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The Secret of God's Plan
HARRY G. COINER

The Christ-Figure in Contemporary Literature
DONALD L. DEFFNER

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LUTHER'S BREAK WITH NOMINALISM

The *Harvard Theological Review* (Oct. 1962) very interestingly discusses this subject under the heading "Robert Holcot, O. P., and the Beginnings of Luther's Theology." The writer views Luther's early theology against the background of Robert Holcot, a nominalist and Dominican friar (d. 1349), because of a certain similarity between the young Reformer and the English nominalist. Holcot denied the possibility of a natural knowledge of God, which earned him the reputation of being a skeptic. It is pointed out, however, that consistency was not Holcot's outstanding virtue as a thinker, for he valued highly the authority of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. Nevertheless he claimed that it is only in the church that the true tradition of religion can be found; it is only the church that can provide a solid basis for the understanding of supernatural truths. Through his own power man cannot acquire a saving knowledge of God. But like William of Occam and Gabriel Biel he believed that God gives His grace to all who do what is in them. Man therefore must *facere quod in se est*. If man goes but halfway, God will meet him with the gift of grace. Now Luther's early connections were with nominalism; his teachers, for example, at Erfurt were nominalists. Very early in his career, however, Luther detached himself from nominalism. Already in 1509 he divorced faith from reason, and in his lectures on Romans (1515—1516) he declared the doctrine of the *facere quod in se est*, or rather the *fiducia* in this teaching, as having overturned almost the whole church. He so stressed God's prevenience in the act of faith that there is no place anymore for the nominalistic interpretation of the *fides ex auditu*, or the faith that man can acquire when he does what is in him. For Luther faith is a divine gift. At the

same time he rejected the doctrine of the *facere quod in se est* as Pelagian. And so not merely the "young" Luther but already the "youngest Luther," before beginning his career as professor and Biblical exegete, became independent of the nominalistic theological tradition in which he was reared, and that on points which later proved to be cornerstones in the structure of his thought.

JOHN THEODORE MUELLER

BRIEF ITEMS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS, THE LUTHERAN CHURCH—MISSOURI SYNOD

St. Louis.—A \$30,150,000 budget, with major portions allocated for missions and higher education, has been adopted by The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1964.

The figure was based on commitments totaling \$25,500,000 made by the Synod's 5,300 congregations. The difference between the commitments and the budget will be borrowed if necessary, with provision in the budget for paying the interest on the debt.

"We hope to operate with what the church members give and borrow the least possible amount for capital needs only," Dr. Oliver R. Harms, President of the 2,500,000-member church body, explained.

The 1963 budget provides about \$19,500,000 for current and fixed operating costs. Receipts over that amount will be used to underwrite capital expansion and to service any past or present indebtedness.

Major items in the budget include \$7,927,334 for mission operations in this country and abroad and \$7,200,000 for the Synod's extensive training system for church workers. The Synod operates two seminaries, two teachers colleges, 11 pretheological institutions to prepare pastors and teachers for its congregations and schools, and a two-year

institute to prepare laymen and women for certain full-time positions within the church. The budget also allows \$6,625,000 for capital expansion of the educational system.

A new budget item is \$2,500,000 for Church Extension purposes. The allocation will permit the church body to intensify its acquisition of sites and development of congregational facilities. Mission leaders also intend to use some of the funds to underwrite work in inner-city locations and for mission work among ethnic groups not now being reached.

Terming the recent budget-setting meeting "the greatest mission-minded fiscal conference in the Missouri Synod's history," Synod Treasurer Milton Carpenter noted, "The Missouri Synod is perhaps one of the soundest institutions financially in the nation."

He indicated the challenge confronting the Christian church makes it inadvisable to retrench at the present time. "The need is for courage," said Carpenter, who also is treasurer of the State of Missouri, "and courage is only fear that has learned to pray."

Wabag, New Guinea. — Baptized membership in this mission field grew from 12,000 to 15,000 during the past year, the Rev. Ian Kleinig, chairman of the New Guinea Lutheran Mission — Missouri Synod, has reported.

Missionary Kleinig was addressing 49 mission staff members who arrived by airplane, jeep, and foot trail for the annual conference in New Guinea's Western Highlands. In his report the mission chairman also expressed thanks to God for the 23 new workers who joined the field during 1962.

Held in an area where ancestral spirits still are worshiped and stone tools still used, the conference heard that the Wabag Lutheran Church now has 157 evangelists and teachers working in new mission territories. In addition the young national church supports evangelists, elders, and teachers in congregations and preaching stations.

Missionary Kleinig noted that this outreach places a considerable burden on New Guinea's Christians. To encourage them the conference voted one third of its collection for the Wabag Lutheran Church.

The New Guinea mission will observe its 15th anniversary in September and October. Work began in 1948, when Missionaries Willard Burce and Otto Hintze flew into the Highlands to preach Christ to a people who had never heard the Gospel.

Dr. Henry Hamann, Jr., president of Concordia Seminary, Adelaide, Australia, and six members of the Australian Lutheran Mission were special guests at the conference. Dr. Hamann led daily studies of church problems, including the inter-Lutheran situation in the United States and Australia.

Hong Kong. — Underscoring The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod's emphasis on developing indigenous church bodies overseas, a new three-story building has been dedicated as Concordia Theological Seminary in Yao Yat Chuen, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The structure provides theological training facilities for 30 students. Formerly the seminary operated in rented quarters.

The Hong Kong seminary had its origin in Concordia Bible School, which was established by missionaries who entered the colony in 1950, when they were forced out of the China mainland by the communist government. The program was expanded to seminary level in 1956, and seven men were graduated in July 1962.

In addition to two United States seminaries, the Missouri Synod operates other theological training institutions in Villa Ballester, Argentina; Porto Alegre, Brazil; Chia Yi, Formosa; Nagercoil, India; Tokyo, Japan; and Baguio City, Philippines. The Lutheran Synodical Conference, of which the Missouri Synod is a member, also maintains a seminary at Obot Idim, Nigeria.

St. Louis. — Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod congregations have approved a con-

stitutional amendment establishing biennial instead of triennial conventions.

The final triennial convention will be held in 1965 in Detroit. The new pattern will go into effect with the 1967 New York City convention.

Congregations ratified the amendment adopted, 431—186, by the 1962 convention in Cleveland. After the Cleveland action congregations were notified to register a negative vote if they did not wish the change approved. Since only 381 congregations, far short of the required one third, registered protest votes by the Feb. 7, 1963, deadline, the decision now is final. Dr. Walter C. Birkenner, Synod Secretary, announced. The Synod lists 5,259 voting congregations.

The Cleveland resolution cited a number of reasons for the change: "growing complexity of synodical operations," "need for deeper insight into synodical affairs," "desirability of greater participation in decision making," and the "possibility of securing better qualified delegates" at shorter conventions.

As a result of the decision, the Missouri Synod's 33 North American Districts will be compelled to revise their convention schedules. Previously the Districts met annually during the two years when there was no synodical convention. Now the Districts will schedule meetings biennially, alternating with the synodical convention.

St. Louis. — The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod has appointed three observers for the July 12—26 World Conference on Faith and Order, which will be held at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

On hand for the proceedings will be Dr. Paul M. Bretscher of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis; Dr. Richard P. Jungkuntz of Concordia Seminary, Springfield, Ill.; and Dr. Jaroslav Pelikan, Jr., of the Yale University Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.

They will be among 500 theologians, church leaders, youth delegates, and staff

attending the conference, the fourth in a series of world meetings sponsored by the World Council of Churches. Dr. Bretscher was an observer at the third annual North American Conference on Faith and Order held at Oberlin (Ohio) College.

BRIEF ITEMS FROM THE NATIONAL LUTHERAN COUNCIL

Kuala Lumpur, Malaya. — This country's Indian Lutheran congregations, acting under Swedish missionary leadership, have constituted an autonomous church body which they have invited other Lutherans in the Malayan federation to join. The church held its first diocesan assembly here in late January.

Officially launched on Jan. 1, the new Evangelical Lutheran Church in Malaya is made up of a few congregations with about 1,000 members widely scattered on the rubber estates. The congregations formed part of the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church of South India until last November, when their affiliation was severed by mutual consent.

The church constitution adopted by the congregations last August provides for an episcopal organization, but no bishop has been chosen yet. Meanwhile — also in accordance with the constitution — "all the duties assigned to the office of bishop except ordination" are performed by a superintendent.

The superintendent is the Rev. Bertil Envall, a Church of Sweden missionary stationed at Petaling, Java, who began work in the Malayan federation in 1961 after having previously served in the Indian Church.

Mr. Envall stated that the head of the Indian Church, Bishop Rajah B. Manikam, "continues to serve the ELCM until it gets its own bishop."

He added that "the formation of an independent Lutheran Church in Malaya is the result of an extensive reorganization which

has taken place during the last year in cooperation with the Church of Sweden Mission."

Among three main immigrant groups of which Malayan Lutheranism is composed, the Tamil Indians are the first to constitute a church body. The other two groups are the Chinese and the Batak Indonesians.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Lutheran theological seminaries, colleges, and high schools throughout the United States and Canada have a total enrollment of 78,130 students, it was reported here to the National Lutheran Educational Conference. This represents an increase of 6,215 students over last year's grand total of 71,915, according to Dr. Gould Wickey of Washington, D. C., executive director of the organization, composed of all Lutheran seminaries and colleges in North America.

Reporting to the 49th annual convention of the NLEC on 1962 enrollments, Dr. Wickey said the students are studying at 19 seminaries, 37 colleges, 17 junior colleges, and 43 high schools. Eighty-eight women are listed among the 4,083 theology students at Lutheran seminaries, he said.

The four-year colleges have 55,045 students enrolled, the junior colleges, 3,372, and the high schools or high-school departments, 14,834. Students below college level who are enrolled in one or more college courses and not reported elsewhere number 796.

In postgraduate studies at the seminaries, Dr. Wickey said that of the 521 enrolled, 159 are non-Lutheran.

He described the decreasing enrollment in theological seminaries as a "serious situation."

The total registration, he said, dropped from 4,248 in 1961 to 4,083 this past year.

According to the report, the church body affiliations of the 3,162 seminary students who are classified as regular, showed the Lutheran Church in America with 1,039; The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod, 959; The American Lutheran Church, 905; Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 102; Lutheran Free Church, 34; the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 6; and other Lutheran bodies, 25. Non-Lutheran churches accounted for 92 additional seminarians.

In a section devoted to the denominational affiliations of students at Lutheran colleges for the current academic year (September to June), Dr. Wickey said that as of October 1962 there were: Lutheran, 27,119; Methodist, 2,825; Presbyterian, 2,362; Roman Catholic, 2,050; Episcopal and Anglican, 1,383; Baptist, 1,327; Jewish, 702; Congregational-Christian, 692; United Church of Canada, 379; Reformed, 263; and Disciples, 161. Other denominations accounted for 2,136 of the regular college students while 1,060 designated no affiliation.

The college enrollment also includes an additional 5,958 students in graduate divisions, summer sessions, and special categories, Dr. Wickey said.

He pointed out that the total of college students, both junior and four-year, designating "no affiliation" increased from 770 in 1961 to 1,060 in 1962 and called for effort by Christian colleges to lower the figure.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STATISTICS

1962—1963

TABLE I: ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS
The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod

North America Only

Schools, Enrollment, Teachers	1961	1962	Net Gain or Loss *
Number of Schools	1,323	1,372	+ 49
Enrollment	150,440	154,955	+4,515
Number of Teachers	5,525	5,751	+ 226

Types of Men Teachers:

Graduates, Teachers Colleges or Colloquized	2,069	2,108	+	39
Students, Mo. Synod Teachers Colleges	87	82	-	5
Students and Graduates, Other Luth. Colleges	43	37	-	6
Other Men Teachers	72	79	+	7
Pastors Teaching	9	8	-	1
Part-time Teachers	14	22	+	8
Total Men Teachers	2,294	2,336	+	42

Types of Women Teachers:

Graduates, Syn. Conf. Teachers Colleges	619	801	+	182
Students, Mo. Synod Teachers Colleges	366	370	+	4
Students and Graduates, Other Luth. Colleges	553	493	-	60
Other Women Teachers	1,547	1,592	+	45
Emergency Teachers	70	70	-	—
Part-time Teachers	76	89	+	13
Total Women Teachers	3,231	3,415	+	184

Total Men and Women Teachers 5,525 5,751 + 226

* Included in the net gain are 37 schools, 2,320 pupils, and 67 teachers in congregations formerly belonging to the Ev. Luth. Synodical Conference. Subtracting these figures, the net gain is 12 schools, 2,195 enrollment, and 159 teachers.

South America Only

Schools, Enrollment, Teachers	1961	1962	Net Gain or Loss
Number of Schools	133	115*	- 18
Enrollment	6,929	6,119	- 810
Number of Teachers	222	184	- 38

* Brazil District, 112, Argentine District, 3; total, 115 schools. Losses of schools, enrollment, and teachers occurred in the Brazil District.

Total for the Synod, 1962

Schools, Enrollment, Teachers	North America	South America	Total	Net Gain or Loss
Number of Schools	1,372	115	1,487	+ 31
Enrollment	154,955	6,119	161,074	+3,705
Men Teachers	2,336	116	2,452	+ 28
Women Teachers	3,415	68	3,483	+ 166
Total Teachers	5,751	184	5,935	+ 188

NOTE: The statistics are 100% complete.

TABLE III: CHURCH-RELATED ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Lutheran and Protestant Schools

Lutheran Synods	Year	Schools	Teachers	Enrollment
The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod	1962	1,372	5,751	154,955
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	1962	225	842	24,250
American Lutheran Church	1962	54	225	5,530
Lutheran Church in America	1961	16	105	1,556
Evangelical Lutheran Synod (Norwegian)	1962	12	14	278
Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches	1961	2	7	185
National Evangelical Lutheran Church	1962	2	6	138
Total, All Lutheran Bodies		1,683	6,950	186,892

Protestant Denominations	Year	Schools	Teachers	Enrollment
Los Angeles Baptist City Mission Society	1962	27	177	3,948
Mennonite Christian Day Schools	1961	190	—	8,505
National Assn. of Christian Schools	1962	160	1,202	16,833
National Union of Christian Schools	1962	225	1,576	43,550
Protestant Episcopal Church	1961	401	3,042	37,000
Religious Society of Friends	1962	43	—	5,682
General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists	1962	1,040	2,436	49,326
Texas Baptist Day School Association	1962	24	173	3,507
Total, Protestant Denominations		2,110*		168,351

Other Church-Related Schools

Religious Group	Year	Schools	Teachers	Enrollment
Roman Catholic	1962	10,000+	—	4,560,000
Hebrew	1962	192	—	ca. 42,000

* Some additional Protestant denominational or private interdenominational schools are not included in the figures because they are not affiliated with any group that compiles the statistics for them.

Public School Statistics. 1961—1962: 875,959 teachers; 26,000,303 enrollment.

TABLE IV: CHURCH-RELATED SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Lutheran and Protestant Church-Related Secondary Schools

Lutheran Community High Schools	Year	Schools	Teachers	Enrollment
The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod	1962	21*	491	9,939
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	1962	8*	109	2,277
Totals, Lutheran High Schools		28*	600	12,216

* One school is maintained jointly by the Missouri and Wisconsin Synods for a net total of 28 schools. Each group is credited with its share of the enrollment.

High Schools, Protestant Denominations	Year	Schools	Teachers	Enrollment
National Union of Christian Schools	1962	27	400	9,285
National Assn. of Christian Schools	1962	15	130	1,848
General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists	1962	2	10	161
Religious Society of Friends	1962	13	—	5,541
Mennonite	1961	10	—	1,743
Protestant Episcopal Church	1962	21	320	4,200
Totals, Protestant Denominations		88	—	22,778

Lutheran Boarding High Schools Connected with Colleges that Train for Church Vocations	Year	Schools	Teachers	Enrollment
The Lutheran Church — Missouri Synod	1962	11	—	1,556
Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod	1962	4	77	948
Totals, Lutheran Boarding High Schools		15	—	2,504

Lutheran and Protestant Boarding Academies	Year	Schools	Teachers	Enrollment
American Lutheran Church	1962	1	20	182
Evangelical Lutheran Synod	1962	1	8	45
Protestant Episcopal Church	1961	83	1,986	17,984
General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists	1962	43	612	9,528
Religious Society of Friends	1962	13	—	—
Southern Baptist Convention	1962	12	237	3,479

National Assn. of Christian Schools	1962	14	124	1,353
Mennonite	1961	2	—	289
Totals, Lutheran and Protestant Academies		169	—	32,860

Other Church-Related Secondary Schools

Group Maintaining Schools	Year	Schools	Teachers	Enrollment
Roman Catholic	1962	ca. 2,500	—	1,002,000
Jewish	1962	76	—	ca. 10,000

Public School Statistics. 1961—1962: 578,403 teachers; 12,632,692 enrollment.

TABLE II: ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS BY DISTRICTS
The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
North America Only

Districts	Schools	G/L	Enrollment	G/L	Teachers					
					Men	G/L	Women	G/L	Total	G/L
Alta.-Br. Col.	5	- 1	235	—	5	+ 1	5	- 1	10	—
Atlantic	45	—	6,522	+ 237	88	+ 4	169	+ 15	257	+ 19
Calif.-Nev.	42	—	3,742	+ 54	55	+ 6	97	- 3	152	+ 3
Central	109	—	14,841	+ 85	258	- 5	268	+ 11	526	+ 6
Cent. Ill.	34	+ 1	3,974	+ 57	57	+ 4	88	- 1	145	+ 3
Colorado	25	- 1	2,834	- 46	40	+ 1	72	+ 3	112	+ 4
Eastern	28	—	2,401	+ 152	40	+ 1	60	+ 4	100	+ 5
English	31	- 2	4,076	- 137	61	- 3	96	+ 3	157	—
Fla.-Ga.	34	+ 3	2,840	+ 132	14	+ 2	105	+ 5	119	+ 7
Iowa East	20	- 1	1,490	- 20	24	- 1	36	+ 5	60	+ 4
Iowa West	21	- 1	1,544	- 41	19	- 4	48	+ 5	67	+ 1
Kansas	31	—	2,714	+ 37	53	+ 2	55	—	108	+ 2
Man.-Sask.	3	—	77	- 12	—	—	3	—	3	—
Michigan	114	—	17,274	+ 308	285	- 6	298	+ 22	583	+ 16
Minnesota	81	- 1	7,277	+ 8	101	+ 5	181	+ 5	282	+ 10
Montana	5	+ 1	434	+ 38	6	+ 1	13	+ 3	19	+ 4
N. Dakota	7	+ 1	603	+ 124	8	+ 1	15	+ 3	23	+ 4
N. Wisconsin	29	—	3,865	—	52	+ 3	80	- 2	132	+ 1
N. Illinois	111	+ 1	17,690	+ 65	290	- 1	345	+ 12	635	+ 11
N. Nebraska	32	—	2,397	- 44	37	+ 1	55	+ 1	92	+ 2
Northwest	31	+ 4	2,367	+ 126	33	+ 2	61	—	94	+ 2
Oklahoma	12	—	787	- 39	8	- 1	21	+ 1	29	—
Ontario	1	—	99	+ 29	1	—	3	+ 1	4	+ 1
S. Dak.	6	—	315	- 16	6	+ 2	9	- 2	15	—
S. Wisconsin	64	—	10,580	- 46	161	—	203	+ 4	364	+ 4
Southeastern	50	- 1	4,522	+ 135	44	—	131	+ 8	175	+ 8
Southern	60	+40	4,363	+2,416	34	+14	113	+ 56	147	+ 70
S. Calif.	60	+ 1	7,726	+ 448	114	+ 3	171	+ 8	285	+ 11
S. Illinois	30	—	3,070	+ 52	45	- 2	59	+ 2	104	—
S. Nebraska	46	- 2	3,040	+ 116	60	+ 3	62	+ 4	122	+ 7
Texas	94	+ 8	8,043	+ 254	131	+ 4	201	+ 10	332	+ 14
Western	111	- 1	13,213	+ 43	206	+ 5	292	+ 2	498	+ 7
Totals *	1,372	+49	154,955	+4,515	2,336	+42	3,415	+184	5,751	+226

* Included in the totals are 37 schools, 2,320 pupils, and 67 teachers in congregations formerly belonging to the Ev. Luth. Synodical Conference. These congregations entered the Southern District on Jan. 1, 1962. Subtracting these figures, the net gain is 12 schools, 2,195 enrollment, and 159 teachers.

ENROLLMENT IN LUTHERAN SEMINARIES		
<i>Seminary</i>		<i>Students</i>
1. Augsburg, Minneapolis, Minn. (LFC)		34
2. Bethany, Mankato, Minn. (ELS)		6
3. Central, Fremont, Nebr. (LCA)		49
4. Concordia, Springfield, Ill. (Mo.)		448
5. Concordia, St. Louis, Mo. (Mo.)		778
6. Evangelical Lutheran, Columbus, Ohio (ALC)		205
7. Hamma, Springfield, Ohio (LCA)		122
8. Immanuel, Mankato, Minn. (Church of the Lutheran Confession)		7
9. Luther, St. Paul, Minn. (ALC)		578
10. Lutheran, Columbia, S. C. (LCA)		146
11. Lutheran, Gettysburg, Pa. (LCA)		312
12. Lutheran, Mequon (Thiensville), Wis. (WELS)		95
13. Lutheran, Philadelphia, Pa. (LCA)		274
14. Lutheran School of Theology, Rock Island and Maywood, Ill. (LCA)		476
15. Lutheran, Saskatoon, Sask., Can. (LCA)		28
16. Northwestern, Minneapolis, Minn. (LCA)		142
17. Pacific, Berkeley, Calif. (LCA)		122
18. Wartburg, Dubuque, Iowa (ALC)		235
19. Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont., Can. (LCA)		26
Total:		4,083

NOTE: Church bodies listed in parentheses are in order of appearance: Lutheran Free Church, Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Lutheran Church in America, The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, The American Lutheran Church, Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

14. Dana, Blair, Nebr. (ALC)	883
15. Dr. Martin Luther, New Ulm, Minn. (WELS)	485
16. Gettysburg, Gettysburg, Pa. (LCA)	2,055
17. Gustavus Adolphus, St. Peter, Minn. (LCA)	1,394
18. Hartwick, Oneonta, N. Y. (LCA)	1,184
19. Immanuel, Mankato, Minn. (Church of the Lutheran Confession)	28
20. Lenoir Rhyne, Hickory, N. C. (LCA)	1,786
21. Luther, Decorah, Iowa (ALC)	1,614
22. Midland, Fremont, Nebr. (LCA)	1,093
23. Muhlenberg, Allentown, Pa. (LCA)	1,881
24. Newberry, Newberry, S. C. (LCA)	1,006
25. Northwestern, Watertown, Wis. (WELS)	186
26. Pacific Lutheran University, Parkland, Wash. (ALC)	2,575
27. Roanoke, Salem, Va. (LCA)	1,307
28. St. Olaf, Northfield, Minn. (ALC)	2,216
29. Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa. (LCA)	966
30. Texas Lutheran, Seguin, Tex. (ALC)	741
31. Thiel, Greenville, Pa. (LCA)	983
32. Upsala, East Orange, N. J. (LCA)	2,813
33. Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind. (Mo.)	3,675
34. Wagner, Staten Island, N. Y. (LCA)	2,890
35. Wartburg, Waverly, Iowa (ALC)	1,344
36. Waterloo University, Waterloo, Ont., Can. (LCA)	2,294
37. Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio (LCA)	3,864
Total	55,045

* (ALC and LCA)

ENROLLMENT IN LUTHERAN
FOUR-YEAR COLLEGES
(As of October 1962)

<i>College</i>	<i>Students</i>
1. Augsburg, Minneapolis, Minn. (LFC)	1,322
2. Augustana, Rock Island, Ill. (LCA)	1,780
3. Augustana, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. (ALC)	2,071
4. Bethany, Bethany, Kans. (LCA)	1,148
5. California Lutheran College (Inter-Luth.)*, Thousand Oaks, Calif	507
6. Capital University, Columbus, Ohio (ALC)	1,656
7. Carthage, Carthage, Ill. (LCA)	641
8. Carthage, Kenosha, Wis. (LCA)	552
9. Concordia, Moorhead, Minn. (ALC)	2,081
10. Concordia, Fort Wayne, Ind. (Mo.)	418
11. Concordia Teachers, River Forest, Ill. (Mo.)	1,867
12. Concordia Teachers, Seward, Nebr. (Mo.)	1,303
13. Concordia, St. Paul, Minn. (Mo.)	436

Calcutta.—The Lutheran World Federation announced here that it will underwrite a large-scale new tuberculosis treatment program for Bengal refugees on the outskirts of this Indian metropolis.

To be set up and administered by the ecumenical Bengal Refugee Service, the program is expected to involve a capital investment of more than \$62,000 and operating costs of about \$30,000 a year.

Announcement that the LWF Department of World Service would cover the capital costs and running expenses for at least the first year was made by the department director, Dr. Bruno Muetzelfeldt of Geneva, after conferring with BRS officials at the agency's headquarters here.