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

HELD AT
NAGPUR, November 23rd to 25th 1948

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Minutes of the Meeting
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL
Held at Nagpur, November 23-25, 1948

ROLL CALL

Present

Members: Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram (President), the Rt. Rev. S. K. Mondol (Vice-President), the Rev. D. Scott Wells (Vice-President), the Rev. Dr. T. D. Sully (Chairman of the Central Board), the Rev. Dr. C. E. Abraham, Mr. R. M. Chetsingh, the Most Rev. A. M. Hollis, Dr. Miss E. M. Martin, Miss Sosa Mathew, the Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Ralla Ram, the Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, the Rev. E. Ahmed Shah, Mr. E. Surappa, the Rev. Dr. V. H. Sword and the Rt. Rev. F. Whittaker.

Visitors: Miss Sue Weddell, Mr. N. Dahlberg, Mrs. F. Whittaker, Sister Margaret Fry, Sister Edna Hill and Dr. D. G. Moses.

Secretaries: Dr. R. B. Manikam, Dr. E. C. Bhatty, Mr. J. W. Sadiq, Dr. Mrs. L. W. Bryce and Dr. E. W. Wilder (Secretary of the C.M.A.I.)

Absent

Apologies for absence were received from the Rev. A. A. Berg, the Rev. Thomas David, Dr. B. P. Hivale, the Rev. Maqbul Masih, the Rev. C. C. Pande, the Rt. Rev. J. W Pickett, Mr. G. Ross Thomas and Dr. J. B. Weir.

The Rev. E. Prakasam and the Rev. Paul Ramaseshan being out of the country, were unable to be present.

DEVOTIONS

The devotions were led on the first day by Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram; on the second day by Miss Sosa Mathew and on the third day by Miss Sue Weddell.
WELCOME

The President and the Executive Secretary welcomed most heartily Miss Sue Weddell, Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America; the Rev. N. Dahlberg of the National Evangelical Missionary Society of Stockholm, Sweden; Mrs. F. Whittaker, former Secretary of the C.M.A.I.; Sisters Margaret Fry and Edna Hill of the United Lutheran Church in America and Dr. D. G. Moses, Vice-Chairman of the International Missionary Council.

Miss Weddell brought greetings from her colleagues in the F.M.C., and also from the Committee of the F.M.C. on India and Pakistan.

The privilege of the floor was extended to the guests.

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

The Minutes, having been circulated previously, were taken as read, and were accepted as a correct record of the last meeting of the Executive Committee, and were confirmed.

Mr. Ahmed Shah raised a few questions regarding the Minutes and these were answered.

PROGRAMME OF ADVANCE

Miss Weddell spoke of how this Programme of Advance came to be set up and also explained how it was to be implemented. The Advance Programme was an attempt to acquaint Christians of North America with the needs of the foreign mission fields and the adequacy of Christ to meet them. It was hoped that through such a programme a spiritual revolution would result. The National Christian Councils had been requested to send suggestions for incorporation in a total Programme of Advance and a book on the subject had been compiled from reports from different countries. The 62 denominations which make up the F.M.C. had prepared their own programmes of advance and these were being presented to their denominations. A large gathering of Christians had met recently at Columbus, Ohio, when this programme was expounded to them. Thirty meetings were being held simultaneously in different centres in the United States. Speakers had been chosen both from America and the Younger Churches to address such meetings, Newspapers were giving these meetings due publicity.

Why was this programme necessary? A new day was dawning in India and Pakistan and new opportunities were presenting
themselves to the Christian Churches in these lands and they needed to be strengthened at every point.

What does this programme cover? It aims at making a comprehensive approach to the village. It refers to Dr. Reisner’s report on 13 rural life centres to be started in India. It suggests ways of improving the economic basis of the Church and the standard of living of Christians. It envisages a programme for public health and medical facilities in India and Pakistan and along with it goes the ministry of relief and reconciliation to famine and refugee sufferers. A well-thought out programme of rehabilitation is included in it. Likewise sections on the Christian Home, Work among Youth, Lay Workers’ Training, Christian Education, Christian Social Service, etc., have been very carefully prepared. Special stress has been laid on the training of Christian leadership in India and Pakistan both in the lands of the older and younger churches. Christian Literature, Literacy, and Audio-Visual Education are also included in the programme of advance.

Miss Weddell requested the National Christian Council to take account of the language schools springing up in different parts of the country and relate them to one another and to the Christian Council. Such an attempt would take in its purview also the training of missionaries. She said that the F.M.C. was greatly interested in the strengthening of the Christian Council by making provision for an adequate staff, headquarters, Provincial Christian Council secretaries, etc.

It was pointed out that the Programme of Advance was in general a five-year programme, and it was hoped that as a result of its presentation to the various denominations the missionary societies of such denominations would receive much increased contributions to the missionary enterprise. The first year of the implementation of the programme was April 1, 1949—March 31, 1950.

In concluding her remarks, Miss Weddell said that the main principle underlying the programme of advance was that of partnership which Whitby had so effectively emphasized.

The President thanked Miss Weddell for her most helpful statement which he said the Executive Committee would keep in mind as it discussed the various items of the agenda.

**RELIGIOUS FREEDOM**

Dr. Manikam presented the report which touched upon various questions of religious freedom that had arisen in different parts of the country.
I. C.P. and Berar Public Safety Act

It was reported that the anti-conversion clause of the C.P. and Berar Public Safety Act was deleted when the Act was renewed for another year in September, 1948. This was made possible through the intervention of the N.C.C. both at Nagpur and at New Delhi. However, many were ignorant of the repeal of this anti-conversion clause. The Freedom of Religion Acts in the Indian States that had joined the Union were still in force. A missionary had been imprisoned for visiting Christians in Udaipur, and later released. In Bastar State an Indian Minister and a lay preacher had been ordered to pay heavy fines for having converted some persons, or to undergo imprisonment for three months. However, it was hoped that when the Draft Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly, these Acts would be repealed.

Resolved:

1. That we record our satisfaction at the repeal of the anti-conversion clause in the Public Safety Act of C.P. and Berar.

2. That the Secretary be authorized to write to the Christian Members of the Constituent Assembly regarding the difficulties encountered in the Indian States which had already joined the Indian Union and ask them to take appropriate action.

2. Sunday in Eastern Pakistan

It was reported that the Education Department had issued orders that Government schools ought to close on Fridays and be open on Sundays, but that Government aided schools and other schools had the option of closing either on Fridays or Sundays. Officially there had been no compulsion for Christian schools to close on Fridays and they were able to exercise the option. But in certain localities pressure had been brought to bear on Christian schools to close on Fridays. The D.P.I. had been apprised of this matter and he had assured the East Pakistan Committee delegation that Christian schools would not be compelled to close on Fridays. However, Technical Schools under the Department of Industries had been ordered to close on Fridays and open on Sundays. The Christian School at Birisiri in the Garo area had successfully appealed against this ruling. As for Government offices, they closed on Friday afternoon and all Sunday and in some districts on Friday morning and all Sunday. This applied to the Secretariate also. Concern had been expressed about Christian teachers and
students in Government schools which kept open on Sundays. In the Sylhet district they had been forced to go to school on Sundays. When the D.P.I. was approached on this matter he granted permission to Christians to attend Divine Worship on Sunday and then return to the school. The picture differed from district to district. The matter was engaging the attention of the East Pakistan Committee and the Bengal Christian Council.

3. Meeting with the Christian Members of the Constituent Assembly

A meeting with the Christian Members of the Constituent Assembly was held at the Constitution House on November 4 at which were present the Hon'ble Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. H. C. Mukerji, Fr. D'Souza of Madras, Mr. Dharam Das, Mr. Ahmed Shah, Dr. A. J. Appasamy, Dr. E. C. Bhatt, Miss Sue Weddell and Dr. R. B. Manikam.

(1) Sections dealing with religious freedom in the Draft Constitution were gone into very carefully. The Christian Members of the Constituent Assembly were unanimous in thinking that we should not ask for an amendment to the Conscience Clause in the Draft Constitution. Therefore, it was felt advisable to leave this matter as it stood in the Draft Constitution.

(2) The Christian Members have drafted a memorandum for submission to the leaders of the Congress. The matters covered in that memorandum are as follows:

(a) The Christian Members express their willingness to give up the reservation of seats for the Christian Community in Bombay and Madras. However, they hope that a reasonable number of candidates from the Christian Community will be put forward as official candidates by the Congress. Moreover, they believe that reservations in the appointments to the Services should continue as in the case of other communities.

(b) They ask that any facilities given to the Harijan and Tribal classes should also be extended to Christians from these classes. In other words no penalty for religious beliefs should be imposed on any community, but the basis for special assistance for economic uplift should be economic and not religious.

(c) They believe that the fundamental religious rights embodied in the Draft Constitution are satisfactory and that no attempt should now be made to change them in
anyway. They urge, however, that the liberty given to all communities to provide religious instruction to their children outside school hours should apply only to Government institutions and not to aided institutions such as Christian schools.

(d) They ask for clarification of clause 19 2(a) which grants power to Government to regulate the financial, economic and social aspects of a religious practice, as it is very vaguely worded and they desire that no obstacles be placed in the way of Christians receiving assistance in men and money from fellow Christians outside India. However, guarantees that foreign Christian workers will not take part in political activities should be given by Christian organizations in India.

(e) They refer to certain difficulties that have arisen in certain Provinces with regard to securing wine for Sacramental purposes. They submit that the use of wine in the Sacrament is not a case of ‘Drink’ at all and as such should be given statutory exemption as has been done in the U.P. and Bihar.

(f) They point out that the right to appeal to the Supreme Court for redress is likely to be a costly affair for a poor Christian Community. They request that one of the Ministers of the Central Government be charged with the responsibility of looking after the interests of the Minorities and answer questions in the Central Legislature regarding Minority rights. Likewise they urge the appointment of Minorities’ Officers in the Provinces by the Centre and not by the local Governments.

After some discussion it was Resolved:
That the attention of the Christian Members of the Constituent Assembly be drawn to the third proposal made by them in their memorandum in connection with clause 22(3) which will have the effect of removing the possibility of a Christian Institution requiring the attendance of Christian pupils at Christian instruction outside working hours, and that it be suggested to them that this should be avoided.

4. **Entry of Missionaries into India**

Dr. Manikam made an oral confidential report on his interview with the Home Department of the Central Government on this
subject. He indicated that it was likely that certain restrictions might be imposed on the entry of foreign missionaries into India. A lengthy discussion ensued after which the following minute was passed:

(1) In a world increasingly becoming a unity, the ideal of every enlightened State should be to facilitate mutual intercourse between nations. We recognize the right of any Government to exclude those whom it has reason to believe likely to propagate doctrines inimical to good order and morality. Subject only to this proviso, we urge that the right recognized in the Constitution to practice and propagate one’s own faith should be held to include the right to accept the assistance in personal service freely offered of citizens of other countries who share that faith.

(2) The Government may require that such persons be vouched for by a responsible organization.

(3) The N.C.C. must investigate the methods already in existence by which the Church in India and the Missionary Society share in the decision that a missionary should come to India and make suggestions which may seem advisable.

(4) A small Standing Committee consisting of the Rt. Rev. J. W. Pickett, Mr. Ahmed Shah, the Rt. Rev. F. Whittaker, Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram and Dr. Manikam (Convener) be appointed to deal with questions affecting Religious Freedom in India and Pakistan as they may arise, either by informal approaches to the Government concerned, or by reference to the N.C.C. and its Executive.

(5) That the Secretariate be requested to study the whole question of the missionary pledge and suggest steps that the N.C.C. should take in this matter.

It was reported by Dr. Manikam that since no treaty had been signed with Germany so far, only short visits by German missionaries would be allowed by the Government. In such cases return passage and re-entry into Germany should be guaranteed.

5. Holidays

It was reported that Hindu holidays were being extended by certain Governments, while Christian holidays were being cut
down rather seriously. A conference recently held at Allahabad, presided over by the Bishop of Lucknow, desired that the N.C.C. should approach the Government in the matter of Christmas and Easter holidays. It had been suggested that the N.C.C. in consultation with the Roman Catholic authorities and the Syrian Church authorities should consider the whole question of Christian holidays and then approach the Central Government.

It was decided to place on record that the holidays most important to Christians were;—Christmas, December 24–25; Good Friday and Easter Sunday. The matter of securing Easter Sunday as a holiday for Hyderabad was to be dealt with locally by the Hyderabad State Christian Council.

6. Madras Government's Educational Policy

Two questions were agitating the minds of Christian Educationists in Madras.

One was the Requisition of Property Bill. The Bill would enable Government to withdraw recognition from schools which did not conform to Government specifications in regard to teachers’ salaries and other requirements, or from schools in which there was corruption and falsification of accounts. At present, Government was precluded from taking this step because withdrawal of recognition often entailed hardships for the children attending the school. In order to overcome this difficulty, Government were seeking powers to requisition such property including lands, buildings, furniture, books, records, registers, equipment and apparatus of educational institutions, with hostels, teachers’ houses, servants’ quarters, playground, etc., in fact everything that had been used for the running of the institution. The Bill was now in the Select Committee stage. A number of bodies had protested against this Bill, of whom mention was made of the Christian Educational Council of South India, Andhra Christian Council, and the Indian Christian Association. The opposition to the bill was on the ground that the Government could easily deal with falsification and corruption without resorting to this measure. Certain provisions of the bill were particularly objectionable. It was feared that Government might use the requisitioned property themselves or hand it over to any other person or body. There was no limit to the period for which the property might be requisitioned. There was no provision in the bill for safeguarding the rights of communities and their property. Recently the D.P.I. of Madras had said that there would be a tribunal to which appeals might be made by institutions concerned.

The second was the Endowment Bill. Endowments ranging
from Rs. 25,000 to 35,000 had been demanded from secondary schools conducted by private agencies. On representation made by Christians, the latest Government order exempted schools established before January, 1940, from the operation of the rule. But schools started between 1940 and 1948 were required to build up an endowment within 5 years, and all schools established thereafter to deposit immediately the full amount.

Bishop Hollis, explaining the object of the bills, said that he did see some justification for these bills. He was of the opinion that they were not intended to put Christian institutions out of action. He hoped however that certain safeguards such as a limit to the period of requisition (say 3 years), a tribunal for appeal and the exemption of societies maintaining many schools would be incorporated in the bill under consideration.

Resolved:

That in case these bills were enacted it be recommended that United Christian Educational Societies should be set up in different areas in order to maintain schools in those areas and claim exemption from the requirement of endowment.

7. Religious Worship

It was reported that difficulties had arisen in Allahabad with reference to the celebration of non-Christian religious festivals within the Agricultural Institute premises, (Janmashtami on August 28). The Central Board had circulated a letter on the subject to all the Principals of Christian Colleges so as to learn their opinions, and suggest a uniform course of action for all our Christian Colleges and Schools. In the Christian High School at Jhansi the students had demanded the recitation of Ramdun during school prayers.

Resolved:

That Provincial Boards of Education and High School Committees be requested to study the issues involved in the celebration of non-Christian festivals and the holding of non-Christian worship services within the premises of Christian Institutions, and to report to the Secretary of the Central Board, who will in turn report to the next meeting of the N.C.C. Executive Committee.

8. Excommunication Bill

A bill had been published in Bombay to prohibit excommunication in the Province of Bombay. Mention was made of practices in certain communities of excommunicating certain of their
members, which often resulted in the unjust and illegal deprivation of the legitimate civic rights of these members. The Executive Committee of the Bombay Representative Christian Council had submitted a memorandum on the subject. While recognizing that the prohibition of excommunication might be advisable where excommunication involved deprivation of ordinary civil rights, the memorandum submitted that such was not at all the case in regard to excommunication by the Church. Membership in a Church was voluntary and those who transgressed its rules were expelled from membership in a religious organization. If the Church were deprived of this power it would have no means of safeguarding the purity of its life and doctrine. What distinguished the Church from an ordinary club or brotherhood was that it was organized for the spiritual end of enabling the members individually and collectively to express their allegiance to God. Excommunication in the Christian Church took place rarely, and that only after a very careful and just process of trial in the courts of the Church. It was necessary therfore to retain it as the final safeguard against scandalous conduct and against radical deviation from the principles upon which the Church was founded. The main reason why the Church claimed the right of excommunication was that without it the Church had ultimately no power to secure the purity of its membership. During the discussion it was reported that the bill would not come up before the Legislative Assembly until March, 1949 and at the present time public opinion was being elicited.

RESOLVED:
That we request the Bombay Representative Christian Council to deal with this matter.

REPORT ON SITUATION IN HYDERABAD

The Rt. Rev. F. Whittaker gave a detailed report on the happenings in Hyderabad, and the situation as it existed at the present time. He said that they had passed through a revolution, something like what India and Pakistan had experienced a year ago. Christians there had exercised a mediating influence between the two contending communities, and as a result of this, Christians were now held in great esteem both by Hindus and Muslims. The Church in Hyderabad today had an unparalled opportunity for 'Expectant Evangelism' and she needed to apply Christian principles to new spheres of service and reconciliation.

Bishop Mondol supplemented this report and said that the Church had emerged much stronger from the recent happenings
in Hyderabad. Christians had given a good account of themselves, and there had been more baptisms this year than in previous years.

The Committee listened with great interest to these two reports.

REPORT ON THE LITERATURE CONFERENCE

Mr. Sadiq presented the report of the meeting of the enlarged Literature Committee and Conference held at Nagpur on November 10-11, 1948. The Conference, he said, had been convened in pursuance of a resolution of the N.C.C. Executive Committee passed at its meeting in March, 1948. The purpose of the Conference was to consider the Plan of Advance in Christian Literature which the Secretary of the Literature Committee had presented to the last meeting of the Indian Literature Fund Executive Committee and had later reported to the N.C.C. Executive Committee. The Plan had received very encouraging approbation in Britain and America, and Miss Weddell had come out especially to attend the Conference on behalf of the two countries. The Conference was composed of the N.C.C. Committee on Christian Literature, twenty of whom were present; 8 special consultants attended as well as a few local guests. The first part of the proceedings was concerned with routine matters and reports arising from the minutes of the last meeting of the Literature Committee. Among the matters reported, the following were of special interest: a successful experiment in the training of a writer in Tamil by the C.L.S. with subsidy from the I.L.F.; a limited amount of co-operation between the North India Christian Tract and Book Society and the Lucknow Publishing House; a partial system of block grants to the Provincial Literature Committees; a scheme of Christian Literature for certain tribal areas; progress in the compilation of theological vocabularies in four Indian languages; the opportunities available for the training of Christian apprentices in printing; plans regarding a centralized catalogue of Christian publications; the award of a scholarship for training in journalism in the U.S.A. and the proposed conference of workers among the blind to be held early in 1949.

The reports on Christian Literature from the various provincial areas while encouraging had revealed three important facts, namely, the utter inadequacy of the present output of literature to meet the needs both of the Christian Community and of evangelistic work; the need for a well-planned programme of advance and an absolute urgency for quick action. The present position could be well summed up by the word 'shortage'—shortage of authors, shortage of paper, shortage of staff and personnel and shortage of
funds. After the reports were presented and actions taken on them, fourteen papers were read dealing with such subjects as the Printing and Publishing Problems, Training of Printers, salesmen and business managers, a Federation of Christian Publishing Houses, Literature for Children, Literature for Home, Christian Literature and Art, Training of Writers, Theological Literature, the Future of Hindi and Urdu, Literature for Muslims, and Reorganisation of the N.C.C. department of Christian literature. These papers were preceded by a statement on the Plan of Advance in America by Miss Weddell and a statement on the proposed Plan of Advance in Christian Literature in India and Pakistan by the Secretary. The reading of each paper was followed by discussion, and recommendations were made in the form of resolutions. Among the important resolutions the following might be mentioned: To recommend to every Provincial Literature Committee the Scheme of Theological Literature for the average member of the Church, prepared by the I.L.F.; to ask the I.L.F. to take appropriate action on the question of block grants in the light of opinions received from the provincial committees; to ask the C.L.S. to put their Bookman upon an all-India basis to serve as a central catalogue; to secure through Miss Weddell 150 tons of paper, 20 tons of cover paper and 2 tons of art paper for distribution among the Christian publishing agencies; to ask the I.L.F. to help the Bangalore and Mysore presses now proposing to do off-set and art printing respectively; to ask the Secretary to make available to all areas information regarding facilities for training of printers, compositors, salesmen and business managers; to suggest a system of syndicated articles for Christian papers; to ask the I.L.F. to prepare a scheme for a school of Christian journalism in India and to consider ways and means of remunerating authors and artists; to secure greater co-operation between the Christian Home Committee and the Treasure Chest Committee in the interest of increased and better production of literature for the Christian Home and for children; to recommend an expanded programme of literature for Muslims; to suggest closer co-operation among agencies concerned with the production of Christian literature in Hindi; to ask the I.L.F. to explore the possibilities of establishing a Federation of Christian Presses, Publishing Houses and Book Depots; to recommend to the N.C.C. the reorganisation of the Committee on Literature so as to make it more representative and to meet annually to recommend to the N.C.C. the appointment of a full-time Secretary for Literature; and to recommend the Mysore Art Press for support from abroad after the scheme has been submitted to the I.L.F.
The report was received. The following resolutions were passed:

1. That a full-time Secretary be appointed to take charge of the Literature portfolio.

2. That the I.L.F. Executive be asked to prepare a scheme for the replacement of the present N.C.C. Literature Committee by a Board of Christian Literature, to meet annually, and to be composed of

   (1) representatives of all provincial areas,

   (2) representatives of the following committees: Christian Home, Adult Literacy, Youth Work, Treasure Chest, Theological Muslim Literature, Literature for Students, Medical Education, Audio-Visual Education; and

   (3) representatives of Publishing Houses, Presses and Bookshops; and that arrangements be made in this scheme for an Executive Committee of the Board.

REPORT OF THE CHRISTIAN HOME COMMITTEE

Dr. L. W. Bryce presented the report which is as follows:

'The annual meeting of the Christian Home Committee of the N.C.C. took place at Bombay on September 21-22, 1948. The Conveners of Bengal, U.P., C.P and Maharashtra Christian Home Committees were also present. Also by invitation, Mrs. Prem Nath Dass attended the meeting and kindly acted as Chairman. Reports that were given verbally and in writing from different parts of the country were most inspiring.

The organization of the Christian Home Movement was now fairly complete. Each Provincial Christian Council had its own Christian Home Committee and they were developing more and more responsibility for their own areas. The M.R.C.C. took a forward step this year in the appointment of Miss Hilda Samuel as Organizer in association with Deaconess Carol Graham. The Christian Home Committee and Christian Home Bulletin account pay a grant equivalent to her salary to the Christian Home Committee of the M.R.C.C. The Provincial Committee is responsible for her travelling and office expenses. The Churches and Missions of the Central Provinces were now seeking an organizer for the M.I.R.C.C. area.

The Christian Home Movement seemed to be securely grounded in the rural Churches which, of course, is of the utmost importance.
It has been more difficult to work out an adequate programme for the large cities, but Madras and Colombo had shown the way and Calcutta is now developing its own programme. In August an outstandingly fine piece of work was done by the Christian Home Movement in Ceylon in a Christian Home Week which stirred Colombo. A similar week is being planned for Madras in February. The Calcutta City Committee is holding monthly meetings alternately in English and Bengali which are well attended.

The scholarship for Frank Wesley in the Government School of Art, Lucknow, had been continued. Mr. Wesley had done a good deal to help us in the way of pictures. Other artists were being discovered. The work of printing and distributing good Indian Christian art, as inexpensively as possible, continued. The total number of prints of pictures by Indian Christian artists in the last 2½ years has been approximately forty thousand.

The Christian Home Bulletin has now reached a circulation of 2,000 to 2,500 copies. Three issues are appearing in 1948 but it is hoped that next year it will really be a quarterly. It reaches all parts of India and, in addition, subscriptions have come in from several parts of Africa, South America and China. A number of copies are also sent to Britain and America.

It is clear, however, that our next main advance must be in the field of Christian Home Literature in the regional languages. The improvement of Christian journalism and the publication of leaflets and small books are all greatly in demand. The Committee wishes to assist in the provision of books for children for which there is a considerable demand, which is as yet unsatisfied. It is hoped that these will be of high quality both in content and in format.

The Conferences held during the year have been rather small but Christian Home representatives have been quick to take advantage of representation on larger conferences, such as the S.C.M. Quadrennial at Tambaram, the Y.W.C.A. Triennial, the India Sunday School Union Convention and many others. Touring has also been somewhat limited largely because of the pressure of other duties on the Woman Secretary but she was able to do some touring including a recent visit to Gujarat and Kathiawar. Miss Nyce, the Regional Secretary for North India, visited a number of points in the C.P. on her way to the I.S.S.U. Convention and Mrs. Prem Nath Dass was very kindly touring Maharashtra on behalf of the Christian Home Committee.

The Committee for Literature for Women and Children in America kindly continued their special grant towards the Christian
Home Bulletin and related Literature. The normal budget of the Christian Home Committee has been slightly revised but a request is made for an increase of Rs. 1,000 in order to make possible more provincial workers, thus raising our total from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000.

Resolved:

1. That the report be received.
2. That the budget of the Christian Home Committee for the year 1949 be raised from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000.
3. That we record our warm appreciation of the excellent work that has been done by Mrs. Bryce as Secretary of the Christian Home Committee and the Committee on Women's Work.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S WORK COMMITTEE

Mrs. Bryce reported that the Women's Work Committee was, unfortunately, not able to meet so far. The work of the Women's Work Committee had been financed hitherto by the Christian Home Committee. Last year, the Committee had asked for Rs. 1,000 for travel and Rs. 2,000 for office. This year the Christian Home Committee suggested that Rs. 2,000 be set aside from other funds for the Women's Work Committee to make possible the travel of the committee and conference expenses. Any balances that might be left were to be devoted to research projects in which the Women's Work Committee was interested.

The Report was received.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

Dr. E. C. Bhatt presented the report of the Committee, which is as follows:

Pakistan

Relief work in Pakistan had passed through five stages:

1. Medical Care of Muslim Refugee convoys, moving into Pakistan.
2. Medical work in the Camps.
4. Work at the stations and in the trains carrying refugees to Sindh. Provision of milk bars and other services.
(5) Relief of general nature, distribution of supplies, clothing, wheat, cereals, etc., running of milk bars, sewing classes for women. In the sewing classes for women European style clothes were converted into garments worn by women in Pakistan. These classes were also used as centres for the distribution of clothes. Among the refugees from Jammu and Kashmir in Sialkot, milk bars and sewing classes continue to be provided. Medical personnel employed under the Qaid-i-Azam Fund will be working in the refugee centres in Sindh.

Relief for Christians. Five hundred bales of warm clothing received recently were distributed among Christians, through the Presbyteries, on the basis of one bale for every thousand Christians. Christians who were not included in this, were allotted a separate quota.

A request was sent to C.W.S. for 10,000 tons of wheat. Owing to widespread damage to crops last March there was a serious food shortage. Coarse grains would be available until the beginning of January, but the time of real hardship will begin after the supply of coarse grains is exhausted. It is during this anticipated period of extreme food shortage that special help to Christians will be needed. At present the Christian cultivators could not secure wheat for seed for the next crop. An attempt was being made to obtain seed for them. Three carloads of wheat from C.W.S. were on the way. When this arrives, in order to avoid criticism of being communal, a portion of the wheat might be given to Muslims.

Two hundred jerseys were supplied to Muslim refugees in Kashmir. Three welfare workers, two Pakistani, and one non-Pakistani, were sent to work in Kashmir.

A project in Social Service Training is going on under the auspices of the Christian Relief Committee, for men at the Y.M.C.A. and for women at the Y.W.C.A. Training at these centres was given to 137 men and 105 women. The length of the course was six weeks. A secretary on a salary of Rs. 125 p.m. was responsible for conducting this course. The income received from various sources for running it amounted to Rs. 1,000.

Transportation by train or motor was prohibited across the border and therefore a motor-bus for Christians was run twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays, between Lahore and Amritsar. The Christian Relief Committee employed a man to help Christians to secure permits for entry into India.
2. India

The India Committee provided workers, equipment and supplies for the following categories of Relief Work:

(1) Welfare work.
(2) Cinema shows.
(3) Industrial work for women.
(4) Christian refugees.
(5) Recovery of abducted women.
(6) Distribution of supplies to camps, hospitals, etc.
(7) Distribution of supplies in food shortage areas in South India.
(8) Medical Work.

In the months of May and June, 100 voluntary workers were engaged in relief. Owing to reduction in the size of the camps we had to reduce the number of our workers to 35. At present there are only 12 workers.

Welfare work was done in the refugee camps at Kurukshetra, Delhi area and Kashmir. At Kurukshetra the workers were engaged in:

(1) Administrative work.
(2) Recreational work; games and sports, reading-rooms.
(3) Adult education.
(4) Distribution of amenities.

In the Delhi area, in the camps at Tis Hazari, Purana Qila, Bela Road, and Safdar Jang a programme of sports was carried out and reading-rooms were conducted. In Safdarjang Camp our workers were engaged in the distribution of clothing, cooked food, firewood, oil, vegetables, shoes and utensils.

In the camp at Mehgaon, C.P., there had been two welfare workers who organized primary schools and recreational programmes. There is only one worker there now.

The work of film-showing was continued. In March and April 259 reels were shown in 47 shows to 106,700 people. From May 1st, the total number of shows given was 53, the number of films shown 271, with a length of 113,200 feet. The total number of persons who saw these shows was 115,500. The films for the shows were secured from the National Christian Council Film Library, the U.S. Information Service, British Information Service, the Canadian Information Service, and the Central Film Library of the Ministry of Information.

Industrial work for women continued. During the past five
months Rs. 2,300 was given to refugee women as wages. There were 45 women attending the centre. Some women earn in their spare time as much as Rs. 7 per week.

It was reported that 40,000 Christians had crossed the border into India, and were in dire need of food, shelter, clothing and work. Most of them found it difficult to find a place in the camps as they were Christians. It was difficult to ascertain the exact number of Christian refugees, as the majority of them came in either as Harijans, Mazhabi Sikhs or Bazigars, and continued to live under those labels. Despite this difficulty, an investigation was carried out which enabled us to locate 15,000. In Mari Megha circle church, Amritsar Dist., 712 Christian families were reported to have arrived, of whom 495 families were living under the label of Mazhabi Sikhs. In the Kingsway Camp in Delhi there were 200 families (Christians) living under the name of Harijans. There were ten families in Kurukshetra, who for months lived as Hindus, but later, of their own accord, declared themselves Christians.

The Sikhs have been unfriendly in their attitude to and dealings with Christian refugees. They have subjected them to all sorts of persecution and coercion.

A conference of representatives of the Churches and Missions working in East Punjab was held at Amritsar on September 12, 13, 1948. It was reported that Christians were very keen to get land, but it was the policy of the East Punjab Government to give land only to those who had owned land in West Punjab. There was no chance for Christians to get land when redistribution was made. They did not seem to be willing to take to any other occupation. Land is given, however, to any member of the community on the basis of temporary tenancy for one or two crops, to aid the 'grow more food' campaign. The Roman Catholics have taken advantage of this temporary tenancy, and were telling the Christians of other denominations that they could secure them land if they became Roman Catholics. The conference took action to make a thorough survey to find out the exact number of Christian refugees in East Punjab, and to establish an office at Amritsar:

(a) to collect information regarding Christian refugees.

(b) to help prepare and distribute information regarding the land situation, training centres for alternative trades, and the work available in those areas.

(c) to disburse scholarships to those undergoing training.
(d) to purchase equipment for any group which takes up new trades. These actions have been implemented.

To aid the recovery of abducted women, four ladies were sent to Pakistan, and one to assist in the camp at Jullundur. Mrs. Lucas worked as member of the Tribunal at Delhi, and later as secretary of the Tribunal at Jullundur. Assistance was also given in escorting a convoy of abducted Muslim women from Delhi to Jullundur.

Powdered whole milk, vitamin tablets and clothes were distributed through our centres in Delhi and Ludhiana. Milk was also supplied to camps in the Central Provinces, Bombay and Kurukshetra. Substantial quantities of milk were also sent to Kashmir. Hospitals doing relief work were also supplied with powdered milk and vitamin tablets.

The Mennonite Relief Unit which is working in co-operation with us, distributed in East Punjab approximately two tons of wheat flour valued at Rs. 800, and 200 ‘Goodwill’ bundles consisting of clothing, educational material and toys. These bundles were valued at Rs. 4,900. This distribution was done with the help of reliable local people in different centres throughout the East Punjab. In the latter part of September a distribution programme was launched in Jammu and Kashmir and is expected to continue until the end of January. The following supplies were being distributed—10 tons of warm clothing, and 140 cases of vitamin tablets. Approximately half the supplies will be distributed in Kashmir and half in Jammu. Four unit members are attached to this work, and in addition four local members are being used. This programme had the sanction of the Jammu-Kashmir Government.

To meet the needs of food shortage areas in South India, food supplies arriving in Bombay were diverted to the south, including 6,000 bushels of wheat, several tons of Ralston cereal, 810 bags of sugar and a large quantity of powdered milk, both whole and skimmed. Another shipment of 90 tons of Ralston cereal arrived in August, and are now on rail to South India. The Mennonite Relief Unit reported that they had en route from America for the food deficit areas in Madras, 30 tons of wheat valued at Rs. 10,000, which will be distributed in November and December.

Our medical relief work stopped in February, 1948. We were able, however, to supply some midwives and nurses to camps in the C.P. The hospitals in Tilda and Bilaspur looked after the medical needs of the refugees in the camps in their vicinity.

Our relations with the United Council for Relief and Welfare
were cordial and friendly throughout. Without the guidance and help given us by the U.C.R.W., we would not have been able to accomplish nearly so much. We hope to keep in touch with this Council.

Reports have been received from Bengal that Christians from East Bengal are crossing the border into West Bengal, largely because of acute economic distress. These refugees need food, shelter and clothing.

The Report was received.

The Committee heard with regret the probability of Dr. and Mrs. Lucas severing their connection with relief work as they had decided to join the staff of Baring Christian College, Batala.

Resolved:

1. That the appreciation of the very valuable service rendered by Dr. and Mrs. Lucas to the cause of relief at a very critical time in India's history be recorded.

2. That the thanks of the Executive Committee be offered to the American Presbyterian Mission and the Church World Service for making it possible for the Christian Council to utilize the services of the Lucas's for relief work until now.

3. That when Dr. E. D. Lucas severed his connection with the Central Relief Committee, Bishop J. W. Pickett be requested to act as liaison officer between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the Church World Service on the other.

4. That Dr. E. C. Bhattv continue to reside in New Delhi, if necessary, but in no case beyond the end of June, 1949.

5. That the recommendation of the Central Relief Committee to the Christian Council that it should bear a part of the expenses of the Delhi Office be accepted.

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD AND JOINT CONFERENCE

The Rev. Canon T. D. Sully, Chairman of the Central Board, reported on the proceedings of the Central Board meeting on August 4-5 and of the Joint Conference with the N.C.C. Committee on High Schools.

The Central Board had considered the annual report for the year ending 31st March, 1948, and had given special consideration
to the problems of Christian Colleges in West Pakistan, and those arising out of Government schemes for the reorganisation of education in various Provinces. Recommendations had been adopted in connection with the special needs of Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah, the Women's College, Calcutta, and the proposed Union Christian College for East Punjab at Batala.

At the Joint Conference further consideration was given to the problems of Pakistan Colleges, particularly their shortage of staff and the need for providing for teacher training in West Punjab; and also to problems of reorganization, particularly in regard to the use of regional languages as media of instruction and the introduction of compulsory military training. Some time was given to the whole question of our religious teaching in schools and colleges and its improvement, and to possible restrictions in the future and to the form of Conscience Clause proposed in the Draft Constitution. There were papers and discussion on training for religious instruction, teacher training and conditions in the teaching profession, inequality between conditions of teaching in boys' and girls' institutions, the needs of Christian students in non-Christian institutions and Anglo-Indian education.

Two matters specially concerned the N.C.C. Executive,—first the proposals of the High School Committee, which had been endorsed by the Central Board, that the School Committee should have a separate budget and its own funds, and solicit contributions from Christian schools; and secondly the proposal of the Joint Conference, endorsed also by the Board, that the N.C.C. should arrange for three educational commissions, one for Christian Higher Education, one for Secondary (including technical) education, and the third for basic education. It was suggested that the commission should have a small central nucleus, which should work with additional members appointed for each regional area; and Colleges and Provincial Boards had already been asked to express their opinion and to make suggestions.

Regarding the proposed Commission for higher education, Canon Sully reminded the Council of the appointment of a Universities Commission by the Central Government, and the importance of making use of its work and findings by any special commission for Christian Colleges.

In the discussion that ensued Miss Weddell spoke of the proposed Joint Board for Indian Colleges in the U.S.A. and of the importance of sending commendation and details about Indian students (specially Christian) going for further study to the United States of America or Great Britain. She also made a suggestion in regard to the needs of colleges which have no Board representing them in the
United States (e.g. Hislop), that appeals should be made through Boards interested in such colleges on account of students from their Missions and Churches studying in those colleges.

The Secretary of the Central Board summarized the replies he had received to his circular letter to Principals of Colleges and Provincial Boards regarding the setting up of a Commission on Christian Colleges. He said that most Colleges had welcomed the idea and had given it their general approval. A question had been raised as to the size of the Commissions, and whether they would work concurrently or successively. He referred to a suggestion which advised setting up the enquiry in two stages: (a) the preliminary stage in which the principles of the Lindsay Commission would be carefully examined in the light of recent changes, and questions for study would be formulated; (b) a plan and a policy stage when the Commission would visit the colleges and report on them. Some felt that a separate Commission should be established for Pakistan. The South India Board was of the opinion that since the situation in higher and secondary education was still fluid there was no immediate necessity for setting up Commissions to study those two aspects of education, but that basic education needed to be surveyed and this study could be left in the hands of one competent person.

The Secretary of the Central Board referred to the terms of reference of the University Commission set up by the Government which included such matters as religious instruction in colleges. He was of the opinion that it would be advisable to postpone the Commission on Christian Higher Education to some date after the University Commission had reported. He referred also to the probable cost of such a Commission to the Central Board which might be somewhere about Rs. 60,000.

Some stressed the need for surveying technical and industrial education in secondary schools, and were of the opinion that this might be best done in consultation with Provincial Boards and with the co-operation of the High School and Economic Life Committees of the N.C.C.

Mr. Rallia Ram and Mr. Chetsingh spoke on developments at Batala, East Punjab, with reference to the Baring Christian College. They pointed out that in East Punjab there was a Christian Community of about 150,000 and that Batala was the centre of Sikh culture. Reference was made to the Missions that had agreed to co-operate in the maintenance of that institution, namely, the Church Missionary Society, the Society of Friends, the American Presbyterian Mission and the Church of England in Canada Mission. It was hoped that the United Presbyterian Mission would
co-operate soon with that College. The New Zealand Presbyterian Mission was giving the matter its sympathetic consideration. A Provincial Board of Governors had been set up and Mr. R. M. Chetsingh had been invited to become the Principal of the institution. Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Lucas would be on the staff for the first two years. The College needed equipment and residence for its staff. It would be the only Christian College in East Punjab.

Dr. Abraham referred to a recommendation of the Joint Conference, namely, that the question of a Christian University should be studied by the Commission on Christian Higher Education, if set up. He hoped that in case the appointment of the Commission was postponed, the Central Board would consider this matter further and report to the N.C.C. Executive Committee.

Regarding a budget for the High School Committee, the point was stressed that, since the High School Committee was a standing committee of the N.C.C., it should have a budget of its own. On the other hand some were of the opinion that, while the High School Committee could have a budget of its own, its askings should be included in those of the Central Board.

**Resolved:**

1. That the report of the Central Board and Joint Conference be accepted.

2. That the appointment of a Commission on Christian Higher Education be taken up for consideration after the University Commission had reported, but that Christian Colleges be requested to send to the Central Board a copy of their answers to the questionnaire issued by the University Commission.

3. That the High School Committee be requested to study industrial and technical education in secondary schools in consultation with the Economic Life Committee and Provincial Christian Councils.

4. That the High School Committee be requested to secure the services of a competent person to study basic education and submit a report to the N.C.C.

5. That approval be given to the proposal of the High School Committee to solicit contributions from schools and to have a separate budget with the understanding that the askings for higher and secondary education should be correlated and not sent independently and that for this purpose the officers of the two bodies should meet and
work out the necessary procedure and submit the same to the N.C.C. Executive Committee.

6. That the question of a Christian University should be further considered by the Central Board in view of the postponement of the Commission on Higher Education for the time being and that a report be made to the N.C.C. Executive Committee.

7. That the Findings of the Joint Conference with reference to the problems facing Christian institutions in Pakistan and the East Punjab be endorsed, and that a request for $35,000 for Baring Christian College be commended to the Boards in the West.

REPORT OF THE HIGH SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Mr. Sadiq presented the report of the High School Committee. He referred to the meeting of the Committee on August 4–5 and the joint sessions held with the Central Board of Higher Education and to the resolutions of the Joint Conference which had been endorsed in toto. Separate sessions of the High School Committee had been held twice, once before and once after the Joint Conference. The matters which came up at these sessions were the report on Secondary Education from the provincial areas, the question of an independent budget for the High School Committee, actions on the recommendations of the Joint Conference, the proposal for starting a directory of Christian High Schools and the establishment in provincial areas of an employment bureau. The Minutes of the Joint Conference as well as its recommendations and a summary of the report on secondary education from provincial areas had been published in the October number of the N.C.C. Review. Most of the questions raised by the report had come within the purview of the Joint Conference, the most important of which was the need for the appointment of a commission to study and survey secondary education.

Among the actions taken on matters arising from the reports from various provincial areas were (a) the suggestion to the Bombay Representative Christian Council and its Regional Conferences to consider the possibility of starting a Christian Training College for W. India and (b) the suggestion that the Training Department of the Lucknow Christian College should be brought to the L.T or B.T. standard and that it might be made a union institution.

The High School Committee had no separate budget of its own, and this fact stood in the way of promoting and subsidizing
special projects such as short-term refresher courses for Christian teachers. The Committee after a good deal of discussion had recommended to the N.C.C. to allow the High School Committee to have its own budget. The Committee had also decided that in future the full High School Committee should meet once in three years, but an Executive Committee should meet annually to transact business in the interim. It had also been decided to raise support in the country by asking every Christian High School to contribute Rs. 10 annually to the funds of the High School Committee. An appeal had gone out to the Christian High Schools and the response was encouraging. The need for a Directory of Christian High Schools had been felt for a long time. The Committee had therefore requested the N.C.C. to secure the compilation of such a directory. The need for an employment bureau on the lines of the one run by the Central Board of Higher Education had also been felt, and the Committee had recommended to the Provincial High School committees to start such bureaus in their areas.

The report was received.

Resolved:

1. That the Committee on High Schools be allowed to prepare its own budget. This budget should be incorporated in the Central Board's askings.

2. That the decision of the Committee to meet triennially with an Executive Committee meeting annually in the interim be approved.

3. That the High School Committee be asked to prepare a scheme for the publication of a Directory of Christian High Schools.

I. THE FIRST ASSEMBLY OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Dr. Manikam called attention to those decisions of the World Council of Churches that were of immediate concern to the Christian Council. The report presented by him is as follows:

1. Member Churches

Among the 147 Churches in 44 countries of the World which have become members of the W.C.C., there are 6 Churches from India. These are:

(1) The Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, (2) The United Church of North India, (3) The Church of South India, (4) The Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India, (5) The Mar Thoma Syrian Church, and (6) The Orthodox Syrian Church of Malabar. Of these, only the last named has no official relation with either this Council or any of its Provincial Christian Councils. It is necessary therefore to open negotiations with that Church with a view to bringing it also into our Council fellowship of Churches. There were also other Churches in India and Pakistan which had been indirectly represented on the World Council of Churches.

2. The decisions of the First Assembly

The major decisions may be summed up as follows:

(1) To constitute the W.C.C. as from August 23, 1948.
(2) To authorize the appointment of 38 secretaries and the maintenance of 12 departments.
(3) To budget for an expenditure of £134,915 or $539,660 in 1949.
(4) To appoint a Secretary for Evangelism.
(5) To establish a Commission on Women’s Work in the Church.

(6) To appoint a Central Committee of 90 members which will meet once a year (it includes 4 from India), and an Executive Committee which will meet two or three times a year.

(7) To request each member Church to arrange for the story of the World Council to be presented to all congregations on an appropriate Sunday.

(8) To reduce the number of alternates at future Assemblies and to stipulate that about one-third of the membership of the Assembly should be lay.

The Orthodox Syrian Church representatives had informed us that the reason why they were interested in the W.C.C. was because of its Faith and Order Movement. In these days when so much interest was being evinced in the Union of Churches, it might be right to ask our Theological Committee to constitute a subcommittee on ‘Faith and Order’

3. The relationship between the W.C.C. and the N.C.C.s.

The Central Committee of the W.C.C., meeting after the First Assembly passed the following resolution, which was also later adopted by the I.M.C. Committee meeting at Oegstgeest.

‘Recognizing that in official matters the World Council maintains direct relationship with its member churches and that National Christian Councils in the lands of the Younger Churches differ considerably in character and are at varying stages of development, be it RESOLVED:

(i) That Constituent Councils of the International Missionary Council in Younger Church areas, be invited at the discretion of the Central Committee of the W.C.C. and after consultation with the I.M.C., to serve the World Council of Churches in the promotion of its activities and in such other ways as the Central Committee (after due consideration with the Council concerned) may determine.

(ii) That before any such relationship is formally established with a national council, the member churches of the W.C.C. in the area, shall be consulted.

(iii) That the Executive Committee of the W.C.C. in consultation with the N.C.C.s concerned, examine the
financial implications of this proposal, in order that appropriate action may be taken.

(iv) That the General Secretary of the W.C.C. be authorized, upon the basis of the above resolutions, to enter into negotiations with selected national councils regarding the establishment of working relationships with the World Council of Churches.

(v) That it is understood that every member Church which prefers to have direct relationship with the World Council of Churches in any field of work can have such direct relationship.

In the discussion that ensued mention was made of the need for getting in touch with the Salvation Army also in order to draw them to the fellowship of the Christian Council and not limit our attention only to the Orthodox Syrian Church.

A question was raised as to whether the N.C.C. would be permitted by its constitution to appoint a sub-committee on Faith and Order since questions of doctrine and ecclesiastical polity lay outside the province of the Council. A long discussion took place as to the advisability of approving of any resolution which permitted a member church of the W.C.C. in India to have direct relationship with the World Council of Churches while it refused to have anything to do with other Churches in this land.

Resolved:

1. That the Secretary be authorized to seek an interview with the General of the Salvation Army when he arrived in India and discuss with him the question of his organization entering into the fellowship of the Christian Council.

2. That the Secretary be authorized to confer with the authorities of the Orthodox Syrian Church in Malabar with a view to inviting them to join the Kerala Christian Council and through it the N.C.C.

3. That the Secretary be authorized to negotiate likewise with any other Church that is affiliated directly with the W.C.C. and not with the N.C.C. or its Provincial Christian Councils.

4. That the question of opening a department or appointing a Committee on Faith and Order be referred to the Secretariat for further consideration and that the advice of the I.M.C. on this subject be also secured.
5. That general approval be given to the resolutions of the W.C.C. and the I.M.C. on working relationship between the W.C.C. and the National Christian Councils, and that the Secretariate be authorized to negotiate with the W.C.C. further on this matter and report to the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

II. THE I.M.C. COMMITTEE MEETING

Dr. Manikam's report on the I.M.C. meeting is as follows:

'A meeting of the Committee of the I.M.C. was held at Oegstgeest on September 7-10, 1948.

1. The Committee was convinced that the I.M.C. should foster consultations of world-wide, regional, sub-regional, national and local levels. One such conference had already been held, in West Central Africa, 1946; two others are being planned for 1949 for Latin America and Eastern Asia. Conferences for S.W. Pacific, Caribbean and Africa (South of Sahara) may be held. A Conference representing sending countries has been suggested. The work of the Research Department of the I.M.C. is to be closely related to these Regional Conferences.

2. It is probable that the next meeting of the I.M.C. Committee may be held in 1951, another in 1953 and an enlarged meeting of the Council in 1955.

3. The Committee has recommended a number of changes in the Constitution of the I.M.C. The Committee of the Council is to be known hereafter as the Council, enlarged to 100 voting members, and an Administrative Committee of 30 is to be appointed.

4. The Committee approved of the resolution of the W.C.C. on its relationship to the N.C.Cs.

5. An information bulletin is to be published periodically by the I.M.C.

6. A report on Communist penetration and missionary policy was approved. Publication of simple books and pamphlets of a factual kind on Communism is to be encouraged. Boards and Churches should encourage missionaries and nationals to work in areas of Communist occupation as long as there is any possibility of Christian Witness. A thorough inculcation of ordinary Church members in the social teachings of the Bible is imperative. Special attention is to be paid in the teaching of Ministers and others to the social implications of the Gospel in comparison with the principles and practice of Communism. Mission Boards and Churches in the West have been urged to take greater care of
students from overseas and bring them under Christian influence, thus offsetting the influence of Communist groups in the Universities. The study of Communism in relation to Younger Churches is to be continued by the I.M.C. and the Churches Commission on International Affairs.

7. The Committee decided to establish a continuing fund for Inter-Mission aid for at least $280,000 a year, for the next five years beginning January 1949. It has requested the Church World Service to include in its appeal for ten million dollars as generous a contribution as possible.

8. The research projects of the I.M.C. include the following:

(a) The African Marriage Survey,

(b) The Training of the Ministry including a visit in 1950 of a Special Commission,

(c) The Missionary Obligation of the Church. Close relationship will exist between the Research Department of the I.M.C. and the Study Department of the W.C.C.

The report was received. The Secretariate was requested to arrange for the distribution in India and Pakistan of the Information Bulletin of the I.M.C. and also to stock at the headquarters office, copies of the report on Communist penetration and missionary policy with a view to their wide distribution in this country.

III. JOINT COMMISSION ON EAST ASIA

The Report presented by the Secretary is as follows:

‘An East Asia Consultation was held on September 7, 1948. The report of the meeting was submitted to the Joint Commission when it met on September 11, 1948.

1. The Commission favoured in general the idea of a Joint Secretariat rather than any alternate arrangement. The Officers of the parent bodies were asked to consider the question of administrative relationships, and after consultation with the Joint Committee of the I.M.C. and the W.C.C., to present definite proposals to the Conference on Eastern Asia.

2. It was decided to hold this Conference at Hangchow, China on October 22–30, 1949. India and Pakistan are to send 6 delegates of whom 2 must belong to Category B described as Layman, woman or representative of Youth. The travel expenses of these delegates must be borne by us in India with the special co-operation of the member Churches of the W.C.C. The I.M.C. and the W.C.C. will NOT be responsible for their travel expenses.
3. Dr. S. C. Leung has been invited to become the Secretary of the Hangchow Conference in order to give full-time to the arrangements for the Conference. He has accepted the invitation.

4. The tentative programme for the Conference is as follows:

**The Christian Church in Changing East Asia**

1. Review of the changing situation in countries of East Asia.
   
   (A brief statement on three or four main lines which may be indicated by the Programme Committee in the end, but suggestions may be invited as to the main lines from the N.C.C.s., etc.)

2. Evangelization of Eastern Asia.
   
   General addresses on:
   
   - The Christian Gospel and Eastern thought.
   - New forms of Christian Life in East Asia.
   - The eternal Gospel in the present day context.

   Specific topics for discussion:
   
   - Hindrances.
   - Unevangelized areas.
   - Christian approach to the Orient.
   - Denominationalism versus united churches.
   - Methods of Evangelism—success and failure.
   - Co-operation in Evangelism.
   - Plan of action for a three or five year period.

3. Organizational matters to which one business session may be devoted.

   A Programme Committee consisting of Dr. R. B. Manikam (Chairman of the Commission), the Rev. George Wu, and Dr. S. C. Leung together with one Secretary from each of the parent bodies has been appointed.

   Considerable discussion ensued as to the Joint Secretariat, selection of delegates to the Hangchow Conference and their travel expenses and the place of the East Asia Conference.

   The Executive Committee gave general approval to the idea of a Joint Secretariate in East Asia in preference to any alternative arrangement. The Secretary was authorized to investigate the financial and other implications of such a Secretariate, as will concern the Christian Council. In case Hangchow has to be given up as the place of the meeting in view of developments in China, Bishop Sandegren suggested Singapore or a place near Singapore be chosen as it will be most central. Others suggested inviting the Conference.
to India or Pakistan. They felt that either country would be in a position to offer free hospitality to the delegates and make all the necessary arrangements for the Conference.

Regarding the selection of delegates to that Conference and expenses, the following action was taken:

Resolved:

1. That all Churches directly or indirectly connected with the W.C.C. be asked to send the names of two persons who might go as delegates to the Hangchow Conference. From this panel of names, enlarged by names from the N.C.C. Executive Committee, an Ad Hoc Committee of the N.C.C. Executive Committee which will include representatives of the Member Churches of the W.C.C. will select six persons to represent India and Pakistan.

2. That Churches and Missions and individuals be invited to contribute towards the travel expenses of these delegates to Hangchow and that a report on the result of this appeal be submitted to the March meeting of the N.C.C. Executive Committee which will then decide on how to meet the deficit, if any.
Dr. E. C. Bhatti presented the following report of the Conference held at Ghaziabad, on the Abolition of Zemindari System in the United Provinces.

A conference to consider the effects of Abolition of Zemindari System on Village Christians was held on September 9, 1948. The parts of the report embodying the recommendations of the Government Committee likely to affect the village Christians were thoroughly discussed. The Christians who were likely to be adversely affected were the Shikmi tenants (tenants-at-will) and the Muafi holders (land holdings in lieu of services rendered). The Extension Department of the Agricultural Institute made a survey of certain areas to ascertain the nature of tenancy under which land was held by Christians. The data collected was found to be so inadequate that no general conclusions could be made. It was also pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to get authentic figures of Christians holding land as occupancy tenants or cultivating as Shikmi tenants, since the Patwaris enter Christians in their books as Chamars or sweepers. In the opinion of the conference, this made it imperative to gather statistics of those Christians who were holding land under Shikmi or Muafi cultivation.

The object of this legislation was to abolish absentee landlordism so widely prevalent in the province. From the reports made, it seemed that some of the Christian landholders, in spite of their holdings being small, were in the habit of giving their lands for cultivation on batai system. It was feared that such landholders who were not doing Khudkasht might be deprived of their holdings. It was suggested therefore, that District Superintendents should be requested to advise Christian landholders to abandon this practice and bring their holdings under Khudkasht.

It was agreed:

1. That for those villagers who might be displaced, alternative occupations might be found, which would of course necessitate provision for training in cottage crafts and industries.

2. That Christian tenants should be organized into cooperative groups.

Religious Trusts. Regarding religious, public and charitable waqfs and trusts, it was proposed that these should be assured
their present income in the form of permanent annuities equal to their present expenditure on public and charitable purposes.

From the reports received, it was clear that a part of the Christian population (from 10-30%) were likely to be seriously affected by the proposed changes in the Zemindari System. The Extension Department of the Agricultural Institute was requested to gather detailed information with special reference to Shikmi and Muafi holders among Christians.

Ingraham Institute, Ghaziabad. Plans for starting a technical school at Ghaziabad had been finalized. Mr. J. W. Finney accepted the invitation to join the Institute and to start the work there from July 1949. It was proposed to train Christian young men in regional crafts and tool-making. Two villages in the vicinity of Ghaziabad were selected to start extension work. Christian groups would be trained in regional crafts in their own environments. It was proposed to make the Institute a Union project, and other Missions and Churches were invited to join it.

The Report was received.

Dr. Bhatti also reported that a number of requests had been received from several areas for financial aid for special projects. The Economic Life Committee had taken action to request the C.W.S. and the F.M.C. for a special grant of $1,000 for giving special aid to suitable projects. The following action was taken:

Resolved:

That a request be sent to the C.W.S. and F.M.C. for a special allocation of $1,000 to the Central Economic Life Committee in 1949 for subsidizing suitable experimental projects of training of groups in the villages.

REPORT OF THE AUDIO-VISUAL COMMITTEE

In presenting the Report of this Committee, Dr. Manikam referred first to the visit of three audio-visual experts from North America and to the findings of the All-India Conference that was held at Allahabad on April 3-5, 1948, which was followed later by a similar conference in Pakistan. The Allahabad Conference had recommended that the development of education through Radio and Audio-Visual equipment be considered a special project of the N.C.C. for a period of 5 years beginning January 1, 1949 and that the Rev. Donald F. Ebright, Ph.D. be invited to become full-time secretary of the Audio-Visual Committee of the N.C.C. with the Rev. H. R. Ferg as full-time Field Director for North India and the Rev. Ralph G. Korteling as full-time Director for South India. It was also proposed to send an Indian to North
America for audio-visual training with the idea of his taking over charge of the audio-visual department of the N.C.C. later on. The Conference also outlined a programme of work and a statement on required equipment which called for a sum of $90,000 in 5 years.

Later the Executive Committee of the Audio-Visual Committee met at Jubbulpore on October 16, 1948 along with Miss Sue Weddell, when the budget for 1949 was revised and cut down to $15,000. It was reported that the American Presbyterian Mission had already released Mr. Ferger for full-time Audio-Visual work and that he would proceed on furlough in December 1948. It was also reported that the release of Mr. Korteling for full-time Audio-Visual work was now engaging the attention of his Board in New York. In October 1952 Dr. Ebright would return to the U.S.A. on furlough by which time the candidate sent for post-graduate studies in Audio-Visual Education in the U.S.A. would have returned and be ready to serve in the programme for India.

The recommendations of the Audio-Visual Committee regarding Dr. Ebright were as follows:

RESOLVED:

(1) 'That Dr. Don Ebright be asked to assume full-time work as Secretary of the Audio-Visual Committee from January 1, 1949.

(2) That in lieu of a furnished house at the cost of the Committee, Dr. Ebright be given an assistant and quarters for such a person; Dr. Ebright, with the consent of his bishop, to remain in charge of his district work and remain where he is now located; and his assistant to discharge most of the duties of a Methodist District Superintendent' 

The budget for the Calendar year 1949 proposed by the Audio-Visual Committee is as follows:

1. **Central Office—Dr. Don Ebright**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C’erk</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and printing</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimeoograph machine</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typewriter</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture for the office</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery - mim-training lit.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camera Clip</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books and magazines for loan library</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant and house for District work</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 9,000
2. **REV. R. G. KORTELING—for South India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerical Assistance</td>
<td>Rs. 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and stationery</td>
<td>Rs. 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Rs. 1,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library and Magazines</td>
<td>Rs. 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Foreign student**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment of candidate</td>
<td>Rs. 1,600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Rs. 600</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
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</table>

4. **Institutes etc.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committee travel</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutes—(Teacher inst. workshop)</td>
<td>Rs. 2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation fee</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Flannelgraph</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Flat pictures</td>
<td>Rs. 2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Filmstrips and slides</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Silent film (India)</td>
<td>Rs. 2,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Gramophone recordings</td>
<td>Rs. 1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Possible Radio Programs</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Purchase of films, strips and slides**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India and abroad—including duty and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carriage.—N. India</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. India</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **Basic Units:** Two (for R.G.K. & D.E.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 15,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated expenses for candidate's study in U.S.A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel—both ways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two years maintenance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rs. 49,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total $3,500-00 |

Regarding the selection of a candidate for study in the U.S.A. in the field of Audio-Visual Education, the Audio-Visual Committee had recommended advertising for applications. The Executive Committee of the Audio-Visual Committee would meet in February 1949 and make a selection and submit it for ratification to the March meeting of the N.C.C. Executive Committee. It was expected that the person selected would be employed by the Audio-Visual Committee from May 1949 until he left for overseas studies possibly in November or December 1949. His study course in the U.S.A. would begin with the Spring Semester to the end of January 1952. While in America the Rev. R. G. Korteling, who would be then on furlough, would act as his advisor.

Dr. Manikam in presenting this report drew attention to the large budget that had been drawn up for the development of the
Audio-Visual Department of the N.C.C. While on the one hand it was precarious to rely upon large sums of money from the West it had been pointed out to him that at least in North America it was possible to secure earmarked sums for Audio-Visual Education that would not be available for other departments of the N.C.C. After some discussion it was RESOLVED;

1. That the report be received.

2. That the development of Audio-Visual Education be considered as a special project of the N.C.C. for a period of 5 years beginning January 1, 1949.

3. (a) That the Bishop and Cabinet of the North India Annual Conference of the Methodist Church in Southern Asia be requested to release the Rev. Don Ebright, Ph.D. for full-time Audio-Visual work as Secretary of the Audio-Visual Committee of the N.C.C. for India as from January 1, 1949; salary and allowances to be continued by the Methodist Church; housing to be provided, if needed, under the expanded budget of the Audio-Visual Committee of the N.C.C.

(b) That Dr. Don Ebright be asked to assume full-time work as Secretary of the Audio-Visual Committee from January 1, 1949, and until he goes on furlough to the U.S.A. in October 1952.

(c) That the Synodical Board of the North India American Presbyterian Mission and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in the U.S.A. be requested to release the Rev. H. R. Ferger for full-time Audio-Visual work in order that he may be co-opted by the National Christian Council as a Field Director of the Audio-Visual Committee of the N.C.C. for North India, as from January 1, 1949; salary and allowances to be continued by the Presbyterian Mission; housing to be provided, if needed, under the expanded budget of the Audio-Visual Committee of the N.C.C.

(d) That the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America, the Arcot Mission and the Diocese of Cuddapah, be requested to release the Rev. Ralph G. Korteling for full-time Audio-Visual work in order that he may be co-opted by the National Christian Council as a Field Director of the Audio-Visual Committee for South India, as from January 1, 1949.
salary and allowances to be continued by the Reformed Church Board of Foreign Missions, it being assumed that Mr. Korteling will continue to reside at Punganur in the Chittoor District.

4. That the budget for the Calendar year 1949 as drawn up by the Executive Committee of the Audio-Visual Committee be approved.

5. That general approval be given to the procedure suggested by the Executive Committee of the Audio-Visual Committee for selecting a candidate for studies in America and that the said Executive Committee be requested to submit a panel of names in the order of their preference to the N.C.C. Executive Committee which, on the recommendation of its special scholarship committee and Secretariate Committee, will make the final decision.

Miss Weddell suggested that the Audio-Visual programme should be revised to include Pakistan as well. Mr. Rallia Ram thought that a candidate from Pakistan should be sent to America for training and later for work in Pakistan on his return. Bishop Hollis suggested that the need of Pakistan was greater than that of India which had already a set up for Audio-Visual work and that the first trainee should be a person from Pakistan. Miss Weddell urged that this alternative suggestion should not delay the sending of a person to America as planned by the end of the next year.

It was decided to request the N.W.I.C.C. to give attention to this matter and make concrete proposals to the next meeting of the N.C.C. Executive Committee.

MEDICAL MATTERS

Dr. Wilder presented the report of the C.M.A.I. The following is a summary of that report:

Medical Education

The situation at Ludhiana has greatly improved in the last six months. The Provincial Government has assured the Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, of continued support for the training of licentiates up to and including a new class in 1952. At that time the matter will come up for further review. There is a movement on foot to make the institution a union institution, and Dr. Eileen R. B. Snow of St. Catherine's Hospital, Amritsar, has been loaned by her Mission to the College to act as Principal
for a period of six months from November. At the same time, there is a growing desire on the part of the College and of the Missions to consider the possibility of raising it to the M.B., B.S. standard.

The Miraj Medical Centre has decided not to take in any further classes after 1948 in view of the Government’s ruling with respect of Licentiate training. At the request of the Board of Administration the Christian Medical Association is sending a Commission to study with them the future development of the Centre after the Medical School ceases to exist.

A brief report of conditions in the Christian Medical College at Vellore was given with special reference to the Report of the Selection Committee.

Registration of Foreign Medical Degrees

The officers of the Association have given serious study to this matter and with the assistance of Dr. Clothier, representing the Christian Medical Council for Overseas work in America have been in touch with the authorities. The matter of recognition of foreign degrees secured by nationals has been dealt with favourably. The extension of this recognition to non-nationals is being considered by the Indian Medical Council and it is hoped that a satisfactory basis of procedure will be shortly adopted. In the meantime, at the October Meeting of the Council permission was granted for recognition of such degrees held by non-nationals working on the staff and faculty of the Christian Medical College at Vellore.

Relationship of the C.M.A.I. with the Christian Council and the Home Conferences

The Secretary of the Association called attention to the discussion of this matter contained on page 33 of the March Minutes of the N.C.C. Executive and reported on his conference with Miss Weddell of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America and Dr. Manikam of the N.C.C. He then presented the Resolution passed by the Executive of the Association as follows:

Resolved:

That the C.M.A.I. shall send its budget annually to the Christian Council of India, Pakistan and Burma with the request to include the financial requirements of the Association in the Council’s request for funds from the West.

The budget for 1949 with its request for Rs. 27,000 from the West was then presented.
Public Health Secretary for the Association

Word has been received from America that the Foreign Missions Conference of North America has sanctioned the sum of $6,000 for a Public Health Secretary for the C.M.A.I. from July 1949. This is the first step in meeting a need felt and expressed by the Association for the last ten years. The next step is to find the person. The Association desires to find in India or the West a man or woman with experience in India and with the requisite Public Health qualifications. It is agreed that the first duty of this Secretary would be to spend a year in a survey of the public health needs, the agencies already set up and the personnel available in India, following which he would draw up a constructive programme for Public Health under the Association.

Advance Programme for Medical Work

This Programme previously explained by Miss Weddell was discussed in relation to the specific Medical Programme suggested by America. The two general criticisms of the C.M.A.I. Executive were that the costs of the different items were in many cases underestimated in view of the general inflation, and that personnel was not available for carrying out much of the programme with reference to the general proposals for Public Health programme. It was felt that it would be wise to wait for the report of the Public Health Secretary before approving the schemes. With reference to the Specific Public Health Programmes, one of the suggestions was for providing three mass radiography Units. In this connection the Secretary briefly described the Madanapalle Scheme.

Madanapalle Scheme

This is a 15 year programme for the study of the control of tuberculosis infection with special reference to the use of B.C.G. Vaccine now for the first time being produced in India. This Study has been drafted and is being carried out largely by the authorities at Arogyavaram Sanatorium in the neighbouring town of Madanapalle. It has the approval of the Governments of India and of Madras which are at present supplying the funds. It is most desirable that the Association should share in the financial expense of the scheme. The Executive of the C.M.A.I. therefore has asked that in lieu of the grant for three mass radiography outfits a sum of Rs. 70,000 non-recurring and Rs. 30,000 recurring be granted from the Programme of Advance toward the cost of this programme. It was pointed out that the three units suggested in the programme would largely be used to detect many more
cases of tubercular infection for whom as yet there is no adequate provision for care. Part of the money for Madanapalle would be well spent in a going experiment in which isolation is to a large extent provided and prevention of the disease in the non-infected has an important place. The results of this study will be of inestimable benefit to plans for the future control of the disease in India.

Health Insurance for Christian Workers

The Secretary reported progress in the study of this problem and promised a further report.

Hospital Sunday

The Association calls the attention of the Christian Churches of India and Pakistan to the observance of the Second Sunday in February as Hospital Sunday. Orders of service will be supplied in the vernacular to the congregation. The contributions on that day will be devoted to the Oliver Fund, income from which will be used toward providing scholarships for Christian Medical Students. With an increasing demand for doctors and with the costs of medical education rising, this will be of great benefit to the Church in this sub-continent.

The Report was received and the following actions taken:

1. Relationship of the C.M.A.I. to the N.C.C. and Home Conference

Resolved:

To accept the following resolution of the Christian Medical Association as further defining the relationship of the C.M.A.I. and the N.C.C.

'That the C.M.A.I. shall send its budget annually to the Christian Council of India, Pakistan and Burma with the request to include the financial requirements of the Association in the Council’s request for funds from the West.

N.B.—It was understood that the N.C.C. had the right to review the budget of the C.M.A.I. if it so desired.

2. Request for Funds for the C.M.A.I.

The Christian Medical Association presented its Budget for 1949 asking for Rs. 27,000 from the West. This Budget had not been presented to the March 1948 Executive Committee meeting because the situation at that time was not clear; in future it would be presented at budget sessions.
Resolved:
That the request of the Christian Medical Association for Rs. 27,000 for 1949 be sent to the Conferences in the West with an explanation as to why it had not been incorporated in the Askings passed in March, 1948.

3. Public Health Secretary for the C.M.A.I.
The N.C.C. Executive Committee learned of the provision in the 1949 budget of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America of a sum of $6,000 for a Public Health Secretary for India thus filling a long standing need of the C.M.A.I.

Resolved:
1. To associate the N.C.C. Executive Committee with the Christian Medical Association in the acceptance of this grant with gratitude.
2. To approve in general of the programme for the Public Health Secretary as proposed by the Christian Medical Association.

4. Advance Programme for India (Medical)
Resolved:
To forward with approval the request of the Christian Medical Association for the inclusion in Section VI of the Advance Programme (Medical) of a request for Rs. 70,000 non-recurring and Rs. 30,000 recurring for the Tuberculosis Control Programme at Madanapalle.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL MATTERS
1. Burma Christian Council
Dr. Manikam reported that he had received an official letter from the Secretary of the Burma Christian Council informing the N.C.C. that in July 1948 the Burma Christian Council had taken action to request the N.C.C. to grant it permission to seek direct affiliation with the International Missionary Council. Mr. Harwood, the Secretary, had pointed out that the separation of the Burma Christian Council and raising it from a provincial to a national status was not an arbitrary choice but one which had risen out of political separation and increasing difficulty of travel from one country to another. The tenth meeting of the N.C.C. in November 1946 had envisaged the separation of the Burma Council and has added a footnote to its constitution (see page 80 of the N.C.C. Proceedings).
Resolved:

That we recommend the application of the Burma Christian Council to the International Missionary Council for direct affiliation with the International Missionary Council.

The Secretary also referred to the request of the Burma Christian Council for a share of the balances in the special accounts, since the funds from the British and American Conferences were intended not only for India and Pakistan but also for Burma. Mr. Harwood's suggestions for amounts to be given to the Burma Council were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult Literacy</td>
<td>Rs. 2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Board</td>
<td>Rs. 2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Home</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelism</td>
<td>Rs. 3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.L.F.</td>
<td>Rs. 6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Supplementary</td>
<td>Rs. 1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. 15,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the discussion it was pointed out that the Burma Christian Council had been receiving year by year funds from the N.C.C. and had received a very generous grant from the N.C.C. during the time that Council had acted as a committee in exile in India. Also if from the balances of the special funds, grants were given to the Burma Christian Council, it was quite likely that Ceylon would ask for similar grants. It was felt that this entire matter should be carefully gone into by a small committee and a report made to the next meeting of the N.C.C. Executive Committee.

Resolved:

That a Committee consisting of the President, Bishop Mondol, and the Executive Secretary, be appointed to look into the request from the Burma Christian Council for grants from the balances in certain special funds of the N.C.C. and to report to the next meeting of the N.C.C. Executive Committee.

2. U.P. Christian Council

The Secretary referred to a letter from the Secretary of the U.P. Christian Council dated July 6, 1948, in which he had requested that the same grant of Rs. 3,750 made to the U.P.C.C. for the appointment of a full-time Secretary for 1948 be granted for the year 1949 also. He had also requested a special grant of Rs. 500 for office equipment. The Secretary in presenting the requests stressed the need for strengthening the Provincial Christian
Councils through the appointment of full-time Secretaries or Regional Secretaries. He was of the opinion that the experiment in the U.P.C.C. had proved successful so far and that that Council should be enabled to continue it. A request from the Karnataka, Andhra, Kerala, Madras and North West India Christian Councils for subsidies towards the support of a full-time Secretary for each of these Councils was also referred to. He pointed out that while we had asked the Missionary Conferences in the West for a subsidy of Rs. 7,000 for the year 1948 and had already paid out a sum of Rs. 3,750 the receipts under this head upto November 1st 1948 amounted to only Rs. 688-13-3. It was possible that further remittances to this fund would be forthcoming before this year ended. In the discussion that ensued it was pointed out that concrete proposals for the employment of a full-time Secretary had not yet come to the N.C.C. from the Provincial Christian Councils with their full authorisation, and that therefore while granting the request of the U.P.C.C., the requests from these other councils should be carefully gone into at the March meeting of the N.C.C. Executive Committee. It was also pointed out that it would be most advisable for the N.C.C. to make grants for this purpose on a diminishing scale.

Resolved:

1. That we make a grant of Rs. 3,750 to the U.P.C.C. towards the support of a full-time Secretary during the calendar year 1949.

2. That Provincial Christian Councils which had been considering the employment of full-time or part-time Secretaries be requested to prepare such schemes along with their budgets and submit them to the N.C.C. The question of making grants for this purpose to the Provincial Christian Councils on a diminishing scale be considered at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

3. That a report on this experiment of employing full-time or part-time Secretaries be made to the full meeting of the N.C.C. in December 1949.

4. That the N.C.C. Executive Committee, recognising the increasing importance of strengthening the work of the Provincial Christian Councils by the provision of full-time Secretaries, request from the Missionary Conferences in Britain and North America increased funds urgently needed for this purpose.
3. Christian Councils in West and East Punjab

Resolved:

That the Executive Committee accord its general approval to the proposals for the formation of a West Pakistan Christian Council as a Provincial Council and similarly a separate Christian Council for East Punjab, Delhi, and possibly Rajputana.

HEADQUARTERS' FUND—DELHI SITE

Dr. Bhatty reported on negotiations that had taken place in connection with the transfer of a site in Delhi from the Baptist Mission to the N.C.C. The transfer deed had been drawn up whereby the site would be transferred to a Trust. The Baptist Missionary Society, London, had been kept informed of negotiations and their final decision was awaited.

The President reported that the Secretariate Committee desired that the Delhi site be used for putting up a structure, temporary or permanent, as the case may be, so that an office might be opened therein, and also a few rooms that could be used for residence of a Secretary. The Secretariate Committee was definitely of the opinion that the Executive Secretary should go up to Delhi as often as necessary and stay there as long as required in order to establish necessary contacts with the Central Government. In order to enable him to do this, arrangements might have to be made at the Nagpur headquarters to relieve him of some of his routine duties.

During the discussion it was pointed out that the cost of putting up a temporary or permanent structure in New Delhi would be rather high and that our estimates of expenses for the headquarters buildings would have to be revised upwards since those estimates had been made out at pre-war rates. Therefore it was thought advisable to request the missionary conferences in the West, and Churches, Missions and Provincial Christian Councils in India to contribute to the headquarters' fund for an additional period of 2 years thereby making it a five-year asking. Mention was also made that the Y.W.C.A. should be approached to consider the possibility of having their own offices along with the N.C.C. at New Delhi.

Dr. Manikam reported that the N.C.C. Headquarters' Committee was of the opinion that a hostel building at the Nagpur site should be the first one to be put up. It had looked over the site and chosen a place where such a building could be erected. The
Committee was engaged in securing estimates and plans for the building.

RESOLVED:

1. To authorize the Secretariate to proceed with the transfer of the Delhi site from the Baptist Missionary Society to the N.C.C.

2. To give general approval to the proposals of the Secretariate Committee regarding the Delhi sub-office and the N.C.C. Executive Secretary establishing direct contacts through that office with the Central Government.

3. To authorize the N.C.C. Secretariate to draw up a memorandum regarding the use of the Delhi site and the need for establishing a sub-office at Delhi in order to keep in close touch with the Central Government, and to forward the same to Great Britain and America.

4. To request Britain and N. America and Provincial Christian Councils, Missions and Churches in India to contribute to the headquarters' fund for an additional period of 2 years thereby making the total period 5 years.

5. To request the Y.W.C.A. to consider the possibility of establishing in New Delhi their own offices along with the N.C.C. on the N.C.C. Delhi site.

SECRETARIATE MATTERS

The President presented the report of the Secretariate Committee. The following actions were taken:

RESOLVED:

1. That a very hearty invitation be extended to Miss Ruth Ure to return to the service of the N.C.C. as soon as possible in 1949 and that a request for her services be sent to the American Presbyterian Mission in India and its Board in North America.

2. That in case Miss Ure accepts the invitation of the N.C.C., she be asked to take up the portfolios of Literature and Literacy.

3. That Mr. John Sadiq be paid Rs.375 per month plus dearness allowance as from January 1, 1949 and Rs. 400 from January 1, 1950 and thereafter.
It was reported that the Secretariate Committee had discussed various names for the post of a woman secretary. Certain negotiations had to be made in the next few months. This matter was engaging the serious attention of the Secretariate Committee, and it was hoped that it would be possible for the Secretariate Committee to make definite proposals in this connection at the next meeting of the Executive Committee. (Regarding Dr. Bhattys residence at New Delhi, see action taken on the report of the Central Relief Committee).

TREASURER’S REPORT

In the unavoidable absence of the Treasurer owing to the storm at Bombay, Dr. Manikam presented the report of the treasurer which was as follows:

‘A copy of the trial balance as of 31-10-48 is before you. In connection with the general accounts, the experience of the first ten months indicates that we might face overexpenditures in the accounts Secretary’s Travel and Rent and Office Equipment, compared with the revised budget for 1948. Sanction is required therefore to increase the budgetted amounts for 1949 by the following:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary’s Rent</td>
<td>By Rs. 500 to Rs. 8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary’s Travel</td>
<td>&quot; Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>&quot; Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In November, I have placed an additional Rs. 25,000 on fixed deposit, thus bringing our total deposits up to Rs. 75,000. We started the year however with Rs. 150,000 on fixed deposit, but we then had balances in Special Funds of over two lakhs. There is some delay in receipt of contributions from abroad, and you will note that at present the General Account is in deficit by Rs. 11,524-3-9. It is fortunate that we have the Reserve Fund of Rs. 25,000 to help finance this account during the year when expenditures may run ahead of contributions.

The Headquarters’ Fund has increased so far this year by Rs. 36,316-7-0 and we now have received more than half the amount invested in the Headquarters’ Land and Buildings. I have received advice subsequent to 31st October of a further contribution from America of $4,800.00 towards the Headquarters’ Fund, and the amounts earmarked for refund to the National Christian Council Headquarters’ Fund from the final distribution of the surplus in the operation of the United Committee on Surplus
Supplies total Rs. 7,847. Replies have not as yet been received from all Missions, and this sum or any further contributions are still to be credited to the Headquarters’ Fund.

The Famine Relief Funds are, as you will note, low.

The old car has now been replaced successfully and within funds available. The net cost of the new car is Rs. 8,011-11-0 and after credit of the proceeds of the sale of the old car of Rs. 2,300, we still have a balance in the Car Replacement Account of Rs. 1,058-5-0.

It was agreed by circular before Dr. Manikam left for Amsterdam that the additional cost of his travel by air, and the travel expenses of Mr. Chetsingh from England to Amsterdam and back would be met by the Council, and it was suggested that this should come from the furlough fund. I recommend first, however, that the balance of the Deputation to the West account be transferred towards the deficit in the Amsterdam Travel Account, and that the remaining balance be charged against the Furlough Fund (i.e. Rs. 794-1-1).

I am sure that the Secretaries can testify to the great assistance they have had in setting up the new office by the generous contribution the Council has received over the years in the form of the present Office Supplementary Fund. Much additional equipment remains to be obtained, but the work of the Council would have suffered greatly, had we not been so fortunate in having this fund.

The Office Staff Provident Fund, the rules for which were adopted in October, 1945, has not as yet been recognised. The rules as drawn up at present make no provision for granting any loans to members of the Provident Fund, in case of need. The Trustees therefore recommend that the rules be altered by adding a fresh section to be called ‘Loans’ with the following rules:

1. To pay expenses incurred in connection with the illness of a contributor or a member of his family.

Note. ‘Family’ means any of the following persons who are wholly dependent on the worker, viz., the worker’s wife, children, step-children, parents, sisters, and minor brothers.

2. To meet the expenditure on buildings or purchasing a house or a site for a house or a field, such property to be mortgaged to the Council until repayments have been made in full. For purpose of this section the Treasurer shall sign any necessary mortgage on behalf of the Council.
3. To pay expenses in connection with the education of a member's own children, who shall be studying in or above the seventh A.-V. standard or in a training college or in a higher educational institution.

4. The amount withdrawn at any time shall not exceed:

   (a) The pay of the member for six months for the purposes specified in clauses 1 and 3 of this section.

   (b) The pay of the member for twelve months for the purposes specified in clause 2 of this section.

Note. 'Pay' shall be defined as that sum upon which the Provident Fund contribution of the worker is determined.

5. In no case shall the total amount withdrawn by a member exceed two-thirds of the total amount which has been contributed to his credit.

6. No member shall be permitted to withdraw a sum for any purpose until he has contributed to the Provident Fund for five years.

7. No member shall be permitted to withdraw a sum for any purpose except illness, unless he has fully repaid any previous loan.

**Repayment**

1. The terms of repayment for any withdrawals for any purpose shall be stated in the resolution granting the loan. Interest shall be paid annually on the largest amount in any one month during the year.

2. The amount of loan shall be charged to a Loan Account to which repayments shall be credited. Interest collected shall be credited to the General Interest Account.

3. Deductions shall commence from the first monthly payment made after the withdrawal.

4. Nothing contained in these rules shall be deemed to render it obligatory upon the Trustees to allow any withdrawal which may be permissible for them to allow.

The above rules have already been circulated to the members of the staff in August and have received their unanimous approval.

**Resolved:**

1. That the statement of accounts be accepted subject to audit.
2. That sanction be given to increase the budgetted accounts for 1949 as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Proposed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary’s Rent</td>
<td>Rs. 500</td>
<td>Rs. 8,000</td>
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<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>Rs. 300</td>
<td>Rs. 1,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. That the treasurer be authorized to transfer the balance in the deputation account to the Amsterdam travel account and that the deficit in the Amsterdam travel account be charged against the furlough fund.

4. That the rules mentioned above for granting loans in case of need to members of the office staff provident fund be approved.

It was agreed that in future the treasurer’s report should also be circulated in advance among the members of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Manikam stated that from January 1, 1949, the railway fares would be increased and the 1st and 2nd classes would be amalgamated into an upper class. He enquired as to the class of travel that should be allowed to the members of the various committees of the N.C.C.

**Resolved:**

To pay upper class fare until the next meeting of the Executive Committee in March, 1949, to members of all committees and to ask the Secretariat to study the financial implications of such a procedure and to report to the next meeting of the N.C.C. Executive Committee.

**EVANGELISTIC SURVEYS**

Dr. Manikam in the absence of the Rev. R. W. Scott made an interim report on the N.C.C. Survey of Tribal Areas and Peoples, and the Survey of Unevangelized areas in India and Pakistan. Though Mr. Scott’s arrival had been delayed, the work of the surveys needed to be pushed in view of rapidly changing conditions in the dominions. Therefore the Rev. L. Watts of the World Dominion Movement Office, Ootacamund had been asked to direct the surveys until Mr. Scott arrived at Nagpur.

**I. Survey of Tribal Areas and Peoples**

An Advisory Committee met at Nagpur on March 23, 1948 and outlined a plan of survey to be conducted by the N.C.C. in co-operation with the N.M.S. and the World Dominion Movement.
A budget of expenses amounting to Rs. 6,000 was drawn up to be underwritten by contributions from the N.C.C., the I.M.C./W.D.M. Survey and the Bible Society of India. Approval had been received from I.M.C./W.D.M. urging that a really good job be done. The initial survey work was in hand as follows:

**Bhil Tribes**—Dr. W. F. Pledger (Bishop Subhan had allowed Dr. Pledger to give part of his time to further work on Bhil Survey).

**Assam Hill Tribes.** Rev. B. M. Pugh. Since Mr. Pugh had become Principal of an Agricultural College, the Assam Christian Council had been asked to appoint another person in his place.

**In the C.P.** Rev. C. M. Copland of Chanda, Rev. V. D. Sahayam of Mandla and Mr. H. W. Tucher of Hoshangabad, had been engaging themselves in this survey work.

**In Bihar.** The co-operation of Rev. J. Klimkeit and Rev. J. Lakra had been secured.

**In Santalia.** Rev. A. A. Berg and Rev. W. J. Culshaw had been carrying on this work.

As for South India, Rev. L. Watts had been co-operating with Mr. W. J. Duraisamy of the N.M.S.

A questionnaire had been prepared and reports were coming in. There were other areas that needed to be surveyed.

2. **Unevangelized Areas**

It had been contemplated that a book or booklet containing maps and a clear commentary in the form of a challenge to the Church in India and Pakistan on What the Figures Tell would be published. It became clear as the work progressed that a more widely circulated enquiry needed to be made to ascertain the extent to which the land was occupied by the Church as distinct from workers as recorded in the Directory. A quick reply postcard enquiry had been made and it had resulted in producing a set of figures district by district throughout the country. A report on figures received from various informants is being sent out to key people in various areas calling for criticism or comment.

The Secretary reported that as soon as Dr. Scott returned to India he would call for a meeting of the Survey Committee and take this matter in hand.

The report was received.
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

(a) Swetenham Trust

The Secretary reported on the correspondence with Miss L. Swetenham regarding the transfer of her properties to the Trust set up by the N.C.C. She had desired that if a suitable resident trustee could be secured he should become a member of the Board of Trustees even though he were a paid servant of the Board. Later she wrote that she was of the opinion that it would be most advisable to register the Trust Property jointly in her own name and that of the N.C.C. as that would be a far better way both legally and financially to create a Trust forthwith, and make the N.C.C. co-trustees of it with herself. The N.C.C. would become automatically sole trustees in the case of her death. Her lawyer had advised that there need be no separate agreement regarding this matter but this arrangement could be simply incorporated in the Trust Deed. The Trust Deed therefore was being revised accordingly.

Miss Swetenham had also raised another matter, namely, that an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from the Trust be paid to her sister in Tasmania during her life-time. Her sister was 78 years old. She was of the opinion that it would be preferable for the Trust to undertake this responsibility than for her to cut off a valuable bit of her estate and sell it and give the proceeds to her sister.

Resolved:

1. That we accept the suggestions of Miss Swetenham whereby the N.C.C. will become co-owners with her of the Trust Property under the Trust Deed until her death.

2. That we agree to pay her sister Rs. 1,200 per annum until her death from the proceeds of the estate.

3. That she be requested to revise her Trust Deed in accordance with the above-mentioned action and submit the same to the Officers of the Council.

(b) Foreign Visitors

1. Dr. Kagawa of Japan. It was reported that Dr. Gurubatham, Minister for Firka Development in the Government of Madras had asked the N.C.C. to secure the services of Dr. Kagawa of Japan for a brief period to help in the co-operative movement in South India. Dr. Gurubatham had stated that Dr. Kagawa would be a State Guest of the Government and that all his expenses
would be paid. Dr. Manikam reported that he had taken up this matter with Mr. Goodall of the I.M.C. and the Secretary of the N.C.C. of Japan and that a cordial invitation had gone out to Dr. Kagawa to visit South India, but so far no reply had been received.

**Resolved:**

To endorse the invitation sent to Dr. Kagawa of Japan.

2. **Dr. Laubach.** Dr. Bhatty reported that Dr. Laubach had been invited to visit India from March 15 to April 15 and that their time would be divided between India and Pakistan. The Literacy Committee will arrange for his tour both in India and Pakistan.

3. **Hellen Keller.** Mr. Sadiq reported that Miss Hellen Keller had to return to the U.S.A. from Japan in view of the illness of her companion, Miss Polly Thompson. This was indeed a very sad disappointment to all in India and Pakistan. However Dr. and Mrs. Milton Stauffer of the John Milton Society were proceeding to India and they would carry out the original plan as far as possible. After their tour, a Central Conference for Christian Workers among the Blind would be held in Nagpur.

4. **Miss G. Hubble.** Mr. Wells reported that the Rev. Miss Gwenyth Hubble, B.A., B.D., Principal of Carey Hall, one of the Selly Oak Colleges, was in India now and would be touring North India early next year.

(c) **Interdenominational Scholarships**

The Secretary reported that the N.C.C. Deputation had recommended to Mission Boards in the U.S.A. to make available to the N.C.C. a part of their scholarship funds—say one-twentieth—for candidates who might be chosen by the N.C.C. for interdenominational work in this country, and sent abroad for training. He mentioned that in the Chicago Theological Seminary a student selected by the N.C.C. was studying at present and another was to be chosen for the next year. Two scholarships in Journalism had been awarded by the N.C.C. Miss Irene Singh was already in the U.S.A. and another would be going to Britain and the U.S.A. next year. The Treasure Chest Scholarship had been awarded to Miss Rajamanikam, the Editor of the *Treasure Chest*. The Audio-Visual Committee was to select next year a candidate for training and send him to the U.S.A. There were a number of scholarships available annually in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City. Dr. Manikam suggested that if the
F.M.C. could pool these and other available scholarships and inform the N.C.C. of them, the N.C.C. could select suitable candidates for training. He pleaded that liberty be given to the N.C.C. to decide whether a candidate should go abroad for training or secure it in this country. He was of the opinion that the selection should be made by a Committee and the final appointment by the N.C.C.

Miss Weddell welcomed this suggestion. She spoke also of the necessity of keeping the Committee on Friendly Relations in the U.S.A. and the F.M.C. informed of the students going to that country for further education and training so that they could be helped in every possible way. She desired that a Central Scholarship Committee should be constituted by the N.C.C. which would consider the question of policy, procedure, etc., and would have on its membership persons representing the different departments of the N.C.C. in which scholarships were available.

Resolved:

That a Central Scholarship Committee consisting of the following be appointed: Dr. C. E. Abraham (Theology), Rev. E. Prakasam (Literature), Dr. T. D. Sully (Education), Rt. Rev. J. W Pickett (Church), Dr. L. W Bryce (Women) Dr. H. Lazarus (Medicine) with the President and Executive Secretary of the N.C.C.

Mrs. Bryce reported that the Scholarship Committee on Journalism had selected Mr. Mark Sunder Rao, Associate Editor of the Guardian, for training in journalism. She said that several other suitable candidates had also applied for the scholarship. She suggested that it might be desirable to request the Committee in America to grant this scholarship for 3 years more thus making a total of 5 years—at the rate of one scholarship each year.

Resolved:

1. That the second scholarship for journalism be awarded to Mr. Mark Sunder Rao, Associate Editor of the Guardian, Madras.

2. That we request Foreign Missions Conference and its appropriate committee to continue to grant this scholarship each year for 3 more years so that in all five candidates may be trained abroad in journalism.
(d) **Appointments**

**Resolved:**

1. That the following appointments be made:

   (a) Missionary Training College for Women, Madras:  
       The Rev. Paul Ramaseshan and Dr. Mrs. L. W. Bryce.

   (b) St. John's College Governing Body, Agra: Dr. R. B. Manikam.

2. That the Rev. R. W Scott be appointed in the place of  
   Dr. M. T. Titus on the following Committees:  
   Theological Committee and Bible Society Council  
   (substitute for Dr. Manikam), Henry Martyn School Board.

(e) **Church and Mission Property**

It was reported that the time had come for the N.C.C. statement  
on Church and Mission Property to be revised in the light of new  
conditions. Therefore it was advisable to appoint a Committee  
on Property which might give guidance to various Missions and  
Churches who are handling this problem. Moreover this Com­  
mittee could keep itself in touch with the Provincial Governments  
and watch developments. During the discussion it was pointed  
out that it was advisable that in addition to appointing a Committee  
a Conference of those who were handling this thorny problem  
at present should be held to discuss and deal with the entire  
question.

**Resolved:**

1. That the following Committee on Church and Mission  
   Property be appointed:

   Messrs. Eadie, F. Ryrie, Strikler, Bishop Pickett, leFever  
   Sword, Christopher Ackroyd, Rallia Ram, G. V Job,  
   J. S. S. Malelu, J. D. Asirvadam, Justice V Bose or  
   Mr. Cyril Khisty and R. B. Manikam (Convener).

2. That this Committee be authorized to convene a Conference  
to discuss the entire question of the disposal of Church  
and Mission Property and submit a report to the N.C.C.

(f) **Christian Marriage Act**

Mr. Rallia Ram reported that though the Christian Marriage  
Act had been revised and the draft submitted to the Government,
marriage might become a Provincial matter and in that case no central legislation would be possible. This would mean that each Province would need to have a Marriage Act and this would be most unsatisfactory. Bishop Hollis pointed out the difficulties the Church of South India was encountering. Some ministers who are episcopally ordained have been solemnizing marriages, and others have had to get a license under sections 6 and 9 of the Marriage Act. He stressed that the matter was urgent and needed immediate attention. Bishop Whittaker pointed out that under the Act episcopally ordained ministers of any Church could solemnize marriages. He requested that reprints be made of the revised Christian Marriage Act and made available from the N.C.C. Office.

**RESOLVED:**

That the following Committee on the Christian Marriage Act be appointed:

Mr. S. Balasingha Satyanadar, Rev. Canon R. A. Manuel, Bishop J. W. Pickett, Bishop F. Whittaker, Bishop A. M. Hollis, Dr. E. V. David, and Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram (Convener).

2. That the Secretariate be asked to reprint the revised Marriage Act.

**(g) Language Schools**

The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Dr. M. H. Harrison of the United Theological College, Bangalore, stating the re-establishment of a missionary language school in close co-operation with the work of the College. This School was reopened in January, 1947 and had been operating successfully for the past 2 years. There were several needs of the School which could not be met from current income. The total needs of the school were reported as follows:

- **(a) Recurring expenses**
  - Warden's salary ... Rs. 3,000 $900 £225

- **(b) Non-recurring expenses**
  - Repayment of debt ... ... ... ... 3,500 1,000 250
  - Permanent furniture ... ... 7,300 2,400 600
  - Equipment ... ... 200 600
  - Building... ... ... 50,000 15,000 3,750

  **Total Rs. 61,000 $19,000 £4,750**

Miss Weddell stressed the need for the N.C.C. to study the whole question of language schools in India and Pakistan, and also the training of new missionaries.
Resolved:
That Miss A. B. Van Doren of Bangalore be requested to make a study of language schools in India and Pakistan and submit a report to the N.C.C. which, if approved, might be made available to the West.

(h) Y.W.C.A. School of Social Service
The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from the authorities of the Y.W.C.A. School of Social Service requesting the N.C.C. to recommend to the Missionary Societies in the West the support of this school on an interdenominational basis. While the Executive Committee was appreciative of the work of this school and would do everything to commend this appeal, it felt that the appeal from this School for funds should first go to the U.P. Board of Education, and through that Board to the Central Board for report to the next meeting of the N.C.C. Executive Committee before an endorsement of the appeal could be forwarded to the West.

A vote of thanks to the hosts and hostesses was recorded.
The meeting adjourned with prayer and the Benediction by the Most Rev. A. M. Hollis.

President
B. L. Rallia Ram

Secretaries
R. B. Manikam
E. C. Bhatty
L. W. Bryce
J. W. Sadiq