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THEOLOGICAL OBSERVER

BRIEF ITEMS FROM THE NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL

LWF AMENDS CONSTITUTION ON NATURE AND FUNCTION

Helsinki. — Constitutional amendments designed to further clarify the nature, ecumenical responsibilities and membership of the Lutheran World Federation were adopted at its Fourth Assembly here.

The most numerous changes made by delegates in plenary session concerned Article III of the LWF Constitution, with the amendments changing its title from "Nature and Purposes" to "Nature, Functions and Scope."

The primary revision in the article is the addition of a restriction that the federation "shall not exercise churchly functions on its own authority."

Other major parts of the article were retained so that the new version on "Nature" now reads:

The Lutheran World Federation shall be a free association of Lutheran Churches. It shall act as their agent in such matters as they assign to it. It shall not exercise churchly functions on its own authority, nor shall it have power to legislate for the Churches belonging to it or to limit the autonomy of any Member Church.

Changes in the section on functions under Article III, with deletions given in parentheses, included the following:

"The Lutheran World Federation shall:

'Further (bear) a united witness before the world to the Gospel of Jesus Christ as the power of God for salvation;

'Develop (promote) fellowship and co-operation in study among Lutherans;

'Foster Lutheran interest in, concern for, and participation in ecumenical movements. (Foster Lutheran participation in ecumenical movements);

'Support Lutheran churches and groups as

they endeavor to meet the spiritual needs of other Lutherans and to extend the Gospel. (To develop a united Lutheran approach to responsibilities in missions and education);

'Provide a channel for Lutheran churches and groups to help meet physical needs. (To support Lutheran groups in need of spiritual or material aid.)'"

No change was made in the LWF's function to "cultivate unity of faith and confession among the Lutheran Churches of the world."

The Assembly also approved the addition to the constitution of a section on "Scope of Authority," which declares that "in accordance with its nature, function and structure, the Lutheran World Federation may take action on behalf of one or more member churches in such matters as they may commit to it."

Article II of the constitution on the doctrinal basis of the Federation was changed in two respects. It now includes specific reference to the "three Ecumenical Creeds" and to Luther's Small Catechism.

As amended, the article now reads:

The Lutheran World Federation acknowledges the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the only source and the infallible norm of all church doctrine and practice, and sees in the three Ecumenical Creeds and in the Confessions of the Lutheran Church, especially in the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism, a pure exposition of the Word of God.

The change in Article IV on membership of the LWF deletes a first section which stated that "all Lutheran churches previously affiliated with the Lutheran World Convention . . . shall continue to be members of the Federation."

(The Lutheran World Convention was the predecessor organization to the Lutheran World Federation. Organized at Eisenach,

Germany, in 1923, the Convention held assemblies in Copenhagen in 1928 and Paris in 1935 but was rendered inactive by World War II. It was succeeded by formation of the LWF at Lund, Sweden in 1947.)

Also added to the article was a section concerning termination of membership. The complete text of the article on Membership now reads:

The Lutheran World Federation consists of churches which accept the doctrinal basis set forth in Article II of this constitution. Each Church which applies for membership in the Federation shall declare its acceptance of this constitution. Its reception into membership shall be decided by the Lutheran World Federation in Assembly, or in the interim, if not more than one-third of the Member Churches raise an objection within one year, by the Executive Committee.

Membership in the Federation may be terminated by vote of the Assembly or by withdrawal.

Constitutional amendments adopted by the Assembly will become effective one year after their adoption unless objection has been filed with the Executive Committee by Churches embracing in aggregate one-third of the constituency of the Federation.

CHANGES IN STRUCTURE LEFT TO LWF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Helsinki.—The Fourth Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation here empowered its Executive Committee to effect changes in the organizational structure of the federation during the next six years.

Earlier, delegates defeated a motion offered by Bishop Jens Leer Andersen of Elsinore in behalf of the Danish delegation, by which action on the structure and function of the LWF could only be taken at its next assembly in 1969.

The vote to grant this power to the Executive Committee followed a plea by Swedish Bishop Bo Giertz of Gothenburg, second vice president of the LWF, who warned that it would "dangerously affect" the efficiency of

the committee to circumscribe its activities in this area in the interim before the next assembly.

Spirited debate in plenary session marked consideration of the report of the Coordinating Committee on Group Discussions Concerning the Structure and Function of the LWF, presented by its chairman, Bishop Hanns Lilje of Hannover, Germany.

On recommendation of the committee, delegates adopted eight amendments to the federation's constitution involving the structure and function of the international church organization.

The most important amendment provides that an assembly of the LWF shall "normally" be held every six years, instead of five years as at present, "at the call of the president."

Another amendment changes the designation of the federation's chief executive officer from "executive secretary" to "general secretary."

One of the recommendations referred to the Executive Committee provides for the creation of a new staff position of associate or assistant general secretary. It is expected that the committee will act on this proposal in the near future.

Also passed on to the Executive Committee for consideration, as they do not require constitutional amendment, were the following recommendations:

- : Formation of a standing committee on women's interest, to be related to the Commission on Stewardship and Congregational Life, and to be assisted by a woman staff person located at LWF headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

- : Formation of a standing committee to study the special problems of youth, promote youth exchange and plan regional and pre-assembly youth conferences.

- : A proposal that special attention be given in the federation to men's work.

- : That the committee give "earnest con-

sideration" to continuation of a Committee on Latin America as an LWF Commission to serve as a point of reference for Latin American affairs.

This vote, passed by the narrow margin of 96 to 94, nullified another motion which would have made creation of such a commission mandatory.

The recommendation also suggests the formation of an additional committee of Latin American representatives to serve the Commission in a consultative capacity.

: That the committee continue to study and review the respective responsibilities and functions of the Commissions on World Service and on World Mission.

This action followed a lively discussion in which several speakers questioned whether the continued separation of the two commissions could be justified. Others felt that they should be retained as separate entities.

: A proposal that the Commission on Inner Missions be continued with a broader area of concern and activity.

: Creation of regional secretariats if so desired by member churches of the respective regions.

: That the general secretary or his associate serve as administrator of the scholarship and exchange program of the LWF.

: Appointment of a Coordinating Committee for Budget and Program (CCBP) to coordinate the work of commissions, advise them on the evaluation of program and project proposals, review the budgets and project list of the general secretariat and the commissions, and project their estimated program needs and budget proposals.

: Appointment of a Standing Finance Committee from its own members to have general oversight over the financial affairs of the LWF.

LUTHERANS UNITE TO SPONSOR HEALTH AND WELFARE FORUM

Chicago.—Christian social responsibility will be discussed at the 1963 Lutheran

Health and Welfare Forum, to be held here Nov. 4—6 at the Pick-Congress Hotel.

The three-day session, cosponsored by the National Lutheran Social Welfare Conference and Associated Lutheran Charities, will be held to discuss how the church's role in social responsibility may be strengthened and to seek ways of coordinating, improving, and promoting health and welfare services among the Lutheran churches in the U.S.

Other organizations participating in the national forum include the Conference of Lutheran Clinical Pastoral Educators, the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America, and Lutheran Social Work Scholarships, Inc.

Expected to take part in the biennial national conference are Lutheran health and welfare administrators, board members, social workers, chaplains, pastors and agency auxiliary members. The meeting is open to all persons interested in Lutheran aspects of the health and welfare field.

NEW MUSIC GROUP FORMED AT HELSINKI ASSEMBLY

Helsinki.—A new organization called Ecclesia Cantans ("The Singing Church") was voted into existence at the conclusion of a four-day international seminar in church music here.

The seminar, held in conjunction with the Lutheran World Federation's Fourth Assembly, had been sponsored by the Evangelical Lutheran World Conference for Church Music, which was dissolved by action of about 60 church musicians, theologians, and others attending from 10 countries.

The new organization is subtitled International Lutheran Association for Church Music.

The old organization was formed in 1955 in Amsterdam to create a cooperating group of church musicians for common effort and research in church music.

It also called three international church music congresses since its formation, at Oslo,

Norway; Herford, Germany; and Minneapolis, U. S. A.

"The resolutions on which the former organization was based proved to be inoperable," a spokesman for both groups said. It was agreed in discussions during 1962-63 to convene as a church music seminar in Helsinki and at this time to reorganize, he added.

**SOCIOLOGIST LENSKI, ALC LAYMAN,
SURVEYS CATHOLIC EDUCATION EFFECTS**

Chapel Hill, N. C.—A Lutheran layman who is on the faculty of the University of North Carolina here will take part in a nationwide survey to measure the effect of parochial education on Roman Catholics in the U. S.

Dr. Gerhard E. Lenski, 39, a sociologist, has been named to a committee of prominent Catholic and non-Catholic scholars which will work with those in charge of the survey, it was announced by the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center which is conducting the study.

Dr. Lenski, son of a Lutheran pastor, is a member of the American Lutheran Church. He is the author of "The Religious Factor" published last year. In this book, based on a study of metropolitan Detroit, he describes the influence of religious groupings on the economic, social and political attitudes of Protestants, Jews, and Catholics in the U. S.

A spokesman for the Center at the University of Chicago said that the survey, which began Aug. 1, would seek to determine "whether there is a special moral and value flavor which is imparted to parochial school pupils."

The study, financed by a \$136,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation will focus on 2,000 Catholic families and 500 non-Catholic families.

Catholics who attended public schools will be compared with those who attended parochial schools to learn what differences exist between the two groups in religious practices,

occupational achievement, attitudes toward education, and opinions on non-religious public issues.

Inclusion of the non-Catholic families in the survey will be to measure whether the differences between the two groups of Catholics are greater or lesser than differences between Catholics and those of other faiths.

**LWF STUDY CRITICIZES
VIEWS ON CONFIRMATION**

Helsinki.—The common view that the rite of confirmation signifies an adolescent's admission to "full" or "adult" membership in the church was sharply criticized in a study document distributed at the Fourth Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation here.

"We all have become members of the Church in Baptism," asserted the document, contained in the report which the LWF's Commission on Education submitted to a plenary session of the federation's Fourth Assembly.

Therefore, the document stated, expressions which speak of a "reception into full membership," "communicant membership," "adult membership," or a "ratification of membership," should be eliminated.

"They contradict the Lutheran doctrine of the Church and belong in the sphere of the Free Church or sect," it said.

Written by Prof. Joachim Heubach of the University of Kiel in Germany, the lengthy document presents a compendium of the historical and currently pertinent problems which are bound up with Lutheran confirmation. Emphasis is placed on the theology and practice of confirmation rather than methods of instruction.

In its report to the LWF Assembly, the Commission on Education said that its studies over the past six years have revealed that the Lutheran churches have "no clear concept of what they intend with confirmation" and "have not arrived at a point of agreement in setting goals."

"This problem must continue to disturb the Lutheran churches until they arrive at a solution which is in harmony with evangelical Lutheran principles," the commission said.

It stressed that its study document was of an "interim nature" while the various churches work further on the question of confirmation.

"The final word has not been spoken on Lutheran confirmation," the commission added. "The main point is that the Lutheran churches continue to work on this theme, and that the question be kept alive."

The study document rejects the interpretation that confirmation "completes what was begun in baptism" or that it marks the termination of a Christian's religious education.

Confirmation, according to the study, is simply a "baptismal remembrance and baptismal admonition"—a reminder to both the confirmand and the congregation before which he stands, of what happened to them on the day of baptism.

The study contrasts this theological concept with that of Roman Catholicism on one hand, which sees confirmation as completing the grace of Baptism, and with that of certain Protestants on the other, which belittles Baptism by overemphasizing the later personal confession of faith.

In its introduction, the study document points out that the rite of confirmation has been reevaluated and reexamined during the past few generations by many churches throughout the world.

Even churches which have doctrinally defined confirmation as a sacrament, it notes, have been forced by recent historical research to reopen the questions which once appeared settled and to ask themselves whether the traditional doctrine—i. e., confirmation as a sacrament in its own right—is valid today.

"It is widely recognized today that the whole problem of confirmation must be discussed thoroughly in the light of its historical development," the study says.

"The reevaluations at which various communions arrive after these investigations must be critically examined, for the problem raised by the rite of confirmation is an ecumenical problem."

The report of the Commission on Education was presented by its chairman, Mr. Bjarne Hareide, director of the Institute for Christian Education in Oslo, Norway.

LWF UNABLE TO AGREE ON "JUSTIFICATION" REPORT

Helsinki. — Lacking unanimous agreement on the wording of a "contemporary statement" on the Lutheran doctrine of justification by faith, the Fourth Assembly of the Lutheran World Federation referred the document to its new Commission on Theology for refinement.

Action was taken by the delegates in plenary session after more than an hour of debate over the report presented by the Coordinating Committee on Group Discussions.

Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, president of the LWF and presiding officer, said the theology commission will study the report and possibly "recast it in another form," for which time is not available at this assembly.

Responding to a question, Dr. Fry emphasized that the assembly's unwillingness to receive the report in its present form does not mean that Lutherans around the world thereby challenge "our common confession of faith in the unaltered Augsburg Confession."

The member churches of the LWF hold "unwaveringly" to this confession, he said, adding that while Lutherans have a common confession, they do not have a "common theological approach to that confession." Nor, he said, is this necessary.

After the decision of referral by the assembly, Bishop Hanns Lilje of Hannover, Germany, chairman of the Coordinating Committee on Group Discussions, asked, "Am I to understand the document will not

be published?" Told by Dr. Fry this was so, Bishop Lilje commented, "What a pity."

The report of the committee was based on the results of three meetings each of 26 discussion groups, composed of the 272 delegates with the 413 official visitors also participating.

Discussions in these groups centered on the assembly's theme, "Christ Today," and more specifically on the application of the doctrine of "justification by faith" in modern terminology.

Lutherans maintain that this doctrine, meaning that man is justified before God through God-given faith in Christ as Savior, is a central teaching of Christianity, as restored by Luther.

Four motions concerning the report were made and defeated—that it be received and published in its present form as a statement of the assembly, that it be returned to the coordinating committee for redrafting, that it be referred to the Executive Committee to act on at its discretion, and that it be received and forwarded to member churches for study and comment and report back to the Executive Committee.

During the debate several delegates objected that a number of the formulations in the report were unclear and might lead to misunderstanding.

An example is the statement, "It is forgotten that Baptism embraces the whole of life up to the day of judgment and that the powers of the resurrection are at work in the life and death of the Christian." This, it was said, might lead some to say that Lutherans were establishing a Lutheran purgatory because Baptism in the Lutheran understanding cleanses a person up to the time of death.

Another delegate said the report was not a valid statement of the Lutheran heritage, namely "justification by faith," but only a report of group discussions.

Still another spoke in German on what he called "certain theological inexactitudes," as

the simultaneous interpretation put it, and when he said the report should be received without giving the assembly's full approval to it and that it be published, there was scattered applause.

So strongly did one delegate feel concerning what he said were necessary amendments to the report in regard to one statement that he said "we ought to dismantle our pulpits."

The statement referred to was, "Today, however, the Church finds itself at an impasse as to how it should preach the good news—whether the image of justification is used or other concepts."

The delegates took particular exception to the phrase "image of justification," saying it was rather an "act of God."

Other points of disagreement with statements in the report were also discussed, a few somewhat impassionately but most in moderate delivery, before the assembly took its action of referral.

LUTHERANS IN WORLD NOW EXCEED 73 MILLION

Helsinki. — Baptized memberships reported by Lutheran churches around the globe now total 56,091,534, according to new figures made public at the Lutheran World Federation's Fourth Assembly here.

Another estimated 17 million Lutherans in German union churches bring the total world Lutheran membership to over 73 million.

Of the 56 million members of Lutheran churches, 51,644,718 are counted by the 73 member bodies of the LWF and an additional 6,229 are reported by nine scattered single congregations officially recognized by the federation.

The new statistics on Lutheran churches of all countries were contained in the Lutheran Directory, a new LWF-published reference work of which Part 1 was placed on sale for the first time at the Assembly.

Totals both for the whole of world Lutheranism and for that part which constitutes

the LWF official family were the highest computed up to now. About two years ago 72,588,559 Lutherans were counted in the world, of whom 49,871,533 were in federation-related church bodies or congregations.

On all continents gains were registered — although some were modest in comparison with the general population growth.

Europe, which has about 82 percent of all the Lutherans on the globe, experienced an increase from 60,088,648 to 60,414,216 in the two-year period.

Lutherans in North America went up from 8,431,416 to 8,499,008; in Asia from 1,513,259 to 1,531,238; in Africa from 1,349,883 to 1,394,601; in Latin America from 853,373 to 868,548; and in Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea from 351,980 to 383,833.

Of the rise in the LWF constituency, 1,595,000 is accounted for by the addition of 16 Churches to its roster — five in mid-1962 and the rest at the Assembly here.

The statistical tables of the new directory are the most extensive ever compiled and published under the federation's auspices. Besides the baptized (adult and child) membership of 192 Lutheran groups in about 80 countries, the tables give also their communicant membership, number of congregations, preaching places, ministers, missionaries, full-time lay workers, schools, theological institutions, lay training centers, hospitals, welfare agencies, and theological students. The Lutheran Directory is edited by the LWF News Bureau and distributed internationally by the Lutherisches Verlagshaus of Berlin. Part 1, containing 152 pages, will be sold through bookstores at \$1.25. Part 2 is scheduled to come out in the autumn.

NOTE: The NLC News Release 63—80 stating the Lutheran baptized membership of North America as numbering 8,734,734 in 1962 represents a more current and detailed compilation. The NLC complete figure for 1961 was 8,611,068.

LUTHERANS TOTAL 8,734,734 IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

New York. — Lutheran churches in North America reported a total membership of 8,734,734 adults and children at the end of 1962.

The Lutheran bodies reported 8,448,969 baptized members in the United States and 285,765 members for their affiliated groups in Canada, according to the annual statistical summary issued by the National Lutheran Council. The figures were compiled by Miss Helen M. Knubel, secretary of research and statistics in the Council's Division of Public Relations.

The total represents a gain of 123,666 members or 1.66 percent during 1962 — 115,172 in the U.S. and 8,494 in Canada. The percentage of increase was slightly less than the 1961 gain which was 1.8 percent.

Comprising the third largest Protestant denominational grouping in America, the Lutheran churches are exceeded in numbers only by the Baptists and Methodists.

The NLC's summary is based on statistics supplied by 12 Lutheran church bodies, eight of which recorded advances in membership while one reported no change and three suffered losses. Although some Lutheran bodies have made changes in their relationships during the first six months of 1963, all figures given are as of the end of calendar year 1962 unless otherwise noted.

The three bodies participating in the National Lutheran Council at the end of 1962 — Lutheran Church in America, American Lutheran Church, and Lutheran Free Church — had 5,704,191 members, a gain of 64,104 over the previous year.

A merger of four Lutheran church bodies — the United, Augustana, American Evangelical, and Suomi Synod — formed the Lutheran Church in America in June 1962. Statistics of the four bodies which began the reporting year separately and ended as a unit are given by the new church.

The Lutheran Free Church merged into the American Lutheran Church on Feb. 1, 1963.)

The Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America — consisting of the Missouri Synod, Wisconsin Synod, Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches, and Evangelical Lutheran Synod — has 2,996,282 members or 59,861 more than in 1961.

Five independent bodies — National Evangelical, Church of the Lutheran Confession, Apostolic Lutheran, Lutheran Brethren, and Eielsen Synod — total 34,261 members, a loss of 299. (The National Evangelical Lutheran Church merged last month with the Missouri Synod.)

The gain in baptized membership of 123,666 in 1962, distributed among the 18,431 congregations, marks an average increase of 6.7 new members per local church.

Confirmed or adult membership advanced by 102,599 to a grand total of 5,785,284, a gain of 1.8 percent. This would indicate an average accession of 5.5 adult members per congregation in 1962.

Largest of the Lutheran bodies is the Lutheran Church in America with 3,200,314 members. It reported a net increase of 14,922 or 0.46 percent over the combined 1961 memberships of the four bodies which formed the LCA.

For the 18th consecutive year, the highest numerical increase was made by the Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod as it accounted for 54 percent of all the new members reported. Among the major bodies, it also showed for the fifth year in a row the greatest gain on a percentage basis.

The Missouri Synod added 67,151 baptized members or 2.6 percent to boost its total membership to 2,611,695.

Third largest of the bodies, the American Lutheran Church has 2,410,977 members, a gain of 46,535 or 1.9 percent over 1961. The Lutheran Free Church reported a gain of 2,647 or 2.9 percent and had 92,900 members in 1962. (Not all of the LFC

membership merged with the ALC last February. The ALC reported that 88,523 baptized members of the LFC were in congregations certified for merger as of the end of 1962. This would give the ALC a current membership figure of 2,499,500.)

The Church of the Lutheran Confession shows the greatest percentage of gain in baptized membership, 10.8 percent, or 864 members bringing its total to 8,992. Organized in 1961, this is the second year that this body has reported annual statistics.

Second highest percentage was registered by the National Evangelical Lutheran Church, with an increase of 690 members or 5.8 percent to 12,560. (The NELC merged last month with the Missouri Synod. This would give the Missouri Synod a current membership of 2,624,255.)

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod gained 442 members over a two-year period, increasing its membership to 14,081.

The Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod gained 1,858 members or 0.5 percent to a total of 350,042.

The Eielsen Synod, with 1,500 members, remained unchanged as no census has been taken since 1953.

Decreases in membership were reported by three bodies. Lowest percentage loss was reported by the Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches which decreased by 649 members to 20,464 or a 3.1 percent loss. The Apostolic Lutheran Church after taking its first census in 10 years reported a loss of 11 percent or 798, dropping the total to 7,203 members. The Church of the Lutheran Brethren decreased by 1,055 members to 4,006 or a 26 percent loss.

The number of ordained Lutheran pastors in all of the 12 reporting church bodies rose to 19,630, an increase of 284 over 1961. Of these, 14,304, or 321 more than the previous year, were serving in pastorates in 1962.

Congregations totaled 18,431, a net gain

STATISTICS FOR 1962: LUTHERAN CHURCH BODIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Church Bodies	SUNDAY SCHOOLS					CONGREGATIONAL FINANCES								
	Total Ordained Ministers	Serving Pastors	Organized Preaching Places	Reported Membership	Confirmed Membership	Number Teachers	Pupils	Property Valuation	Indebtedness	Local Expenses	Work at Large	Total Expenses		
NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL														
1 Lutheran Church in America.....	6,842	5,000	4,196	72	3,200,314	2,178,014	6,116	109,109	1,029,102	\$1,004,842,202	\$161,388,049	\$149,179,962	\$34,397,198	\$183,577,160
2 The American Lutheran Church.....	5,212	3,708	4,957	11	2,410,977	1,585,537	5,004	96,269	773,332	\$52,509,979	\$22,638,927	\$2,384,337	\$19,787,291	\$11,071,628
3 Lutheran Free Church.....	260	174	328	—	92,900	60,564	304	4,707	32,080	\$17,368,459	\$5,831,479	\$3,827,156	\$39,496	\$4,665,652
TOTAL	12,314	8,882	11,491	83	5,704,191	3,824,215	11,424	210,085	1,835,514	\$1,604,730,640	\$289,858,475	\$246,291,455	\$55,023,985	\$301,315,440
SYNODICAL CONFERENCE														
4 Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.....	6,157	4,498	5,722	71	2,611,695	1,677,943	5,657	98,941	853,837	\$824,128,225	\$212,621,013	\$132,001,746	\$35,594,228	\$162,595,974
5 Wisconsin Ev. Luth. Synod.....	809	650	846	26	350,042	236,442	801	—	53,500	—	13,415,881	3,637,809	17,055,690	5
6 Synod of Ev. Luth. Churches.....	65	55	56	7	20,464	14,737	58	734	5,718	7,354,205	—	1,579,180	177,196	1,756,376
7 Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	53	43	72	2	14,081	9,209	71	459	3,548	2,614,160	679,900	541,491	164,655	706,146
TOTAL	7,084	5,246	6,696	106	2,996,282	1,938,331	6,587	100,134	916,593	\$835,096,590	\$213,300,913	\$147,638,298	\$39,575,888	\$187,114,186
ALL OTHERS														
8 National Ev. Lutheran Church.....	43	37	61	5	12,560	7,796	54	586	4,192	\$2,960,792	\$976,269	\$454,956	\$75,154	\$530,110
9 Church of Lutheran Confession.....	62	52	60	5	8,992	5,953	55	243	1,574	—	383,775	60,343	444,118	9
10 Apostolic Luth. Church of America.....	27	21	55	60	7,203	4,957	36	312	2,006	730,333	27,248	95,898	—	95,898
11 Church of the Lutheran Brethren.....	97	63	59	4	4,006	2,932	58	589	5,059	3,066,600	—	—	—	—
12 Eileen Synod.....	93	93	99	—	91,500	91,100	94	910	950	980,000	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	232	176	244	74	34,261	22,728	207	1,740	12,881	\$6,837,725	\$1,002,517	\$934,629	\$135,497	\$1,070,126
GRAND TOTAL														
Total U.S. only.....	18,893	13,725	17,371	218	8,448,949	5,608,261	17,249	302,296	2,688,151	\$2,395,152,408	\$490,000,745	\$386,749,549	\$92,623,668	\$479,393,217
Total Canada only.....	737	579	1,060	45	285,765	177,023	969	9,661	76,837	\$51,502,547	\$14,162,160	\$7,994,833	\$2,111,702	\$10,106,535

* No count has been taken since 1963. The Lutheran Church in America is a merger as of Jan. 1, 1962 of the United Lutheran Church in America and the American Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the American Evangelical Lutheran Church, both synods, of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

The Apostolic Lutheran Church now omits the word "Evangelical" from its name. The former names of the Synodical Conference are now congregations of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

Compiled by Research & Statistics, Division of Public Relations, National Lutheran Council

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of 114, and preaching places now number 263.

In the field of parish education the churches enrolled 4,244,058 pupils, 318,067 more than in 1961. Sunday schools gained 58,716 pupils, vacation Bible schools gained 242,967, released-time schools gained 12,674, and parochial schools gained 3,710.

Sunday schools had 2,764,988 pupils in 18,218 schools served by 311,959 teachers; vacation Bible schools had 1,155,508 pupils in 8,986 schools with 166,765 teachers; released-time schools had 130,485 pupils in 1,821 schools with 10,265 teachers; and parochial schools had 193,077 pupils in 1,810 schools with 7,321 teachers.

Most of the parochial or Christian day schools are conducted by The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod with 1,372. The Wisconsin Synod has 224 schools, the American Lutheran Church 172, the Evangelical Lutheran Synod 13, the Lutheran Church in America 15, the Church of the Lutheran Confession 8, the National Evangelical Lutheran Church 3, the Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches 2, and the Rielsen Synod 1.

Property valuation increased \$131,791,847 or 5.6 percent to a grand total of \$2,446,654,955. Of the latter amount 20

percent represented indebtedness, which increased by \$41,313,102 or 8.9 percent to a total of \$504,162,905.

In congregational finances, expenditures by the churches for their own activities increased by \$20,232,491 to \$394,764,382. Contributions to church work at large showed a gain of \$1,653,028 and reached \$94,735,370. Total expenditures amounted to \$489,499,752, a gain of \$21,885,519 over 1961.

A separate compilation of statistics for the Lutheran churches in Canada, included in the foregoing figures revealed that 177,023 confirmed or adult members are in Canada's 285,765 baptized membership. They are served by 1,060 congregations and 45 preaching places. The clerical roll consists of 737 pastors, of whom 579 are serving congregations.

Property of the Canadian Lutheran churches, which are all affiliated with parent bodies in the United States, is valued at \$51,502,547, with indebtedness of \$14,162,160.

During 1962, the Canada churches devoted \$7,994,833 to local expenses and \$2,111,702 to church work at large. Total expenditures amounted to \$10,106,535.