.

The portion of Mr. Martin's report dealing with delinquent loans was left to be included in the agenda for the January meeting, as were also considerations of the chaplain's training program and the admission into the seminary of divorced persons.

The question of the possibility of conferences of faculty members of various departments was raised by Dr. Gross. It was agreed that the Secretary approach Dr. Elmer T. Clark on the matter of bringing the theologians of the schools together at Junaluska next year. Final decision was postponed until the January meeting.

The question was raised as to what portion of the expenses of the men in attendance at this Association shall be included in the budget of this Association if these men remain for the Institute on Higher Education. It was agreed that only those expenses incurred in attendance at this meeting shall be charged to the expense accounts to be paid out of the Association treasury. Statements of expenses are to be sent to Dean Trimble.

The next meeting was announced for the Netherlands Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 10 and 11, 1954. Carr moved to adjourn at 3:00 P.M. The vote was carried.

Gerald O. McCulloh

Gerald O. McCulloh  
Secretary

Suggested Agenda, Meetings of the Association of Methodist Theological  
Schools, Nashville, Tenn., July 26 and 27, 1953:

1. Devotions
2. Introductions
3. Election of a Secretary
4. Minutes of the previous meeting
5. Announcements
6. Adoption of an Agenda
  
7. The Relationship of the Association to the Department of Theological  
Schools: (Order-of-the-day, Sunday afternoon?)
  - a) Presentation of Dr. Gerald McCulloch
  - b) Objectives for the Department of Theological Schools
  - c) Duties of Dr. McCulloch
  - d) The Task of keeping the interests of the theological schools  
before the Church.
  
8. Recruitment, Pre-enrollment, and Admissions: (Order-of-the-day,  
Sunday evening?)
  - a) Joint program of ministerial recruitment
  - b) Pre-enrollment:
    - 1) Present policies and procedures
    - 2) Desirable policies and procedures
  - c) Admissions:
    - 1) Present policies and procedures
    - 2) Desirable policies and procedures
  - d) Preparation of informational brochure
  - e) Transfer students and the interpretation of transcripts
  
9. Social Security: (Order-of-the-day, Monday morning?)
  - a) Report of Committee
  - b) Present status
  - c) Next steps
  
10. Appropriations from World Service: (Order-of-the-day, Monday mid-morning?)
  - a) Nature and date of Reports
  - b) Amounts and percentages of allocations
  - c) Special requests
  - d) Money for Association's expenses; Report of the Treasurer
  
11. The General Conference Study Commission: (Order-of-the-day, Monday  
afternoon? Joint Session with the Commission?)
  - a) Establishment and actions of the Commission
  - b) Leadership for the Study
  - c) The aims of the Study; the task of the Commission
  
12. Report of the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships
13. Delinquent loans
14. Conferences of faculty members
15. Tuition and fees
16. Item - Dr. N. F. Forsyth
17. Plans for Dr. McCulloch's visitation of schools
18. Plans for next meeting of Association
19. Other business:

Objectives for the Department of Theological Education

- To provide for the church sufficient numbers of men with seminary education that the church at large may not lack an adequately trained ministry.
- To bring to the attention of the church at large continually the opportunity and responsibility that lies in the training of the ministry through well equipped and fully dedicated Seminaries and Schools of Theology.
- To foster the programs of instruction in the various member schools so that a uniformly high quality and adequate breadth of theological education is maintained.
- To represent the enterprise of theological education in the inner councils of church policy and organization.
- To maintain a well-informed central office which shall endeavor to provide for the most effective dispersion of centers of theological education and training for religious leadership throughout the church and through which the schools may work together in enterprises of common concern.
- To develop, in cooperation with all departments concerned with the representation of Christian vocations to young people, a program of recruitment for the ministry of the Methodist Church. 1(Some attention must be given to uniformity of standards of screening and admission to the various schools.) It is the responsibility of the church to determine who shall be admitted to and trained for the Methodist ministry. 2(This is further to be construed as having implications for the relation of ministerial candidates to the Selective Service requirements and deferments provided by the U. S. Government.)

To advise with the various schools in determining areas of specialization of instruction for which particular opportunities may be present in the case of an individual school.

To make economic and effective allocation to the various schools of the funds provided by World Service funds.

To provide guidance and assistance through scholarships and fellowships for the post-graduate education of men to teach in the faculties of the various theological schools.

Notes on conferences with Bishop William C. Martin regarding statement to Bureau of Internal Revenue:

Bishop Martin was sympathetic with the effort to secure Social Security benefits for ordained professors in our Theological Seminaries. On the whole, I think he feels that the statement is in the right direction; but he has doubts on two points.

First, he raises question concerning the interpretation of the phrase "integral agency." Would it not be better, for clear interpretation for church officials as well as for the Bureau, to state plainly that there are certain uses of the phrase "integral agency" which make it legitimately applicable to Methodist Seminaries? These could be enumerated: "If 'integral agency' means ownership, then certainly the phrase does describe some Methodist Seminaries. If this phrase means continuing support, then certainly it describes all Methodist Seminaries. But it is our understanding that the phrase in the law means rather,... In this sense it seems clear to us that the phrase does not properly apply to seminaries of the Methodist Church." Some such phrasing as that might still give the Bureau the assurance they need and yet at the same time not raise questions among the minds of various church officials.

Secondly, Bishop Martin questioned the phrasing as to how it is that a professor is "assigned or designated" to his post in a seminary. Once again, it is important to recognize that there are certain meanings which could be attached to those words which would suggest that they could be properly applied to Methodist Seminary teachers. But the statement could then go on to indicate that these meanings seem not to be the meanings attached to those words in the law. In the sense of the law, the professors are not so "assigned or designated" to their position but are there by virtue of the same kind of academic behavior and individual choice as are professors of any other subjects whether ordained or no. Moreover it would be wise so to phrase this statement as not to suggest that professors who are ordained are different from ministers in this regard altogether, for certainly it is true that ministers of local churches also have a large measure of choice in the Methodist system. Once again the idea would be that the statement would include everything which the Bureau would need and yet at the same time so phrase the situation as not to raise questions in the minds of church officials.

If I have adequately reported Bishop Martin's feelings on these two matters and if the statement can be rephrased so as to take them into account, then I am inclined to think that he would be willing to sign it and have it submitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He feels that before he does so he should check it with the executive committee of the Council of Bishops. Neither he nor I however look for any difficulty on this score if these matters above can be taken care of.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
 METHODIST SEMINARY ASSOCIATION  
 By H. B. Trimble, Treas.

March 14, 1952 to September 23, 1953

RECEIPTS

March 14, 1952	Turned over to the present Treasurer by Dr. Horace G. Smith	\$3,200.00
Jan. 26, 1953	Paid by Treasurer of the General Board of Education	1,500.00
May 6, 1953	Paid by the Treasurer of the General Board of Education	500.00
Sept. 3, 1953	Paid by the Treasurer of the General Board of Education	<u>500.00</u>
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$5,700.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Expenses	General Conference Meeting of the Seminary Association, San Francisco, Calif. April 24-May 4, 1952	\$1,924.45
Expenses	Executive Meeting in Chicago September 7-9, 1952	76.29
Expenses	Cincinnati Meeting, December 1952	75.00
Expenses	Los Angeles Meeting, January 4-5, 1953	2,095.01
Expenses	Nashville Meeting, July 26-27, 1953	<u>1,121.90</u>
	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$5,292.65
	Balance on hand in the bank as of September 23, 1953	\$407.35

Note: This Treasurer's Report was completed subsequent to the Annual Meeting.  
 It is herewith submitted as of September 23, 1953.

AGENDA

MEETING WITH ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

- I. Seminary award.
  - A. History.
  - B. Proposed revisions and alternatives.
    - 1. Continue present plan.
    - 2. Establish one award of \$750-1000 at each Methodist seminary.
    - 3. Establish two awards of \$500 each at each Methodist seminary.
    - 4. Establish a specific number of \$500 awards at each seminary, the number to depend on the Methodist enrollment. READ PROPOSED PLAN.
- II. Proposed communication on delinquent loans and suggestions for processing student loans.
- III. Discussion on co-signer policy.

Note: \$538,481.91 were outstanding in delinquent theological loans as of November 1, 1951. This amount represents 86% of the original amount loaned to theological students and represents 23.7% of all outstanding delinquent loans.



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FELLOWSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The aim of these fellowships shall be to increase steadily the effectiveness of teaching in the Methodist schools of theology (a) through research in the methods and techniques of good instruction and (b) through thorough mastery of given areas of knowledge.

1. A sum of approximately \$12,000 per year shall be made available to provide five Methodist Teaching Fellowships annually.
2. The award for a single man shall be \$2,000, for a married man \$2,400. Three hundred dollars shall be added if the fellowship is to be used outside the United States or Canada. The fellowships are placed at this high level to encourage the best scholars to apply and to assure intensive study. The beneficiary is not to engage in other employment during the period in which he holds his fellowship.
3. Fellowships shall be open to men and women who are teaching or plan to teach in seminaries, or to teach religion and related subjects in universities or colleges, and who are studying, or have within five years studied, in one of the ten members of the Association of Methodist Theological Schools and who have had at least one full year of study toward the Ph.D. degree. A person already holding a Ph.D. degree is not thereby excluded from candidacy. Ordinarily an award shall hold for one year only, although in exceptional cases one renewal shall be permitted.
4. Fellowships may be used in suitable Methodist institutions or in other recognized institutions anywhere in the world. The applicant must state where his study will be taken and must outline fully its plan and purpose.
5. Awards shall be granted on the basis of past achievement, scholarship, personal qualities, and potential ability. If consistently possible the recipients should come from a variety of seminaries and regions, although the best candidates should be chosen even if more than one comes from some particular school. Care should be taken to recognize candidates whose research involves the use of foreign languages and research. Concentration of fellowships in some one or two fields or aspects of religion should be avoided, and due regard should be given to the encouragement of students preparing for fields in which there is a marked shortage of available teachers.
6. Fellowships shall be announced, awarded, and administered by a Committee on Awards and Supervision, set up by the Department of Theological Schools, Division of Educational Institutions, upon nomination of the Association of Methodist Theological Schools at its meeting in the summer of 1953, and shall become operative for the academic year 1954-55. This committee of five shall consist of the new Director of the Department of Theological Schools, who shall serve as the committee's secretary and executive agent, and of four recognized scholars selected at large from the faculties of the ten Methodist seminaries. Two of the four latter members shall serve through 1954 and two through 1955; thereafter their successors, likewise nominated by the Association of Methodist Theological Schools, shall serve two year terms. Publicity and selection procedures shall be analogous to those employed by The National Council on Religion in Higher Education.

7. The above provisions may be modified from time to time in the light of available resources and experience.

Committee: Earl Cranston, Chairman  
Walter G. Muelder  
Clarence T. Craig

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

### Report of the Committee on the Canadian Colleges

#### 1. Origin of the Committee

The Canadian Colleges for some years have been expressing uneasiness about their annual reports and some of the presuppositions upon which the report forms rest. To clarify the situation a committee was appointed to gather data and offer suggestions. A Canadian member of the committee wrote to all the member Canadian Schools inviting suggestions. Replies were received by letter or in conversation from 10 of the 13 schools and the committee felt that all the significant and relevant factors were submitted to it for discussion.

The committee was composed of two Canadian members (one from an associate and one from an accredited school) and one member from the United States who had recently had the experience of visiting a Canadian college as a member of an inspection team. The committee experienced no difficulty in finding a common mind and was greatly aided in its work by the presence of the Executive Director.

#### 11. Canadian and U.S. Participation

The committee first of all recalled that the Association had had Canadian and United States membership from the beginning. When President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard wrote on April 15, 1918, to call together the first conference of Theological Seminaries and Colleges, August 13-16, 1918, he addressed the heads in Canada together with those in the United States. Representatives of nine Canadian colleges, the Congregational College of Canada, Montreal; the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal; Kings College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; McMaster University Theological School; the Presbyterian College of Montreal;

Queen's Theological College of Kingston; Trinity College, Toronto; Wesley College of Winnipeg; and Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, attended this first meeting. On the Continuation Committee were Dean Cosgrave of Trinity and Principal Fraser of the Presbyterian College of Montreal. The latter read one of the papers at the second conference held at Princeton June 16-18, 1920; and the third biennial meeting, in June 1922, was held in Toronto.

Over the years there has been some tendency to forget these facts. Consequently when a Canadian college now hears of the American Association of Theological Schools for the first time, the adjective "American" conveys the narrower meaning of "United States" and not the broader meaning pointed up both by the Certificate of Incorporation and by the Constitution in which the area of the Association's activity is correctly described as "the United States and Canada." It would clarify the situation if this reference to our two countries might appear in some way on the title page of the Biennial Report.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that Canadian schools have been in from the beginning, and that when the Association offers its services to a Canadian college it does so as a joint enterprise drawn from our two countries.

The 13 Canadian member schools (1956 figures) make up 10 per cent of the total membership in the Association; of these, the six accredited schools make up  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the accredited membership. The Canadian schools are at present represented by four persons in the councils of the Association, one each in the Executive Committee, the Commission on Accrediting, the Commission on Faculty Fellowships and the Commission on Research and Counsel. The Canadian Colleges are thus represented in a very satisfactory proportion at every level of operation of the Association, so that the Canadian member schools may always be assured of an interpreter at every point where our academic languages and customs

sometimes vary. Judged by the Canadian members of this particular committee the arrangement is entirely satisfactory, though it is probably not well enough known in Canada, and for this the Canadian members must and do gladly accept their share of responsibility.

The Canadian members of the committee would like to record here their gratitude to the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Bros., the Sealantic Corporation and the Lilly Endowment, Inc., that in each case their concern for the improvement of theological education has extended to Canada. Under the Carnegie grant, Dr. H. Richard Niebuhr's committee was able to visit several of the Canadian colleges and to aid in stimulating self-study procedures which all constituted part of its eventual report. The first Rockefeller Bros. Theological Fellowship was granted to a Canadian nominee and in the next two years there were six others. The Sealantic Corporation grants for Faculty Fellowships have benefitted two Canadian staff members, and the Lilly Endowment Senior Honors Scholarships this year have gone to three Canadians. Lastly, the Lilly Endowment, Inc., through the Association has made a grant this summer to aid in setting up a project in Clinical Pastoral Training in Toronto, where, through the good offices of the Association, the Canadian member colleges in that area have been able to cooperate with one another and with members of the University of Toronto's Faculty of Medicine in starting the project. All in all these are no mean benefits that we are able to record and they represent in material form a much larger area of benefit that we (the Canadian members) derive from the Association.

#### 111. Clarification of Report Forms

The Canadian colleges have quite generally had some trouble with the Association's report forms which naturally enough tend to be based on the nomenclature and assumptions of the larger number of theological schools in the United States.

In devising new forms the Executive Director's attention has been drawn to the following points requiring clarification.

1. Enrollment. Following a British tradition the Bachelor's degree is not usually granted at the end of a theological course in Canadian colleges. For statistical purposes it is important for the Executive Director to be informed how many students have properly completed a three year divinity curriculum after graduation from university regardless of the title or diploma used in a particular college.
  2. A question regarding enrollment should also be asked in such a way that a college may reveal how many "short course men" (that is without university graduation) are enrolled and taught in the same classes with students who are graduates.
  3. A further question is needed to elicit information regarding other students receiving instruction in the classroom but not enrolled in the school, e.g., students from associated women's training colleges, or the like.
- Note: In the opinion of the committee the last two questions above should not be construed as merely part of a policing enterprise, but as a facility for any college striving to foster that will to excellence which it is always the primary purpose of our Association to encourage amongst its members.
4. References to the accreditation of universities are not understood in Canada where the problem is handled in a different way. It would help schools in the United States as well as in Canada if the question on the report form were extended to indicate that an approved university in Canada is one having membership in the National Conference of Canadian Universities.
  5. Costs have before now proved difficult to report in colleges where the theological faculty is part of a larger institution without separate endowment, money-

raising program, or administration. It is proposed that in such instances where the theological school is an integral part of a larger institution or college community and is under a common administration, that

(a.) it should show, where feasible, the actual expenditure for educational salaries and other such items as show funds that are clearly expended for the work of theology.

(b.) The proportion of the administrative expenses of the whole institution which should be assigned to its operation of a theological faculty be in the ratio of the full-time theological students to the total number of full-time students in the institution.

It is agreed that for the time being each college should establish its own method of reporting a fair estimate of its costs and should then follow the same plan each year. In this way the Association's total statistical picture can serve a useful purpose from year to year.

#### IV. Library

Library costs and standards have presented the greatest difficulty of all in reporting. The libraries in the accredited schools in Canada, with the single exception of Knox College, operate on different principles and have different administrative goals to those which appear to the Canadian members to be embodied in the standards of the A.A.T.S. The present method of reporting, while quite satisfactory for Knox College, owing to certain unique historical circumstances, is found confusing by the other colleges, probably by all the others. The problems are too complex for analysis here and would unduly lengthen this report. The committee therefore makes three proposals:

1. That the Executive Director on behalf of the Association invite the Canadian Schools to make a self-study of their libraries in relation to their educational

goals with a view to discovering how best to realize appropriate standards of excellence in the given circumstances.

2. That it be suggested to the Canadian Schools that they might initiate consultation with the American Theological Library Association, provided that such a plan would meet with acceptance on the part of the Canadian librarians with none of whom this present committee has consulted.

3. That in the meanwhile the Canadian Schools be asked each to make an arbitrary decision as to how best to report the operations of their theological libraries for the purpose of the Association's statistical records.

The most persistent problem that has arisen is not so much that of a small or inadequate library (which presents no difficulty of identification); but the assessment of a large university library and its neighboring college libraries from the standpoint of their accessibility and adequacy to meet the needs of a particular group of theological students, graduate or undergraduate.

#### V. Differing Traditions

The Canadian and United States members of the Committee working together believe that they may have identified two points at which in Canada standards are assessed in a manner different to that which obtains widely in the United States.

1. In many Canadian colleges there is a deeply rooted and health-giving tradition of close relationship to a university. The theological "school" (in the terminology of the A.A.T.S.) is a faculty of the university and enjoys the relationship. In such schools it bewilders administrators, staff and students alike to suggest to them that separation would improve standards. It is good that both staff and students, in divinity, in arts and in sciences, should live and eat and study to-



gether. It is good that they should see one another's books in the same library. To such a faculty it seems unhelpful that a theological library should be separate. It would then be obliged to select very carefully a limited number of books in the vast fields of literature, history, philosophy and the sciences in an effort to keep its students informed; whereas in the university library the student has access to these fields unsifted by a theological school library committee functioning outside its field of competence. In such a setting the university libraries seem to the Canadian schools in question to be wholly better; their only problem is to see that their very specifically theological section is adequately kept up.

It is much the same in other aspects of the life of such a school. If historical developments in Canada should drive a theological faculty to separate from a university, this would be widely though not universally judged a disaster, and the best would then have to be made of a bad job. The historical developments in the United States appear to have been different. The principal stumbling block has been the wording of Notation 32, "A majority of the members of the faculty of this school also teach non-college graduates." In at least two theological faculties in Canada whose views are known, these words describe a strength and not a weakness, they describe something noteworthy, and would not be understood as ground for a notation in the pejorative sense. In such a university a professor of theology may be invited to offer a course in the Faculty of Arts in, say, a historical, a philosophical, or biblical subject. Provided always that this is included as part of his actual lecture load of serious teaching, this would generally be regarded as wholly desirable both for arts students and divinity professors, and for the promotion of sound learning as well. Of course Notation 32 has a wholly different meaning in the United States context, and the Commission on Accrediting has a full understanding of the problem. In practice this problem has now been solved, but it seemed worth using for illustrative purposes. In Canada the theological schools

most closely associated with universities are quite clearly among the best.

2. The other significant area where the committee recognized differing patterns in our two countries is that of the colleges' relationship to the churches of their respective traditions. The relationship is generally a much closer one than in the United States. In the accredited Canadian schools there is an intense loyalty to the church of the tradition of each, a loyalty which does not appear to the committee to interfere with academic freedom. The most frequently observed illustration of this is in the willingness of certain accredited colleges to accept non-graduate short course men out of loyalty to the church which wishes to prepare them for ordination. Only very rarely does this procedure not depend very heavily upon a thoroughgoing screening process before such men are admitted; the plan in such colleges is in no sense reckless. The Commission on Accrediting in assessing such a college would obviously have to address itself to the question of whether the process of selecting short course men was really a serious and thoroughgoing one contributing to the welfare of the student in question as well as to the welfare of the church and the college.

#### VI. Auditors in the Classroom

From time to time in the discussion, the committee was confronted with the statement that while certain non-graduate students were admitted to classrooms, the lecturer could in fact ignore them and proceed with the proper education of his duly enrolled students. Probably no one seriously holds this view, yet its periodic emergence served to clarify our view that this is a wholly unacceptable theory of education. A class cannot be treated as an inert mass listening to a lecture; no student in a classroom can be treated as a nonentity. Where teaching is going on the class is involved in the process, and the presence of a significant bloc of persons who by design or training cannot become involved obstructs

the teaching process.

The committee remains firmly of the opinion that the wording of Notation 1 is of profound importance and that any device to adulterate its meaning should be treated with deep concern and, if need be, with disciplinary action. At the same time no form of words can be so devised for a notation as to exempt an accreditation committee from the obligation of using its judgment.

#### VII. Salary Scale and Kindred Matters

In assessing the salary scale, the length of the academic year and kindred matters in the Canadian schools, it might be well to observe that the appropriate place to seek such standards would be in the practice of the principal university in the province concerned. Salaries, length of academic year, physical arrangements, etc. should be compared with the best in the province as well as with the corresponding standards familiar, let us say, to the members of a visiting team from the Commission on Accrediting.

#### VIII. Visiting Team for the West

The committee had evidence that some of the colleges in the Canadian West (the three prairie provinces and British Columbia) would welcome a visit from an Association team. The purpose of such a visit would not be to investigate for accreditation, but to stimulate self-study, to gather information, and to promote understanding, communication, and co-operation.

#### IX. Self-Study and the Development of Co-Operation

The committee heard with interest that regular conferences were held in Canada from time to time for the staffs of all the theological colleges of the United Church of Canada, and separately for the heads of all the Anglican col-

leges. Similar meetings probably occur in other churches as well. Less than half of all the colleges concerned in these various conferences are members of this Association; it may therefore be presumptuous of this body to think that it can be of any service. The Student Christian Movement of Canada also organizes a conference each year at which students and a few staff members from various colleges meet across denominational boundaries. The committee felt that there was a prevailing desire for further co-operation which might be facilitated in some way, and suggests that steps might be taken to see if more colleges in Canada would like to avail themselves of the Association's self-study materials. The use of such material might lay bare some ground for common effort.

#### X. Graduate Studies at McGill and Toronto

In both these centres, though in quite different ways, there is a modest program of graduate studies leading to master's and doctor's degrees. There has been no visit from the Association to Toronto since the graduate program was set up by the four member colleges there (three accredited and one associate). Perhaps the chief significance of the program is that the staffs of the four colleges, with the consent of their governing bodies, have set up a cooperative plan for graduate study for the master's degree. The program is called the Toronto Graduate School of Theological Studies; it is entirely a teaching and examining body; and the co-operating colleges have agreed not to confer the degree upon any candidate who has not been recommended by its Committee of Direction. Co-operation for a doctor's program does not yet exist partly because there are at present too few acceptable candidates to justify the effort. While the committee had no opportunity to consult the Committee of Direction it was felt that our member colleges in Toronto would welcome an interest in their program.

McGill having been more recently visited and accredited is perhaps better known. There would be some value in studying the newer developments in graduate study in

Canada where the programs have emerged in different historical circumstances and where goals will be pursued along different paths to those with which the United States members may be more familiar.

#### XI. Conclusion

In all its deliberations the committee became more deeply aware that the function of the Association has never been to impose uniformity, that its function is only partially fulfilled in investigation and accreditation; but that the Association fulfills its deepest function when it is able to encourage each member school to reach its own highest potential in scholarship or in friendly co-operation with others. In such a spirit the Association has much to offer its members and potential members in both Canada and the United States.

Your Committee, having completed its assigned task to the best of its ability, stands ready to be discharged. To strengthen the Director's hands in carrying out such suggestions as the Association may approve, the appointment of a fresh Committee might be desirable so that other parts of Canada may be represented.

Charles Feilding (Chairman)  
Oren Baker  
Wilfred Lockhart  
Charles L. Taylor (Consultant)

September 18, 1958

Dr. Charles L. Taylor  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

Sear Charles:

I have resigned as Dean of the Divinity School of Duke University to take effect October 1. I am trying to get things in readiness for my successor, whoever he may be. I wonder if you can send to me promptly some of the new application forms for persons who desire to apply for faculty fellowships. I have several men who will be on sabbatical leave for all of 1959-60, and I would like to execute the applications before I leave the office.

It has been good to work with you and I feel that you have put new life and effectiveness into the American Association of Theological Schools. With best wishes for your continued success, I am

Cordially,

James Cannon  
Dean

JG:sa

*See*

The American Association of Theological Schools  
1250 Knott Building, Dayton 2, Ohio

To the Accredited Schools:

Grateful for the information you have supplied for a new edition of Theological Schools of the United States and Canada Accredited by the A. A. T. S., we ask you to check the material below, make any necessary corrections, indicate your approval and return one copy at once. This will go to the printer on or about Sept. 2. As another edition may not appear again soon, we thank you for your help in making this one correct.

Sincerely yours,

*Charles L. Taylor*

The Divinity School of Duke University, Durham, North Carolina;  
Dean James Cannon; Methodist; affiliated with Duke University; 12  
denominations represented in student body, <sup>denominations</sup> 5 in faculty; expected enrollment 1958-59, 256, of whom 245 are in the B. D. course of study; 21 full-time faculty members, 4 part-time; degrees offered: B. D. and ~~M. A.~~ <sup>M. A. & E.</sup> by Divinity School, M. A. and Ph. D. by Graduate School; full tuition (\$650) scholarships to all students registered in the Divinity School; fellowships from \$450-\$1600 in Graduate School; housing for 85 single students; cost to a single student for the regular school year: room rent \$175, board ~~\$50~~ <sup>\$400</sup>, tuition and fees \$100; regular school year begins September 18, 1958 and closes June 4, 1959; 2 semesters in academic year.

Approved: *JL*  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

July 2, 1958

Dear Friends: For the new edition of Accredited Theological Seminaries in the U.S. and Canada, now to be entitled Theological Schools (and Colleges) of the United States and Canada, Accredited by The American Association of Theological Schools, will you kindly fill out one copy of the following form and return it to Charles L. Taylor, Executive Director, The American Association of Theological Schools, 1250 Knott Bldg., Dayton 2, Ohio. You may keep a carbon copy for your own file. It is imperative that the original copy be returned not later than Aug. 15, 1958. If we do not hear from you by this date, we shall be forced to use the information you supplied in 1956.

Gratefully yours,

C. L. T.

Charles L. Taylor

1. Name and address of school and its chief officer: Dean James Cannon
2. Denominational affiliation (if any) Methodist
3. With what (if any) other schools (colleges or universities) is the seminary affiliated? with Duke University
4. Number of denominations represented in the student body: 12  
on the faculty 5
5. (a) Total number of students enrolled 1957-58 275  
(b) Total number of students expected to be enrolled 1958-59 256  
Of the total number (1958-59) 245 are in the Bachelor of Divinity  
(or S.T.B.) course of study.
6. Number of full-time faculty members 21  
Number of part-time faculty members 4
7. Degrees offered: B.D. and M.P.E. by Divinity School, M.A. and Ph.D. by Graduate School
8. Number and amount (or range) of scholarships available (exclusive of work aid) \_\_\_\_\_  
Full tuition (\$50.00) scholarships to all students registered in the Divinity School
9. Number and amount (or range) of fellowships available (within the school) \_\_\_\_\_  
Fellowships from \$450. to \$1600 in Graduate School. Number and amount (or range) of fellowships available for study in other schools \_\_\_\_\_
10. For how many single students is there housing provision on the seminary campus or property? 85. For how many married couples? None
11. Cost to a single student for the regular school year (of nine months) as follows:  
Room rent.....\$ 175.00  
Board.....\$ 400.00  
Tuition and fees...\$ 100.00
12. The regular school year 1958-59 begins on September 18, 1958 and closes on June 4, 1959.
13. The school operates on the basis of 2 semesters, \_\_\_\_\_ quarters, \_\_\_\_\_ other (specify).
14. Name of person answering this Questionnaire James Cannon, Dean



The American Association of Theological Schools  
The American

1250 KNOTT BUILDING  
DAYTON 2, OHIO

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BERNHARD W. ANDERSON  
Drew Theological Seminary  
Madison, New Jersey

July 1, 1958

*Dear Dean Cannon:*

A letter from the Lilly Endowment, Inc., dated June 27, reads in part as follows:

"Will you please ask each of the Deans of the schools receiving Senior Honors Scholarships to give you their suggestions about the qualifications governing these grants. Perhaps some should be more sharply stated; perhaps there are conditions which could be clarified and strengthened."

The same letter suggests a deadline of October 1 for the receipt of your reply, but as later in the letter an earlier date is mentioned as desirable, I am hopeful that I can gather your comments and criticisms now. All this has to do with the preparation for the continuation of the program into 1959-60. With gratitude for your help,

Yours sincerely,

*Thank you for coming to Boston*

*Charles Taylor*

July 30, 1958

Dr. Charles L. Taylor  
American Association of Theological Schools  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

Dear Dr. Taylor:

This is in reply to your letter of July 1, about the Lilly Endowment funds for Senior Honors Scholarships. I do not know that I have any particular suggestions to make about the program. I believe two of our men received some generous grants and the three others did not receive anything or the amount offered was not adequate. In general I would say that our senior students can do better locally by serving churches or by such aid as we can give them. I think it is highly desirable that they not be under the necessity of holding churches, but two-thirds of our students are married and cannot get along without parsonage and church aid.

Cordially,

James Cannon  
Dean

JC:sa

*Review  
to Jim Connor*

## Minimum Library Standards

Preliminary Revision with Reference to B. D. Programs

December, 1957

The library program of an accredited theological school should be thoroughly integrated with the educational objective of the school. The functions of the library should be clearly and concisely formulated. Means of communication between library staff, faculty, and administration should be provided. The following standards of policy and procedure should prevail as minimum for an accredited library:

### A. PERSONNEL.

The head librarian should have full responsibility for library direction. He should be professionally trained and have general knowledge of theological subject matter and the prevailing teaching and research methods used by the faculty and students. He should have qualified professional and clerical assistance commensurate with the current requirements and the long range program of the library.

### B. ACQUISITION.

Acquisition policy should be governed by the following consideration: a) the theological curriculum, b) the research and teaching needs of the faculty, c) the need to understand contemporary culture nationally and internationally, d) the need to understand persons, e) the accessibility of materials in other libraries, f) the possibility of cooperative acquisitions policies with other libraries and g) the long range development of the school with reference to degree programs and research interests.

### C. PHYSICAL FACILITIES.

The following should be considered in the determination of the adequacy of physical facilities: a) fire-resistant building or rooms designated for library usage, b) heating, lighting, ventilation, quietness, and housekeeping adequate for the health and comfort of students, faculty and staff, c) care adequate for the preservation of the collections, e) reader space ranging from at least 35 to 50 per cent of the total enrollment, e) flexibility for expansion and other

developments, f) ample work space for staff, g) ample storage space for materials, h) space and equipment for new developments such as microtexts and audio-visual materials, i) ease of accessibility, to both patrons and staff, of the card catalogues, periodical display, bibliographical and reference collections, and circulation desk.

D. FINANCES.

a) The library should have a separate annual or biennial budget prepared and recommended by the librarian, reviewed by a library committee, and approved by the proper authority. The budget should be sufficiently itemized to show how it is governed by the factors noted in the previous paragraphs.

b) The following budget is minimal for the B. D. and Master's programs: Total budget \$12,500 per year, or \$45 per student and faculty members, which ever is more. Not less than \$3,200 should be spent for books and periodicals apart from binding.

Connolly Gamble, Jr.  
James Gustafson  
Riley B. Montgomery  
Charles L. Taylor - ex officio  
Calvin H. Schmitt - Chairman

**The American Association of Theological Schools**

1250 KNOTT BUILDING  
DAYTON 2, OHIO

August 1, 1958

Dean James Cannon  
The Divinity School  
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dean Cannon:

Thank you for your letter of  
July 30 which has come while Dr. Taylor  
is in enroute to Canada.

Sincerely,

*Charlotte Thompson*

Mrs. R. J. Thompson

**Dilemmas  
of Professional Education**

Twenty-first Biennial Meeting

of

The American Association of Theological Schools



June 17—20, 1958

at the

Boston University School of Theology  
Boston, Massachusetts

... Program ...

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1958

President Walter N. Roberts, *presiding*

2:30 p. m.—WORSHIP—Led by Dean Liston Pope, Yale University Divinity School

2:45 p. m.—WELCOME—Dean Howard Thurman, Boston University

3:00 p. m.—ADDRESS—Provost Elliott Dunlap Smith, Carnegie Institute of Technology—“*A Fundamental Dilemma of all Professional Education*”

✓ 3:30 p. m.—BUSINESS (as time permits):

1. Report of the Executive Committee
2. Report of the Commission on Accrediting
3. Report of the Treasurer
4. Report of the Commission on Faculty Fellowships
5. Report of the Commission on Research and Counsel
6. Report of the Commission on Financial Aid to Theological Education
7. Report of the Committee on Advanced Theological Studies
8. Report of the Committee on Revision of the Form of Financial Reports
9. Report of the Board of Review

X 8:00 p. m.—PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS—President Walter N. Roberts, United Theological Seminary—“*Levels of Cooperation*”

X 9:00 p. m.—Interpretation of the Program: Dean Walter G. Muelder, Boston University School of Theology

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1958

9:00 a. m.—WORSHIP—Led by Principal Kenneth H. Cousland, Emmanuel College

9:15 a. m.—ADDRESS—Dean Vernon W. Lippard, M. D., Yale University—The School of Medicine

✓ 10:00 a. m.—WORKSHOPS:

✓ (a) *Curriculum*—The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Miller, Harvard Divinity School, Andover Newton Theological School

(b) *Maintaining Living Teaching*—Dean Walter Harrelson, Chicago Divinity School

... Program ...

(c) *The Minister's Continuing Education*—President James A. Jones, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond

(d) *The Needs of the Denomination and the Goals of the Seminary*—Prof. O. T. Binkley, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

(e) *The Self Image of the Theological Student*—Prof. James M. Gustafson, Yale University Divinity School

(f) *What the World Church Means for Theological Education*—Prof. Robert Tobias, School of Religion, Butler University

X 2:00 p.m.—ADDRESS—Prof. Arthur E. Sutherland, Bussey Professor of Law, Harvard University

3:00 p.m.—Second Workshop Period

Free Evening

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1958

9:00 a.m.—WORSHIP—Led by Mr. Calvin Schmitt, Librarian, McCormick Theological Seminary

9:15 a.m.—BUSINESS

1. Report of the Committee on Revision of Notations
2. Report of the Committee on Revision of Report Forms
3. Report of the Committee on Revision of Library Standards

10:00 a.m.—Third Workshop Period

11:00 a.m.—Joint discussion of Library Standards and Guides with the American Theological Library Ass'n

X 2:00 p.m.—ADDRESS: Prof. James Luther Adams, Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., Professor of Divinity, Harvard University "*The Social Role of the Professions*"

3:00 p.m.—Fourth and Final Workshop Period

X 8:00 p.m.—ADDRESS: The Rev. Dr. Theodore P. Ferris, Trinity Church, Boston, Massachusetts

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1958

9:00 a.m.—WORSHIP—Led by President Harry Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary

9:15 a.m.—Business session followed by a report of the Executive Director, Charles L. Taylor, "*Theological Education, Quo Vadis?*"

Adjournment with lunch



## **Preliminary Meetings**

### **MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1958**

- 3:00 p. m.—Meeting of the Executive Committee  
8:00 p. m.—Meeting of the Commission on Accrediting

### **TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1958**

- 9:00 a. m.—Joint meeting of the Executive Committee and  
Commission on Accrediting

## **Other Meetings**

- June 14-17—The Association of Professors in the Practical  
Fields—Boston University School of Theology  
June 16-17—The Association of Professors of Missions  
Boston University School of Theology  
June 16-17—A. A. T. S. Non-Academic Officers  
Andover Newton Theological School  
June 18-20—American Theological Library Association  
Boston University School of Theology

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

### Report of the Committee on the Canadian Colleges

#### 1. Origin of the Committee

The Canadian Colleges for some years have been expressing uneasiness about their annual reports and some of the presuppositions upon which the reports rest. To clarify the situation a committee was appointed to gather data and offer suggestions. A Canadian member of the committee wrote to all the member Canadian Schools inviting suggestions. Replies were received by letter or in conversation from 10 of the 13 schools and the committee felt that all the significant and relevant factors were submitted to it for discussion.

The committee was composed of two Canadian members (one from an associate and one from an accredited school) and one member from the United States who had recently had the experience of visiting a Canadian college as a member of an inspection team. The committee experienced no difficulty in finding a common mind and was greatly aided in its work by the presence of the Executive Director.

#### 11. Canadian and U.S. Participation

The committee first of all recalled that the Association had had Canadian and United States membership from the beginning. When President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard wrote on April 15, 1918 to call together the first conference of Theological Seminaries and Colleges, August 13-16, 1918, he addressed the heads in Canada together with those in the United States. Representatives of nine Canadian colleges, the Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Kings College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, McMaster University Theological School, the Presbyterian College of Montreal, Queen's Theological Col-

lege of Kingston, Trinity College Toronto, Wesley College of Winnepeg, and Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, attended this first meeting. On the Continuation Committee were Dean Cosgrave of Trinity and Principal Fraser of the Presbyterian College of Montreal. The latter read one of the papers at the second conference held at Princeton June 16-18, 1920; and the third biennial meeting, in June 1922, was held in Toronto.

Over the years there has been some tendency to forget these facts. Consequently when a Canadian college now hears of the American Association of Theological Schools for the first time; the adjective "American" conveys the narrower meaning of "United States" and not the broader meaning pointed up both by the Certificate of Incorporation and by the Constitution in which the area of the Association's activity is correctly described as "the United States and Canada." It would clarify the situation if this reference to our two countries might appear in some way on the title page of the Biennial Report.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that Canadian schools have been in from the beginning, and that when the Association offers its services to a Canadian college it does so as a joint enterprise drawn from our two countries.

The 13 Canadian member schools (1956 figures) make up 10% of the total membership in the Association; of these, the 6 accredited schools make up 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the accredited membership. The Canadian schools are at present represented by four persons in the councils of the Association, one each in the Executive Committee, the Commission on Accrediting, the Commission on Faculty Fellowships and the Commission on Research and Counsel. The Canadian Colleges are thus represented in a very satisfactory proportion at every level of operation of the Association, so that the Canadian member schools may always be assured of an interpreter at every point where our academic languages and customs sometimes vary. Judged by the Canadian members of this parti-

cular committee the arrangement is entirely satisfactory, though it is probably not well enough known in Canada, and for this the Canadian members must and do gladly accept their share of responsibility.

The Canadian members of the committee would like to record here their gratitude to the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Bros., the Sealantic Corporation and the Lilly Endowment, Inc. that in each case their concern for the improvement of theological education has extended to Canada. Under the Carnegie grant, Dr. H. Richard Niebuhr's committee was able to visit several of the Canadian colleges and to aid in stimulating self-study procedures which all constituted part of its eventual report. The first Rockefeller Bros. Theological Fellowship was granted to a Canadian nominee and in the next two years there were six others. The Sealantic Corporation grants for Faculty Fellowships have benefitted two Canadian staff members, and the Lilly Endowment Senior Honors Scholarships this year have gone to three Canadians. Lastly, the Lilly Endowment Inc., through the Association has made a grant this summer to aid in setting up a project in Clinical Pastoral Training in Toronto, where, through the good offices of the Association, the Canadian member colleges in that area have been able to co-operate with one another and with members of the University of Toronto's Faculty of Medicine in starting the project. All in all these are no mean benefits that we are able to record and they represent in material form a much larger area of benefit that we (the Canadian members) derive from the Association.

### 111 Clarification of Report Forms

The Canadian colleges have quite generally had some trouble with the Association's report forms which naturally enough tend to be based on the nomenclature and assumptions of the larger number of theological schools in the United States. In devising new forms the Executive Director's attention has been drawn to the following points requiring clarification.

1. Enrollment. Following a British tradition the Bachelor's degree is not usually granted at the end of a theological course in Canadian colleges. For statistical purposes it is important for the Executive Director to be informed how many students have properly completed a three year divinity curriculum after graduation from university regardless of the title or diploma used in a particular college.

2. A question regarding enrolment should also be asked in such a way that a college may reveal how many "short course men" (that is without university graduation) are enrolled and taught in the same classes with students who are graduates.

3. A further question is needed to elicit information regarding other students receiving instruction in the classroom but not enrolled in the school, e.g., students from associated women's training colleges, or the like.

Note: In the opinion of the committee the last two questions above should not be construed as merely part of a policing enterprise, but as a facility for any college striving to foster that will to excellence which it is always the primary purpose of our Association to encourage amongst its members.

4. References to the accreditation of universities are not understood in Canada where the problem is handled in a different way. It would help schools in the United States as well as in Canada if the question on the report form were extended to indicate that an approved university in Canada is one having membership in the National Conference of Canadian Universities.

5. Costs have before now proved difficult to report in colleges where the theological faculty is part of a larger institution without separate endowment, money-raising program, or administration. It is proposed that in such instances where the theological school is an integral part of a larger institution or college community and is under a common administration, that

(a) it should show, where feasible, the actual expenditure for educational

salaries and other such items as show funds that are clearly expended for the work of theology.

(b) The proportion of the administrative expenses of the whole institution which should be assigned to its operation of a theological faculty be in the ratio of the full time theological students to the total number of full time students in the institution.

It is agreed that for the time being each college should establish its own method of reporting a fair estimate of its costs and should then follow the same plan each year. In this way the Association's total statistical picture can serve a useful purpose from year to year.

#### IV. Library

Library costs and standards have presented the greatest difficulty of all in reporting. The libraries in the accredited schools in Canada, with the single exception of Knox College, operate on different principles and have different administrative goals to those which appear to the Canadian members to be embodied in the standards of the A.A.T.S. The present method of reporting, while quite satisfactory for Knox College, owing to certain unique historical circumstances, is found confusing by the other colleges, probably by all the others. The problems are too complex for analysis here and would unduly lengthen this report. The committee therefore makes three proposals:

1. That the Executive Director on behalf of the Association invite the Canadian Schools to make a self-study of their libraries in relation to their educational goals with a view to discovering how best to realize appropriate standards of excellence in the given circumstances.

2. That it be suggested to the Canadian Schools that they might initiate consultation with the American Theological Library Association, provided that such a plan would meet with acceptance on the part of the Canadian librarians with none of whom this present committee has consulted.

3. That in the meanwhile the Canadian Schools be asked each to make an arbitrary decision as to how best to report the operations of their theological libraries for the purpose of the Association's statistical records.

The most persistent problem that has arisen is not so much that of a small or inadequate library (which presents no difficulty of identification); but the assessment of a large university library and its neighboring college libraries from the standpoint of their accessibility and adequacy to meet the needs of a particular group of theological students, graduate or undergraduate.

#### V. Differing Traditions

The Canadian and United States members of the Committee working together believe that they may have identified two points at which in Canada standards are assessed in a manner different to that which obtains widely in the United States.

1. In many Canadian colleges there is a deeply rooted and health-giving tradition of close relationship to a university. The theological "school" (in the terminology of the A.A.T.S.) is a faculty of the university and enjoys the relationship. In such schools it bewilders administrators, staff and students alike to suggest to them that separation would improve standards. It is good that both staff and students, in divinity, in arts and in sciences, should live and eat and study together. It is good that they should see one another's books in the same library. To such a faculty it seems unhelpful that a theological library should be separate. It would then be obliged to select very carefully a limited number of books in the vast fields of literature, history, philosophy and the sciences in an effort to keep its students informed;

whereas in the university library the student has access to these fields unsifted by a theological school library committee functioning outside its field of competence. In such a setting the university libraries seem to the Canadian schools in question to be wholly better; their only problem is to see that their very specifically theological section is adequately kept up.

It is much the same in other aspects of the life of such a school. If historical developments in Canada should drive a theological faculty to separate from a university, this would be widely though not universally judged a disaster, and the best would then have to be made of a bad job. The historical developments in the United States appear to have been different. The principal stumbling block has been the wording of Notation 32, "A majority of the members of the faculty of this school also teach non-college graduates." In at least two theological faculties in Canada whose views are known, these words describe a strength and not a weakness, they describe something noteworthy, and would not be understood as ground for a notation in the pejorative sense. In such a university a professor of theology may be invited to offer a course in the Faculty of Arts in, say, a historical, a philosophical, or biblical subject. Provided always that this is included as part of his actual lecture load of serious teaching, this would generally be regarded as wholly desirable both for arts students and divinity professors, and for the promotion of sound learning as well. Of course Notation 32 has a wholly different meaning in the United States context, and the Commission on Accrediting has a full understanding of the problem. In practice this problem has now been solved, but it seemed worth using for illustrative purposes. In Canada the theological schools most closely associated with universities are quite clearly among the best.

2. The other significant area where the committee recognized differing patterns in our two countries is that of the colleges' relationship to the churches of their



respective traditions. The relationship is generally a much closer one than in the United States. In the accredited Canadian schools there is an intense loyalty to the church of the tradition of each, a loyalty which does not appear to the committee to interfere with academic freedom. The most frequently observed illustration of this is in the willingness of certain accredited colleges to accept non-graduate short course men out of loyalty to the church which wishes to prepare them for ordination. Only very rarely does this procedure not depend very heavily upon a thoroughgoing screening process before such men are admitted; the plan in such colleges is in no sense reckless. The Commission on Accrediting in assessing such a college would obviously have to address itself to the question of whether the process of selecting short course men was really a serious and thoroughgoing one contributing to the welfare of the student in question as well as to the welfare of the church and the college.

#### VI. Auditors in the Classroom

From time to time in the discussion, the committee was confronted with the statement that while certain non-graduate students were admitted to classrooms, the lecturer could in fact ignore them and proceed with the proper education of his duly enrolled students. Probably no one seriously holds this view, yet its periodic emergence served to clarify our view that this is a wholly unacceptable theory of education. A class cannot be treated as an inert mass listening to a lecture; no student in a classroom can be treated as a nonentity. Where teaching is going on the class is involved in the process, and the presence of a significant bloc of persons who by design or training cannot become involved obstructs the teaching process.

The committee remains firmly of the opinion that the wording of Notation 1 is of profound importance and that any device to adulterate its meaning should be treated with deep concern and, if need be, with disciplinary action. At the same time no form of words can be so devised for a notation as to exempt an accreditation committee from the obligation of using its judgment.

### VII. Salary Scale and Kindred Matters

In assessing the salary scale, the length of the academic year and kindred matters in the Canadian schools it might be well to observe that the appropriate place to seek such standards would be in the practice of the principal university in the province concerned. Salaries, length of academic year, physical arrangements, etc. should be compared with the best in the province as well as with the corresponding standards familiar, let us say, to the members of a visiting team from the Commission on Accrediting.

### VIII. Visiting Team for the West

The committee had evidence that some of the colleges in the Canadian West (the three prairie provinces and British Columbia) would welcome a visit from an Association team. The purpose of such a visit would not be to investigate for accreditation, but to stimulate self-study, to gather information, and to promote understanding, communication, and co-operation.

### IX. Self-Study and the Development of Co-Operation

The committee heard with interest that regular conferences were held in Canada from time to time for the staffs of all the theological colleges of the United Church of Canada, and separately for the heads of all the Anglican colleges. Similar meetings probably occur in other churches as well. Less than half of all the colleges concerned in these various conferences are members of this Association, it may therefore be presumptuous of this body to think that it can be of any service. The Student Christian Movement of Canada also organizes a conference each year at which students and a few staff members from various colleges meet across denominational boundaries. The committee felt that there was a prevailing desire for further co-operation which might be facilitated in some way, and suggests that steps might be taken to see if

more colleges in Canada would like to avail themselves of the Association's self-study materials. The use of such material might lay bare some ground for common effort.

#### X. Graduate Studies at McGill and Toronto

In both these centres, though in quite different ways, there is a modest program of graduate studies leading to master's and doctor's degrees. There has been no visit from the Association to Toronto since the graduate program was set up by the four member colleges there (three accredited and one associate). Perhaps the chief significance of the program is that the staffs of the four colleges, with the consent of their governing bodies, have set up a cooperative plan for graduate study for the master's degree. The program is called the Toronto Graduate School of Theological Studies; it is entirely a teaching and examining body; and the co-operating colleges have agreed not to confer the degree upon any candidate who has not been recommended by its Committee of Direction. Co-operation for a doctor's program does not yet exist partly because there are at present too few acceptable candidates to justify the effort. While the committee had no opportunity to consult the Committee of Direction it was felt that our member colleges in Toronto would welcome an interest in their program.

McGill having been more recently visited and accredited is perhaps better known. There would be some value in studying the newer developments in graduate study in Canada where the programs have emerged in different historical circumstances and where goals will be pursued along different paths to those with which the United States members may be more familiar.

#### XI Conclusion

In all its deliberations the committee became more deeply aware that the function of the Association has never been to impose uniformity, that its function is only partially fulfilled in investigation and accreditation; but that the Association fulfills its

deepest function when it is able to encourage each member school to reach its own highest potential in scholarship or in friendly co-operation with others. In such a spirit the Association has much to offer its members and potential members in both Canada and the United States.

Your Committee, having completed its assigned task to the best of its ability, stands ready to be discharged. To strengthen the Director's hands in carrying out such suggestions as the Association may approve, the appointment of a fresh Committee might be desirable so that other parts of Canada may be represented.

Charles Feilding (Chairman)  
Oren Baker  
Wilfred Lockhart  
Charles L. Taylor (Consultant)

# The American Association of Theological Schools

## First draft of a Proposed Revision of Notations

(This is the work of a committee authorized by the Commission on Accrediting Dec. 6, 1957, which met in Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1958. The committee consists of Pres. W.N. Roberts, Pres. Duke K. McCall, and Dean Jerald C. Brauer. Dean Brauer was absent; the Executive Director sat with the other members.)

### 1. The Use of Notations:

From the beginning of the A. A. T. S. in 1936, notations have been a useful means by which the accredited schools are reminded of various points at which their practices deviate from the norms established by the Association. Frequently they have been welcomed as a lever by which the faculty or administration of a school may lift a heavy stone out of a mire of inherited tradition into a new and better place in the structure being built. They are not to be thought of as punitive, but as an educational tool, which may be a valuable aid to trustees, governing boards, and others to notice other practices and to improve their own. Properly used, they encourage rather than discourage. They do not prevent proper experimentation, nor demand conformity to an artificial rule.

### 2. Relation to Standards:

Notations may be regarded as between the Standards, which for the most part are general in character and for all, and the Self Study Guides, which are intended to stimulate thought about many aspects of theological school life, some of which characterize only some schools. The notations reflect principles laid down in the Standards, and indicate how, in the judgment of the Commission on Accrediting, these principles are not being adequately translated into the practice of the schools to which the notations are applied.

#### PRCPCSED NOTATIONS

##### N1 Pertaining to Standards of Admission

N1.1 More than 10% of the enrollment in this school consists of persons without college degrees.

N1.2 More than 15% of the students in this school are from colleges unaccredited by the regional accrediting agency.

N1.3 This school is part of an institution which maintains other theological and allied programs for persons without college degrees.

### N2 Pertaining to Faculty

N2.1 This school has less than six full-time faculty members.

N2.2 The faculty of this school is insufficient in size for the numbers of students enrolled. A student-faculty ratio in excess of 20:1 jeopardizes educational standards.

N2.3 The faculty of this school is inadequate for the program of study.

N2.4 Faculty members of this school are unduly diverted from their essential task.

### N3 Pertaining to Degrees

N3.1 In this school, a degree in theology is offered after less than three years of theological studies following graduation from college.

N3.2 In this school, a degree in theology is offered for which graduation from college is not a prerequisite.

N3.3 In this school, a master's degree in education and/or music is offered for which graduation from college is not a prerequisite.

N3.4 In this school, a master's degree in theology is offered for which the B. D. is not a prerequisite. (This does not apply to an M. A. degree in religion offered by a university.)

N3.5 This school does not meet the Association's standards for the doctor's degree.

### N4 Pertaining to Libraries

N4.1 In this school, the library is given inadequate financial support.

N4.2 In this school, the library is inadequate.

N4.3 In this school, the theological library is insufficiently distinguished from another library to assure adequate resources for theological studies.

N5 Pertaining to Student Life

N5.1 In this school, courses are so arranged that a student may satisfy requirements without spending at least four days a week in intensive theological studies on the school campus.

N5.2 In this school, the academic year is too short.

N5.3 In this school, physical facilities (dormitories, refectory, etc.) are inadequate for the promotion of a community of scholars.

N5.4 In this school, there is a serious diversion of student attention from academic to remunerative pursuits.

N6 Pertaining to Controls

N6.1 In this school, the faculty does not exercise effective control over admissions, the curriculum, or other aspects of the academic life of the school.

N6.2 In this school, the trustees do not exercise sufficient control.

N6.3 In this school, policies are unduly determined by others than the trustees or faculty.

N7 Pertaining to Finances

N7.1 In this school, the educational budget is insufficient. A budget of less than \$50,000 a year for educational purposes is normally inadequate.

N7.2 In this school, faculty salaries are inadequate.

N7.3 In this school, the finances are not sufficiently independent of the college or university with which the school is connected.

N7.4 In this school, the finances are unduly controlled by agencies outside the school itself.

Proposed Revisions, Biennial Report of Accredited Theological Schools to the Commission on Accrediting, The American Association of Theological Schools

Page 2 No. 5 PLANT FUNDS

- A. Value as of fiscal year ending \_\_\_\_\_  
Value as of fiscal year ending \_\_\_\_\_  
Change: \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Unexpended Plant Funds, fiscal year ending \_\_\_\_\_
- C. Brief description of additions to physical plant during year and their value

Page 3 No. 6 FINANCES (See College & University Business Administration Vol. 1, American Council on Education, 1952)

- A. Current Income and Expense (excluding Aux. Ent.)
1. Current Income
    - a. Student Fees
    - b. Endowment & Trusts
    - c. Gifts
      1. From Denominational Boards
      2. From Local Congregations
      3. From Alumni
      4. From Individuals (non-Alumni)
      5. From Foundations
      6. From Industry
      7. From Government
      8. From University Funds
    - d. Other (explain)
  2. Current Expense
    - a. Adm. & Gen. Exp.
    - b. Instruction
    - c. Library
    - d. Plant Maintenance
    - e. Other (explain)
  3. Current Operations-Surplus (Deficit)

B. Auxiliary Enterprises (See College & University Business Administration Vol. 1, p 68)

1. Income
2. Expense
3. Difference

C. Student Aid (Restricted)

1. Income
2. Expense

(Note: Current restricted receipts should be reported as income only to the extent expendable during year)

D. Income-Producing Investments

- |      |                |                  |        |
|------|----------------|------------------|--------|
| Year | 1.) Book Value | 2.) Market Value | Income |
|------|----------------|------------------|--------|

E. Indebtedness (per balance sheet end of fiscal year)

F. Were faculty salaries paid in full this current year?

G. Salaries and allowances:

	Rent	Fringe
<u>Salary</u>	<u>Allowance</u>	<u>Pension</u>
		<u>Benefits</u>
		<u>Total</u>

1. The President
2. Fiscal Officer
3. The Dean
4. Professor: Min.  
Max.
5. Assoc. Professor: Min.  
Max.
6. Ass't. Professor: Min.  
Max.
7. Instructor: Min.  
Max.
8. Librarian
9. Cataloguer

Randolph E. Dyer  
Aute L. Carr  
John C. Bramer, Jr.  
Willard T. Carter, Chairman



During the Biennium 1956-58, the Commission on Accrediting met twice, on Dec. 7, 1956 and Dec. 6, 1957.

At the first of these meetings it was voted to accredit the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest with Notation 1.

*Also Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary (note)*  
The request of Bangor Theological Seminary for accreditation *(Ford)*

was denied.

The following notations were imposed:

Drake University - N 34

Butler University - N 34

The following notations were removed:

New Orleans Baptist N 32 and 33

Theol. Sem., Lancaster N 1

Biblical Seminary N 34

At the second meeting, Dec. 6, 1957, it was voted to accredit Fuller Theological Seminary.

The Temple University School of Theology was dropped from the list of accredited schools.

The following notations were applied or removed:

	<u>Applied</u>	<u>Removed</u>
Berkeley Baptist	34	
Bethany		7
Berkeley Div. School	8	9
Bexley	9	7

	<u>Applied</u>	<u>Removed</u>
Biblical		9
Brite	34	
Chicago Theol. Sem.		30
Crozer		1 and 34
Chicago Div.		30
Naperville		9
Hamma	8	
Iliff		15
Knox	1	
Luther	35	
Meadville		25 and 30
Nashotah		9
N. W. Lutheran		7 and 8
Virginia		1
Howard		1
Southern Eaptist		13
Southern California		19 and 35
Dubuque		7
Trinity		20
Wartburg	8	
Western, Michigan		7

It was voted to reinspect Queen's Theological College,  
Kingston, Ontario.

It was voted that the Commission on Accrediting recommend  
to the Executive Committee consideration of a change from four to  
six full-time faculty members as part of the standard for accreditation.

Two committees were provided: one to study the problem of  
notations in relation to the Canadian Schools, the other to study the  
revision of all the notations.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
 DIRECTOR'S OFFICE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
 YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1957

Receipts:

Received from Treasurer	\$15,500.00
Petty Sales	119.26
Honoraria	125.00
Total	15,744.26

Disbursements:

Office salaries	3,505.00
Travel	1,201.39
Rent	1,380.00
Printing	153.86
Telephone and Telegraph	211.44
Stationery and Postage	991.03
Misc. and non-recurring	801.95
Meetings and conferences:	
Executive Committee	902.65
Commission on Accrediting	590.48
Commission on Financial Aid	708.58
Commission on Research and Counsel	362.82
Committee on Advanced Theologica Studies	745.77
Committee on Library Check List	118.54
Committee on Library Standards	143.63
F. I. C. A. Tax	58.56
Accounting fees	200.00
Petty Cash	50.00
Office Equipment	2,001.18
Total Disbursements	\$14,126.88
Excess of receipts over disbursements	\$ 1,617.38

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

FACULTY FELLOWSHIP - LILLY ENDOWMENT

FACULTY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Total received from Sealantic Fund		\$500,000.00
Interest income to 4/30/58	16,156.90	
Less: trustee fees-Winters National Bank	<u>736.14</u>	15,420.76
Gain on sale of securities		<u>292.50</u>
Total		\$515,713.26

Disbursements:

1957-58 program		
Fellowships	80,500.00	
Meetings	<u>1,254.43</u>	81,754.43
1958-59 program		
Meetings		<u>1,188.17</u>
Total		<u>82,942.60</u>
Balance 4/30/58		<u>\$432,770.66</u>

LILLY ENDOWMENT

Receipts from Lilly Endowment Fund		
April 1957	23,000.00	
December 1957	<u>100,000.00</u>	123,000.00
Income from investments	253.13	
Trustees fees	<u>11.44</u>	241.69
Gain on sale of securities		<u>1.94</u>
Total		\$123,243.63

Disbursements:

Regional meetings	5,014.79	
Summer Institute-Texas	7,000.00	
Study of Texas seminary cooperation	1,000.00	
Canadian program	<u>3,500.00</u>	16,514.79
		<u>\$106,728.84</u>

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

May 15, 1956, to May 31, 1958

CURRENT ACCOUNT

Balance on hand May 16, 1956 \$ 7,005.46 \$ 7,005.46

RECEIPTS

Annual Dues Collected (Two Years)	28,565.00	
Inspection Fees	1,500.00	
Refunds	104.29	
Sale of bulletins, library materials, royalties	1,579.11	
Yale University Survey Balance	2,110.66	
Miscellaneous	214.59	
Sealantic Fund		
Incorporation of A.A.T.S.	2,851.81	
Principal	235,000.00	
Income	6,555.81	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts	\$278,481.27	<u>278,481.27</u>
TOTAL		<u>\$285,486.73</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Executive Secretary's Office		
Incorporation of A.A.T.S.	2,851.81	
Setting up office	194.70	
General Expenses	27,231.11	
Executive Secretary		
Salary	17,708.39	
Rental Allowance	3,541.61	
Pension	3,375.10	
Moving from Cambridge to Dayton	1,708.79	
Treasurer's Office	93.46	
Executive Committee		
Accreditation visits	744.58	
Representation at Meetings	1,309.03	
Travel Expense of Executive Secretary	39.65	
Honoraria	4,875.00	
Biennial Meeting	311.50	
Printing	2,740.38	
Dues -- American Council on Education (two years)	400.00	
Winters National Bank, Dayton -Investment of Sealantic Funds	202,000.00	
Miscellaneous	39.57	
	<hr/>	
Total Disbursements	\$269,164.68	<u>\$269,164.68</u>
BALANCE IN CURRENT ACCOUNT, May 31, 1958		<u>\$ 16,322.05</u>

FACULTY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

RECEIPTS

Sealantic Fund Principal Income	\$573,000.00 <u>15,420.76</u>	
Total Receipts	\$588,420.76	\$588,420.76

DISBURSEMENTS

Winters National Bank - Investment of Sealantic Funds	498,000.00	
Faculty Fellowship Meeting, Nov. 1, 1956	1,028.01	
Expense - C. L. Taylor	1,500.00	
Awards	<u>84,000.00</u>	
Total Disbursements	\$584,528.01	<u>584,528.01</u>
BALANCE IN FACULTY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM		3,892.75

LILLY ENDOWMENT

RECEIPTS

Lilly Endowment Principal	\$ <u>15,500.00</u>	
Total Receipts	15,500.00	\$ 15,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Pilot Project, Texas Seminaries	9,500.00	
Regional Conference	5,000.00	
Clinical Training Program	<u>3,500.00</u>	
Total Disbursements	\$18,000.00	<u>\$ 18,000.00</u>
DEFICIT IN LILLY ACCOUNT		\$ 2,500.00

RECAPITULATION

Balance in Current Fund	\$16,322.05
Balance in Faculty Fellowship Program	3,892.75
	<u>\$20,214.80</u>
Less Deficit in Lilly Endowment Account	<u>2,500.00</u>
BANK BALANCE, May 31, 1958	\$17,714.80

NOTE: Books will be audited by L. Ray Schuessler & Co., C.P.A. at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1958.

June 6, 1958

Dr. Charles L. Taylor  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

Dear Dr. Taylor:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of the current issue of The Divinity School Bulletin since it contains a symposium on the work of the student pastorate. I am also putting you on the mailing list to receive our issues regularly. This publication appears four times a year.

Cordially,

James Cannon  
Dean

JC:sa

*File*

**The American Association of Theological Schools**

1250 KNOTT BUILDING  
DAYTON 2, OHIO

June 10, 1958

Dean James Cannon  
The Divinity School  
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dean Cannon:

It is kind of you to think of me in connection with the current number of The Divinity School Bulletin and I appreciate being put upon your regular mailing list.

Looking forward to seeing you in Boston,

Yours cordially,

*Charles Taylor*  
Charles L. Taylor



June 3, 1958

Dr. Charles L. Taylor  
American Association of Theological Schools  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

Dear Dr. Taylor:

I am enclosing the form asking for information regarding attendance at the AATS meeting opening June 17. I expect to attend as the representative of the Divinity School. Two members of the Faculty will be attending collateral meetings and I expect they will drop in at some of the Association meetings. Dr. Creighton Lacy will attend the Association of Professors of Missions, and Mr. Donn Michael Farris, Librarian, will attend the meeting of the Theological Library Association.

Cordially,

James Cannon  
Dean

JC:sa

April 19, 1958

Dean Walter G. Muelder  
Boston University School of Theology  
745 Commonwealth Avenue  
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Dear Walter:

I am returning the information sheet about the meeting of the American Association of Theological Schools at Boston University School of Theology beginning June 16. I have not been out of town for some time on my doctor's orders, but I do plan to attend the AATS meeting. I have spent six weeks in Duke Hospital, two weeks at my home convalescing and am now allowed to go to my office about half of each day. I am on a very rigid no salt, low calorie diet which I imagine will continue indefinitely. My wife plans to accompany me to Boston and we have a reservation at the Continental Hotel in Cambridge. I prefer to stay there because my son is a member of the faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has an apartment in Cambridge not far from the hotel where Mrs. Cannon can prepare most of my meals.

I trust you are well. Thank you for your cordial letter to the prospective delegates.

Cordially,

James Cannon  
Dean

JC:sa

**Nomination and Application Form**  
**FOR A FACULTY FELLOWSHIP**  
**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS**

1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

Note: The first page is to be filled in by either the President or Dean of the Theological School. The following pages are to be completed by the nominee himself.

**I. STATEMENT OF NOMINATION**

The Faculty of \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of school)  
located at \_\_\_\_\_  
(address of school)  
hereby nominates \_\_\_\_\_  
(name of nominee)

for a Faculty Fellowship of the American Association of Theological Schools for the academic year, \_\_\_\_\_  
(year). It is understood that if the nominee is awarded a Fellowship, the theological school will grant him a year's leave of absence in order to accept it, and further, give him such supplementary assistance as is in line with the school's sabbatical policies already established, or, if no such policies are in force, as is possible for the school to afford. It is estimated that the financial assistance to be provided by the theological school making this nomination will amount to approximately \$ \_\_\_\_\_, for the year during which the Fellow is given a leave of absence under the terms of this Fellowship.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(position)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(date)

**II. INFORMATION CONCERNING THE NOMINEE**

**A. Biographical Information:**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(last) (first) (middle)

Date and place of birth \_\_\_\_\_

Wife's name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of marriage \_\_\_\_\_

Children's names and ages: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**B. Education:**

List in chronological order all schools attended, including colleges, seminaries, and graduate schools:

Name of Institution and Location	Dates of Attendance	Total Months of Attendance	Degree or Diploma and Year Received	Major
_____	19____ to 19____	_____	_____	_____
_____	19____ to 19____	_____	_____	_____
_____	19____ to 19____	_____	_____	_____
_____	19____ to 19____	_____	_____	_____
_____	19____ to 19____	_____	_____	_____
_____	19____ to 19____	_____	_____	_____

Present candidacy for degree: Institution \_\_\_\_\_ Degree and Expected date: \_\_\_\_\_

Graduate Theses and Dissertations:

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_ for degree of \_\_\_\_\_

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_ for degree of \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** Attach or send transcripts of all seminary and graduate work; do not send undergraduate transcripts.

Attach here  
a photograph  
not more than  
two years old

**C. Experience:**

List in order all full-time and major part-time positions:

	Inclusive Dates
_____	_____
_____	“ “ _____
_____	“ “ _____
_____	“ “ _____

**D. Interests, Memberships, Achievements, Distinctions, Honors:**

Denomination \_\_\_\_\_

Ordination: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Date of ordination \_\_\_\_\_

Memberships in Honorary Societies \_\_\_\_\_

Offices held in professional or ecclesiastical organizations \_\_\_\_\_

Scholarships and fellowships, with dates \_\_\_\_\_

Books published \_\_\_\_\_

Major articles, book reviews, or other writings \_\_\_\_\_

Other honors \_\_\_\_\_

**E. Fellowship Project:**

Describe in some detail, on this page, the way in which you propose to use the time for study and research which the Fellowship grant would make possible. Be sure to include mention of the place or places at which you wish to work, the particular interests you desire to develop, and, if applicable, the degree and/or writing you wish to pursue.

**F. Budget:**

Draw up a rough budget for both income and expense for the Fellowship year. Indicate any income you can count on from the seminary as well as personal reserves you could use. Indicate probable traveling as well as living expenses, for yourself and family.

**INCOME**

**EXPENSE**

**G. References:**

Submit names and addresses of at least three persons **not** among your present faculty colleagues who know well the nature and calibre of your work. (Such persons as the following may be chosen: one or more of your professors in seminary or graduate school; denominational officials; persons in responsible positions in other institutions; former employers.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Position \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**H. Statement of Intention**

It is my understanding that the Faculty Fellowships of the American Association of Theological Schools are being made available on the assumption that any person to whom a Fellowship is awarded intends to return to the institution from which he was nominated for at least one year of service following the completion of the Fellowship.

\_\_\_\_\_

(signature)

Please send these completed forms, together with the photograph and transcripts requested above, to:

**Commission on Faculty Fellowships  
American Association of Theological Schools  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio**



7-11  
Tentative Program

The Twenty-First Biennial Meeting  
of  
The American Association of Theological Schools

to be held at  
The Boston University School of Theology  
Boston, Massachusetts

Preliminary Meetings

Monday, June 16, 1958

3:00 P. M. Meeting of the Executive Committee

8:00 P. M. Meeting of the Commission on Accrediting

Tuesday, June 17, 1958

9:00 A. M. Joint Meeting of the Executive Committee and the Commission  
on Accrediting

The Twenty-First Biennial Meeting

Theme: Dilemmas of Professional Education

Presiding Officer: President Walter N. Roberts  
United Theological Seminary

2:30 P. M. Devotions led by the Chairman of the Executive Committee  
Dean Liston Pope, Yale University Divinity School

2:45 P. M. Welcome: President Harold C. Case, Boston University

3:00 P. M. Address:

3:30 -  
5:30 P. M. Business:

1. Report of the Executive Committee
2. Report of the Commission on Accrediting
3. Report of the Treasurer
4. Report of the Commission on Faculty Fellowships

Business (cont.)

5. Report of the Commission on Research and Counsel
6. Report of the Commission on Financial Aid to Theological Education
7. Report of the Committee on Advanced Theological Studies
8. Report of the Committee on Revision of Notations
9. Report of the Committee on Revision of Canadian Report Forms
10. Report of the Committee on Revision of the Form of Financial Reports
11. Report of the Committee on Revision of Library Standards
12. Report of the Board of Review

8:00 P. M. Presidential Address: President Walter N. Roberts,  
United Theological Seminary

9:00 P. M. Interpretation of the Program: Dean Walter G. Muelder  
Boston University School  
of Theology

Wednesday, June 18, 1958

9:00 A. M. Devotions led by Principal W. C. Lockhart,  
United College, Winnipeg, Manitoba

9:15 A. M. Address: Dean Vernon W. Lippard, M. D.  
Yale University-The School of Medicine

10:00 -  
12:00 M.

Workshops

- (a) Curriculum - The Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Miller,  
Harvard Divinity School  
Andover Newton Theological School
- (b) Maintaining Living Teaching - Dean Walter Harrelson,  
Chicago Divinity School
- (c) The Image of the Call - Prof. John Oliver Nelson,  
Yale University Divinity School
- (d) The Needs of the Denomination and the Goals of the  
Seminary - Prof. C. T. Binkley,  
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

Workshops (cont.)

(e) The Self Image of the Theological Student -  
Prof. James M. Gustafson,  
Yale University Divinity School

(f) What the World Church Means for Theological Education -

2:00 P. M. Address:

3:00 -

5:00 P. M. Second Workshop Period

Free Evening

Thursday, June 19, 1958

9:00 A. M. Devotions led by Mr. Calvin Schmitt, Librarian  
McCormick Theological Seminary

9:15 A. M. Address:

10:00 -

11:15 A. M. Third Workshop Period

11:15 -

12:00 M. Joint Discussion of Library Standards and Guides with  
The American Theological Library Association

2:00 P. M. Address: The Social Role of the Professor -  
Prof. James Luther Adams  
Harvard Divinity School

3:00 -

5:00 P. M. Fourth and Final Workshop Period

8:00 P. M. Address: The Rev. Dr. Theodore P. Ferris,  
Trinity Church  
Boston, Massachusetts

Tentative Program

-4-

Friday, June 20, 1958

9:00 A.M. Devotions led by President Harry Richardson,  
Gammon Theological Seminary

9:15 -

12:00 M. Business session followed by a report of the  
Executive Director - Theological Education, Quo Vadis?

Adjournment with lunch.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION

March 28, 1958

The Biennial Meeting

Enclosed is a preliminary, tentative program of the Twenty-First Biennial Meeting of the Association, to be held at the Boston University School of Theology, Boston, Mass., June 17-20, 1958.

Rooms - there will be space available for those attending the meeting, wives and husbands, at Shelton Hall, formerly the Shelton Hotel, Bay State Road, near Kenmore Square, Boston.

Meals - will be served in the refectory of the Boston University School of Theology, several hundred yards from the hotel.

Cost - the rate for room and meals is \$8. per diem, or \$24. for the whole three days. The price of individual meals will be announced later by the B. U. S. T.

Attendance - please fill out the enclosed form and return immediately to the office of the American Association of Theological Schools, 1250 Knott Building, Dayton 2, Ohio. It is highly important that our hosts should know who is coming. Those who announce their intention to be present will receive further information regarding registration directly from Boston.

Other Meetings

June 14-17 at B. U. S. T. - The Association of Professors in the  
Practical Fields

June 16-17 at B. U. S. T. - The Association of Professors of Missions

June 16-17 at Andover Newton Theological School - A. A. T. S. Non-  
Academic Officers

June 18-20 at B. U. S. T. - American Theological Library Association

Faculty Fellowships

The recipients of the awards for 1958-59 are as follows:

John L. Casteel, Union Theological Seminary, New York  
Arthur C. Core, United Theological Seminary  
Robert E. Cushman, Divinity School of Duke University  
John D. Eusden, Yale University Divinity School  
G. Gerald Harrop, McMaster Divinity College  
Paul B. Irwin, Southern California School of Theology  
Herbert C. Jackson, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary  
George D. Kelsey, Drew University Theological Seminary  
Donald Macleod, Princeton Theological Seminary  
Robert J. Marshall, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary  
Joseph L. Mihelic, Theological Seminary, University of Dubuque  
John Paul Newport, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary  
Richard R. Niebuhr, Harvard Divinity School  
George A. Riggan, Hartford Seminary Foundation  
Donald T. Rowlingson, Boston University School of Theology  
Stanley D. Schneider, Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Columbus  
E. P. Y. Simpson, Berkeley Baptist Divinity School  
Kenneth L. Smith, Crozer Theological Seminary  
Hubert V. Taylor, Columbia Theological Seminary  
Mary A. Tully, Union Theological Seminary, New York  
Aaron J. Ungersma, San Francisco Theological Seminary  
Franklin W. Young, Episcopal Theological Seminary of the S. W.

Statement of the Length of the Period  
for which Fellowships are Given

"The objectives of the program will most adequately be fulfilled through provision for a full calendar year of study and research by the holders of the Faculty Fellowships.

"Insistence upon this principle, however, may impose undue hardships upon certain institutions or individuals, and worthy projects of study and research may be accomplished in less than the full year to the benefit of theological education.

"The Commission will normally expect a nominating institution to make available to any nominee a full academic year in addition to the summer preceding or following his leave, and will accord priority to nominees for this period. Such priority may be reflected also in the amount of the awards.

"Nominations, however, will be welcomed for a plan which will allow a minimum of one full summer plus one academic semester or one full summer plus two academic quarters.

"In no instance will the Commission consider a study plan less extensive than this."

### Senior Honors Scholarships

Applications for Senior Honors Scholarships numbered 160 from all but 18 of the eligible schools. The Committee is making every effort to announce the recipients of these by mid-April rather than mid-May as originally announced.

### Financial Data

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Randolph Dyer, Comptroller, and Union Theological Seminary, New York, Mr. Robert Broadwell of Mr. Dyer's office has studied and prepared for the Commission on Financial Aid to Theological Education a report on the forms which almost all of the schools submitted at our request. This Commission now has available facts as to the relative sources of theological school income, the fees charged, the cost per student, the chief sources of student support, the percentage of married students (60% in '56-'57), the number of days on which the schools hold classes, and the major financial needs as the schools report them. We are grateful to all who supplied the data for this study.

### Public Understanding and Support For Education

We are glad to cooperate with the American Council on Education in the distribution of the enclosed statement under the title above.

### The General Theological Library

The General Theological Library, 53 Mount Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass., invites all clergymen and theological students in the United States to use its collection of over 45,000 books and periodicals. If you are unable to supply your graduates with the works they request, or lack books your students need, here is a potential source of assistance. Quarterly Bulletins contain valuable bibliographies. The Librarian is Miss Marjorie W. Stone at the above address.

A Program of Visitations To Theological Schools

As reported in the January Bulletin of Information, the Lilly Endowment, Inc. has provided for teams of two visitors each to visit between a dozen and a score of schools in the academic year 1958-59. The teams will visit the schools for periods of approximately four days to permit thorough study and an extensive report. We hope that the visitors will be among the very best theological educators of the Association, and believe that many schools would profit by their counsel. No expense for this service, except the entertainment of the team during the four days, will fall upon the School. Are you interested?

Harper & Brothers have sent the remaining copies of The Advancement of Theological Education to the A. A. T. S. office, 1250 Knott Building, Dayton 2, Ohio, to which address orders should be directed.

Meetings of the Commissions on Research and Counsel and on Financial Aid to Theological Education and of the Committee on Advanced Theological Studies are scheduled for April 19, 21 and 26 respectively. With the help of these and many other fellow workers, the way should be open for a significant Biennial Meeting.

Boston - June 17-20

Charles L. Taylor



February 8, 1958

Dr. Charles L. Taylor  
American Association of Theological Schools  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

Dear Dr. Taylor:

I am uncertain whether you were to write for the number of middlers or whether I was to send you the number. Our records show 71 names of persons who are in line for graduation either in June, 1959, or not later than the Summer Session of that year.

Cordially,

James Cannon  
Dean

JC:sa

The American Association of Theological Schools  
Commission on Financial Aid

Name of School Duke University Divinity School Name of Individual Reporting \_\_\_\_\_

In attempting to find support for theological education and to awaken the public to the needs of the Schools, this Commission seeks the following information which is to be summarized in February. Will you kindly, therefore, answer these questions and return this form to the A. A. T. S. office, 1250 Knott Building, Dayton 2, Ohio in the month of January, if possible? We thank you for this help, and hope for this filled-out form by February 15 at the latest. The information will be held in confidence. A copy is enclosed for your own files.

Include restricted as well as unrestricted income and expense, wherever there are such amounts in your School accounts belonging in the categories listed below:

A. Sources of Theological School Income 1956-57:

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Together</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1. Student Fees	_____	_____	_____	_____
a. Tuition	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Library fees	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Other academic fees	21,800	_____	21,800	_____
Total	_____	_____	21,800	8.16

If your bookkeeping does not distinguish between the various sorts of income from students please estimate what portion of such income may reasonably be credited to each item.

\_\_\_\_\_

		<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Together</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
<b>2. Endowment</b>					
a.	From investments held by School	_____	_____	_____	_____
b.	From a connected university	<u>121,569</u>	_____	<u>121,569</u>	<u>45.48</u>
c.	Other income from endowment	_____	_____	_____	_____
	<b>Total</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>3. Gifts</b>					
<u>No. of Gifts</u>					
a.	From Denominational Boards	_____	<u>82,750</u>	<u>82,750</u>	<u>30.96</u>
b.	From Local Congregations	_____	_____	_____	_____
c.	From Alumni	_____	_____	_____	_____
d.	From Individuals (non-Alumni)	_____	_____	_____	_____
e.	From Foundations	_____	_____	_____	_____
f.	From Industry	_____	_____	_____	_____
g.	From Government	_____	_____	_____	_____
h.	From University Funds	_____	_____	_____	_____
	<b>Total</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____

4. Auxiliary Enterprises

a. Dormitories

c. Dining Room

d. Book Store

e. Other

Other (Specify sources if significant)

University Allocation for Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant

Unrestricted      Restricted      Together      % of Total

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

41,154      41,154      15.40

Total Income

267,273      100

B. What fees were charged to students? (1956-57)

1. Tuition per student per normal school year (8 or 9 months) for B. D. candidates.      remitted

2. Other substantial fees, such as General Fee

100

a. Music fee

\_\_\_\_\_

b. Health

\_\_\_\_\_

c. Audio-visual

\_\_\_\_\_

(Do not include refundable deposits or small incidental fees like graduation or thesis binding fees)

3. Board per School Year

100 (estimated - cafeteria)

4. Rent per year for single man in typical room

175

C. What was the cost to this School per student? (obtained by dividing educational and general cost, (exclusive of auxiliary enterprises - board, dormitory, etc. - student aid and all capital expenses,) by the number of primary registrants at any one time, but not auditors nor students from allied institutions)

1. Gross expenditure less board, etc.

267,273

2. Number of Students

222

3. Cost per Student

1204

D. Student Aid Extended (1956-57) by the School

Cutright Scholarships

York Aid

1. To how many students?

52

103

2. The range of amounts to each

100 to 1300

200 to 650

3. Total Student Aid (include Field Work subsidies, etc.)

20,164

50,945

4. How many students received scholarship aid from other sources?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What are the chief sources of support to the student beside the School? In order of importance.

Denominational Boards

Local Churches  1

Families

Wife's earnings  2

Student's earnings  3

Significant facts that will enable the Commission to see the true picture will be welcomed.

E. What percentage of the student body was married and living with spouse in 1957-58?

1. No. of students 270

2. No. married and living with spouse? 135

3. Percentage 50%

F. Where the majority of students expected to attend classes: (1957-58)

1. From Monday morning to Saturday noon? \_\_\_\_\_

2. From Monday morning to Friday noon? \_\_\_\_\_

3. From Tuesday morning to Friday noon? \_\_\_\_\_

4. From Tuesday morning to Thursday evening? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Some other period - specify Monday, 2 p.m.  
to Friday afternoon, 3 p.m.

G. (a) What is the major financial need of the School in the next decade?

Building and endowment

(b) What efforts were made in 1956-57 to enlarge the School's Income?

Appeals to churches and denominational boards

(c) What efforts will be made in the near future?

Continuation of (b)

(d) Who is the chief financial officer? G. C. Henriksen

(e) Who is responsible for securing needed income?

Board

Administration X

Faculty on speaking tours

Other

(f) Has the School a program of regular support from local congregations? No

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION

January 7, 1958

GENEROUS ASSISTANCE

The Lilly Endowment, Inc. which has already been assisting us in this academic year 1957-58, has continued and increased its aid for 1958-59 by granting \$100,000. As the possibilities of our usefulness to the member schools multiply, the Association is more than grateful for this support which helps it to take advantage of them.

The grant will be used for:

- (1) Senior Honors Scholarships.

The purpose of these is to free as many students in accredited schools as possible from the pressure of earning money to devote the corresponding time to study, that they may become more effective and worthy parish ministers, not hobbled as many are now by insufficient preparation because they were never adequately exposed to what theological schools had to offer them.

The amount to each scholar will be, up to \$1000. maximum, that which the student needs to free him from gainful employment, either Church or secular, which he agrees to forego for his senior year.

The administration will be in the hands of a committee to be named by the Lilly Endowment aided by the A.A.T.S. staff.

The method of nomination will be for each accredited school of the A.A.T.S. to name if it wishes at least one member of its middle class or ten per cent of that class up to a maximum of five as candidates to receive the scholarship in their senior year. Each student must agree to return to the school which nominates him. In 1958, the time of nominations will be the month of February, before which a detailed statement regarding these scholarships will be sent to each accredited school. Will you watch for this announcement of the complete provisions of this program and see that the opportunity is fully presented at your school?



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION

June 24, 1957

Assistance for Advance Projects and Regional Conferences

The Lilly Endowment, Inc. has generously made a grant of \$23,000 to the Association for ventures in Texas toward post-graduate education and for five regional conferences to study the implications of the Survey of Theological Education.

Six schools in the Texas area are cooperatively holding "workshops" in August 1957 on the relation of the ecumenical movement to local pastors. In the winter of 1957-58 they will study seriously what enterprises the six can undertake better together than any of them alone, and in the summer of 1958 operate a three-week seminar as one link in what we hope will be a long chain of post-graduate theological education. All these undertakings are planned on an interracial basis.

The six schools are:

Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary  
Brite College of the Bible  
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest  
Perkins School of Theology  
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary  
Graduate Seminary of Phillips University

Meanwhile in the fall of 1957 five conferences, made possible by the grant, will be held in areas in which hitherto cooperation between schools has not been extensive:

North Carolina	Oct. 11-12
Georgia	Oct. 18-19
Minnesota	Sept. 27-28
Iowa	Oct. 25-26
Ohio	Sept. 20-21

To the donors of this liberal and potentially very valuable aid to our work the Association is most grateful.

### The Regional Meetings

The schools which are acting as hosts are:

Ohio	Sept. 20-21	The Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, Columbus
Minnesota	Sept. 27-28	Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul
North Carolina	Oct. 11-12	The Divinity School of Duke University, Durham
Georgia	Oct. 18-19	Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur
Iowa	Oct. 25-26	The Divinity School of Drake University, Des Moines

The purpose of these meetings is to examine and further the work of the Study of Theological Education. Dr. Gustafson, one of the Study team, is planning to attend them all and to speak.

Each of the meetings will run from supper Friday night to Saturday afternoon. Although the grant from the Lilly Endowment permits reimbursement for the travel and hotel expenses of five members of each school that has been invited, the meetings are open to others. Especially in cases where you know persons interested in theological education who are unlikely to be reached by this office, will you see that they are made welcome? For preparation, reading of The Purpose of The Church and its Ministry and The Advancement of Theological Education should have high priority.

### Self-Study Guides

Under the auspices of the Commission on Research and Counsel, Guides for Self-Study on the Part of Theological Administrators and Faculties have been prepared, one copy of which is enclosed. Several schools have found the preliminary draft of these helpful as providing a basis of discussion among faculty members and administrative boards. Will you kindly inform this office

- (a) as to how many you would like, if any (without charge)
- (b) how the guides may be made more useful, and
- (c) what use you have made of them, with what result?

### Faculty Fellowship Applications

In October nomination blanks for faculty fellowships for 1958-59 will be sent to the accredited schools. As the last day for the receipt of nominations is set at Dec. 20, 1957, preliminary planning may be advisable. Your attention is called to the statement in the Bulletin of Information dated March 25, 1957 regarding the length of leave a school is expected to grant its faculty member. You are further reminded that no applications from individuals are acceptable; the nomination is to be made by the faculty of the school, which is permitted to make more than one if it wishes.

The Faculty Fellowships are for faculty members in accredited theological schools. The Commission has defined a faculty member as "any person under appointment for instruction at a theological school, involving an obligation to devote a major portion of his time to such instruction." This includes persons in three categories: (a) full-time faculty members, (b) part-time faculty members preparing for full-time faculty work, and (c) faculty members elect. "The Commission particularly invites nominations in category (a) but will give equally careful scrutiny to nominations under categories (b) and (c) since it is recognized that nominations under the latter two categories in some cases best advance the aims of the program in improving theological faculties."

The recipient of the Fellowship is to carry on a program of advanced study and research covering a year's time, in more or less official relationship to an institution for graduate theological education, ordinarily located outside the general geographical area in which his usual responsibilities are located. He must be a person of such caliber, ability and skill to carry through his project with profit. The acquisition of a doctor's degree is not a primary concern in this program. The applicant may be either a man or a woman.

### Date of Twenty-First Biennial Meeting

The 1958 meeting has now been definitely arranged for Wednesday and Thursday, June 18 and 19.

### Meeting of Financial Officers

The group which met first in 1956 held its second conference at Princeton Theological Seminary on Thursday and Friday, June 6-7, 1957, with about 25-30 present. As this was found to be helpful, and as financial officers of other regions are interested, it is proposed to hold the third meeting at the time of the A. A. T. S. Biennial Meeting in Boston, June 18-19, 1958. Will you kindly see that the proper person at your school is informed?

### Other Meetings

The Committee on Advanced Theological Studies, which met in Dayton on May 4th and is preparing a Statement of Standards for the Doctorate in Religion will meet again at Princeton, New Jersey on November 8th.

The Commission on Financial Aid to Theological Education, engaged in producing materials to show the financial plight of seminaries and particularly theological professors met in Dayton on May 13th and is to reconvene at the same place on Nov. 22nd.

The Commission on Research and Counsel, which has sponsored the Self-Study Guides mentioned above, met in New York on May 18th and will come together there on Nov. 23rd.

### The ATLA

At the Southwestern Baptist Theological School, Fort Worth, Texas, the American Theological Library Association held its Eleventh Annual Conference on June 19-21, 1957, with a large attendance and an excellent program. Especially significant is the progress being made on the two projects for which financial support was obtained from the Sealantic Fund, periodical indexing and microtext. These alert, forward looking and devoted librarians are performing a service to theological education which deserves not only praise but the highest measure of cooperation and support.

Charles L. Taylor

The American Association of Theological Schools

PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR THE DOCTORATE IN RELIGION

Fifth Draft

Introduction

The doctoral degree is the highest academic degree conferred in our society. In theology as in other areas it should represent the recognition of only very high intellectual achievement and ability. The purpose of a doctoral program in theology should be to fit men for scholarship on a par with strict standards in other branches of learning. It is highly desirable, therefore, that a school that gives a doctoral degree in theology should have an active working relationship with a university where its standards will be subject to objective scrutiny by representatives of other graduate departments, and where it will have other resources at its disposal which will stimulate and maintain first rate scholarship.

1. The Character of the Program

(a) Its purpose. The instruction should be of such a type as to develop the capacity for independent inquiry and criticism. A balance should be maintained between the mastery of a special field and a comprehension of the interrelations of the several theological disciplines.

(b) Its method. Attendance upon lectures and participation in group discussions are insufficient. The doctoral program is not merely a prolongation of the studies that lead to a B. D., but is of a different character. For this reason, courses designed for doctorate students should not admit candidates for the B. D. to a greater proportion than one-third, and these only as specially qualified.

(c) Number of participants. For an effective graduate program, there should be a sufficient number of students enrolled to form an active community of scholars. Hence, the disciplines of this program normally cannot be well maintained if the number of candidates falls below five in residence whose studies are in the same general area, viz., Biblical, Theological, Historical, and Pastoral.

2. The Duration of Training

The doctoral program should demand at a minimum two years of full time intramural study after the B. D. degree. For those who have not taken the B. D., this two-year period should begin only after at least two other years, in which the candidate qualifies in Biblical, theological and historical subjects such as are ordinarily included in the standard B. D. program.

The candidate should be required to complete his work for his doctorate, including his dissertation, within seven years from the time of his admission as a fully qualified graduate student, but in not less than five from the receipt of his B. A.

### 3. Standards of Admission

A candidate for a doctor's degree should have received a B. D. degree or its equivalent and a B. D. from an accredited theological school, or, if not a graduate of such a theological school, should be required to pass a qualifying examination after two years of study in Biblical, theological and historical subjects as mentioned in 2 above. He should have demonstrated a high degree of achievement and an aptitude for graduate studies.

In part this should be determined by an objective test such as the Graduate Record Examination or the Miller Analogies Test.

Only those should be admitted who give evidence of becoming effective theological scholars.

He should pass an examination to test his reading knowledge of German and French, one of these at the beginning of the first year of graduate work and the other by the end of the first year, except that one other modern language may be substituted for French when relevant to his subject. Unless he has completed the language requirement by the end of the first year, he should not be allowed to register for further graduate courses until he has done so. He should have command of the ancient languages necessary for his subject early enough for these to be utilized in his course of training.

### 4. Standards of Examination

In addition to the examinations taken before admission to candidacy mentioned in 3, the candidate should submit to further examinations after two years or more of graduate study prior to being allowed to write a dissertation; these should be designed to test his qualifications to undertake a dissertation and to indicate not only his control of material in his special field but also his ability to integrate this knowledge with related fields.

Written and oral examinations should be required, designed to measure breadth and accuracy of knowledge, capacity to make judgments, power to sustain criticism and participate significantly in discussion, and grasp of the relevance and implications of ideas and divergent theories.

## 5. The Dissertation

The dissertation should be a contribution to theological knowledge or understanding. It should deal with a significant problem that is manageable within an academic year; it should demonstrate grasp of the relevant literature in the several languages, and show capacity to think independently, to organize concepts and materials, and to present findings in correct and literate form. It should also give evidence of the candidate's awareness of related ideas and remaining unsolved problems.

The dissertation should be approved by at least two and preferably three readers, one of whom should be from a school or department other than that under which the dissertation has been written.

## 6. The Quality of the Faculty

It can scarcely be too strongly emphasized that the success of a doctoral program depends chiefly on the quality of the faculty which administers it.

(a) This faculty should consist of men of recognized and continuing scholarly activity, as evidenced by the publication of substantial scholarly work (books or major articles) beyond the doctoral dissertation. It is desirable that they should have received instruction in schools with varying methods and points of view.

(b) The fields in which doctors' degrees are offered should be only those in which at least two faculty members so qualified participate in the instruction and supervision of doctoral students. This may be arranged through the cooperation of neighboring institutions.

(c) At least one third of the total time of the qualified faculty members designated to instruct and supervise doctoral students should be available for doctoral instruction. A professor should not be required to supervise at one time more than five students engaged in active preparation of a dissertation.

## 7. Library

Doctoral study should be offered only where a library of a good university standard is available in the immediate vicinity to faculty and graduate students. It must be recognized that a library adequate for instruction of B. D. candidates may be inadequate for a doctoral program, and a library adequate for instruction in certain fields may not be so for others.

## A. A. T. S. Director's Report

March 1958

### Economics of Theological Education - A Clear Sense of Direction?

To an unusual degree my activities this month fell into three parts: a week of preaching and lecturing on the Psalms, somewhat over two weeks of helping to select about eighty recipients of Senior Honors Scholarships, and the rest a period of preparation for the coming meeting of the Commission on Financial Aid. This meeting prompts me to try to see more clearly what next steps can now be taken toward improved financing of theological education.

Sentences from Chapter Nine of The Advancement of Theological Education keep rising to the surface:

1. "Income from endowment is not keeping up with increased costs"
2. "The gap between the costs of education and the students' contribution to those costs is likely to widen"
3. "Though the primary solution of the financial problem of an advancing theological education must be sought in the denominational agencies it remains evident that an important segment of theological education will need to find its support elsewhere"
4. "Our next step in the advancement of theological education must be the better instruction of the churches in the meanings and problems of that enterprise." (p224f)

Several other important points are mentioned in the same paragraphs with the above quotations. The nondenominational schools especially will depend on gifts of individuals and foundations. The problem of support is not only financial; it is a matter of right relation between the schools and both the churches and the general public; and the "wisdom and ingenuity" of deans, board members, faculties and others - in short ourselves - must be exercised in these matters.

A recent study by Mr. Robert E. Broadwell of Union Seminary for the Association demonstrates the validity of Dr. Niebuhr's predictions. Whereas the income from endowment in 1953-54 provided



34% of the theological schools' revenue, in 1954-55 32%, in 1956-57 it shrank to 25.2%. For the same years the income from student fees dwindled from 30.7% and 18% to 13.9%. The denominational agencies, as anticipated, increased their share from 16% and 20% to 23.6%, and the part played by gifts from denominations, individuals, local churches, and others rose from 29.5% and 35.6% to 46%. The trends are definite and clear, and important to recognize.

It is clear also that in the last biennium the number of married students has again risen enormously, from 36% in 1954-55 to 60% in 1956-57, accompanied by a bushel of financial problems for schools, denominations, and the couples themselves.

Another rather obvious matter calling for consideration is the low tuition charged theological students, an average of \$194 per annum, with no tuition charged in 21 schools, and the highest a nominal \$720 in a school connected with a university which rebates a portion or all of it through scholarships.

Clarity begins to diminish when we turn to the average expenditure per student, obtained by dividing the administrative, instructional and library costs of a school by the number of its primary students, although again the trend is certain and alarming. The Advancement (p36) shows an average cost per student of 26 "typical" schools in 1954-55 to be \$675, the present survey an average of 117 schools in 1956-57 to be \$1243. Part of the difficulty here is to obtain accurate figures. The schools connected with universities can often show apparently less cost because some portion of it (especially administrative) is hidden in the overall operation. Some of the schools are so small that the addition of a new faculty member radically alters the figures. Schools reckon the number of their students differently. We are never sure here that figures compared are strictly comparable. It seems important to point out, if we could justifiably say it, that the cost of educating a theological student has risen greatly (according to those figures 80%) in the last two years.

Similar difficulties beset us over theological faculty salaries. Higher Education (Vol XIV, No. 7 March 1958 p 108) makes these look very pale in comparison with those of professors in other professions. The figures are called:

"Mean Salary and number of faculty members in selected professional and graduate schools for 10 months or less and over 10 months of service, 1957-58."

	10 months and under		Over 10 months	
	Number	Mean Salary	Number	Mean Salary
Medicine	253	12,240	903	13,410
Social Work	46	9,800	9	7,830
Law	626	10,860	54	9,390
Engineering	1,898	9,250	529	10,040
Graduate business	130	12,100	2	10,400
Graduate education	156	10,760	28	12,090
Graduate school	91	9,190	1	10,000
Theology	277	7,090	271	5,840

On the other hand, when one of our theological school presidents asked for the professors' salaries this winter in twenty schools which he selected as "good" but not necessarily the wealthiest, (6 nondenominational and 14 denominational, seven south and thirteen north), the average of the salaries of the highest ranking professors in these schools, including rent and pension premiums, was found to be \$9,873. Once more it is difficult to obtain comparable figures. In general government statistics should be reliable, more reliable than ours. But are returns from Roman Catholic institutions or Bible Schools included in the tables above? A few priests or nuns could lower these figures not a little. On the other hand, as the theological schools report to us the salary of the highest ranking professor, do they pay a substantial number of the faculty an amount closely approximating this figure? With some measure of honesty we can assert, "Professors are underpaid; theological professors generally are especially underpaid." As with the problem of the U. S. railroads, there comes a point where further study may delay important action. What precisely do we need and want to say further about this?

But now we move into areas of greater difficulty still, where we would be clear as to what needs to be done and what are the next steps. There seems to be a threefold task if proper resources are to be found for theological schools:

1. In some cases, shaking the schools themselves into a realization of their increasingly serious predicament.
2. An awakening of the churches.
3. Education of the general public, including foundations and industry.

All three parts of this task can probably be done better by schools working together than by isolated units. It is this fact which places a special responsibility upon the A. A. T. S. and its Commission on Financial Aid to Theological Education.

1. There is difficulty even in an approach to our own membership, which includes traditions in which ministers' salaries are low on principle and those of theological professors no higher. What should we say to our schools, if anything, about their professors' pay? What about the charging of tuition, or the use of scholarship aid to attract even men of low academic standing? Can we indicate to any school that it is relying too much or too little on this or that type of support? In wisdom can we say anything about the marriage of theological students, or is it better for Canute to keep silent on this beach?

2. What is it that the churches need to know about our enterprise that, by and large, escapes them now, and what is the best approach to this awakening? Should we make a drive upon denominational headquarters, or attempt to inform each church member of the need for ministers, the need for their training, and the need for the support of that training? Since most ministers have some connection with a theological school, should this campaign of educating the churches be conducted in part through the member schools? Or are the professors' salaries, on the whole, somewhat higher than those of the graduates, and the schools hindered to some extent by that fact from proclaiming their requirements? The churches, I think, are becoming increasingly aware of their theological schools. But specifically what are the next steps in "the better instruction of the churches"?

3. Dr. Grayson Kirk of Columbia, warning the country that there are fewer doctors per 100,000 population in the U. S. than two decades ago, that the shortage in rural sections already is "ominous", that the supply soon will be only two-thirds of the demand, and that the quality of the practice of medicine will suffer, has succeeded in obtaining wide publicity through an editorial in the New York Times (March 31, 1958). Is the need for ministers less acute? Is the need of the country for churches with trained leadership the fact that above all others must be emphasized if theological education is to find the support it deserves? Or must we be much more specific? With what type of information? When we go to the general public or to industries and foundation, what is it that we are most

concerned to say? It would be a pity if we are or give reason to be regarded as self-seekers, whose cry is always that men should put more food into our mouths, or if we forgot that our aims were a more and more enlightened faith expressed in nobler worship and in devoted service to men and women at their neediest levels.

In our approach to the public outside the church, which if we hope for large amounts must be to industry and foundations, although some schools have had some success working alone, a united appeal, crossing denominational lines, would seem better. Even so, most industry is not likely to favor gifts to Protestants exclusively apart from Catholics or Jews. The groups of schools which have united to form foundations so far have not had much success in securing big amounts. The claim cannot be made that in any short run the graduates of a theological school, or a dozen of them, are likely to increase the dividends of such and such a company. Every school will be jealous not to barter away its prophetic independence. We do not wish to hitch theological education to the preservation of the "American way of life" of say the 1920's. What then do we say? Is the best way to present the needs of theological education as accurately, graphically, and forcefully as possible? Can we use parallels from medical education helpfully? And can we admit our weaknesses without unduly hurting the case for our stronger schools?

I suspect as I have suggested above, that the Commission on Financial Aid has at least three major undertakings before it, an unrelenting appeal to the schools to improve their standards that they may be more reliable sources of a Christian ministry that is relevant to contemporary society, providing a constant demonstration, as some do, of their indispensability to the welfare of our people, an incessant reminder to the churches of disastrous consequences if the training of ministers is allowed to suffer, and a wise and imaginative campaign to convince potential givers even beyond the churches that, despite all its shortcomings, theological education deserves their support. Who picks up which parts of this assignment to run with it where?

*Charles L Taylor*

April 2, 1958

8 days away (Boston-Cambridge)  
23 days at home

Commission on Financial Aid to Theological Education

Study by Robert E. Broadwell 3/21/58

Summary Statements from Survey

<u>Seminaries Surveyed</u>		<u>Replies Received</u>
Accredited	80	74
Affiliated	2	1
Associate	44	42
	<u>126</u>	<u>117</u>

A. Sources of Income - in %

	<u>%</u>
Fees - Total	13.9
Primarily Tuition - average of 114 schools (3 pay through other schools)	
Endowments	25.2
Gifts (see separate summary p 5)	46.0
Auxiliary Enterprises	12.6
Other	1.3

B. Fees charged -

Tuition average - \$194. per year  
 21 schools charge no tuition, highest - \$720.  
 Health fees in some schools - wide range of amount  
 Very few other fees.

No summary made of Board or Rent.

C. Cost Per Student (Ed & Gen Cost divided by number of primary students)

Range from \$279. ) to \$3730.

Average - \$1243.

Median - \$1204.

<u>Spread or Distribution of Schools in Hundreds of \$</u>	<u>No. of Schools in the range</u>
2 - 5	5
5 - 10	36
10 - 11	8
11 - 12	8
12 - 13	12 (see note below)
13 - 14	8
14 - 15	8
15 - 20	18
20 plus	<u>12</u>
	<u>115</u>

These are the other schools which fell in the range between \$1200. and \$1300.

	<u>Cost per student</u>
University of the South	1203
Duke	1204
Bangor	1222
Hood	1232
Knox College	1240
Biblical	1242
Berkeley	1256
Theo. Sem. of the E&R Church	1256
Princeton	1273
Union College of B. C.	1273
Theo. Sem. of Univ. of Dubuque	1297
Yale	1297

D. Chief Sources of Student Support Beside Scholarships and Work Aid

<u>Suggested Sources</u>	<u>Frequency of cases in which source was First</u>	<u>Frequency of cases in which source was Fifth</u>
Denominational Boards	9	51
Local Churches	5	31
Family	4	17
Wife's earnings	25	4
Student's earnings	64	2

E. Married Students

Married - 1956-57 - 60%  
 Married - 1954-55 - 36%  
 (see The Advancement p 13)

F. Attending of Classes

	<u>No. of Schools</u>
Mon - Sat	5
Mon - Fri	59
Tues - Fri	38
Other (usually Tues - Sat)	11
No report	4
Total	<u>117</u>

G. Major Financial Needs - in next decade as recorded by Schools

	<u>No. of schools listing this need</u>
Physical Plant	
Library	22
Married Student Housing	28
Single Student Housing	12
Faculty Housing	13
Other	42
(Student centers, chapels, classrooms, etc.)	
Faculty increases	42
Student Aid	15
Current operating funds	27

Major Efforts to Enlarge Income during 1953-57

<u>Effort</u>	<u>No. of schools listing this</u>
Special Denominational Appeal	36
Capital or special campaign	23
Increased fees and/or tuition	10
Added Development Dept. or fund raisers to staff	7
Special University appeal	2
Increased Enrollment	1
Penn. United Theological Fund	1

Who is Responsible for Securing Income

Boards - 73 said yes  
Administration - 88 said yes

many said both - a few said faculty assisted

Has School a Program of Regular Support from local congregation?

Yes - 63  
No - 43

Comparisons with The Advancement

A. Average Expenditure Per Student per year

Administrative, Instructional and Library Costs  
divided by number of students

1956-57 This Survey	The Advancement (page 36)	The Advancement (page 38)
Average of 117 schools <u>Primary</u> Students only	26 typical schools 1954-55	All grad. schools of theology 1954-55
\$1243.	\$675.	\$700 plus

or (see footnote p36) - Average Ed & Gen  
expenditure per student in 1954-55 was \$856.

Factors contributing to increase

Increased costs since 1955

Reduction in total number of students in many schools since 1955

B. Sources of Income - in percent

	Survey 1956-57 (Average of 117 schools)	The Advancement p 223 27 theological schools 1954-55	The Advancement p 31 1953-54
Endowments	25.2	32.	34.
2 Students	13.9	18.	30.7
Denominational Boards	23.6	46.0	16.
Gifts	13.6		12.6
Churches	8.8		3.0
Auxiliary Enterprises	12.6	14.4	?
Other	1.3		?

Table on p 223 also  
shows % income for  
Med Schools and U. S.  
Universities



Detail on Analysis of Income from Gifts

<u>Source of Gift</u>	<u>% of Total Income Received 1956-57</u>
Denominational Board	23.6
Local Congregations	8.8
Alumni	2.3
Individuals (non-alumni)	5.3
Foundations	1.7
Industry	.2
Government - 1 U.S. School	10 Canadian Schools
	1.5
University Funds	<u>2.</u>
Total	46.

General Notes

1. While The Advancement emphasizes need for additional funds for instruction, only 42 out of 117 schools specify this as one of their major financial needs in the next decade.
2. The % of income from churches and from denominations has increased since 1955. (see p 4)
3. Needs for physical plant, noted in The Advancement as primarily for married student housing, are recognized. 28 schools list this as a major financial need in the next decade.

Areas that lend themselves to further analysis - from data available in Survey

1. Average endowment per student
2. Denominational variations in
  - Sources of income - fees, endowments, gifts, Aux. Ent.
  - Fees charged
  - Cost per student
  - Sources of student support outside school
  - Major financial needs
  - Major successful efforts to increase income

3. Differences between University related and independent schools

The following statistics are from the March 1958 issue of "Higher Education", the monthly publication of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

A. Average mean salaries for graduate theological education faculties:

1. Deans - \$7,440.00
2. Full professors - \$5,840.00
3. Associate professors - \$5,250.00
4. Assistant professors - \$4,900.00
5. Instructors - \$3,700.00

(These figures are the lowest of all the professional school salary scales, running about \$2,000.00 under the average in each category. But see accompanying salaries of professors in 20 schools of the A. A. T. S.)

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION

May 10, 1958

Brethren: Four matters prompt this communication with its three enclosures.

1. Biennial Meeting

Once again may I remind you of the Biennial Meeting to be held at the Boston University School of Theology June 17-20, 1958. Faculty members are urged to attend with presidents and deans. Workshops or seminars will give opportunity for all to participate actively, and the platform speeches on "Dilemmas of Professional Education" should be of a high order. If you have not sent in your intention of being present, will you kindly do so at once?

2. Financial Aid

At the meeting of the Commission on Financial Aid to Theological Education held on April 21, 1958, the Director was asked to send to each school belonging to the Association a copy of Mr. Robert E. Broadwell's study of March 1958 together with a copy of the March Director's report in which this study was discussed. These are enclosed.

A few paragraphs of the minutes of this meeting we believe will be of interest to you, especially the views of Dr. Wilson Compton, former Pres. of the Council for Financial Aid to Higher Education, and Mr. J. Irwin Miller of Columbus, Indiana.

"The Broadwell Report confirmed at many points the conclusions contained in the Niebuhr Study, including the fact that the seminaries are obtaining less and less of their total income from endowment and are having to make up the difference by increasing the proportion derived from gifts. The Broadwell report also underlined the tremendous increase in average expenditures per student in nearly all of the seminaries. At this point a general discussion ensued during which a number of questions were raised including how the information contained in the report might

best be used to point out to individual seminaries particular dangers in their own situations. Should this be done through the denominations in the case of denominational seminaries? First, should we find out what the different denominations are doing at present to support their seminaries?"

"Nothing was contained in the answers to indicate the salaries of theological professors were at all adequate, and in fact, various studies show that they range far below those of other professional faculties which would indicate that the seminaries have not been aroused to the need to raise salaries. The Broadwell Report also seemed to indicate that not very many of the seminaries have as yet formulated any plan for improving their financial situation. It was suggested that perhaps a primary job for the Commission should be to stimulate a desire within the individual seminaries for action at both of these points."

"Dr. Compton then told something of the background of the Council for Financial Aid to Education and in particular spoke of a conference of business leaders held at Arden House about three years ago. At this conference some of the businessmen present wanted to include the theological seminaries in the plan for industrial aid to higher education. The majority view, however, was that this might be premature and that it would be better to concentrate on strengthening the colleges first. Dr. Compton stated that the businessman who is asked to help cannot be expected to respond on purely sentimental grounds. He will first want satisfactory answers to three questions.

1. What does your own constituency do to help you?
2. What are you now doing with the money that you have?
3. What are your plans for the future?"

"Mr. Miller was asked to give his views. He responded by saying that the Commission members would perhaps be shocked by what he had to say. The big corporations of this country are so self-searching and critical as to their own performance these days that their leaders are impatient with anyone else who is not doing an effective job. The big corporations are finding that the colleges are not doing an effective job and particularly the privately supported colleges as contrasted with the tax-supported ones. He stated that in his own experience of recruiting approximately

eighty college seniors per year for his several businesses, he and his associates have found that a better prepared and better motivated graduate is being produced by the tax-supported institution than the private one. The big corporation has no interest in the argument that the theological seminaries need help. There are already too many worthy causes needing help. In consequence the task of the seminaries is to convince the businessman that his corporation's money will be better invested in theological education than in something else and thus cause the corporation to divert some of its contribution dollars from another purpose.

"Mr. Miller said that, speaking as a citizen of a small middle western town, he found that the minister of such a town is no longer its leader, either educationally or in civic matters. Originally the minister and the lawyer were the only highly educated members of such a community. They were later joined by the banker. But now the businessman has a better education and more of the qualities of leadership than the minister.

"Mr. Miller said that in his opinion, any program must start with an admission of our failures and weaknesses. This involves thorough and honest self-scrutiny and a willingness to admit our failures. Then the approach to the businessman must be on the basis of a firm determination to improve ourselves, an effort in which the businessman's help is needed. The approach to business should not be that of the salesman trying to sell the strong points of his product and gloss over the weak ones. Rather the approach should be based on the businessman's responsibility to society. His business operates in a social climate which is dependent upon a heritage from the past. This heritage has been developed in large part by the Christian ministry. The businessman owes a debt to perpetuate this heritage for the future. In order to discharge that debt, he should help the preparation of a better Christian ministry."

The Commission found the average charge for tuition, \$194, too low.

The Director was asked to seek information from denominational officials regarding present denominational support for the seminaries. In some cases this may mean we must again seek your help, but we shall try not to bother you unnecessarily.

### 3. Key Book Plan

Dean Louis H. Gunnemann of the Mission House Seminary, Plymouth, Wisconsin, has very kindly prepared the enclosed statement regarding the Key Book Plan in operation at that Seminary. From time to time it is our intention to send other materials by which our whole membership may become aware of significant experiments in theological education. We are grateful to Dean Gunnemann for this contribution.

### 4. Program of Visitations

At Boston we expect to be in a better position to say more about the opportunity in 1958-59 provided by the Lilly Endowment, Inc. for expert assistance to the schools through academic and possibly administrative counselling. The visiting teams should be of no less value to the accredited than to the associate members. They are not a part of accreditation procedures. The project is not designed to discover a brother in a fault. Rather it originates in the conviction that there is valuable information concerning theological education which should be shared, and that in many a school a breath of fresh air from a wise and friendly visitation team brought in from outside can be of enormous benefit.

If you desire a visit from such a team, but have not hitherto let us know, will you kindly do so promptly?

*Charles L. Taylor*

May 20, 1958

ASSOCIATION OF METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

Sheraton-Gibson Hotel

Cincinnati, Ohio

January 11-12, 1958

*file*

*Feb*

Agenda

*James Cannon*

Saturday, January 11

9:00 AM - Noon

Call to Order  
 Devotions - Dean William R. Cannon  
 Introductions  
 Minutes of Previous Meeting  
 Adoption of Agenda  
 Constitution and By-Laws Revision  
 Discussion of Curriculum Work in the Disciplinary Requirements  
 in Methodist Studies  
 Report of Action to be Presented for Department Approval on  
 Introductory Studies Requirement for Seminary Students  
 Report on Study of Pastors' Schools  
 Report on Gallahue Consultation  
 Report on National Methodist Scholarship Travel Seminar  
 Dempster Awards Committee - Dates *March 22-23*  
 Oxford Institute of Wesleyan Studies *July 19-29*  
 Methodist Seminary Theological Journal

2:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Ministerial Recruitment:  
 Program of Campus Visitation  
 Conferences on the Ministry  
 Commission on Christian Higher Education  
 The ETS Ministry Study  
 Board of Lay Activities Program  
 Meeting of Seminary Admissions Officers  
 Advisory Committee for Bishops Ecumenical Conversations  
 Courses on Methodism and the Course of Study

*for 1960-64 with  
by April March*

*Feb 24 1958 in  
passed the  
1 Current ed  
2 Capital needs  
3 Scholarship  
needs C. & C. ch.  
tuition fund*

8:00 PM

Allocation of World Service Funds:  
 Uses of Special Fund  
 Allocation Formula  
 New Projects

*A. Building &  
Equipment  
B. Endowments*

Sunday, January 12

8:30 AM - 10:30 AM

Devotions - President Ernest C. Colwell  
 Discussion of a Consultation on the Financial Operation of the  
 Schools  
 Visitation of Missionary Bishops  
 TRAFCO Proposal for Committee on Communications  
 Communication from Coordinating Council  
 The Wesley Society - Seminary Membership  
 Recommendation from the Consultation on Older Youth and Student Work  
 Summer Evangelists *June 11-25*  
 Committee on Worship and Hymnody - Communion and Baptism  
 Other Board and Agency Communications

*work of a kind of period of Bishop's  
visitation*

2:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Report from the Schools  
 Development of the New Schools  
 University Senate Action  
 Date for Next Meeting  
 Other Business

THE MINISTRY STUDY  
EDUCATIONAL TESTING SERVICE  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY  
PROGRESS BULLETIN  
NUMBER 1 SUMMER 1957

WHAT IS THE MINISTRY STUDY?

For some years many Protestant seminaries and denominational guidance services have been using various psychological tests to help them in their programs of recruiting, guiding, and selecting ministerial candidates. In facing the problem of interpreting these tests, it has been increasingly evident that a research project to coordinate the activities of the denominations and to study the value of these tests was needed. This need was made explicit at a Consultative Conference held in Princeton in April 1955 under the auspices of the Department of the Ministry of the National Council of Churches.

As an outgrowth of this meeting a research proposal was drawn up by ETS and submitted to the Eli Lilly Endowment, resulting in the creation for an initial three years of a project entitled, "A Study of Testing as Related to the Ministry," to be conducted by ETS as a service to the Protestant Churches. The purpose of the project is to evaluate tests already in use and, if it is deemed advisable and feasible, to construct a new test battery more suitable for ministerial guidance and selection.

An Advisory Committee was selected consisting of twenty-two especially qualified people representing many denominations and various relationships to the ministry. As the project has developed, close contact with the needs of the churches today has also been maintained in gathering data with the cooperation of thirteen representative denominations.

Originally under the supervision of Dr. David R. Saunders and Dr. Sam C. Webb (the latter on leave from Emory University), the project is now being directed by the Rev. Frederick R. Kling, with Dr. Saunders continuing in an advisory capacity. Miss Sue Reynolds and Mr. Bert Riedl are serving as assistants on the project. In addition, the project has a Technical Committee of specialists from the ETS staff.

THE RESEARCH STRATEGY

How does one validate tests? A test is essentially a prognostic measuring device which may be designed to measure abilities or personality traits. Validation is the evaluation of such measurements, made by comparing them with other direct measurements of what is desired in a particular activity or profession.

At its meeting in August of 1956, the consensus of the Advisory Committee was that short range criteria, such as theology school grades, ought not to be the measurements against which tests should be validated. Some way of determining whether the tests predicted actual performance in the ministry was considered essential. But how does one find ways of assessing actual performance in the ministry? This is the same problem that has thwarted validity study in many fields--how much more in the Christian Church where goals and objectives cannot be measured in terms of material values!

As a consequence, it was decided that the first major goal for the ministry study should be the establishment of criteria for performance in the ministry that would make sense to ministers, lay people, seminary professors, and others in our various denominations. A research design, spelled out in ETS Research Memorandum 57-2, was developed to include this goal as its first two objectives.

The design calls for (1) a conceptualization of what is involved in effective performance in the ministry, (2) construction and validation of instruments that can measure these concepts, (3) use of these instruments in validating psychological tests (data already in seminary files), (4) development of an experimental test battery, (5) concurrent and longitudinal validity studies of the experimental tests. In order to permit a more effective concentration of effort, during the initial three year period the research is being directed at only the first three of these objectives.

To meet the first objective a survey was conducted during 1956-1957 of the opinions of ministers, lay people, seminary faculties, and denominational workers regarding the things considered important and effective in the lives and work of the parish minister. A survey has also been made of the literature and of the results of other studies such as The Study of Theological Education (Niebuhr, Williams, Gustafson) and the Study of the Parish Minister (Blizzard).

Information and questionnaire data from these various sources have been analyzed and compiled under fifty-four distinct categories that seemed necessary to classify the broad range of concepts. The classifications include the goals, personal traits, and activities of parish ministers.

The report on this phase of the research is now being written. Concurrently, research directed at the second and third objectives above is now under way.

HOW WILL THE RESEARCH BE USED?

The uses that will be made of the findings obtained in this study will be entirely up to each denomination. The study has been so designed that possible differences between denominations (as well as within denominations) are being taken into account. It is hoped that assistance can be given to denominational in-care groups, guidance services, and seminaries in interpreting test results according to their own particular concept of an effective minister.

In particular it should be emphasized that no test can answer the question, "Who is truly called into the Christian ministry?" Test results can only be, and should only be, supplementary information that may help those who must guide the young men considering the Christian ministry as their vocation.

FRK



DEPARTMENT OF MINISTERIAL EDUCATION

Theological Education

Sheraton-Gibson Hotel  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
January 13, 1958  
2:30 p.m.

Agenda

1. Presentation of Dr. Harold T. Porter
2. Report on Development of Ministerial Recruitment
3. Report on the Use of the Formula in Allocation of World Service Funds
  - (a) Suggestions for Revision
  - (b) Allocation of Special Fund of 2½%
  - (c) Other Special Appropriations
4. Report of Amounts Rendered by Formula for 1958-59
5. Report of Dempster Graduate Fellowship
  - 1957-58 Fellows
  - Personnel of Committee on Awards
6. Advisors to the Department on Theological Education
  - Walter G. Muelder
  - Harry V. Richardson
  - Ernest C. Colwell
  - James Cannon
  - Harold F. Carr
  - Bernhard W. Anderson
7. Report on Developments in Theological Schools
8. Report on New Theological Schools
9. Report on Relations With Non-Methodist Seminaries
10. Report on Approval of the New Schools by the University Senate
11. Interpretation of Paragraph 318 (a) Regarding Requirement of "Introductory Studies" by Seminary Students to Qualify to Administer the Sacraments as Approved Supply Pastors
12. Meeting of Chairmen and Registrars of Conference Boards of Ministerial Training and Qualifications, 1958

DEPARTMENT OF MINISTERIAL EDUCATION

In-Service Training

Agenda

1. Devotions
2. Previous Minutes
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Report of the director
5. Report on Pastors' School Study Committee
6. Name Committees to evaluate Courses of Study - 1960-64
7. Request of Judicial Council
8. Meeting of Chairmen and Registrars -  
Conference Boards of Ministerial Training
9. Report of Central Jurisdiction Conference on  
"The Ministry" - October 14-15 -  
Findings Report
10. Additional Items

A REPORT ON THE METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL  
IN OHIO

Shortly after the General Conference of the Methodist Church in 1956, the Annual Conferences in Ohio brought into being "The Provisional Organization for the Establishment of a Methodist Theological School in Ohio", and the first meeting of the organization was held on September 22, 1956. Meeting with us on that day were: Bishop Tippet, Dr. John Gross and Dr. Gerald McCulloh. Bishop Werner was elected General Chairman of the Provisional Organization and John Dickhaut was named Director. Four major committees were appointed and confirmed: Publicity, Location, Finance and Building.

An outline of plans to raise \$4,000,000.00 was approved and generally it involved askings from churches amounting of \$1,500,000 with \$2,500,000 to be raised in Special or Individual Gifts.

By February the Committee on Location, headed by Dr. Oscar Olson, had considered many proposed locations and brought three possibilities to the attention of a Committee representing the University Senate and Department of Ministerial Education. This Committee consisted of: Dr. John Gross, Dr. Gerald McCulloh, Dean Merrimon Cuninggim, Dr. Hubert Searcy and Dr. Matt E. Ellis.

On March 3, with the concurrence of the above committee, the Provisional Organization voted unanimously to accept a 54-acre tract of land, three miles south of Delaware, Ohio, as a gift from Ohio Wesleyan University. The University also offered to cooperate in the loan of books and sharing of gym facilities.

At the Annual Conferences in Ohio held in June it was announced that \$3,200,000 had been raised in cash and pledges, and plans were adopted to bring the financial campaign to a successful conclusion by Thanksgiving 1957. A full-time director was appointed at that time.

On September 14, 1957 the first Annual Meeting was held and additional committees appointed: Wills and Bequests, Pre-Enrollment, Investment, Memorials and a Library Committee. Also at that meeting a recommendation of the Building Committee that we enter into a contract with Dalton-Dalton Associates for architectural services was approved. A schedule for plans and construction was adopted:

February 1958 - Completion of preliminary drawings.  
August 1958 - Completion of working drawings  
Fall 1958 - Contracts for construction let  
Summer 1960 - Completion

On Thanksgiving Day 1957 Bishop Werner announced that the \$4,000,000 goal had been reached. This was accomplished without professional outside help or expense, and the total expenditures for the first year, including promotion and collection, were less than 1% of the amount raised. This expense is being reimbursed by investment income. Operating expense, including the expense of preliminary work in library preparation, is being provided by the two Annual Conferences of Ohio, so that no capital funds are being used for either campaign or administrative expense. \$5,000 was received for the campaign from the General Board funds.

The success which has attended our efforts to date may be attributed to three important factors:

1. The dynamic and able leadership of Bishop Werner.
2. The ever-effective Methodist Church organization.
3. The concern of our lay people that we have adequate pastoral leadership for the church.

On November 30 the Executive Committee in a special meeting approved the appointment of the following Committees:

1. Committee to study and report a plan for the establishment of a Board of Trustees.
2. Committee to study and recommend an administrative organization which would include a Dean of the School.
3. Committee to study and submit a name for the School.

As of December 31, 1957 a total of \$1,200,000 has been received in cash and securities. Approximately one million is invested in short-term government bonds and certificates and \$100,000 in common stocks.

The Building Committee has instructed the architect to prepare a master plan which would enable the school to begin operations in 1960 to accommodate 150 to 200 students and expand to a maximum of 600 students in the future. Some type of traditional architecture will be employed.

Since one-half of our capital funds are to be retained for endowment, thus leaving \$2,000,000 for the initial building, it has not been determined whether or not both the library and the chapel can be built at this time. In the event neither is possible, the space for worship and for library purposes will be provided in space which will later be converted to class rooms. Support from states adjacent to Ohio or gifts for buildings could make it possible to include either or both the library and chapel. Another alternative is that we would be assured that adequate operating income would be available making it unnecessary to retain \$2,000,000 for endowment. Annual Conferences adjacent to Ohio are considering annual support for operating expense.

We have appreciated the counsel of Dr. John Gross and Dr. Gerald McCulloh as we pioneer in the field of Theological Education. Many problems which are crucial at this time in our program await much study and call for professional advice and guidance.

We will welcome every assistance and value greatly any advice from this committee and the University Senate as we seek to build wisely for the future.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Dickhaut, Director

METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL  
 REPORT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
 As of December 31, 1957

A. ASSETS

1. Current Assets

a.	Cash in Bank	\$ 153,720.00	
b.	Securities & Investments	930,215.86	
c.	Accrued Interest on Investments	<u>8,800.16</u>	
	Total Current Assets		\$1,092,736.02

2. Property and Equipment

a.	Office Furniture and Equipment	\$ 9,473.72	
b.	Residence (100 W. Schreyer)	34,184.24	
c.	Furnishings, Residence	<u>3,000.00</u>	
	Total Property & Equipment		\$ 46,657.96

3. Deferred Charges

a.	Workman's Compensation Deposit	\$ 7.50	
b.	Prepaid Housing Insurance	132.87	
c.	Prepaid Hospitalization Insurance	46.65	
d.	Prepaid Retirement Insurance	30.00	
e.	Prepaid Building Construction Costs	2,116.17	
f.	Pre-operating Building Expense	<u>25.00</u>	
	Total Deferred Charges		<u>\$ 2,358.19</u>

TOTAL ASSETS

\$1,141,752.17

B. LIABILITIES

1. Current Liabilities

a.	Accounts Payable	\$ 1,541.66	
b.	Accrued Federal Withholding Tax	176.80	
c.	Accrued Social Security Tax	50.12	
d.	Accrued Columbus City Withholding Tax	<u>58.79</u>	
	TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$ 1,827.37

C. NET CAPITAL

1. Excess of Receipts over Expenses

\$1,139,924.80

TOTAL LIABILITIES PLUS CAPITAL

\$1,141,752.17

METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES  
For the Month of December, 1957 and Cumulative to Date

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Cumulative to Date</u>
<u>A. RECEIPTS</u>		
1. <u>Received from Individual Pledges</u>		
a. Cash		
1. Ohio Conference	\$100,718.38	\$ 494,891.37
2. North East Conference	79,399.00	243,616.87
3. Out of State	<u>150.00</u>	<u>375.00</u>
Sub-Total Cash	\$180,267.38	\$ 738,883.24
b. Securities		
1. Ohio Conference	\$12,443.62	\$ 18,892.37
2. North East Conference	16,149.75	40,166.25
3. Out of State	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>
Sub-Total Securities	\$ 33,593.37	\$ 64,058.62
Total Received from Individual Pledges	\$213,860.75	\$ 802,941.86
2. <u>Received from Church Advances</u>		
a. Ohio Conference	\$16,740.80	\$212,108.81
b. North East Conference	<u>7,751.00</u>	<u>159,198.02</u>
Total Received from Church Advances	\$ 24,491.80	\$ 371,306.83
3. <u>Total Received for Building School</u>	\$238,352.55	\$1,174,248.96
4. <u>Received for Operational Expenses</u>		
a. Ohio Conference	\$ 1,283.00	\$ 10,562.00
b. North East Conference	708.60	5,249.56
c. Methodist Board of Education	<u>-0-</u>	<u>5,000.00</u>
Total Received for Operational Expenses	\$1,991.60	\$ 20,811.56
5. <u>Received from Securities &amp; Investments</u>		
a. Interest	\$ 3,199.16	\$ 16,499.17
b. Dividends	<u>351.52</u>	<u>1,114.25</u>
Total Received from Securities and Investments	\$ 3,550.68	\$ 17,613.42
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>\$243,894.83</u>	<u>\$1,212,673.67</u>

METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL  
REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES (Con't)

	<u>Month</u>	<u>Cumulative to Date</u>
<b><u>B. EXPENSES</u></b>		
1. <u>Campaign Expense</u>		
a. Salaries	\$ 1,113.50	\$ 12,270.00
b. Rent	125.00	1,745.80
c. Telephone & Telegraph	142.96	752.42
d. Postage	229.60	2,290.61
e. Office Supplies	103.52	1,152.70
f. Billing Supplies	33.00	726.22
g. Addressograph Supplies	184.43	1,053.31
h. Promotional Printing & Expense	1,659.29	22,689.55
i. District Promotional Expense	-0-	9,925.51
j. Committee Expense	9.09	730.29
k. Social Security Taxes	25.05	260.81
l. Campaign Travel	-0-	3,589.86
m. Equipment Repairs & Maintenance	-0-	265.47
n. Retirement Insurance	18.00	150.00
o. Hospitalization Insurance	20.10	73.95
p. Columbus District Expense	-0-	1,525.00
q. Miscellaneous	-0-	222.87
r. Transfer Loss on Sale of Securities	-0-	1,078.13
Total Campaign Expense	\$ 3,663.54	\$ 60,502.50
2. <u>Administrative Expense</u>		
a. Salaries	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 8,650.00
b. Travel	545.80	1,126.37
c. Committee Expense	67.90	1,541.91
d. General Housing Expense	103.84	345.71
e. Real Estate Taxes	-0-	342.18
f. Housing Insurance	4.59	32.13
g. Library Expense	208.07	208.07
Total Administrative Expense	\$ 1,930.20	\$ 12,246.37
GRAND TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 5,593.74	\$ 72,748.87
<b><u>C. EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENSES</u></b>	<b>\$238,301.09</b>	<b>\$1,139,924.80</b>

ASSOCIATION OF METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

Oberlin, Ohio  
August 30-31, 1957

Minutes

The summer meeting of the Association of Methodist Theological Schools was called to order at 9:15 a.m. by Dean William R. Cannon, president.

Those in attendance were:

James Cannon	Gerald O. McCulloh
William R. Cannon	Harold T. Porter
Earl Cranston	Harry V. Richardson
Sam Hedrick	Norman L. Trott
Dwight E. Loder	Arthur P. Whitney

Devotions were led by William R. Cannon.

Dean William R. Cannon introduced Dr. Whitney, representing Drew, and Dr. Hedrick, representing Boston. Dr. McCulloh presented Dr. Harold T. Porter, Director of Ministerial Recruitment.

The minutes of the previous meeting, circulated prior to the meeting, were presented and approved as circulated.

The tentative agenda was approved and adopted. It is attached as Appendix I.

The Report on Correspondence Work was made by Dr. Gerald O. McCulloh. Enrollment on August 1 was 4,200. This included:

License to Preach .....	975
Courses of Study .....	3225
(a) Approved Supply .....	2187
(b) Conference Membership ...	1038

Fifteen Approved Supply Pastors' Schools had an attendance of 1352.

Forty-six Pastors' Schools had attendance of 9987.

Discussion was directed by Dr. Loder to the curriculum offerings in the Methodist seminaries to meet the disciplinary requirements in Methodist history, doctrine and polity. Loder moved, Cranston seconded, to make a discussion of the work in the disciplinary requirements in Methodist studies an item of the agenda at the January meeting and that preliminary studies be made by each dean and president preparatory to this discussion. Carried.

A consultation on these courses is to be conducted by Dr. McCulloh with the faculties of the Methodist schools during the round of visits to the schools this autumn.



Question was raised regarding the use made of the theological faculty advisors to the correspondence work as provided in Appendix II., Par. 1, of the January minutes. Dr. McCulloh was requested to inquire of Dr. Spann whether these advisors have been called upon.

Dr. Trott moved, Loder seconded, to request the two Directors of the Department to notify the Bishops and the Chairmen and Registrars of the Conference Boards of Ministerial Training and Qualifications of the interpretation of Par. 318 that students in Methodist theological schools are not required to take the Introductory Studies for the Ministry by correspondence in order to qualify for administering the Sacraments. Carried.

Report on the Study Committee on Pastors' Schools was made by McCulloh. The personnel, organization and purpose of the study were presented from the minutes of the Study Committee. Dr. Douglas Jackson was announced as Director of Research.

Announcements for the Gallahue Consultation on Pastoral Care to be held November 16-18, 1957, in Nashville were made. Earl Furgeson, David Eitzen, Robert Elliott and Gerald O. McCulloh are the members of the Program Committee. Richardson moved and Cranston seconded that future consultations be held on the campuses of the Methodist theological seminaries. Carried.

McCulloh announced the names of the recipients of the Dempster Graduate Fellowships for 1957-1958. The Fall gathering of the Dempster Fellows will not be held this year.

James Cannon moved, Loder seconded, the election of Harrell Beck, Professor of Old Testament at Boston, and Mack B. Stokes, Professor of Systematic Theology at Emory, to serve on the National Committee on Awards for 1958-59 and 1959-60.

McCulloh presented the question as to whether a candidate for the Dempster Award must be a member of The Methodist Church, as referred by the Awards Committee. James Cannon moved, Richardson seconded, that the Dempster Awards be available only to Methodist graduate students. Carried.

The desirability of encouraging the Dempster Fellows to give preference to teaching opportunities in Methodist schools was emphasized.

The travel schedule and the roster of participants in the National Methodist Scholarship Travel Seminar were circulated. The change of sponsorship from the Department of Loans and Scholarships to the Department of Ministerial Education was noted and approved.

James Cannon moved, Trott seconded, that in planning the schedule for the Travel Seminar next year consideration be given to beginning the Seminar as soon as possible after Labor Day and that cognizance be taken of the opening dates of the schools, in determining the closing dates of the tour. Carried.

A Consultation of Teachers of Methodist Courses in Non-Methodist Schools, held August 14-15 in Nashville, was reported by Dr. McCulloh. The representatives agreed that each school was to prepare a 250-word statement describing the manner of offering special work for Methodist students which can be circulated to the Boards of Ministerial Training and Qualifications of the Annual Conferences and a brief form for a notation on the transcript showing the courses meeting the Methodist requirements.

McCulloh was requested to secure from the non-Methodist schools the following information regarding the special work for Methodist students:

1. Number and description of Methodist courses.
2. Number of students enrolled in Methodist courses.
3. Qualifications of the teachers of these courses.

Trott raised a question as to whether the Department of Ministerial Education is obligated financially to the non-Methodist schools teaching special Methodist courses if we recommend high standards in the teaching personnel for Methodist courses.

The meeting adjourned for lunch at 12:30 p.m.

Friday Afternoon, August 30

The afternoon session was convened at 2:00 p.m.

Dr. Loder led in prayer.

Dr. Harold F. Carr was present for the afternoon session.

A brief report on correspondence with Dow Kirkpatrick was made in regard to the Oxford Institute of Wesleyan Studies. No action was taken.

Suggestions for revision of the Constitution were presented from the Constitution Committee. A revision showing the proposals made in extensive discussion is attached as Appendix II.

The proposed Constitution as amended was referred to the Constitution Committee for further editing and presentation to the next meeting by motion of Richardson, seconded by Loder, and carried.

A revision of the By-Laws was presented, amended, and referred to the Constitution Committee for editorial revision and report at the next meeting. See Appendix III.

A motion was carried instructing Trott and Whitney to prepare a statement to be included in Article II. on recommendation of Methodist theological schools, and a paragraph on a Standing Committee on Ministerial Recruitment to be reported at the next session.

The next meeting of the Association of Methodist Theological Schools was set for January 11-12, 1958, in Cincinnati. The executive was requested to set the dates of the summer meeting for 1958 in conjunction with the Biennial Meeting of the American Association of Theological Schools in Boston. The early part of the summer was indicated to be preferable to August for the summer meeting.

James Cannon moved, Loder seconded, a motion of appreciation to Mrs. Sarah W. Lamb for her secretarial assistance and recommended that she be invited to attend the future sessions of the Association.

The meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

#### Friday Evening, August 30

The evening session was convened at 8:00 p.m.

Harold F. Carr led in prayer.

The report of Trott and Whitney on amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws regarding the recommendation of Methodist theological schools and the establishment of a Committee on Recruitment was made and approved by consensus. See Appendices II. and III.

A statement of general considerations on Ministerial Recruitment was made by Dr. McCulloh. Dr. Porter then presented proposed objectives for the program of Ministerial Recruitment. A copy of these objectives is attached as Appendix IV. Dr. Porter observed that ministerial recruitment has been a primary concern of the A.M.T.S. so consistently that during the period, 1933-1957, some phase of this consideration has become a matter of record in their minutes twenty-nine times. He commented that the proposed objectives were formulated with the presupposition that a Methodist theological education be the suggested preparation for a Methodist minister, and that the relationship with recruits be as personal as possible.

Members of the A.M.T.S. responded with suggestions as follows:

1. Consideration must be given to the responsibility of the Church for assistance in meeting problems of personal finance now that large numbers of students have family responsibilities and recruitment appeal is made to men already established in remunerative positions in business and industry.

2. Those who visit college campuses for the purpose of recruitment should be aware that contacts should not be limited to preministerial students and departments of religion. Every possibility should be explored for cooperating with professors of other subjects whose religious loyalties will be helpful in a program of ministerial recruitment.
3. The opinion was expressed that laymen are interested in ministerial recruitment and education, and that the program ought to take cognizance of this interest.
4. Particular concern was registered for the financial plight of Negro ministers.
5. The Director of Ministerial Recruitment ought to spend sufficient time visiting the Methodist schools so that his acquaintance with their faculties and objectives may be thorough, and he may represent them fairly in a program of recruitment and guidance.
6. Because vocational decisions are made most often at high school age the importance of contact beginning at that level was stressed.
7. Because family attitudes are influential in stimulating or deterring young men in their decisions some consideration ought to be given to development of a sympathetic attitude in our church homes.
8. Hope was expressed that in time the minister will report to the Annual Conference all young persons from his charge who have made a decision for the ministry.
9. The Director of Ministerial Recruitment should edit a fact sheet to be used by ministers planning to preach on the call to the ministry.
10. The Director should keep in mind that his major responsibility is recruitment for the ministry, and only indirectly for the seminaries.
11. The Director should discover men in the Annual Conferences who have been responsible for recruiting successfully for the ministry and use these persons in the programs.
12. Study should be made of the possibility of recruitment in other than denominational schools. Agricultural and Teachers Colleges were mentioned specifically.
13. Higher academic standards for the ministry should be established.
14. Some steps should be taken to overcome the prejudices which have deterred decisions for the ministry from young men in upper middle class and wealthy families.

The report on the development programs for the new schools in Ohio and Kansas City was presented by Dr. McCulloh. The target date for the opening in Ohio is 1960 and in Kansas City is 1959.

A motion by Dr. Hedrick, seconded by Dr. Whitney, requested that the ten Methodist seminaries receive full publicity releases and bulletins on development of the new schools. Carried.

After discussion of the problems in the development of the new schools, the session was adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

#### Saturday Morning, August 31

The Association was called to order at 8:30 a.m. by Dean William R. Cannon, president.

Devotions were led by Dr. Harold T. Porter on the questions Jesus asked and answered.

Dean Merrimon Cuningim was present for this session.

The discussion of the allocation formula which had been made the order of the day was called for. Dr. McCulloh noted that the Department of Ministerial Education at its Annual Meeting in January had adopted a formula for the allocation of World Service Funds to the theological schools. The Department requested that the deans/presidents be consulted about the operation of the formula and their recommendations for its improvement requested, written notification of the intention to discuss the formula having been sent to all members of the Association.

President Richardson expressed his satisfaction with the formula adopted in January.

President Loder stated that in his opinion there are basic injustices in the present formula, that a formula is an arbitrary way of arriving at a pattern of allocation and that one-fifth of the schools have received less than one percent increase out of the 25% increase in direct appropriations to the schools. Dr. Loder noted that the formula will be reconsidered at the Annual Meeting of the Department of Ministerial Education when the six advisors from the theological schools will be present.

Dr. Whitney indicated that Drew is pleased that the appropriations are being made on a formula basis, the purpose of which is to make an equitable distribution to all the schools.

Dr. Trott expressed the concern that there be a provision for adjusting the appropriation to take into account the growth of the schools and the expansion of training facilities. The planned growth of Wesley Theological Seminary

is to be at the rate of 50 men per year with faculty expansion accordingly. This will represent a budget increase of \$25,000-\$50,000 per year. The increase in appropriations should, in so far as possible, be parallel to the budget increase.

Dr. Carr expressed the feeling that no formula can be completely objective. In respect to the present formula there are two factors not considered:

- (1) Variations in methods of bookkeeping among the schools which make the securing of parallel data impossible.
- (2) The formula does not take account of the special situation created by the establishment of the new schools. He mentioned specifically the appropriation of more money for the development of new schools than is being allocated to some of the existing schools. Dr. Carr asked for a formula which would take account of these and other factors not presently included.

Dean Cranston noted that Southern California School of Theology is in process of moving and, hence, faces problems similar to the Wesley Theological Seminary. The formula should make adequate provision for the growth factor, perhaps by putting a larger percent in the special fund. Since the schools which are moving must raise large amounts of capital funds, special consideration should be given to their needs in the area of current budget expenditures. Dean Cranston further suggested that there be three classes of schools recognized in the making of allocations: (1) New, (2) Established, and (3) Changing.

Professor Hedrick reported Dean Muelder's judgment that at the present time the formula is as satisfactory as anything which could be adopted and that the Department should work forward in improving it.

Dean James Cannon noted the importance of stabilizing the allocation with as little variation as possible year by year so that the schools may plan their educational programs accordingly. Hence, the formula should avoid placing too much emphasis on year-to-year changes. Dean Cannon expressed the view that in the main the formula is working very well.

Dean William R. Cannon noted that a formula represents an attempt to achieve a purpose, in this case the education of as many men as possible for the ministry. The formula needs to give special consideration to the large schools for the larger numbers of students and to the smaller schools for special needs. No school should get less than in the preceding quadrennium and all schools growing in size should receive special increases to match their growth.

Dean Cuninggim expressed the confidence that the interests of the schools will be well represented in the Department of Ministerial Education and the Board of Education. The schools should view themselves as parts of the total Methodist ministerial education program, rather than as individual schools in competition with one another. He suggested that sometime one or another of the schools might request to receive less support from World Service when sufficient financial support is available from endowment or other sources.

Dean Cranston moved and Cuninggim seconded that a special item be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the Association calling for a discussion of the finances of the schools, that prior to the said meeting a summary of the complete financial operations of all the schools be circulated and that the time of the meeting be extended to provide a full day for this discussion.

Richardson moved and Loder seconded to amend as follows:

That we have a special session to discuss the financial operation of the schools, each administrative officer being accompanied by his financial officer who will share in the discussion and clarification.

Loder moved, Whitney seconded as a substitute, for all that is before the Association that the matter of a full scale financial discussion be referred by the secretary to the Association at the January meeting for further discussion and decision. This substitute motion was carried and, becoming the main motion, was again carried.

Dr. McCulloh reported on the request of the Executive Secretary of the Interseminary Movement for a financial appropriation from the Department of Ministerial Education budget. After discussion of the relative merits of supporting the Interseminary Movement from the general departmental budget as compared to support from the individual schools, Dr. Trott moved and Dean James Cannon seconded to recommend that the Department of Ministerial Education decline the request for a contribution to the budget of the Interseminary Movement and that the secretary of this Association be instructed to notify the Interseminary Executive Secretary of this recommendation from the Association.

Dr. McCulloh reported on the research project of the Educational Testing Service designed to determine the feasibility of a test of ministerial aptitude and ability for the screening of preministerial candidates. Dr. Sam Webb of Emory University, who has been directing this research for the Educational Testing Service, has now returned to Emory and the project is in the hands of Dr. Frederick R. Kling, a staff member of Educational Testing Service. No results of the research are available at this time. The possibility of the experimental use of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator with four schools (Boston, Drew, Emory and Wesley) was also discussed. Arrangements have been completed for the use of this list for the entering class at Emory (Candler).

Dr. McCulloh and Dr. Porter reported on plans for the National Methodist Scholarship Travel Seminar to begin in Nashville on September 8. This provides an excellent introduction to the work of the various boards and agencies for the seminary students receiving the award and participating in the Travel Seminar.

Mention was made of the visitation of missionary bishops to the schools in the Autumn of 1958, which is being arranged by the Board of Missions and the Director of Theological Education. All the schools were urged to refer individual requests from the various boards to the Director for clearance.

Dr. McCulloh announced that Dr. Akbar Abdul Haqq, Principal of Henry Martyn School of Islamic Studies, will be in the United States and available to direct a special study project in Islamics, from February-April, 1958. Requests for use of his time should be sent to the secretary.

Each member made a brief report on the plans for the autumn quarter, faculty additions, and plant and program developments in his institution. Gammon expects 81 students in the fall quarter. Dr. Richardson announced plans for an interdenominational center of theological education for Negroes in Atlanta, and the observance of the 75th Anniversary of Gammon in 1958.

Dean Cuninggim reported 187 new students admitted for this fall and the appointment of five new faculty persons. He reported also the outstanding success of the Ecumenical Institute.

Dr. Loder indicated that the Garrett enrollment is expected to be about the same as last year. A new educational administrative structure provides for three deans and three special program directors, selected from among the faculty. He also announced the appointment of three new faculty members, the purchase of a 62-unit apartment building for married students and the approval by the Rock River Conference of a two-year campaign for \$750,000 in capital funds.

Dr. Whitney reported that last year was the largest in enrollment in the history of Drew, and that the next year will find the school maintaining the increase. A new building will be completed and in use during the next year.

Dr. Trott reported progress on the \$3,100,000 building program for the new campus of Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, D. C. First occupancy is anticipated in the Autumn of 1958. Sixty new students have been admitted for the autumn term. Other names are on a waiting list of applicants.

Dr. Carr reported 61 new men admitted for the year at Iliff, the appointment of a new professor (C. S. Milligan) in Christian Ethics, a campus renovation program and an over-all plan to increase in size at the rate of 25 students a year to a total of 300.

Dean Cranston reported the move of Southern California School of Theology to Claremont. Dr. Ernest C. Colwell, the new president, is to take office on September 1. A new professor of field work (Charles Kimper) has been appointed. The school will continue to train the M.A. and Ph.D. candidates in Religion through the coming year for the University of Southern California.

Professor Hedrick, representing Dean Muelder, reported 89 B.D. students admitted for the autumn term. An Ecumenical Conference had been held during the summer. Professor H. Neil Richardson has been appointed to the faculty in Old Testament, and two new persons (Messrs. Douglas and Jernigan) in Pastoral Care. The interim appointment of Dr. Alan Walker in Preaching was highly satisfactory.



Dean James Cannon reported the appointment of Dr. Hugh Anderson in Biblical Theology, and the admission of 87 new students for the fall term, these having been selected from fewer applicants than in recent years.

Dean William R. Cannon reported the admission of 140 new students, for a probably total enrollment of 435, one new professor in church history (Dr. William Mallard) and three visiting faculty (Professor W. L. Northridge in Pastoral Care, Professor William Irwin in Old Testament, and Bishop Costen J. Harrell in Church Administration). The dedication of Bishops Hall, a new School of Theology Building on the Emory campus, was announced for September 20.

Dean Merrimon Cuninggim gave a report on The Advancement of Theological Education by Niebuhr, Williams and Gustafson. He noted that the book will be useful, not only to theological faculties, but also with the inner circle of the Boards of Trustees. The key problems in the advance of theological education are: (1) maintaining an able core of teaching theologians and theological teachers, and (2) making the constituency want and support the best in faculty personnel. Other problems, including library enrichment, the recruitment and selection of students, the improvement of teaching methods, and the strengthening of the curriculum were noted. One additional problem concerns the instruction of the churches regarding the meaning and importance of adequate theological education. Dean Cuninggim suggested that an inquiry into ways of accomplishing this would be a suitable subject for future discussion in the Association. Dean James Cannon took issue with the conviction expressed in the book that the future lies with interdenominational theological education. Dean Cuninggim responded that the future of the seminary lies in the development of an ecumenical spirit in denominational and interdenominational theological education.

The Chairman expressed appreciation of the Association to Dean Cranston for his leadership in the ecumenical spirit in theological education and his brotherliness in the fellowship of the Association. This was approved by consensus.

A motion of thanks and appreciation to Dean Leonard A. Stidley and the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology for the friendly hospitality enjoyed by the Association during the meeting was approved by consensus.

Dean William R. Cannon closed the meeting with prayer.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Gerald O. McCulloh, Secretary

ASSOCIATION OF METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
Oberlin, Ohio  
August 30-31, 1957

Agenda

Friday, August 30

9:00 AM - Noon

Call to Order  
Devotions - Dean William R. Cannon  
Introductions  
Minutes of Previous Meeting  
Adoption of Agenda  
Report on Correspondence Work  
Report of Committee on Pastors' School  
Gallahue Consultation of Professors of Pastoral Care  
Report on Dempster Fellowship Awards:  
    (a) Committee Representatives  
    (b) Non-Methodist Applicants?

2:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws  
Report on Oxford Institute of Wesleyan Studies  
Report on the National Methodist Scholarship Travel Seminar  
Report on Consultation of Teachers of Methodist Courses in  
    Non-Methodist Seminaries  
Report of Committee on Ministerial Recruitment  
Report on Development of New Schools

8:00 PM

Reports from the Schools

Saturday, August 31

8:00 AM - Noon

Devotions - Dr. Harold T. Porter  
Formula for the Allocation of World Service Funds and the Principle  
    of Allocation  
Support for the Interseminary Movement through the Office of  
    Theological Education  
Educational Testing Service:  
    (a) Study Project  
    (b) Myers-Briggs Type Indicator  
Cooperation with Methodist Boards and Agencies  
A.A.T.S. Study of the Ministry Report - Merrimon Cuninggim

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

## ARTICLE I. NAME

The name of this Association shall be "The Association of Methodist Theological Schools."

## ARTICLE II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Association shall be:

1. To promote fellowship and cooperation and a sharing of experience among the faculties of the Theological Schools affiliated with and supported by The Methodist Church.
2. To cooperate with the Department of Ministerial Education of the Board of Education of The Methodist Church and the Boards of Ministerial Training and Qualifications of the various Annual Conferences of The Methodist Church in the improvement of the education and preparation of the Methodist ministers, in developing methods of recruiting for the Methodist ministry, emphasizing the values of our Methodist seminaries to prospective students, and in promoting higher ideals of ministerial practice, intellectual attainment and spiritual achievement throughout the ministry of the Church.
3. To serve as the official agency for representing the interests of the Theological Schools of The Methodist Church before the General and Jurisdictional Conferences. Its designated members shall serve as advisors to the Department of Ministerial Education in accordance with the provisions of the Discipline, Par. 1372, Section I., 1956.

## ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Those graduate schools of theology that are recognized by the Department of Ministerial Education and the University Senate of The Methodist Church as Methodist Theological Schools are entitled to membership in this Association.

The following institutions are hereby recognized by this Association as members of The Association of Methodist Theological Schools:

Boston University School of Theology - Boston, Massachusetts  
 Drew University, The Theological School - Madison, New Jersey  
 Duke University, The Divinity School - Durham, North Carolina  
 Emory University, Candler School of Theology - Emory University, Georgia  
 Gammon Theological Seminary - Atlanta, Georgia  
 Garrett Biblical Institute - Evanston, Illinois  
 The Iliff School of Theology - Denver, Colorado  
 Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University - Dallas, Texas  
 Southern California School of Theology - Claremont, California  
 Wesley Theological Seminary - Westminster, Maryland

Additional Schools may be added when they are duly qualified and approved.

Any institution that is eligible may be admitted to membership in this Association by vote of the Association at any regular meeting, two thirds of the institutions constituting its membership concurring.

#### ARTICLE IV. REPRESENTATION AND VOTING

Each institution approved as a member of the Association shall have one vote upon all questions of official action.

The responsible administrative head of the theological institution shall have the right to exercise the franchise of the institution as a member of the Association. In case he cannot be present, he may appoint an appropriate substitute.

The Director of Theological Education and the General Secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions of the General Board of Education shall be ex officio voting members of the Association, and the Director of Ministerial Recruitment shall be an ex officio member without vote.

#### ARTICLE V. OFFICERS

The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer. The President and Vice President and a representative to the Executive Committee shall be elected annually at the first regularly called meeting in each calendar year and shall serve until their successors are elected. The Director of Theological Education shall be ex officio Secretary-Treasurer.

The officers shall fulfill the duties customarily assigned to such officers. The Treasurer shall receive such funds as are appropriated to the support of the Association of Methodist Theological Schools from the General Benevolent Funds of the Church and distribute the same, according to the instructions of the Association or of the Executive Committee.

The officers of the Association, with one additional representative elected by the Association shall constitute an Executive Committee with power to act for the Association in the interim between the meetings of the Association. The action of the Executive Committee may be determined by correspondence among its members in cases where a meeting does not prove practicable. All actions of the Executive Committee are subject to review by the Association at its next regularly called meeting.

#### ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

The Annual Meeting of the Association of Methodist Theological Schools shall be held regularly in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Association shall meet at such other times during the year as may be determined from time to time by vote of the Association in any regular or called meeting, or by action of the Executive Committee.

page 3  
Appendix II.

A special meeting shall be called upon the written request of not less than four members of the Association at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall have power to change the time and place of the Annual Meeting, in any given year, or to call special meetings whenever in their judgment such action is desired.

#### ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association. Any of its provisions may be suspended at any regular or called meeting of the Association provided all institutions whose interests may be affected by such action are represented and voting, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association.

BY-LAWS FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

## I.

Meetings

The Annual Meeting shall be held preceding the opening of the Annual Meeting of the Division of Educational Institutions, Board of Education, and provision shall be made to make available not less than one full day for this meeting.

Unless otherwise determined at the Annual Meeting, or by action of the Executive Committee, a mid-year meeting shall be called on or about July 1 of each year. The time and place for this meeting, when not fixed at the Annual Meeting, shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

A formal notice of each regular or special meeting of the Association shall be given, by the Secretary, to each member institution in writing, not less than one month prior to the date set for said meeting.

## II.

Quorum

The presence of one representative of five or more member institutions and one of the ex officio members representing the Department of Ministerial Education, Division of Educational Institutions of the Board of Education, at any regular or special meeting, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business that may come before the Association.

## III.

Standing Committees

Within thirty days following each Annual Meeting, the President of the Association shall appoint the following Standing Committees:

1. Committee on Budget and Finance

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consult with the Director of Theological Education on all matters relating to the distribution of funds received from General Benevolences, or from other sources, for distribution among the member institutions. The Committee shall make such studies and survey of possible sources of increased income for the member institutions as it may deem profitable, and from time to time, make recommendations to the Association. The Director of Theological Education in the Department of Ministerial Education shall be a member of this Committee.

2. Committee on Cooperation with the Boards and Agencies

It shall be the duty of this Committee, in consultation with the Division of Educational Institutions of the Board of Education, to study the methods that are already in effect in the various member institutions and make recommendations to said institutions of ways

and means by which the Theological Schools of The Methodist Church can better prepare their graduates to cooperate with and give effective support to the total benevolent program of the Church.

3. Committee on Curriculum

It shall be the duty of this Committee to keep the member institutions informed of changes and developments in the planning and administration of the curriculum in the various member institutions, and to make such studies of curriculum problems as the Committee may deem wise, or the Association may direct.

4. Committee on Recruitment

It shall be the responsibility of this Committee to serve in an advisory capacity to the Director of Ministerial Recruitment, providing counsel and assistance in the preparation of publicity materials relating to the Schools of Theology, and offering guidance in the development of a recruitment program.

Unless otherwise ordered by vote of the Association or of the Executive Committee all standing or special committees shall consist of three members each, appointed by the President, to serve until their successors are appointed, or until discharged by vote of the Association.

The Executive Committee shall report all actions taken during the calendar year to each Annual Meeting of the Association. Any such action shall be subject to review, modification, or rejection by the Association, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association.

All standing or special committees may conduct their business by correspondence.

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular or special meeting, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Association, provided written notice of the proposed change shall have been given to all the members not less than one month prior to the meeting at which action is taken.

Any By-Law may be suspended at any regular or special meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members represented and voting; provided that such action may be subject to review at the next succeeding Annual Meeting of the Association.

PROPOSED OBJECTIVES

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF MINISTERIAL RECRUITMENT

1. To compile a list of the names of prospective candidates for the Methodist ministry.
2. To maintain contact with these persons from the time of decision.
3. To communicate to these persons the opportunities for theological education within The Methodist Church.
4. To formulate a program of ministerial recruitment and guidance in the Methodist Colleges and Wesley Foundations.
5. To promote the programs of ministerial recruitment and guidance among those serving in the armed forces.
6. To help establish Conferences on the Ministry in each Annual Conference.
7. To provide printed materials.
8. To publicize the program through denominational literature.
9. To plan for preparation of visual material.
10. To study proposed qualifications for a candidate for the ministry and means for determining suitability.
11. To attempt to discover means for provision of increased financial assistance for the student.
12. To cooperate in interdenominational relationships.



*File*  
**THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS**  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

**BULLETIN OF INFORMATION**

January 7, 1958

Generous Assistance

*File in A.A.T.S.*

The Lilly Endowment, Inc. which has already been assisting us in this academic year 1957-58, has continued and increased its aid for 1958-59 by granting \$100,000. As the possibilities of our usefulness to the member schools multiply, the Association is more than grateful for this support which helps it to take advantage of them.

The grant will be used for:

(1) Senior Honors Scholarships.

The purpose of these is to free as many students in accredited schools as possible from the pressure of earning money to devote the corresponding time to study, that they may become more effective and worthy parish ministers, not hobbled as many are now by insufficient preparation because they were never adequately exposed to what theological schools had to offer them.

The amount to each scholar will be, up to \$1000. maximum, that which the student needs to free him from gainful employment, either Church or secular, which he agrees to forego for his senior year.

The administration will be in the hands of a committee to be named by the Lilly Endowment aided by the A. A. T. S. staff.

The method of nomination will be for each accredited school of the A. A. T. S. to name if it wishes at least one member of its middle class or ten per cent of that class up to a maximum of five as candidates to receive the scholarship in their senior year. Each student must agree to return to the school which nominates him. In 1958, the time of nominations will be the month of February, before which a detailed statement regarding these scholarships will be sent to each accredited school. Will you watch for this announcement of the complete provisions of this program and see that the opportunity is fully presented at your school?

(2) Regional Conferences.

For 1958-59 the plan is to bring together professors who teach the same subjects for mutual stimulus, working in cooperation with the several professional societies, and bringing in the help of experts in each of the several fields.

(3) Summer Clinical Pastoral Training in Toronto

(4) A Program of Visitations to the Theological Schools

The purpose of these is to aid a number of schools by the stimulus to be provided by two visitors, one a representative of the A. A. T. S. office or "elder statesman" in this work, the other a relatively young administrative officer or professor of outstanding quality who will make a thorough study of the school which invites such a team. The two men will visit it together over a period of about four days and write an extensive report on its strengths and weaknesses, its opportunities and its problems.

(5) Another man in the A. A. T. S. office to assist the director generally and in particular in these projects.

The Biennial Meeting of 1958

The dates are June 17-20, 1958; the place is the Boston University School of Theology. A committee is now at work upon the program, which will probably begin at 2:00 P. M. on Tuesday and end with lunch on Friday. A considerable part of the time will be given to the consideration of a major theme, such as "The Role of the Minister and His Preparation For It"; there will probably be a place for group discussions, and faculty members as well as administrative officers are urged to attend and take part.

Business Management

The Commission on Financial Aid calls the attention of schools which do not already know them to the two volumes put out by the American Council on Education entitled College and University Business Administration (1952 and 1955), each \$4.50.

### Establishment of New Schools

The Commission on Research and Counsel has prepared and the Executive Committee adopted the following statement for the use of theological educators, denominational boards, and any concerned for the establishment, moving, or uniting of schools:

"The American Association of Theological Schools recognizes that in the near future the establishment of new theological schools will clearly be necessary. The churches will demand more ministers. As the number of students in college increases, so will the number of those who desire theological training. Shifts in population are causing the establishment of additional churches in new areas of the country. Theological training is expanding to include the specialized ministries of the church such as religious education, chaplaincies, counselling, teaching, music, and the administration of councils of churches. All these requirements point toward increasing pressure on existing theological schools and need for the enlargement of those already in operation.

"Both denominational and interdenominational institutions will be important in the foreseeable future.

"The Association believes that the wisest policy, for the various church bodies which look toward the expansion of present seminaries and the establishment of new ones, requires analysis on a broad scale of the total resources of all the denominations. Further, there is urgent need for careful consideration of the location of new schools in relation to geographical and population factors, proximity to other educational institutions, and the possibility of increasing cooperation among the schools for the maximum use of their resources.

"An important contemporary development is the growth of graduate departments of religion in many universities, which are likely to become increasingly significant in the training of teachers of religion. Their relationship to the training of ministers and to the graduate programs of seminaries and divinity schools should be taken into account in any assessment of future needs for expanding resources in theological education.

"Therefore, the office of the Association expresses its deep interest in the problems of over-all strategy in the placement of new theological schools and offers its services in consultation to any denomination or group concerned with the establishment of new theological schools or contemplating decisions with respect to the relocation, combination or enlargement of existing seminaries. The needs for theological education are so great that the most efficient use of all resources is a vital necessity."

Actions of Executive Committee and  
Commission on Accrediting Statistics

In meetings at New York on Dec. 6 and 7, 1957, the United College, Winnipeg, Man., was received into associate membership, Fuller Theological Seminary of Pasadena, California was accredited, and accreditation was withdrawn from the Temple University School of Theology, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our membership now comprises 80 accredited, 44 associate and 2 affiliated schools.

In the two former categories, the enrollment for the period 1953-58 is as follows:

	<u>1953-54</u>	<u>1954-55</u>	<u>1955-56</u>	<u>1956-57</u>	<u>1957-58</u>
Accredited Schools	15,613	15,552	16,278	16,435	16,481(80)
Associate Member Schools	2,948	2,663	3,221	4,255	4,113(44)
	<u>18,561</u>	<u>18,215</u>	<u>19,499</u>	<u>20,720</u>	<u>20,594</u>

The increase in these totals over the past five years has been due to the larger number of schools which are members of the Association more than to a greater supply of students for the ministry in these schools.

The following notations have been imposed or removed:

	<u>Imposed</u>	<u>Removed</u>
Berkeley Baptist	34	
Bethany		7
Berkeley Div. School	3	9
Bexley	9	7
Biblical		9
Brite	34	
Chicago Theol. Sem.		30
Crozer		1 and 34
Chicago Div.		30
Naperville		9
Hamma	8	
Hiff		15
Knox	1	
Luther	35	

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION

January 7, 1958

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Duke University  
DURHAM  
NORTH CAROLINA

The Divinity School

110 Divinity Building  
Phone 6290

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Dr. Edman

The final part of the  
work is a digest of some  
interesting material  
I am

Thank you. I hope  
you will keep this  
on file.

AME

National Council of the Churches of Christ  
in the United States of America

**JOINT DEPARTMENT OF STEWARDSHIP AND  
BENEVOLENCE**

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-6407

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REV. ROY G. ROSS  
*General Secretary*  
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*Associate General Secretary*  
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June 28, 1957

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*Associate Executive Director*

A. A. T. S.  
File

To: Seminary Presidents listed in the  
American Association of Theological Schools

Dear Seminary President:

The Department of Stewardship and Benevolence of the National Council of Churches is very greatly interested in the more adequate support of theological education. On June 6th, I had the privilege of speaking before a group of finance officers of theological seminaries on the eastern seaboard. A mimeographed copy of my address is enclosed herewith for whatever it may be worth.

In the event that you would like to share with me your convictions on the questions raised, I should be most happy to have your suggestions.

I am sure that Dr. Richard Niebuhr would likewise be glad to receive your criticisms and suggestions growing out of his study, "The Advancement of Theological Education."

May I call to your attention the fact that the Department of Stewardship and Benevolence is sponsoring a "Conference on Wills and Christian Philanthropy," to be held in the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, February 6, 7, and 8, 1958. Perhaps you or one of your finance officers will be interested in attending. The emphasis will be entirely upon more adequate support for church-related institutions.

Most cordially yours,

T. K. Thompson

T. K. Thompson

TKT:MT  
Enc.

T. K. Thompson  
Department of Stewardship and Benevolence  
National Council of Churches

Address to be given before the Finance Officers associated in  
The American Association of Theological Schools  
June 6, 1957, Princeton, N. J.

## THE FINANCING OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

### INTRODUCTION

The supply of trained Protestant ministers is not keeping up with the demand. This problem is partly due to the inadequate support of theological education. The financial aspect of the matter is discussed at length in the remarkable new book, The Advancement of Theological Education by Richard Niebuhr, Daniel Williams, and James Gustafson, published by Harper this past April. In order to spell out the specific financial problems of theological schools, I am taking my leads from the outline of Chapter Two of this book, "Trends in the Economics of Theological Education."

#### I. Physical Plant

While the equipment of the average Protestant theological seminary is fairly adequate, there is acute need in the following areas, listed in the order of their importance:

1. Apartments for married students.
2. Libraries.
3. Chapels.
4. Office space.
5. Seminar rooms.

#### II. Current Expenditures

A study of theological education during the last twenty years reveals the following interesting facts:

1. There has been a drop in the ratio of teachers to pupils, with a tremendous influx of students and a relatively stable number of faculty members.
2. There has been a notable increase in the cost of administration. This is due to the fact that many administrators no longer teach classes. This



increase is somewhat illusory, however, because twenty years ago much time of the teacher was taken up with administrative details.

3. There has been a decrease in the percentage of money spent for instruction in relation to the total budget of the theological school.
4. Theological schools spend a conspicuously small amount for research in comparison with other graduate institutions.

### III. Income

Here again, notable changes have occurred in the last twenty years.

1. Endowment income dropped from 61% to 34% of total income during the years 1928-29 to 1953-54. (Thus, schools that depended largely on endowment twenty years ago are suffering a real hardship today.)
2. Denominational support increased fivefold in this period, while enrollments increased threefold.
3. Average endowment per student dropped from \$6,739 in 1927-28 to \$6,103 in 1954. This is another way of saying that the student body increased more rapidly than the endowment.

### IV. Expenditures per Student

1. The increase in instructional budget has been proportionately slight during these twenty years. The record puts the increase of expenditures for instruction at 142% between 1934 and 1954, while gross expenditures increased 301%.
2. Seminaries spent \$700 per student, while the national average for all higher education was \$716.

### V. Professorial Salaries

1. All teachers and administrators have lost in status and in salary since 1904, according to a report of the Ford Foundation. In 1954, full professors in seminaries were receiving the equivalent of \$3,620 per year (including a housing allowance figured at 20% of cash salary) in terms of 1934 dollars.
2. The deterioration of faculty salaries was more rapid in the quarter century

1928 to 1953 than in the period 1900 to 1925.

3. Many seminary graduates in their first job receive higher salaries than the professors who taught them in theological school.
4. Seminary graduate students, after two or three years' study beyond the B.D., may expect less income from teaching in a theological seminary than their brothers who go directly into the pastorate receive.

### Conclusion

Theological schools in the decade of the 1950's must double their income in order to come up to the level of institutions of higher learning. (In 1954 the expenditure per student for all higher educational institutions was \$914. Theological schools spent \$589 per student.) Theological schools would need to treble their income to come up to the level of privately controlled technical schools (\$1,779). The question then becomes: How to do this doubling? (I assume for the moment that trebling is out of the question.)

- - - - -

We now turn to the second half of our paper, which might be entitled, "How to double theological school income."

### General Observations

Most people, even if interested in the financial side of theological education, are apt to be misinformed. They think that theological schools are well endowed or that religious groups adequately support them. Many think that students can earn 100% of their expenses by student pastorates. Further, it is hard to make contact with the people who could do something about better support of theological education. (1) Ministers themselves have little or no money, and, also, they are reluctant to give the names of well-to-do laymen who might be willing to give for theological education. (2) Denominational officials are under pressure from all directions and the limited denominational funds must be spread over a wide variety of causes. (3) Few seminaries have full-time men in the field to cultivate gifts. In spite of these limitations--or perhaps because of them--theological schools

should pursue a vigorous program looking toward more adequate support.

### I. Endowment

Contrary to popular belief, capital wealth is still being accumulated in the U.S.A. Arnaud Marts' book, Philanthropy's Role in Civilization, makes this quite clear. Tax incentives for philanthropic giving, both from current income and capital, were never greater than at the present. Church membership and religious interest in general are at an all-time high. Endowments should be growing as rapidly as ever before. (Endowments are growing, but apparently not as rapidly as in the period 1870 to 1900.) The question is how to build endowments. The answers are obvious but not easy of execution:

1. Legacies by alumni and laymen.
2. Foundations. This source has been slow in giving to theological education, presumably because the special appeal of "research" or "new frontiers" has been lacking. I am convinced that a proper approach to foundations will yield results.
3. Individual gifts for professorships. It is altogether proper that outstanding professors should be memorialized through endowed chairs.
4. "Living" endowment. Dr. Franklin Owen, President of the Alumni Association of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, wrote recently:

"Another great need of the Seminary is endowment. I recall reading somewhere that by 'rule of thumb' a first class institution to be at its best should have \$10,000 endowment for every student. I understand that the total endowment of the Seminary at present is about \$2,700,000. Four or five chairs are specifically endowed but none of them has a sufficient corpus to carry the load and some of them have only trivial amounts. It takes about a \$250,000 corpus to endow a Chair today. Shortage of endowment funds is what caused the alumni to introduce the Living Endowment program, which incidentally has almost doubled in income to about \$13,000 annually, during the last two years."

The "living endowment" idea in operation at the Southern Baptist Seminary is actually a form of giving out of current income and is technically therefore not endowment. It has great virtue, however, in that it makes significant the many gifts of average people.

Probably the greatest single need of most of our theological schools, from a financial standpoint, is an increase in endowment. This is a great challenge to all of us.

## II. Income from Students

While the percentage of seminary income from theological students has greatly risen in the last twenty years, there seems to be a point of diminishing return. At least two possibilities should be explored here.

1. It seems altogether improper that plant and equipment, representing the investment of millions of dollars, should be idle for four months of the year. In-service training and theological refresher courses seem to be very much in order and might provide some little additional income.
2. Field work placement. Since there is a very great shortage of ministers, directors of Christian education, and religious workers generally, it seems that a carefully worked out field program of finding well-paid jobs for summer and week-end services would result in the strengthening of the financial position both of the student and of the theological school.

## III. Denominational Support

As noted above, denominational support has increased more rapidly than the enrollment of students. While this is a good omen, there are definite pros and cons in this field.

1. Payments in lieu of tuition. Many of the denominationally-related schools charge little or no tuition. This puts an undue burden on the school's administrative officers for finding money which might be available if tuition were charged. To a considerable degree, denominational appropriations meet this challenge. It is interesting to note that the Texas Baptist Convention granted to Texas Baptist institutions at the undergraduate level payments in lieu of tuition. Thus, Baylor University, my alma mater, receives more than \$250,000 a year from the Texas Baptist Convention in lieu of tuition which might otherwise have been expected from pre-theological students.

2. One reason for lack of more adequate funds from denominations is that some theological schools do not take a fully responsible attitude toward the problems of the denomination. Every theological school administrator is under pressure to maintain the highest academic level on the one hand, and to meet the promotional needs of the denomination on the other. I speak at this moment as a promoter. Many seminaries regard denominational pressure as a kind of "original sin." The fact of the matter is that most seminary graduates, within a few months of getting out of school, will be faced with very great practical problems in church finance and denominational promotion, and for these great responsibilities the seminaries have given them little or no assistance.
3. Additional support in any great amount from denominations, in my opinion, is virtually impossible because of the tremendous pressure of foreign missions, home missions (especially the building of new churches), pensions, and Christian education. The doubling of theological seminary income will not be possible through denominational support. It is at this point that I would criticize the Niebuhr-Williams-Gustafson book, The Advancement of Theological Education. Chapter Nine, "The Line of Advance," is replete with assumptions which, in my opinion, cannot be justified. Thus, on pages 224 and 225, I would like to point out three unwarranted assumptions in regard to denominational support:

- (1) "The only sources that can take the place of governmental agencies are the denominational organizations that are now contributing 20 per cent of the cost of theological education, while tax moneys account for 50 per cent of the income of medical schools."

The authors make a vague assumption that denominations are the equivalent of governmental agencies. They do not take into consideration the fact that denominations do not have the power to tax their constituencies.

- (2) "If a guess may be ventured in the absence of opportunity for detailed examinations of the situation, it would be that such programs for raising and distributing money have been more effectively administered, have kept better pace with the growth of denominational enterprises and membership and with monetary inflation

"in almost all other areas of church concern (foreign missions, church extension and other ecclesiastical concerns) than they have in the case of theological education."

The authors here are admittedly guessing. This is a very important question. They reported earlier that denominational allocations have increased five-fold in a twenty-year period. This guess in a serious book should not have been ventured without supporting data.

(3) "That there are certain dangers connected with the kind of denominational support that is here pointed to as the only real recourse of the seminaries is self-evident."

Apparently, the authors feel that the denominations should pay the bill without having any voice in courses which would help denominational finance. I think this is unrealistic.

On the positive side, may I quote:

"The support of the seminaries by the churches is, of course, not primarily an economic matter. Without constant and pervasive concern in the churches for the increase of a faith seeking understanding; and of a ministry wise and knowledgeable in devoted service, theological education cannot flourish, even though the schools in which it is carried on receive liberal gifts of money. Our next step in the advancement of theological education must be the better instruction of the churches in the meanings and problems of that enterprise."

Here I am privileged to agree with the authors. American Protestant churchmen must discover a new meaning in Christian stewardship and nowhere is this need more apparent than in the theological faculties of our seminaries. Most theological professors regard money, especially denominational fund raising, as the most virulent form of pressure and bitterly resist what they regard as economic determinism. It is absolutely true that the need of money should never determine policy administration in our theological schools. The fact remains, however, that, as individuals, local churches, denominations, and theological schools, we must have money with which to operate. We must regard God's creation of the physical and natural world good. We must regard the economic processes by which goods are produced and distributed as a part of the goodness of creation. We must discover in money, both in the making of it and in the spending of it, means of doing the will of God. This does not mean that we should worship men of wealth, but it does

mean that we should ask people at all economic levels to share their time, abilities, and resources in accordance with the great biblical ideal of stewardship. This is one of the greatest opportunities of the theological school--to bring to bear the insights of our Christian faith on the everyday stewardship problems of Christian people. The theological school which neglects this area does so to the detriment of all concerned.

#### IV. Individual Gifts from Laymen

If only a part of the answer for doubling seminary income is to be found in the sources I have already mentioned, what are some practical suggestions for securing gifts through other channels?

1. Sons of clergymen oftentimes amass a considerable fortune. Many names come to mind: Henry Luce, Thomas Lamont, and the MacArthur sons (of which the best known was the playwright, Charles MacArthur, who died recently).
2. Laymen in the community of the theological school with strong local loyalties can be appealed to.
3. Nationality loyalties should be a source of strength, such as Scots Presbyterian loyalty to an institution like Princeton Theological Seminary.
4. Special plans. The life income agreement featured by Princeton Seminary in recent years deserves careful study. Likewise, the life insurance agreement successfully used by the Episcopal Church Foundation has great merit. The "living endowment" mentioned earlier, whereby alumni and friends give a small gift annually or monthly, is suggestive.

#### V. Local Churches

Most denominations forbid denominational seminaries' making direct approaches to the budgets of local churches. Unified promotion demands that all of the denomination's institutions be represented on a formula basis. In the case of independent seminaries, however, there is great strategic value in a theological school's being represented in the budget of a local church. The presence of the item in the annual report of the local church reminds laymen of their debt to theological schools in the training of the ministry, and may result in legacies.

## VI. Foundations

As indicated earlier, probably the largest untapped source of income for theological education is in the foundation, either the family type of foundation, the business type, or the individual type. The problems of "cracking" this source are very great. Here, the best technique is probably to emphasize the "educational" side of our theological schools. Also, the complete absence of tax support from this area, because of our tradition of separation of church and state, has great attractiveness in the minds of those who fear a growing encroachment of the state upon all areas of private life.

## VII. Corporations

Perhaps an even more difficult field is that of the corporation because most corporations serve a completely general public constituency. The corporation policy-makers feel that giving to a sectarian religious cause violates the general responsibility of the corporation. Such an attitude, while very common, is unrealistic at several points. Religion is slightly more than one half of the total philanthropic picture in the U.S.A. To discriminate against religion in philanthropic giving is in effect to close one eye. A beginning has been made in this field. The Shell Oil Company corporation-foundation has had a stated policy for some time of including religion in its list of appropriations. This corporation gives through its foundation. A study of the contributions to the United Jewish Appeal would yield a tremendous amount of information in this field of corporation giving to religiously-motivated philanthropy.

## VIII. Alumni

Obviously, no man enters the Christian ministry to make money. Therefore, our alumni do not have resources in any great amount. Even so, most alumni feel a sense of gratitude to the schools which gave them their education and there is tremendous public relations value in an alumnus' making a small regular contribution to his theological school. It reminds him of the fact that, on the proper occasion, he should mention theological education to wealthy parishioners who would have an opportunity to do far more in this field.



Here again, the idea of Christian stewardship must find a new relevance. Giving is a great privilege and it is very much a part of a minister's personal stewardship to help his parishioners see Christian opportunities in their giving. Obviously, a minister must be sensitive in this area, but this sensitivity should not take the form of closing doors. I believe that a new spirit is beginning to move in this area and, increasingly in the next twenty-five years, we shall see ministers willing to provide theological schools with the contacts which will result in larger gifts from key laymen.

The above suggestions for increasing theological seminary income are obvious and almost self-evident. I regret that my experience in direct theological seminary fund-raising is so limited.

In our great American philanthropic tradition we can see how any basically good cause usually finds adequate support. What is the "basically good cause" which is represented in our theological schools? It is the training of Christian ministers. Dr. Elmer G. Million, Director of the National Council of Churches' Department of the Ministry, estimates the present shortage of Protestant ministers at 25,000. In 1975 this shortage will be 193,750 if ministers continue to be graduated at the current rate from our theological schools. In other words, we must double our output of ministers in the next twenty years.

The challenge is before us. We need twice as many ministers. We need far better trained ministers. And we need to at least double the income of our theological schools.

The resources are available. This is God's world. There is a great renewal of religious interest in our time. We are in the midst of an expanding economy. Money is available if properly sought. I congratulate you men on the stewardship opportunity of your profession.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

BULLETIN OF INFORMATION

March 25, 1957

Lewis J. Sherrill

In the death of Dr. Sherrill on Jan. 29, 1957 the Association has lost one of its most devoted servants. It was he who became its first secretary before it was formally organized. After three years in this office (1935-39), he was President 1938-45, and subsequently as Chairman of the Executive Committee has guided the ship which he launched. Consistently wise and gracious, comprehensive and friendly, he also had the strength which made his dreams develop into accomplishments. Other statements of what the Association owes to him will appear in due course.

The Survey Volumes

You are reminded that the Executive Committee on Dec. 8, 1956 suggested "that seminary administrations make the volumes available to the members of the faculty and to some of the members of their respective Boards of Trustees". These books, all published by Harper & Brothers are:

- (1) H. Richard Niebuhr, The Purpose of the Church and Its Ministry, 1956 - \$2.50
- (2) H. Richard Niebuhr and Daniel D. Williams, eds., The Ministry in Historical Perspectives, 1956 - \$5.00
- (3) H. Richard Niebuhr, Daniel D. Williams and James M. Gustafson, The Advancement of Theological Education, 1957 - \$4.00

The importance of these for the work of every theological school must surely be apparent. Orders should be made directly to the publisher.

For the Discussion of the Survey

Regional meetings to study these volumes and to hear further from Mr. Gustafson about them are tentatively planned for the Fall.

The Faculty Fellowships

The Commission on Faculty Fellowships has made the following awards for 1957-58:

Gaylord P. Albaugh - McMaster University  
Raymond J. Bean - Crozer Theological Seminary  
Lester R. Bellwood - Gammon Theological Seminary  
Arthur C. Cochrane - University of Dubuque  
Harry A. DeWire - United Theological Seminary  
John Dillenberger - Harvard Divinity School  
James E. Dittes - Yale Divinity School  
August J. Engelbrecht - Wartburg Theological Seminary  
Milton C. Froyd - Colgate Rochester Divinity School  
John H. Graham - Gammon Theological Seminary  
Lewis H. Grimes - Perkins School of Theology  
Robert Healey - University of Dubuque  
Arnold W. Hearn - Union Theological Seminary (N. Y.)  
Jay S. Judah - Pacific School of Religion  
John E. McCaw - Drake University  
Paul B. Maves - Drew Theological Seminary  
Donald M. Maynard - Boston U. School of Theology  
Donald G. Miller - Union Theological Seminary (Virginia)  
Dale Moody - Southern Baptist Theological Seminary  
Franklin M. Segler - Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary  
Oscar J. F. Seitz - Bexley Hall, Kenyon College  
Surjit Singh - San Francisco Theological Seminary

In this list are represented 20 schools, 12 denominations, and many parts of the U. S. A. and Canada. The Commission has also issued the following declaration of future policy to help each accredited school as it makes its plans to nominate faculty members for the year 1958-59:

"We believe the objectives of the program will most adequately be fulfilled through provision for a full calendar year of study and research.

"The nominating institution will thus be expected to make available to the applicant a full academic year (two semesters or three quarters of a regular academic year). The applicant, in turn, will be expected to make full use of the summer period preceding or following the academic year of his fellowship.

"In instances in which this plan for a full calendar year of work would result in undue hardship upon the institution or the applicant, a statement to this effect may be submitted by the institution to the commission for its consideration.

"In no instance, however, will the commission be prepared to consider a study plan less extensive than: 1) one full summer

period plus one full academic semester; or 2) one full summer period plus two academic quarters."

December 20, 1957 will be the last day for the receipt of nominations for 1958-59. Although another announcement of the 1958-59 fellowships will be sent to the accredited schools in October, it may be well to start planning this Spring.

#### American Theological Library Association

Besides the generous gifts which the Sealantic Fund, Inc. announced on Dec. 19, 1955 for the AATS, it has made another grant of \$110,000 to the ATLA of which \$80,000 is to be used for microphotography and \$30,000 for periodical indexing. The members of the Microtext Committee are:

Raymond P. Morris, Chairman - Yale Divinity School  
Roscoe M. Pierson, - College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.  
Decherd Turner, Jr. - Perkins School of Theology  
Jaroslav Pelikan - Federated Faculty of Chicago

Those asked to serve on the Periodical Indexing Committee are:

Jannette E. Newhall, Chairman - Boston U. School of Theology  
Robert F. Beach - Union Theological Seminary (N. Y.)  
Calvin H. Schmitt - McCormick Theological Seminary  
Bruce Metzger - Princeton Theological Seminary

Besides these committees, there is a third appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the AATS charged with the responsibility of revising the library standards as now published on pages 8-11 of the AATS Bulletin #22, of which the members are:

Calvin H. Schmitt - McCormick Theological Seminary  
Connoly Gamble - Union Theological Seminary (Virginia)  
James Gustafson - Yale Divinity School  
R. B. Montgomery - College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.

#### Social Security

On Feb. 25, 1957 this office sent to all the member schools in the U. S. A. a notice which the Rev. Frank J. Scribner had previously circulated among the Congregational Christians, to the effect that the U. S. Department of Internal Revenue might rule that ordained clergymen

serving on theological school faculties could not be considered "employees" but be required - if desiring social security protection - to file before April 15th the Waiver Certificate Form 2031. Since February 25th, despite several rulings, the position of the Department has not become crystal clear. Whatever its ultimate stand may be, would it not be well for ordained clergymen on the faculties of theological schools to file Form 2031?

#### Meetings of Commissions, etc.

The Commission on Faculty Fellowships met in Dayton on March 9, ; its sub-committee on Jan. 18 and March 8.

The Committee on Advanced Theological Studies held its first meeting on Feb. 8-9, 1957 and will assemble again at Dayton on May 4, 1957.

The Commission on Research and Counsel is to convene in New York on May 18, 1957.

The Commission on Financial Aid to Theological Education will meet in Dayton on a day this spring yet to be determined.

The Financial Officers of the Eastern Area will meet at Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. on June 6-7, 1957 (4PM to 4PM).

#### Recruitment

Because of the duplication and occasional conflicts of recruitment programs, a meeting called by Messrs. Million of the National Council Department of the Ministry and Wagoner of the Rockefeller Brothers Theological Fellowship Program was held in New Haven on March 22nd, for which a dozen schools supplied useful information.

#### Catalogs

If you have not recently sent a copy of your current catalog to Dr. Roberts or to this office will you kindly make one available for the Association?

#### Where Thanks Are Due

For "the hardest work of his life", his service as Acting Director of the AATS while carrying the full load of the Presidency of the United

Theological Seminary, for a task admirably performed, for foundations for the future solidly laid, the Association owes Dr. Walter N. Roberts a heavy debt of gratitude. The Director wishes to express thanks also to the schools for the ungrudging response they have made to many requests from this office, not least to the members of the various commissions who have so generously given of time and strength to the Association's undertakings. Such cooperation and friendly assistance have brought great joy to the new work.

Charles L. Taylor

*1. Kable  
2. Messinger  
3. return*

The American Association of Theological Schools

1250 KNOTT BUILDING

DAYTON 2, OHIO

April 26, 1957

Dean James Cannon  
The Divinity School  
Duke University  
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Dean Cannon:

We are delighted to hear that two members of the Divinity School Faculty are interested to apply for faculty fellowships for 1958-59. As you request, we enclose several application forms. By and large, the forms and the terms of the fellowship will be very much the same for another year and the latest date for submitting applications will be December 20. Early in the fall Duke and other schools will receive announcements from this office.

Yours very cordially,

*Charles L. Taylor*

Charles L. Taylor

P. S. We hope to hear from Dr. Smith about the doctoral degree program before our meeting on May 4.

ASSOCIATION OF METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
January 11-12, 1957

Minutes

The regular winter meeting of the Association of Methodist Theological Schools was called to order at 9:15 a.m., January 11, 1957, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, Pa., by the president, Dean Walter G. Muelder. Those in attendance were:

James Cannon	Walter G. Muelder
William R. Cannon	Harry V. Richardson
Harold F. Carr	J. Richard Spann
Earl Cranston	Bishop Donald H. Tippett
Merrimon Cuninggim	Norman L. Trott
Gerald O. McCulloh	

Devotions were led by President Trott.

Copies of the minutes of the previous meeting which had been previously circulated were perused and approved.

Dean Cuninggim expressed appreciation for the communication of the Association during the previous meeting when Terry, their daughter, was undergoing critical surgery. He reported Terry to be in excellent health at the present time.

A proposed agenda was circulated and accepted as amended to aim for adjournment Saturday noon. (Attached as Appendix I.)

A motion of appreciation to Bishop Tippett for his leadership in the program of ministerial education was unanimously carried.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence Schools was presented by Bishop Tippett. (Attached as Appendix II.) The motion to adopt the report and approve the recommendation to the Department of Ministerial Education was made by James Cannon, seconded by Merrimon Cuninggim, and carried. The specific instruction to transfer the correspondence work from Perkins to the Office of In-Service Training on February 1, 1957, was moved by Norman Trott, seconded by Earl Cranston, and carried.

A list of graders for correspondence work proposed by J. Richard Spann was approved. Approval was voted authorizing the selection of graders to fill vacancies by the Department of Ministerial Education after consultation with the dean or president of the school in which the desired grader serves upon motion of William R. Cannon, seconded by James Cannon.

William R. Cannon expressed appreciation for the graciousness and care which had characterized the deliberations of the Committee on Correspondence Work.



Theological school representatives on the Committee on Pastors' Schools were elected as follows:

George Baker - Perkins  
E. A. Leslie - Boston

A resolution of appreciation to Mr. Edward Gallahue for the gift which made possible the Consultation on Pastoral Care was moved by Norman Trott, seconded by William R. Cannon and carried.

The report of the Dempster Fellowship Committee and the revisions proposed were adopted for recommendation to the Department. A copy of the proposal is attached. (Appendix III.)

Upon motion of Merrimon Cuninggim, seconded by William R. Cannon, Professor Harvey Seifert, Southern California School of Theology, and Professor Charles B. Copher, Gammon Theological Seminary, were elected to the Awards Committee of the Dempster Fellowship for 2 year terms.

Cranston moved, seconded by Cuninggim, that the composition, size and length of tenure of the Awards Committee be reviewed with the objective of making greater continuity of the Committee on Awards possible. Carried.

McCulloh presented a report of the Dempster Fellows, their progress and present status. (Attached as Appendix IV.)

A motion to adjourn to attend the joint session of the Quadrennial Commission on Higher Education and the National Association of Schools and Colleges for a discussion of the plans for the Quadrennial Emphasis was carried.

Adjourned.

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The afternoon session was convened at 2:15 p.m. Dean Bernhard W. Anderson was present.

Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick reported on a proposed Oxford Institute for Wesleyan Studies. The Institute originally planned for the Summer of 1957 has been postponed until 1958. The Institute is to provide an opportunity for representative scholars of the Methodists around the world to meet at Oxford for a two-week period of fellowship and study. The Committee is interested in investigating the desirability of establishing a world Methodist residence at Oxford. McCulloh reported the interest of the Committee on Theology of the Faith and Order Commission of the World Methodist Conference in the Oxford Institute of Wesleyan Studies. Cuninggim moved and Cranston seconded that the Association approve the idea of the Institute of Wesleyan Studies and that Muelder and McCulloh serve as a committee of the Association to consult with Dr. Kirkpatrick in further planning. After

discussion, a substitute by Loder, seconded by Trott, moved appreciation for the report on the Institute program and authorized Muelder and McCulloh to be a committee to share in further explanatory study of the Institute project. The substitute was carried, and becoming the main motion, was again carried.

Verbal reports were presented by the members on the development in their respective schools.

Cunningim reported the Perkins enrollment to be the same in the autumn as last year. A recruitment officer is guiding undergraduates in their college programs and maintaining contact with Conference Boards of Ministerial Training and Qualifications. Three new faculty members, Messrs. Bush, Deschner and Ogden were announced.

Cranston reported the move of the Southern California School of Theology to the University Church, with plans projected to build at Claremont in 1958. The school is still doing the post-graduate instruction in religion for the University. It is anticipated that the University will develop another faculty in religion when the removal to Claremont occurs. The members of the faculty are doing some recruiting in the colleges in the region. The school is seeking a new president. Cranston will be continued as Dean.

Carr indicated that the Iliff enrollment as a whole was slightly under last year, but with a larger entering class. A recruitment program is being developed. The new library has been completed and is rendering wider services than formerly. Two new faculty members, Messrs. Stewart and Whitely, were announced.

James Cannon reported the appointment of Hugh Anderson of Glasgow in Biblical Theology. A new Clinic in Preaching has been developed. The problem of drop-out of married students for financial reasons was noted. One hundred seven men are now holding student charges. The admission requirement has been raised to a "B" average for the college record.

William R. Cannon of Emory announced the January 4 ground breaking for a new School of Theology Building to be ready for occupancy in the autumn. A new chair in Homiletics has been established with a \$50,000 gift to endow it. Dr. Beasley is the first appointee in the new chair.

Loder reported autumn enrollment to be level with the previous year. A new two-hour faculty seminar is being held weekly in which the work of the various departments is presented and discussed. The recruitment program now has faculty members visiting the colleges. A building fund campaign for 1½ million dollars for a married couples dormitory has been approved by the trustees. The appointment of William Horden to teach Theology beginning in the autumn, 1957, was announced. The grading system has been revised to conform to the practice at Northwestern University.

Trott reported the autumn enrollment at 142. Ground will be broken for the building program in the spring. Capital support of \$1,290,000 has been promised by six annual conferences. The new campus will be planned to accommodate 350 students.

Richardson reported an all time high enrollment at Gammon of 73 students in the autumn. There is a new course in human relations. One man is engaged 2/3 time in student recruitment. The study of the mission, future and location of Gammon by a special committee was described. The A.M.E., Baptist, C.M.E. and possibly Presbyterian denominations are looking forward to developing a joint center of theological education to serve the entire Negro community.

Anderson reported the largest entering class at Drew in the history of the school. The curriculum is now being planned to provide Monday afternoon classes. An academic record of "B" is required for ordinary admission. Some probationary students are accepted from unaccredited colleges. Five new faculty members, Messrs. Godsey, Morton, Graybeal, Hart and Kiesler were announced.

Muelder described a request to the Mental Health Foundation for cooperation in a project where medical and theological students will share in a joint study of religious, medical and mental health. The objective is that all theological students shall have some clinical training during the seminary years.

Each of the members then described in some detail the tuition and fees charges, the costs of room and board, etc., in his school. The amounts and method of awarding scholarships were also shared.

The members were requested to send detailed information on financial costs for a student year to the secretary's office to be tabulated.

The meeting was adjourned for dinner.

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At 8:00 p.m. Muelder called the Association to order.

Several proposals for the allocation of World Service funds were presented by McCulloh and discussed by Bishop Tippett. McCulloh suggested that a small percentage of the total be set aside as a special fund to provide necessary equalizations. Trott indicated the desirability of this type of special amount to provide encouragement for expansion. After extended discussion it was agreed that the matter of allocations be made an order of the day for Saturday morning after the report of the Director.

Adjournment at 11:14 p.m.

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The Association was called to order at 9:15 a.m. All members were present. Devotions were led by President Richardson.

The Annual Report of the Director was presented. (Appendix V.) A motion of appreciation for the report was adopted.

McCulloh then reported informally further details on the development of the new schools, at the request of the Association.

Trott announced a 1½ million dollar gift from the Kresge Foundation spread over four years, for the building program of the Wesley Theological Seminary. A motion of commendation to President Trott, moved by James Cannon, seconded by Cranston, was carried.

Discussion then was directed to the allocation formula. A resolution was presented by Cuninggim, seconded by Richardson, and referred to Cuninggim and Carr to be perfected. It was adopted as follows:

RESOLVED:

1. That we express our sincere appreciation to those who have worked on the problem of allocation for their sensitivity to the variety of factors that must be considered, and for their impartiality;
2. That we recognize the desirability of setting up some basic formula to guide in the allocation of funds;
3. That we believe that any such formula, whether one of those presented to the A.M.T.S. or some other one still to be devised taking the discussion of this body into account, should provide for sufficient flexibility to prevent any seminary's allocation from falling below the figures listed on page 13 of the 1957 Report of the Board of Education; and
4. That in order to accomplish the result recommended in Item 3 above we urge that there be included in the formula a provision for a special fund from which extra subsidies and adjustments as needed, for this or other proper purposes, can be taken.

The above resolution was adopted for report to the Allocations Committee and the Department of Ministerial Education upon motion of Cuninggim, seconded by Carr.

After discussion of the recruitment program developing in various branches of the church, it was voted that Muelder and McCulloh appoint a Committee on Recruitment to represent the theological schools on which Muelder and McCulloh are to serve. Loder, Anderson and William R. Cannon were appointed to serve as the additional members.

Copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Association were circulated. A committee of three to be appointed by the outgoing president will bring recommendations for revision to the next meeting. All members are requested to send their suggestions to the Director's Office.

The secretary was requested to secure information from the members concerning the ways in which the courses in Methodist history, polity and doctrine are being taught and the qualifications of the respective teachers offering the courses. This material is to be summarized and circulated to the members.

A motion to request Cuninggim to summarize and present the results of the A.A.T.S. study of the ministry and theological education at the next meeting of this Association was carried.

A brief discussion of the Fulbright Fellowships followed. Muelder urged the members to familiarize themselves with the Fulbright program and to guide their faculty members in making application.

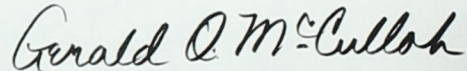
The report of the Nominating Committee was made, approved and the slate elected as follows:

President	--	William R. Cannon
Vice-President	--	Earl Cranston
Secretary-Treasurer	--	Gerald O. McCulloh
Executive Committee	--	Walter G. Muelder

The secretary was instructed to try to arrange the next meeting for August 31-September 1 at Oberlin, Ohio, immediately prior to the Oberlin Conference.

The meeting was adjourned with prayer by the president at 1:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Gerald O. McCulloh

ASSOCIATION OF METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
January 11-12, 1957

Agenda

Friday, January 11

9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon

Call to Order  
Devotions  
Minutes of the Previous Meeting  
Adoption of Agenda  
Committee on Correspondence Schools  
Committee on Pastors' Schools  
Gallahue Consultation of Professors of Pastoral Care  
Dempster Fellowship Report  
Election of 2 to Committee on Awards

2:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

Reports from the Theological Schools  
Enrollment  
Curriculum Developments  
Admissions Lists (date)  
Recruitment Program  
Building Programs  
Finance  
Items of Special Interest  
Report on Progress of New Schools  
Report of Director of Theological Education

Saturday, January 12

9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon

Devotions  
Report of the Nominating Committee  
Committee on Ministerial Recruitment  
Committee on Revision of the Constitution of the Association  
Meeting the Disciplinary Requirement in Methodist History, Polity and  
Doctrine  
Significance of the AATS Survey of Theological Education

2:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

Discussion of Allocation of World Service Funds, Principles, Formula  
and Procedure  
Relation of the Association to the Quadrennial Emphasis on Higher  
Education

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

Correspondence Work

The Special Committee on Correspondence School Work, composed of Bishop Donald H. Tippett, Claude Garrison, Norman L. Trott, Harold F. Carr, William R. Cannon, John O. Gross, Gerald O. McCulloh and J. Richard Spann met in Nashville, October 10, 1956. They unanimously recommend that:

- (1) "There shall be a standing advisory committee on correspondence work, consisting of six members of the theological schools, who, in addition to serving in the selection of the books for the Courses of Study, shall serve as advisors to the Director. Annually, this Committee shall work with the Director of In-Service Training in allocating the areas of study in which each group of instructors shall work during the year. Instructors will be elected by the Department on nomination by the Deans or Presidents for the work allocated."
- (2) "That the correspondence work at Emory and S.M.U., be transferred to the Department of Ministerial Education within two weeks following the last spring conference, served by each school."

In view of the request by Dean Merrimon Cuninggim, we recommend that the Perkins Correspondence Work be transferred February 1, 1957, instead of July 1, 1957.

In case of vacancies on the grading staff of the correspondence work, between sessions of the Department of Ministerial Education of the Board of Education, that the Director of In-Service Training be authorized to select the needed graders, after consulting the dean or president of the theological school of the prospective graders.

DEMPSTER GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS

The Association of Methodist Theological Schools recommends to the Department of Ministerial Education the following changes in the procedures in respect to the Dempster Graduate Fellowships:

"Five or more grants shall be made annually.

Ordinarily the award shall continue for one year only, although the award may be renewed at the discretion of the Committee on Awards.

The grants for one who holds no other Fellowship shall be:

\$2500 for a single man, \$3000 for a married man, and \$500 additional in either case if used outside the United States and Canada. If a recipient accepts also some other award, the amount of his Dempster Fellowship shall be adjusted in accordance with his reasonable needs and budget including the size of the other grant.

A recipient is not to engage in other employment during the period of his Fellowship except for minor assignments which will enhance his effectiveness as a teacher. In no case may such employment interfere with one's full-time graduate studies. An applicant who contemplates such minor employment shall indicate the relevant details on his application blank."

The amount budgeted for the Dempster Graduate Fellowships will need to be raised to \$15,000 to cover the additional stipend.



DEMPSTER GRADUATE FELLOWS

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Graduate School</u>	<u>Degree Awarded</u>	<u>Present Status</u>
<u>1954-55</u>			
Earl Kent Brown Baldwin-Wallace College Berea, Ohio	Boston	1956	Teaching at Baldwin-Wallace College for one year
Ray L. Hart Drew Theological Seminary Madison, N. J.	Yale		Teaching Philosophy of Religion and Philosophical Theology at Drew Theological Seminary
Harold H. Hinderliter 127 S. Mercer St. New Wilmington, Pa.	Vanderbilt		Serving a charge in the Erie Conference
William Mallard, Jr. 218 Lansing Ave. Lynchburg, Va.	Duke	1955	Teaching at Sweet Briar College
Norman Spellmann Yale University New Haven, Conn.	Yale		Graduate Work at Yale
<u>1955-56</u>			
William Cascini 218 West 17th St. New York 11, N. Y.	N. Y. Univ.		Graduate Work at New York Univ.
Thomas A. Langford 204 West Center St. Mebane, N. C.	Duke		Graduate Work at Duke Univ.
Frederick Thomas Trotter 5098 Benito Ave. Monte Vista Ontario P. O., California	Boston		Serving a charge in the Southern California-Arizona Conference

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Seminary</u>	<u>Present Status</u>
<u>1956-57</u>		
Richard S. Ford 2525 Vista Laguna Terr. Pasadena 3, California	So. California	Graduate Work at University of Southern California
Victor P. Furnish 409 Prospect St. New Haven 11, Conn.	Garrett	Graduate Work at Yale
Alan F. Geyer 745 Commonwealth Ave. Boston 15, Mass.	Boston	Graduate Work at Boston Univ.
A. Jeffery Hopper P. O. Box 2167 Yale Station New Haven, Conn.	Drew	Graduate Work at Yale
John F. Priest University of Manchester Manchester, England	Drew	Graduate Work at University of Manchester, England
David Reid 10 Kirkland Rd. Cambridge 38, Mass.	Westminster	Graduate Work at Harvard
Charles K. Robinson Men's Graduate Center Duke University Durham, N. C.	Perkins	Graduate Work at Duke Univ.
Robin J. Scroggs 326 Ewing St. Princeton, N. J.	Duke	Graduate Work at Princeton Univ.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION TO THE  
ASSOCIATION OF METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

The program of the Department of Ministerial Education under the administrative structure set up by the General Conference of 1956 is being developed with a view to cooperation between the Conference Boards of Ministerial Training and Qualifications and the Methodist Theological Schools in the task of supplying to the church carefully selected and trained young persons in sufficient numbers to meet the basic ministerial personnel needs of Methodism. If the step towards raising the educational qualifications for conference membership is really taken by the conferences, this will at the same time provide the seminaries with a larger supply of applicants for admission as well as a wider employment demand for our graduates.

The first step was taken by the General Conference in approving increased support for the program of ministerial education and raising the educational requirement. We shall, in the light of the receipts from World Service, be able to move with measured confidence in recommending the increase of the total amount allocated to the theological schools by 25% over 1955-56 for the present year 1956-57. The pattern of receipts has greatly improved since autumn when at the end of the first three months we had received approximately 3% of the year's appropriation. For the first year this increase will require dipping into reserve funds in all likelihood, but from the second year of the quadrennium onwards this increased total for allocation should be approximately available from the current receipts.

You will be interested to know the comparison between the percentage ratios of the various askings from World Service for Ministerial Education and the actual percentage ratios represented in the budget which is to be presented to the Department and Division for adoption next week.

	<u>Asked</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>
General Departmental Expense	2.61	2.51
In-Service Training	9.1	8.77
Theological Education	88.29	88.71

Although the World Service Commission did not approve the appropriation of all we asked for, we have sought to keep faith with the ratios of the asking within the limits of the amount approved.

The next step is clearly a stronger emphasis upon ministerial recruitment. It has not been possible as yet to secure a director of recruitment to add to our staff but some developments in the past week appear to clear the way for early action in this direction. A new interest in and acceptance of responsibility for recruitment is appearing in significant directions. The Conference Boards of Ministerial Training and Qualifications and the District Committees on Ministerial Qualifications are giving much greater attention to this phase of their responsibility than heretofore. Bishop Raines will address the District Superintendents' Conference next month in a major program hour on the problem of recruitment and the part the Superintendents can have in meeting it. The Board of Lay Activities has adopted as a part of its quadrennial program the recruitment of and providing scholarship assistance for 500 young men for the ministry through the Methodist Men's Clubs. The Methodist Student Worker's Association is giving major emphasis to this concern. The Executive Secretaries of Annual Conference Boards of Education, at their recent conference, devoted a period in their program to their responsibility in this area. Many of the Executive Secretaries are also Chairmen of their Conference Commissions on Christian Vocations which commissions are also cooperating. Within the last few days a special letter and pamphlet prepared by Bishop Tippet on Ministerial Recruitment has gone to every pastor in the church with information on our recruitment needs and information for the guidance of early conversations with young persons interested

in the ministry. Our theological schools, through the recruitment committee of this Association, can share in a larger way in the recruitment program that is directed at meeting our ministerial needs. Such widespread interest will begin to show results in the months ahead.

When qualified applicants for admission to seminary are available we in the theological schools must, and I am sure we are willing, to increase our enrollments and expand our schools. It might be well for us to give some attention as an Association to some of the problems which we shall face in connection with expansion, both how to bring it about and how to handle it most effectively when it comes. The reorganization and relocation plans of three of our schools dramatize the problems with which we all shall be confronted. Information on these programs can be shared to our mutual enrichment. In the realm of increased financial support from annual conferences there are rather different measures of success. Undoubtedly, some discussion of this would be profitable to all.

The provisional organizations working carefully toward the establishing of the new schools are meeting wide acceptance and enthusiasm. Approximately 2 million dollars in pledges have already been received in the capital funds campaign for the school in Ohio. Committees are at work in each organization on matters of finance, location, institutional relationships and the like. The new committee of the University Senate on Theological Schools and the Department are prepared to consult with these provisional organizations when they have reached that stage in their progress.

The Dempster Fellowship program is beginning to show some results. Three Dempster Fellows have obtained teaching positions, two in colleges and one in a seminary post. I have the list of the Fellows and their addresses which was requested at the August meeting. Perhaps it is too early to inquire whether the Fellows are making satisfactory returns on this program. Only two have so far finished their

studies and been awarded their degrees. These two were, as may be expected, from the first class of Fellows in 1954-55. They are William Mallard from Duke, and Kent Brown from Boston. Both these men are teaching in college this year, and are excellently equipped in the field of Church History. By making eight awards for the current year the total of awards has now reached sixteen.

On the matter of possible affiliate memberships in this Association for Methodist theological schools overseas, I have investigated the meaning of affiliate membership in the American Association of Theological Schools for guidance. The values are to be found in the sense of unity of enterprise and purpose which is accorded to the affiliate members. There is almost no participation in the active work of the Association. However, for the sake of extending the hand of fellowship and encouragement to our schools connected with the Board of Missions, I should suggest that provision be made for affiliate membership for our theological schools connected with the Board of Missions which offer work at the post-collegiate level, when our constitution is revised.

The request was made for suggestions regarding the revision of the Constitution of the Association. I have secured copies of the Constitution and have them for circulation to the members. Since the relation of the schools to the church is now so differently provided for in the Board of Education than when the Constitution was adopted, I should not undertake to make single-handed the suggestions for its revision. I therefore suggest that a committee on Constitution and By-laws be appointed to bring to the next meeting proposals for revision or a new Constitution, and that all the members take copies of the Constitution and send their suggestions for revision to the committee.

A Committee on Allocations of the Department of Ministerial Education has been appointed by the Chairman, Bishop Tippet. Bishop Voigt, Dr. William Finch, Dr. Daniel Walker and Dr. Claude Garrison will serve on this committee along with

Dr. John O. Gross and myself. Recommendations for allocation and the refinement and use of a suitable formula for the allocation of World Service funds to the schools will be charged to their responsibility.

Program for the early future includes a series of regional workshops with the Conference Board of Ministerial Training and Qualifications Chairmen and Registrars to clarify matters of interpretation and procedure under the new legislation concerning the ministry.

The Gallahue Consultation of Professors of Pastoral Care was a very valuable experience. Other consultations which will be planned soon should bring together the recruitment and admissions officers of the schools, and also one where we can face in behalf of the schools the content and method of meeting the disciplinary requirement in Methodist history, doctrine and polity. The numerous problems arising in connection with the offering of these courses in non-Methodist schools make it imperative that we know what our own schools are requiring. I fear that some of the non-Methodist schools are offering this work in a way that does not measure up to very high standards.

Cooperation with the Department of the Ministry of the National Council of Churches is an activity which has some very real benefits. The program of experiment by the Educational Testing Service in devising an instrument for discovering suitability for the ministry is going forward. Some of you will be asked to cooperate in the experimental stages of the study.

It has not been possible for me to visit most of you yet during this academic year. The push of post-general-conference organizational activity has kept the schedule crowded. However, I shall shortly be setting up a travel schedule which will accommodate my trip to see "you all." My office is not an end in itself, but is intended to serve you in any way possible, your faculties, your students, and your constituency.

We can have every confidence, I believe, that as we work together at the task of ministerial education, we shall find increasing joy in our relationships with each other, and growing appreciation and support within the church.



April 24, 1957

DR.  
Dean Charles L. Taylor  
American Association of Theological Schools  
1250 Knott Building  
Dayton 2, Ohio

Dear Dr. Taylor:

The publication of the first twenty awards on the faculty fellowship program has stimulated much interest among members of the Divinity School Faculty. I have two men who will be on sabbatical leave during 1958-59 and they desire to apply for a scholarship. Would you be good enough to send me several of the application forms which are now in use, and indicate whether it is contemplated the same information will continue for another year. We would like to know also when it will be in order for applications for 1958-59 to be submitted.

Cordially,

James Cannon  
Dean

JC:sa