

REPORTS

To the SEVENTY-THIRD

GENERAL CONFERENCE



REORGANIZED
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

OCTOBER 1, 1928

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Conference Reports

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

To the Presidency and General Conference: As your committee appointed to check the credentials of delegations to the General Conference to be held at Independence, Missouri, October 1, 1928, we beg to report that we have examined the credentials sent in and find them correct with the following exceptions:

Central Michigan has a membership of 1,652, but they have elected 18 delegates; Owen Sound has a membership of 1,338, but they have elected 15 delegates, making an excess of two in each case. We have written these districts asking for instructions but have no reply. We therefore recommend that the last two named delegates in each case be dropped and the remainder of the delegation seated.

Norwood Branch, in Australia, has a membership of 159 but have elected two delegates. We recommend dropping the last named and seating the other delegate.

AUSTRALIA

Northern New South Wales District, no report.

Northern Queensland District, no report.

Southern New South Wales, no report.

Southern Queensland District, 203: William Patterson, George Lewis, jr.

Victoria District, —; George Mesley, C. F. Ellis, C. Ed. Miller, P. M. Hanson, Albert L. Loving.

Auckland Branch, 41: Albert L. Loving.

Kerepeehi Branch, 14: Albert L. Loving.

Norwood Branch, 159: George Mesley, Albert L. Loving.

BRITISH ISLES

Midland District, 300: P. M. Hanson, H. Voas Meredith, Blanche Edwards Mesley.

Northern District, 731: P. M. Hanson, Sadie Hanson, U. W. Greene, Charles Fry, J. W. Rushton, Gomer T. Griffiths, J. A. Gillen.

Southern District: P. M. Hanson, J. A. Gillen.
Wales District, 195: P. M. Hanson.

DENMARK

No report.

GERMAN MISSION

Braunschweig Branch, 30: Waldemar Korth.

HAWAIIAN MISSION

Honolulu Branch, 264: D. J. Williams, Mrs. D. J. Williams.

Hilo Branch: Mrs. D. J. Williams.

Chinese Branch: M. A. McConley.

Japanese Branch: Mrs. M. A. McConley.

HOLLAND

No report.

NORWAY

No report.

PALESTINE

No report.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, 1,132

A. H. Christensen, Frank B. Almond, Robert Brown,
John W. Rushton, R. J. Farthing, Patha a Rai, Paul
M. Hanson, C. F. Ellis, J. C. May, Elvina Richmond,
Tevaite Pettis.

SWEDEN

No report.

SWITZERLAND

No report.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Alabama District, 696: R. S. Budd, C. F. Ellis, C. B. Woodstock, J. Charles May, J. W. A. Bailey, W. J. Williamson.

Alberta District, 464: J. F. Curtis, J. W. Davis, Inez Davis, William Osler.

Arkansas District, 532: A. E. Ziegenhorn, F. O. White, W. H. Davis, S. S. Smith, Irene C. Clements.

Central Illinois District, 722: F. T. Mussell, Walter Rudow, E. E. Thomas, Anna Pritchett, Jennie Thomas, Mrs. M. R. Shoemaker, Leah Denton.

Central Michigan District, 1,652: Winnie M. Hulbert, Earl Falconer, Mrs. Earl Falconer, J. W. Peterson, William Methner, E. S. White, Esther White, Mildred Jones, D. T. Williams, Matthew Umphrey, May Mitchell, Margaret Johnson, G. W. Burt, Maggie Burt, Samuel Oesch,

- jr., William Wilson Benjamin, Mrs. William Wilson Benjamin, Daisy Mamerow.
- Central Nebraska District, 513: William Bath, Lucy Bath, Levi Gamet, Lulu Butler, Opal Kesselring.
- Central Oklahoma, 1,742: Belle James Robinson, Katy Bailey, Rodilla Dillon, Gottfried Kueffer, E. J. Gleazer, Lonzo Harper, Lorena Kueffer, Leah Rowland, Hubert Case, Earl D. Bailey, Rhoda Stephens, Ed. F. Dillon, Sadie Powell, Alice Case, Harriett Berry, Helen Lancaster, Betty Goodwin.
- Central Texas District, 524: H. E. Winegar, J. M. Nunley, Mrs. L. R. Wells, S. R. Phillips, Ethel Phillips.
- Chatham District, 1,327: James Pycock, Nellie Andrews, Mabel Andrews, Leslie Brown, John Shields, Richard K. Wood, Mrs. Thomas Blackman, Francis Shaw, Thomas Blackman, Janet Petts, Rachel Bennett, Charles Robinson.
- Clinton District: 1,025: R. T. Walters, Birch Whiting, W. E. Haden, Lee Quick, Ralph Murdock, John Noyes, A. B. Kenny, Arlie Allen, Mrs. F. C. Keck.
- Des Moines District, 1,559: O. L. D'Arcy, Mrs. O. L. D'Arcy, Henry Castings, C. E. McDonald, E. G. Beye, C. B. Hartshorn, Mrs. C. E. McDonald, Mrs. E. G. Beye, Mrs. C. B. Hartshorn, Mrs. Jennie Kirkwood, George Orr, Mrs. Mary Rudkin, Mrs. Hattie Clark, Stephen Robinson, James Maitland.
- Detroit District, 2,628: Frederick Miller, Evelyn I. Miller, William Silk, Grace Silk, Mrs. S. B. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Smith, H. Cornell Smith, J. Charles Mottashed, Ida Mottashed, T. S. Williams, Mrs. T. S. Williams, D. T. Williams, Henrietta Davis, S. Edward Hewitt, Manila Hewitt, Wilbert Richards, Elidora Richards, Myrtle Holden, Muriel DuRose, A. H. DuRose, O. A. McDowell, Mabelle McDowell, Ella Everhart, Lulu Hutchins, Anna Woodin, Ellis W. Whitehead.
- Eastern Colorado District, 1,732: E. B. Hull, Mrs. E. B. Hull, E. P. Anderson, Mrs. E. P. Anderson, J. L. Brown, Mrs. J. L. Brown, Ralph Radcliff, Mrs. Ralph Radcliff, Paul Diefendorff, C. D. Liggett, Mrs. C. D. Liggett, G. F. Walling, Mrs. G. F. Walling, J. R. Sutton, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Sutton, Zaide Salyards, W. E. Wolf.
- Eastern Iowa District, 689: Levi Pennington, C. A. Beil,

- Lyda Beil, Mrs. J. E. Trevey, J. E. Trevey, Charles S. Shippy.
- Eastern Maine District, 515: E. L. Traver, Mrs. E. L. Traver, Madalene Clark, Amos Berve, W. A. Smith.
- Eastern Michigan District, 1,739: David Pycock, M. W. Liston, Mrs. M. W. Liston, Mrs. C. C. Whitford, C. C. Whitford, Mrs. Mae Engle, Ed. Diem, Mrs. Ed. Diem, Alma Ledsworth, John Ledsworth, John Grice, William Davis, R. H. Huston, Frank Bailey, Mrs. Frank Bailey.
- Eastern Montana District, 265: Joseph Sandidge, A. R. Ritter.
- Eastern Oklahoma District, 939: Ida M. Smallwood, Lillie Collins, Mrs. C. A. Gaither, Mrs. Abbie Judkins, Mrs. W. P. Hubble, Clifford A. Gaither, Christine Sartor, Mrs. C. Gee, Mrs. C. E. Goss.
- Florida District, 806: Bessie Rowe, C. J. Clark, Mrs. C. J. Clark, J. W. A. Bailey, N. L. Booker, Mrs. N. L. Booker, Clyde F. Ellis.
- Gallands Grove District, 827: Mrs. Robert Fish, E. L. Bedwell, M. K. Fry, Warren Oliver, Viola Kearnes, Murl Meyers, Guy Johnson, E. L. Edwards.
- Idaho District, 556: J. Arthur Davis, J. F. Curtis, Mrs. J. F. Curtis, Mrs. E. A. Gill, M. A. McConley.
- Kentucky and Tennessee District, 482: Thomas Newton, C. L. Ross, Fannie Ross, Dan Dortch.
- Kewanee District, 817: E. R. Davis, Leonard Houghton, Ammon White, B. E. Sartwell, Mrs. E. R. Davis, Edward Jones, L. W. Stiegel, C. A. Kress.
- Kirtland District, 1,583: C. F. Ellis, E. G. Hammond, J. E. Bishop, A. E. Stone, G. T. Griffiths, P. L. Carillon, Bessie Hammond, George Yoss, Ella Yoss, Charles Fry, Mrs. Charles Fry, Mrs. J. E. Bishop, Albert Allen, R. S. Budd, William Brown.
- Little Sioux District, 1,867: Joseph Lane, G. Scott Daniel, George Meggers, Mrs. George Meggers, Mark Jensen, Mrs. Mark Jensen, Marvin K. Fry, Mrs. Marvin K. Fry, William Chambers, Mrs. William Chambers, Bertha Van Eaton, T. O. Strand, Chester Davis, Pearl Van Eaton, Myrtle Crabb, Arnold Adams, George Hansen, Mrs. G. Scott Daniel.
- London District, 843: Edith Armstrong, Albert Cordery,

- Beulah Cordery, Charles Alford, Jessie Alford, John Vasbinder, Cynthia Vasbinder, Nelson Kelly.
- Minnesota District, 642: Lester Whiting, C. J. Smith, Blair Jensen, Lydia Wight, Mrs. J. A. Gunsolley, Leon A. Gould.
- Mobile District, 830: M. M. Turpen, Johanna Turpen, J. W. A. Bailey, Mrs. J. W. A. Bailey, Jason Booker, Mrs. Jason Booker, Henry B. Scarcliff, Menia Scarcliff.
- Nauvoo District, 744: Fred C. Bevan, Daniel B. Sorden, Edw. F. Kunz, Ida A. Layton, Elizabeth Kunz, William H. Gunn, Elmer Sherman.
- New York District, 510: R. S. Budd, Ward L. Christy, Mrs. Ward L. Christy, Joseph Osborn, P. L. Weegar.
- New York and Philadelphia District, 1,328: Ethan Wilson, George W. Robley, A. E. Stoff, Mary Stoff, Harry Mann, Louis Ostertag, Norman Preusch, Sister Moor, John Cummings, Frank Dipple, Mrs. Ethan Wilson, John Zimmermann, sr., Mrs. John Zimmermann, sr.
- North Dakota District, 477: William Sparling, Bertha Graham, Thomas Leitch, J. A. Gunsolley.
- Northeastern Illinois District, 1,235: David E. Dowker, Roscoe Davey, Roy F. Healy, W. I. Cochran, Mamie Bootman, Mabel Davey, W. A. McDowell, Elizabeth E. McDowell, Jennie Johnson, Grace E. Johnson, L. O. Wildermuth, Edgar O. Byrne.
- Northeast Kansas District, 600: Samuel Twombly, Gilbert Hedrick, Will Marsh, Albert C. Ingle, Mrs. H. C. Pitsenberger, Mrs. Samuel Twombly.
- Northeast Missouri District, 370: Benjamin S. Tanner, Mrs. S. J. Joyce, C. J. Peters.
- Northeastern Nebraska, 1,449: Walter T. Lowe, H. Fay Rollett, B. M. Anderson, Audentia Anderson, Carl T. Self, Bernard Case, Mrs. Bernard Case, Etta Browning, Clara Browning, Scott Riley, J. L. Cooper, H. A. Merchant, William A. Smith.
- Northern California District, 1,842: Myron McConley, Ora Johnston, Virgil Etzenhouser, Mrs. V. B. Etzenhouser, H. W. Savage, A. Farrar, Mrs. A. Farrar, G. P. Levitt, Hattie Hall, Cozette Hall, Francis Evans, Christiana Waller, John F. Martin, Nellie Weldon, H. E. Walker, Etta Walker, Amy Moore.
- Northern Michigan District, 1,004: Allen Schreur, Sarah

Schruer, Dirk Schruer, Grace Schruer, Elmer Parks, Lucy Parks, Nina Harper, Richard Hartnell, Lillian Hartnell, E. N. Burt.

North Saskatchewan District, 513: J. F. Curtis, J. W. Davis, E. L. Bowerman, A. J. Cornish, C. E. Diggle.

Northern Wisconsin District, 632: L. G. Holloway, Lester O. Wildermuth, Fred A. Atwood, S. E. Livingston, W. A. McDowell.

Northwest Kansas District, 548: A. C. Silvers, John A. Teeters, Mrs. J. R. Graybill, A. L. Parsons, W. E. Ratcliffe.

Northwest Ohio District, 488: Clarence V. Holmes, Mrs. Clarence V. Holmes, John R. Grice, H. H. Harms.

Owen Sound District, 1,369: John Sheilds, S. Grant St. John, Melvin Perkins, Mrs. Melvin Perkins, Ward L. Christy, Mrs. Ward L. Christy, James M. Morrison, Mrs. J. M. Morrison, Harry Dayton, Mrs. Harry Dayton, Gilbert McArthur, Mrs. Gilbert McArthur, N. E. Leeder, Robert Farthing, Laura Farthing.

Pittsburgh District, 585: Anna May Curry, Benjamin F. Warner, Jesse W. Winters, Nettie Daugherty, Mollie Carr.

Portland District, 750: Eli Bronson, Ethel Bronson, S. A. Dobson, Anna Dobson, H. L. Livingston, A. Livingston, Marie Fry.

Saint Louis District, 1,360: George F. Barraclough, Elsie Barraclough, Henry W. Brunkhorst, Frank O'Brien. Mrs. F. F. O'Brien, John H. Edwards, Mrs. S. S. Arnson, C. J. Remington, Margaret Mowry, W. R. Cowlishaw, Mary Cowlishaw, Gill Cooper, Mildred Cooper.

Seattle and British Columbia District, 1,128: Myron McConley, James A. Gillen, Marcus H. Cook, G. P. Levitt, Floyd McDowell, A. C. Martin, Richard Hartnell, Lillian Hartnell, Jessie Ward, Orville Oppelt.

Southeastern Illinois District, 1,335: R. L. Fulk, Vergie Fulk, John R. Lentell, Estella Lentell, Jeff Henson, L. C. Moore, Arthur Henson, Charles Wesner, Lindolph Casey, E. S. Choate, Ivan Casey, Ina Casey.

Southern California District, 1,879: A. T. Gray, Frank Anthony, George Givens, Glaud A. Smith, John F. Martin, George Wixom, Will A. Teagarden, Sarah Mullins,

- J. Arthur Gillen, M. A. McConley, Addie Mathews, Fern McConley, Kate Gillen, Myrtle Smith, Doctor A. W. Teel, Ida M. Teel, Warren Peak, Margaret Wickes Jones.
- Southern Indiana District, 632: Jasper O. Dutton, Charles H. Fish, Keo M. Robinson, John A. Robinson, James Welch, Rebecca Nolan.
- Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana District, 1,874: Ray A. Frisbie, Effie Frisbie, G. E. Harrington, Louise Evans, Claude R. Garnett, Donna Manning, Katherine Sayles, Mark Gross, Harrison Smith, D. T. Williams, Mary Ellis, David Young, George D. Cassel, Della Cassel, S. W. L. Scott, Mae L. Scott, Elmer C. Evans, Ardina Evans.
- Southern Missouri District, 793: Henry Sparling, Mary Sparling, G. A. Davis, Merzur Davis, J. C. Christensen, Cordia Salem, Lucinda Ricketts.
- Southern Nebraska District, 500: E. F. Robertson, Emma Gertrude Robertson, W. E. Shakespeare, W. E. Grubb, Grover C. Wall.
- Southern New England District, 1,167: D. F. Joy, William Patterson, E. L. Traver, Leah Traver, Louise Fox, E. H. Fisher, Thomas Whipple, Mrs. Thomas Whipple, M. C. Fisher, W. A. Sinclair, Susie Sinclair.
- Southern Ohio District, 1,458: Clyde F. Ellis, William M. Grice, H. E. French, J. G. Halb, Roy S. Budd, Harley Vance, May Rockwell, Floyd Rockwell, Eliza Eichorn, George M. Hunter, Jennie Jones, W. E. Watson, Mrs. W. E. Watson, Richard H. Hunter.
- Southern Saskatchewan District, 412: O. W. Okerlind, J. F. Curtis, J. W. Davis, Inez Davis.
- Southern Wisconsin District, 637: L. G. Holloway, W. A. McDowell, E. J. Lenox, Leonard Houghton, Mrs. George Roddick, Harry Wasson.
- Southwestern Iowa District, 2,003: H. H. Hand, C. A. Skinner, William I. Fligg, George Beaty, Blanche Currie, Bessie Mattison, J. F. Mintun, J. A. Pratt, Lizzie Lapworth, T. A. Hougas, J. A. Hansen, Ella Royer, Earl Pratt, Ray Whiting, James Jensen, Hans Anderson, D. E. Butler, Joshua Carlile, Nels Hansen, Katie Rasmussen.
- Southwestern Kansas, 410: E. L. Barraclough, Mrs. E. L. Barraclough, E. J. Gleazer, P. S. Whalley.

- Southwestern Texas District, 556: H. E. Winegar, Evva Richardson, Elizabeth Edwards, Zora Carnes, Cora Chrono.
- Spokane District, 776: P. R. Burton, Mrs. P. R. Burton, Oscar Case, Mrs. Oscar Case, W. W. Fordham, Mrs. W. W. Fordham, R. H. Porter.
- Spring River District, 1,835: Sydney M. Gray, Carrie Gray, Mrs. E. E. Gilbert, Nora Kyser, Mrs. Ed. Goettle, Amos T. Higdon, Mrs. A. M. Hogan, Frank Kyser, Maxine Elliot, Mrs. Carl Hobart, Lee Quick, Floyd M. McDowell, Mrs. Lola Bothwell, Melvita Cowan, Mrs. P. A. Dooley, J. T. Riley, Mrs. J. T. Riley, May Holthausen.
- Toronto District, 2,242: No report.
- Utah District, 487: Calvin H. Rich, Frederick W. Rich, Rena W. Rich, Julia C. Busiel.
- Western Colorado District, 301: Evan A. Davis, Mrs. E. A. Davis, Evelyn Harshman.
- Western Maine District, 617: Amos Berve, Minnie A. Berve, Mrs. Jennie Haskell, E. L. Traver, Ethelyn Knowlton.
- Western Michigan District, 868: R. E. Jones, Mrs. R. E. Jones, A. R. Ellis, Lucy Ellis, James Davis, Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. J. E. Burnett, Byron H. Doty.
- Western Montana District, 468: G. W. Thorburn, Mrs. G. W. Thorburn, Mrs. E. E. Eliason, Mrs. E. L. Smelser.
- Western Oklahoma District, 711: Lester E. Dyke, Lemuel D. Dyke, A. H. Christensen, Roy L. Diamond, Alice Skinner, Morris Moldrup, J. T. Skinner.
- West Virginia District, 417: No report.
- Wheeling District, 601: Matilda Liston, J. E. Vanderwood, G. T. Griffiths, Lorenzo D. Ullom, James E. Bishop, Lily Bishop.
- Winnipeg District, 174: No report.
- BRANCHES IN UNORGANIZED TERRITORY**
- Bisbee (Arizona) Branch, 67: David L. Evans.
- Douglas (Arizona) Branch, 47: Juneious W. Taylor.
- Eros (Louisiana) Branch, 129: S. S. Smith.
- Miami (Florida) Branch, 24: Grace Genevieve Reese.
- Wagner (South Dakota) Branch, 50: Clair Austin.
- Zion: 5,200. Nellie Blackmore, Alice Cowan, Alice Ed-

wards, Madge Siegfried, Lucy McDowell, Zella Harder, Elizabeth Sheehy, Ida Etzenhouser, Gertrude Copeland, Henry Stahl, Bertha Constance, Clara Smith, Mollie Davis, Nellie Sampson, Orlando Nace, Pearl Gardner, Lottie Williams, Jennie Yingling, Alice Case, Myrtle Grapes, Charlotte Koehler, Anne Friend Roberts, Doctor John R. Green, Dorothy Maloney, Sadie Hanson, Lizzie Dillee, Blanche Sampson, H. G. Barto, Paul Craig, John F. Sheehy, J. M. Terry, Ethel Schwab, C. Ed. Miller, Carrol Olson Howard W. Harder, Ada Cochran, Maggie Curtis, Howard Andersen, Belle Lambert, Elbert A. Smith, Anna Watkins, Louise Jennings, F. A. Cool, Charles E. Blair, F. M. Smith, G. W. Eastwood, V. D. Ruch, J. A. Gillen, Ammon White, Nettie Kemp, P. G. Fairbanks, Mary Rannie.

Far West Stake, 2,376: Alec Jensen, George Petersen, G. T. Richards, Albert Place, A. B. Constance, O. C. Dunlap, George Graybill, Mrs. William Rowlett, L. A. Keck, Madge Head, J. D. Proffit, F. L. Hinderks, O. Salisbury, H. L. Barto, Elias Hinderks, Milo Burnett, Lea Ora Liggett, Zenos J. Lewis, Benj. R. Constance, William G. Hamann, J. Charles May, John Hovenga, Moses Hinderks.

Holden Stake, 1,751: W. S. Macrae, F. A. McWethy, J. A. Koehler, C. F. Scarcliff, Amos E. Allen, C. V. Hopkins, H. B. Thompson, R. E. Burgess, Edith Koehler, Garfield Coleman, H. V. Minton, D. R. Hughes, C. W. Childers, Frank Ford, George A. Gould, Bernice Hampton, Marshall Martin.

Kansas City Stake, 3,729: Mrs. J. A. Tanner, Hannah Jellings, Mrs. F. B. Blair, Fern Lloyd, Mrs. Roy Newkirk, Sarah Hawkins, Florine Hands, J. A. Tanner, S. S. Sandy, Mrs. P. J. Brose, Mrs. I. G. Clutter, Mrs. H. A. Gould, Mrs. H. A. Koehler, Mrs. John Tucker, Mrs. W. B. Richards, Luella Wight, Elizabeth Hitchcock, Francis A. Evans, Julia Walburn, Mrs. E. W. Lloyd, Mrs. Fred Cleveland, John Tucker, W. B. Richards, Alice Baker, Minnie Warnock, Louis Swart, Mrs. C. E. St. John, Mrs. P. J. Raw, Mrs. J. W. Smart, Carlotta Babb, Elizabeth Evans, J. W. Smart, Mary Moats, Fred Cleveland, Dora Blankenship, Mrs. Bogie Estill, Mrs. F. J. Gerber.

Lamoni Stake, 2,141: W. E. Prall, A. J. Yarrington, H. H. Gold, Clara N. White, Elsie Bedwell, James A. Thomas, G. R. Wells, George N. Briggs, L. G. Kelley, William Stoll, A. L. Keen, David Taylor, Clarence Reese, Fannie S. Post, W. T. Shakespeare, E. Dewey White, Robert Campbell, J. E. Lapeer, Mynn Garver, W. H. Blair, Ardyce DeLapp.

Respectfully submitted,
G. S. TROWBRIDGE,
CARROLL L. OLSON,
AMOS E. ALLEN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

To the First Presidency: We submit herewith the report of the Department of the Sunday School for the sixteen months' period, March 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928.

GENERAL STAFF

Charles B. Woodstock has continued to serve as general superintendent, giving full time and attention to the work of the department under General Conference appointment. In the organization of departmental work, Mrs. Blanche Edwards Mesley was continued as first assistant and Elder E. E. Closson has served as second assistant. With the close association of the three heads of departments having joint offices at Lamoni, this arrangement has made possible the closest correlation of activities and unification of our program.

On October 15, 1927, Miss Stella Brockway entered the office as general secretary of the three departments succeeding Mrs. Marjorie Anway. To the efficiency of our secretaries in charge of the office records, we owe much of the facility with which stimulative help is sent out from our desks.

Bishop Mark H. Siegfried has served nominally as treasurer, but since our funds are left on deposit with the General Bishopric, receipts and disbursements are effected through the General Bishop's office, and they are accounted for by the church auditor.

Fully one half of the time of the general superintendent has been spent out in the field. The other half has been occupied in matters centering in the general office; in correspondence, as editor in chief of the quarterly series, associate editor of the *Departments' Journal*, and director of teacher and leadership training.

FIELD WORK

Three important national conventions have been attended: In April, 1927, the Chicago Convention of the International Council of Religious Education; in June, the Recreational Institute at Chicago; and in March the annual meeting of the Religious Education Association at Philadelphia. We have sought to keep in the closest possible touch with national movements in religious education and informed of the

most significant literature available which promises help in the solution of our own problems. I have personally assisted in conducting twenty-one institutes, attended four reunions in 1927, in all, visiting and assisting to organize departmental work and train leaders in thirty-one districts and stakes of the church. This has occasioned 17,000 miles of travel; 1,600 by boat, 6,500 by auto, and 9,000 by train.

TEACHER AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING

One of the greatest tasks of religious education is the adequate preparation of teachers and leaders who are thoroughly converted to the gospel, rich in personality, broad in their general education, and skilled in the arts of teaching. We can not expect to make progress in our education program faster than we can secure consecrated and efficient leadership.

General and Local Institutes

In June, 1927, the fifth general church Institute or Convention was held at Lamoni, Iowa, under the general direction of President F. M. McDowell and the Departments of Religious Education. Eighteen courses, chiefly stressing methods in teaching, were carried for ten days. Outstanding in this institute was the work of Mrs. Grace Sloan Overton, of Chicago, and Miss Vesta Towner, of Kansas City, in dramatization and story-telling, respectively. Besides being masters of the art in their respective fields, they brought to the Institute a richness of personality and of faith in God and the cause of righteousness which shall long bear its impression.

The total enrollment was two hundred and ten, one hundred and thirty-four of whom were present at the closing exercises and received certificates of perfect attendance. The receipts in fees were \$480, which covered the cost of the Institute.

In June, 1928, the sixth general Institute was held at Lamoni, in connection with a church-wide Institute of Musical Leadership. Seventeen courses in psychology, purpose of teaching religion, and special methods brought an enrollment of one hundred and forty students. The keynote of the Institute was doubtless sounded by President F. M. Smith in the opening address and continued by Apostle F. H. Edwards in his daily addresses. The latter portrayed the human-divine

personality of the Christ as our Friend as well as Lord and Master, the perfect revelation of God's will for us. His course in "Creative Movements in Church History" brought to the Institute in a striking way the developing ideals of the church as they have grown in the lives of men under divine inspiration and power.

As never before we were made to realize the particular mission of the latter-day message in the world and age in which we are living. With new emphasis came the Master's call for service—the best we are capable of giving. President Smith urged that we arise as a church in the full dignity of our Christian manhood and with clear vision and a definite goal stand in the fore ranks of religious educational leaders.

The receipts in fees were \$446, which adequately covered the running expense of the Institute.

At General Conference time, certain convenient hours are occupied, daily, with classes in the field of religious education. This gives a splendid opportunity for General Conference delegates and visitors to participate in intensive study and discussion groups in the line of their particular interests under the leadership of trained instructors.

Numerous stake, district, and local institutes have been held throughout the year. Especially at reunion time are certain hours given over to study classes and lectures. Many districts plan one or more young people's conventions, or workers' institutes, over week-ends at conveniently accessible points. In most large branches a week-night institute of nine, twelve, or eighteen weeks' duration is organized for special training purposes. This has been done with notably good results in Independence, Des Moines, Central Chicago, and Council Bluffs.

Institute work of standard grade, with well-organized courses, taught by instructors with special training, have been approved for certification credit. The response, even the first year, has been very gratifying. In the course of a few years we should develop a splendid force of officers and teachers, not only imbued with an intelligent love for the Cause we serve, but possessing vision, knowledge, and skill gained through training which shall make our educational program universally effective and the coming of our Master's kingdom certain.

Teacher and Leadership Training by Correspondence Courses

At the opening of the conference year, there were six sections or courses offered by correspondence through the Departments' Office, viz:

Section I. The Pupil—a study of the physiology and the psychology of the child; for parents and teachers; a forty-eight weeks' course.

Section II. The Teacher—a study of the essential laws of the teaching and learning processes; an elementary course for teachers; twelve weeks.

Section III. The Bible—following Hurlbut's outline course of the Bible narrative, geography, writers, and teachings; a twenty-four weeks' course for all Bible scholars and teachers.

Section IV. The Book of Mormon—similar in its treatment to Section III but based on the Nephite record; a twelve weeks' study for the Book of Mormon students.

Section V. Sunday School Administration—a critical study of the history of the growth of the Sunday school movement from its beginning to the present; a twelve weeks' course for Sunday school leaders.

Section VI. Recreational Leadership—a twenty-four weeks' course in the theory and practice of Recreation in Religious Education.

In addition to the above six sections or courses, Section VII, The Child: His Nature and His Needs, has been added. Lesson outlines are prepared by Mrs. Ida Etzenhouser. The text used is a very fine collection of child welfare studies by The Children's Foundation. The course of twenty-four lessons is designed primarily as a parents' course.

A check of our records on June 1, 1928, showed a total of 1,070 live enrollments. The enrollments which have been kept reasonably active were received as follows:

Year	Enrollments	Completed
1921-22-23	49	6
1924	78	20
1925	167	20
1926	240	22
1927	370	52
five months 1928	166	25
Total	1,070	145

The total course enrollments in this period and courses completed have been as follows by sections:

Section	Enrolled	Completed
1	396	40
2	338	50
3	151	29
4	77	20
5	19	5
6	71	1
7	18	a new course
Total	1,070	145

New courses are to be added as there is a demand. There should soon be advanced courses in psychology, and methods in story-telling and in dramatization, in junior church administration, and in home making.

The correspondence courses have been financed from receipt of fees. The financial report follows: Receipts \$501.80. Expenditures \$284.92. Balance on hand, for further expansion and development, \$216.88.

THE CERTIFICATE PLAN

In response to a need felt for an adequate means of stimulating study and training among officers and teachers, a scheme of certification has been designed which not only recognizes individual preparation but serves to standardize the qualification of our working forces.

Three degrees of certificates are awarded, based roughly upon the total number of hours spent in training courses. The details of the plan have been given publicity through the *Departments' Journal*. Individual effort and initiative are heavily weighted. The plan has served to lend new impetus and meaning to our correspondence courses; it has stimulated purposeful reading of religious educational literature and has made a demand for local and district institutes where approved courses may be taken for credit. It has further led committees to demand trained leaders to teach their courses, and it has forced institute teachers to prepare specific courses with fresh study, all of which shall make for progress in our program.

Certificates are to be awarded only in the months of June

and January. This will enable local groups to complete certain stages of their preparation; and for certificates to be awarded publicly with some ceremony, which again is not only a timely recognition of the splendid spirit which prompts preparation, but should serve to further stimulate others to a like consecration.

In June of 1928, one hundred and sixty-seven certificates were awarded, seventy-six Second Grade, forty-two First Grade, and forty-nine Gold Seals, recognizing on the part of those people, one hundred and fifty thousand hours of consistent study in preparation for departmental leadership.

A uniform fee of fifty cents is charged for each certificate granted, a sum sufficient to cover, over a period of years, the cost of certificates and the maintenance of our record files. The first certificates were issued in June, 1928.

QUARTERLY IMPROVEMENT

Although fully eighty-five per cent of the efficiency of any class work depends upon the teacher, we are by no means excusable if we do not provide the most stimulative and usable quarterlies as guides and source books in the hands of teachers and pupils. Recent development in the psychology of teaching, the perfecting of methods, and the change of emphasis center from the subject matter to the recognition needs of the pupil has made necessary an almost wholesale revision of our quarterly material. This is wholly in keeping with the sweeping changes which have occurred in secular education which our work must in a large measure parallel and supplement.

THE BEGINNER QUARTERLY

For many years Mrs. Tessie Smith, with assistants in the beginner department of the Stone Church Sunday School, has been developing a year's work for the prebeginner age. These lessons are being perfected and will be issued as the regular quarterly for the beginner department for the year beginning January, 1929. To make the lessons adaptable to the older children of the group, additional older stories illustrative of the lesson theme are to be included. A determined effort will be made to secure the revision of the three years of beginner quarterlies beginning 1930.

THE PRIMARY QUARTERLY

This series will continue as at present, though its revision is necessary as soon as an able editor may be secured for the task. The new *Hope* pictures in rich color, illustrative of the primary themes, will be a great asset to primary teachers.

THE JUNIOR QUARTERLY

Miss Lucie H. Sears, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, a public-school teacher of training and experience and former editor of the intermediate series, has begun her task of re-writing the junior quarterly, beginning January, 1929. She brings to her task a wealth of experience and a freshness of vision which insures unusually interesting lessons for junior boys and girls. The three years will be spent with Bible characters and the teaching of the Scriptures.

THE INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLY

The new intermediate series begins each year in July. The past year a timely series of lessons was prepared by John and Nellie Blackmore on "Youth and Life"—a character-building study. For the coming year Mrs. Anna Salyards has opened a new field to our youth in a year's study of the "History of Christianity for Youth," covering the time from the days of Christ to the latter-day Restoration. Wonderful characters have lived unknown to most of us, whose heroism, sacrifice, and devotion have made their contribution to the world's welfare and prepared the way for the Angel Message of latter days. This study affords a splendid appreciation of the life and work of great religious leaders and the setting for the Restoration.

There is in preparation for use in 1930 a rich new series in applied knowledges of the Scripture as they may function in the everyday life of early adolescents. This work is being done by Miss Margery Williams, a teacher of training and experience and at present an advanced student at Graceland College.

Intermediate classes may order either the Blackmore or the Salyards quarterly for immediate use.

THE SENIOR QUARTERLY

Mrs. Anna Salyards has continued to revise the senior quarterly for consecutive publication. With her broad read-

ing, her depth of feeling, and her ease of expression, Sister Salyards' quarterly lessons have come to be real masterpieces. They tell the gospel story with rare clearness and beauty and apply its principles to the life of today in a way which should inspire faith and challenge the best within one to a life of earnest endeavor. We especially commend them to upper adolescent youth and others.

THE ADULT SERIES

Three years' optional courses are now to be had of an advanced grade: "The Meaning of Our Religion," by C. E. Wight, "The Life and Teachings of Jesus, the Christ," by F. Henry Edwards, and an outline of our Church History, by C. I. Carpenter. The last will begin issue in January, 1929. To fill the half year from July, 1928, to January, 1929, a two quarter series on "The Doctrines of the Church" has been prepared by R. W. Farrell and Gomer Wells.

To these may be added the following from the Religion quarterly series: "The Book of Mormon, Is it Necessary?" by C. E. Wight, "Zion Builders' Problems," by Ray Whiting, and a half year series in two striking studies, "The Meaning of Service," and "Religious Education in the Home."

All of the above are printed in quantities sufficient to supply the demand for some years. We urge that adult departments choose a series of class subjects from those listed, suited to their particular need and for which they may secure specialists as teachers. Let there be an entire change of subject matter, then, each year as the department is reorganized for intensive class work.

ADDITIONAL JUNIOR AND INTERMEDIATE MATERIAL

There has been published for the use of Religios, and available now for use in Sunday schools, two unusually fine studies for upper junior and lower intermediate age.

"The Story of the Book of Mormon," by Marcella Schenck, tells in fifty-two lessons a connected story of the life and times of the Nephite record.

"Junior Hero Stories," by Hazel and Ruth Minkler, is a full-year series of heroism stories chosen from the Bible, the Book of Mormon, and Church History, selected for their value and told with an appeal to native interests, ideals, and ambitions of youth.

TEACHING THE FINANCIAL LAW

Early in the calendar year the Sunday school joined with the other departments in a systematic effort to teach and encourage the observance of the financial law in the church. Together with the General Bishopric, the little pamphlet "Budget Plans" was prepared and a copy sent to each district and local superintendent. The financial law, inventory, budgeting, tithing, consecration, and offering are interestingly discussed and illustrated. It was intended that this material should furnish subject matter for an ever-increasing number of effective Sunday school lessons on the financial law.

THE STEWARDSHIP POSTERS

To make the appeal more effective, a set of twelve stewardship posters was adopted, one for each month of the year, to be used as a basis for stimulative talks before the school, as well as in sermons by the priesthood. The sale of these from the Herald Publishing House was undertaken and vigorously sponsored by the Sunday School Department.

THE CHRISTMAS OFFERING

"We learn to do best by doing." As an actual project through which the teaching of the law of "giving by sharing" could be demonstrated, the Christmas offering for 1928 was undertaken. The average offering for the past ten years was \$60,000. If each of our 41,000 Sunday school members gave one cent a day, we should be able to place in the hands of the Bishop \$148,000, almost one fourth as much as the total running expense of the entire church in 1927. The goal was set at \$100,000.

THE BIRTHDAY OFFERING

A further project in the spirit of "giving by sharing" is the birthday offering, one cent per year on each birthday for all the years with which God's grace and mercy have blessed us. Aside from a beautiful and inspiring custom, this item would add \$10,000 to the annual Christmas offering. As in former years, the Bishopric have urged that the birthday offering be added to the Christmas offering and not diverted to local purposes.

COLORED PICTURES FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

As the result of an extended effort to secure adequate illustrative material to accompany our quarterly lessons we are happy to announce the appearance of a full front page illustration in rich coloring for *Zion's Hope* to begin January 1, 1929. Illustrations have been selected in keeping with the primary and beginner lessons, and the body of the *Hope* will carry Bible and other stories to further impress the theme. The pictures are chosen from asplendid list of many hundred Scripture, nature, and human-interest subjects. Either the pictures should be clipped from the *Hope* and mounted, or the *Hopes* themselves filed for future use by teachers, parents, and children.

PRIMARY AND BEGINNER SONGS

Answering an insistent demand that more children's songs be assembled and made available to teachers and leaders of the lower departments, two neat, serviceable collections of little songs have been prepared on our office mimeograph for general distribution. Words only are given, with reference to the book of published songs where the music may be found. Not only will the little books serve as a directory of some of the best material, but it will furnish a well-selected selection of songs to be placed in the hands of each teacher and the older pupils if desired.

The Stone Church Collection of Beginner Songs contains forty-four little songs and prayers. The Council Bluffs Collection of Primary Songs contains seventy songs and prayers adapted for children's worship occasions.

"DEPARTMENTS' JOURNAL"

We feel to take considerable pride in the *Departments' Journal*, as our own *Journal* to religious education. It serves as the official representative of the three departments sharing in its editorship, and is rapidly filling a field of its own. Every effort is put forth to make it serve adequately every need of a rich and varied religious educational program. As a source of monthly direction, suggestion, inspiration, the *Journal* is an indispensable aid to every Sunday school and other department worker. Local schools should provide their workers with the *Journal*, if necessary, as they have long furnished quarterlies from the school fund. Every

school needs the stimulation and the information contained in the *Departments' Journal*.

STAKE AND DISTRICT SUPERVISION

We aim to keep in helpful touch with general and local conditions in stakes and districts by personal correspondence, through official reports, and by such personal visits as can be made in attendance upon reunions, institutes, and in tours of districts in company with district officers.

Where district officers are active and report their visits to schools, we take occasion to correspond directly with the officers of the schools reported upon, giving such advice and suggestions as may seem helpful. District officers should feel much more their responsibility for a progressive, unified program of religious education in every branch of the church. They should serve as a constant source of encouragement, direction, and inspiration, urging the program of the general departments and the church in their several local schools.

As formerly, the activity of each stake and district has been evaluated in terms of the spirit shown by their report. The details of the scoring scheme have been given publicity in the *Departments' Journal* and may be had on application at the Departments' Office.

We submit a tabulated list of the stakes and districts, indicating the number of schools, the net enrollment, with the net gain or loss during the year, and a comparative total of scores for the current year and the year just preceding. Figures are given as taken from all reports up to July 1, 1928.

(See pages 24 and 25 for tables.)

Districts	Number Schools	Enroll- ment*	Net Gain	Net Loss	Scores	
					1926	1927
Alabama						
Alabama	4	249	49			235
*Mobile	44	246			50	280
Arkansas						
Arkansas	7	202	30			20
Canada						
*Alberta	6	240			63	160
*Chatham	13	1100			42.50	92
London	12	417	18		174	64
*Owen Sound	17	675			74.85	10
Northern Sask.	7	236		54	105	219
Southern Sask.	5	103		35	102	38
Toronto	10	603		15	148	40
Winnipeg	1	35				
California						
*Northern	11	583			115.27	
Southern	9	*728			106.66	216
Colorado						
Eastern	20	647	16		238.37	329
Western	4	127		13	95	580
Florida						
*Florida	7	272			5	202
Idaho						
*Idaho	3	154			233	18
Illinois						
Central	8	478	62		30	61
*Nauvoo	7	363			5	43
Kewanee	12	600	40			110
*Northeastern	13	584			110	143
*Southeastern	13	354				
Indiana						
Southern	5	217	45		114.28	148
Iowa						
*Des Moines	14	900			95.28	64
*Eastern	8	345			38	12.50
Gallands Grove	9	319			27	208
Lamoni	16	1233			430	322.50
Little Sioux	12	524		281	192	161.66
Southwestern	13	931				77
Kansas						
*Northeastern	7	272			60.84	
*Northwestern	7				5	
Southwestern	5	282				
Spring River	19	1025	45		5	380
Kentucky and Tennessee						
*Kentucky & Tenn.	4	152			110	
Maine						
*Eastern	4	235				200
Western	7	286		127	223	
Massachusetts						
*Massachusetts	11	823				111
Michigan						
Central	18	833	100		334	327
Detroit	10	730		470	78	155
Eastern	20	1080	15		146	148
Northern	16	334		116	30	219
S. Mich. & N. Ind.	18	560			279.66	
Western	10	370		15	474	733
Minnesota						
*Minnesota	5	221			30	

Districts	Number Schools	Enroll- ment*	Net Gain	Net Loss	Scores	
					1926	1927
Missouri						
Clinton	13	566	51		66	321
Far West	20	1273	136		61	75
*Holden	15	1150			35	
Independence	9	2789	95		496	**
*Kansas City	13	1465			100	123
Northeast	3	155	14		113	215
Saint Louis	10	850		450		
Southern	2	93		217	5	46
Montana						
Eastern	5	105		11	294.66	302
Western	6	201	31		221.66	299
Nebraska						
Central	7	214				
Northwestern Nebraska	6	371		49		455
Southern	9	295	14		256.11	
New York						
New York	8	293	13		16.11	272.7
N. Y. & Phila.	7	512		71		240
North Dakota						
North Dakota	7	154	33		180.40	113
Ohio						
Kirtland	13	905				307
Northwestern	5	278		34	120	130
Southern	16	702			368.90	75
Oklahoma						
Central	10	752	7		253	153
Eastern	No report for 1926 and 1927					
Western	8	401	54		138.33	53
Oregon						
Portland	8	347		27	115.90	407
Pennsylvania						
Pittsburgh	7	380	41			235
Texas						
*Central	5	282			81	
Southwestern	2	85		9	180	115
Utah						
*Utah	4	145			75	
Washington						
*Seattle & B. C.	13	467			71.66	28
Spokane	9	410	125		135	
West Virginia						
West Virginia	5	184		22	150	125
*Wheeling	8	389			127.5	
Wisconsin						
*Northern	6	198			76.66	
*Southern	8	300			10	63
Unorganized Territory						
Kingsbury, S. Dakota	1	20				
Phoenix, Arizona	1	50				
Bisbee, Arizona	1	46				
St. Cloud, Florida	1	15				
Hawaiian Mission	6	331				
Totals	714	37,841	1,034	2,109	7,894.60	10,279.36

*Membership statistics taken from 1928 report.

**Independence as the central gathering place has made marked progress in its provision for administration and supervision of religious education. It is difficult to evaluate

in terms of the score sheet the excellent work done by the Institute and by the Sunday school training classes in their year-around effort. No other locality has so large an opportunity, and none has undertaken the task of training teachers and leaders on so large a scale.

MISSION SUPERVISION

The British Isles Mission has been under supervision of Elder John Judd. He has been furnished some financial means to assist in administering departmental work in the mission. He reports having visited several district and mission conferences, as well as many locals. Elder and Mrs. Richard Baldwin have been in the mission for nearly a year and report much progress. They evidently are doing a splendid work, much appreciated by the Saints among whom they minister. We are anxious to extend the helpfulness of the general departments to each land where the gospel is being carried. Provision is being made for our correspondence courses to be administered directly by an official in the mission: Application is also received for the approval of mission institute work carrying certification credit. The mission report shows a total of 15 schools with a membership of 553.

The Australian Mission has been supervised by Elder Walter J. Swain. We learn of his activity, and his desire to have study courses under mission administration. We trust this may be soon effected.

The Society Island Mission is reported by letter from Elder H. W. Savage. He estimates the church membership of the islands as 1,100. Mention of Sunday school conventions and rally days indicates a degree of constructive activity.

The Hawaiian Mission is included in the statistical report.

No report has been had from the German mission.

PRESENT TENDENCIES

We recognize in the world of churches a growing tendency to wish to "rationalize" every religious experience on a material basis. This with the progressive element results in a devitalized type of Christianity, omitting if not ignoring the presence and power of God as a factor in Christian living.

Our own philosophy of religion should enable us to "think through our problems with God," not for a moment laying aside our faith in God and his purposes when rightly understood, nor forgetting the rich experiences with which we and the history of the race have been blessed, as we seek to understand God and his laws.

Thus may we find a more complete and satisfying revelation of God in the Scriptures, in science, in literature, history, art, and music as well as in latter-day revelation.

As organized departments of religious education, we have enjoyed the most kindly spirit of genial good fellowship and cooperation. We have seen but one problem—the building of characters fitted for Zion's work. We have had but one program—each department contributing that part for which it is best fitted, with an earnest desire that there should be neither overlapping nor omission of any necessary function. We trust the experience may have been extended to every district and branch of the church.

Present tendencies indicate the possibility of a still more closely functioning unit type of organization under a single directing head with specialists in methods in charge of particular kinds of instruction and age-group specialists supervising all the activities of a well-balanced program of religious education.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES B. WOODSTOCK.

DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND EXPRESSION

To the First Presidency: The report of the Department of Recreation and Expression for the period from April, 1927, to September 1, 1928, is herewith submitted.

Since his graduation from the University of Iowa in June, 1927, Eugene E. Closson has given full time and attention as general superintendent to the work of this department. In this work he has had the closest cooperation with President F. M. McDowell, C. B. Woodstock, and Blanche Edwards Mesley who have assisted very materially by sharing in the responsibility of administering the activities of this department. Mrs. Marjorie Anway acted as general secretary until October, 1927. At that time this work was taken over by Miss Stella Brockway, who served for one year. It became necessary for her to resign in order to attend the University of Kansas this fall, and Miss Madeline Clark has been chosen general secretary of The Departments.

Both Mrs. Anway and Miss Brockway have been of invaluable assistance by directing a large share of the work at the office in the absence of the general superintendent.

FIELD WORK

In company with President McDowell, we attended the annual Educational Recreation Institute at Chicago in June, 1927. Materials received at this institute and from a number of other sources which I became acquainted with while there have proved very helpful to me in outlining programs of a recreational nature for districts and locals.

During the year we have attended fourteen institutes, teaching classes in recreational leadership in each of them. It has also been a pleasure to visit between thirty and forty branches and locals in the interest of departmental work.

In 1927 we attended four reunions conducting class work and leading games and social activities in each. Three reunions have occupied my time during August of this year.

NAUVOO CAMP

From June 20 to 30, 1928, the old historic spot of Nauvoo was the scene of a lively camp for Latter Day Saint boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. About fifty young people spent ten days of recreation, study, and devotion under the supervision of trained and consecrated

leaders. Mrs. C. B. Woodstock was in charge of the girls' division. Assisting her were Mrs. N. Ray Carmichael, Mrs. W. H. Blair, and Mrs. Eugene Closson. In charge of the boys' division were Eugene Closson, Morris E. Mortimore, Craig Siegfried, Glen Myers, and Daniel B. Sorden. These workers gave their time freely to make the camp a success.

Each day at the worship period a certain phase of church history was ably presented to the young people by such representative men of the church as President F. M. Smith, Bishop M. H. Siegfried, J. A. Gardner, D. B. Sorden, and C. Ed. Miller.

The young people represented a wide area coming from eight different States and thirty-one different branches. It is proposed to hold a similar camp next year. The youth of the church are urged to attend this camp.

YOUNG MEN'S BUREAU

During the past eighteen months the work of this bureau has suffered somewhat because of the fact that no one has been found to supervise this part of our work. There is a great need for more time and thought to be given to the proper supervision of our boys and young men—the great cry is still for leaders. Men who will give not only their time but a part of themselves to the task of showing the boys of their community the path to better manhood.

It is hoped that this year the young men's bureau may be placed in charge of some one who will be able to organize and direct the activities of our boys and young men in every branch throughout the church. We are working to this end.

ORATORICAL CONTEST

In conjunction with the First Presidency and Department of Publicity, the Department of Recreation and Expression is promoting a church-wide Centennial Oratorical Contest. The object of this contest is to encourage a deeper study of our church history, and an intelligent interpretation of the past.

Just what is the significance of The Restoration? What certain characteristics did the men and women of the early church have which caused them to give their all—willingly—in defense of the church and to carry the restored gospel to the world? These are some of the subjects which our young

people between the ages of seventeen and twenty-seven will choose to discuss in their oration.

A handbook giving complete details of the contest, with a chapter on how to write an oration, and an extensive bibliography of subject material, is now ready to be sent to all who register.

Graceland College offers nine scholarships to winners in the semi-finals, which will be held at the college home-coming in October, 1929.

One thousand dollars in cash prizes will be given contestants in the finals, which will be a part of the great Centennial celebration at the General Conference of 1930.

Branch, district, and regional contests will be held during the coming year under the supervision of directors who are being appointed to conduct the contests in their areas.

Registration blanks and full instructions regarding the contests may be secured from

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Oratorical Contest Headquarters
Box 255
Independence, Missouri

OTHER ACTIVITIES

A considerable amount of time is required each month to provide material which will prove helpful to local and district leaders in this department. The *Departments' Journal* offers much better means than we have ever had before of getting these helps into the hands of our workers. As associate editor I feel keenly the responsibility of making the *Journal* of practical benefit to those who are responsible for the advance of this work in the branches.

Early in 1927 an eighty-eight-page book containing songs, games, and program suggestions was put out in mimeograph form from the general office. The demand for this was so great that another book similar in nature and containing one hundred pages was issued in June, 1928. Local superintendents throughout the church report that this material is of practical assistance to them in planning their recreational, social, and expressional programs.

During the 1927-1928 school year, the president of Graceland College asked Mrs. Closson and myself to conduct a class in the training of leaders for work with boys and girls

of the church. The class started with ten members and grew steadily until approximately fifty college students were enrolled. During the second semester, teaching of games and skill in leading social recreation were stressed. We contemplate continuing this work another year, as we feel that this offers an excellent opportunity to train our young people for this type of leadership in their home branches.

STATISTICS

A statistical report showing the total enrollment of the different locals and the average attendance at the regular meetings would fall far short of indicating to what extent the recreational, social, and expressional life of our people is being provided for through this department. In nearly all of our districts and branches, we have officers appointed whose duty is to provide for the special type of activity which local conditions warrant.

Reports from local and districts superintendents show a healthy increase in the number of people who are now taking an active part in the recreational program of the church. The general officers feel encouraged because of the excellent spirit prevailing among the different age groups, and we are trying to promote a greater feeling of fellowship by providing a program that appeals to the older ones as well as the young people and children.

FINANCES

In conjunction with the first Presidency and Presiding Bishopric, a plan has been perfected which, if carried out by the locals, would finance this department and make it self-supporting. This plan is printed in detail in "Budget Plans and Problems." In substance it is this: Each local pay one tenth of all moneys received through collections and all net earnings from social activities and other projects, as its logical share in support of the general department. This tenth should be sent promptly to the Presiding Bishopric through the branch solicitor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In his report to General Conference in 1925, President F. M. McDowell stated that "The aim of the Department of Recreation and Expression may be stated as that of fur-

nishing such supervision of the social, recreational, and expressional activities of church members that these shall be made to fit in with the program of the church as a whole." He also stated that "The work of this department is chiefly recreational and social."

During the past eighteen months, there has been a decided trend in many branches toward actually making the Department of Recreation and Expression an organization in which *recreation* and *expression* have a place. In some other branches the work of this department seems to be confined to an hour of class study. We feel that the primary purpose of this department is to provide a well-balanced program of social, recreational, and expressional activities for the entire membership of the branch under the direction and supervision of competent leadership.

Therefore we suggest that in the future our locals, wherever possible, discontinue class study excepting those courses which have a direct bearing on the subjects of social and recreational leadership, and expression.

We recommend that all branches provide that the local superintendent of the Department of Recreation and Expression be considered an officer of the branch and elected in the regular branch business meeting. This will make the superintendent responsible to the branch for the type of activities engaged in by this department. It will also help the superintendent of the local to feel that he is working with the other officers of the branch toward the upbuilding of its members, and insure the support and cooperation of these officers in planning and executing his departmental program.

Qualified and consecrated leadership is needed in every phase of departmental work. Correspondence courses from The Departments are available. The course in recreational leadership is intended to prepare our people for leadership in the field of church-centered social and recreational activities. We urge all who desire to qualify as recreational leaders in the branches and districts to take this course.

CONCLUSION

In general the work of this department is moving forward. Qualified and consecrated workers are assuming the responsibility of directing this type of activity in many of our branches and districts, and we feel that in this way the pur-

pose of this department is being presented to the people in such a way that it is better understood and appreciated.

We are happy in the thought that the church is moving forward and that we have some part in the great program which lies before the church. Our only desire is to advance the gospel in all of its different phases, that our people here and now may reap the benefits to be gained by living the more abundant life.

Respectively submitted,

EUGENE CLOSSON.

LAMONI, IOWA, September 1, 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN

To the First Presidency and General Conference: Herewith is submitted the report of the Department of Women from March 1, 1927, to August 1, 1928, a period of eighteen months.

The work of the past eighteen months has brought an increased appreciation of the importance of the work of this department. The need for homes, wherein is developed the practical idealism demonstrated in the life of our Savior, is more urgent than ever. The influences working against the establishment and growth of such homes are numerous, far-reaching, and insidious. To combat this is no easy task; rather it is one calling for constant study, for never-ceasing vigilance, for self-discipline, and for a close communion with God. Nor can such homes be obtained in the twinkling of an eye. They are the results of preparation and experiment covering a period of years.

It is to the desire to assist in the establishment and maintenance of such homes that the Department of Women owes its existence. We hope to help every girl and woman with whom we come into contact to vision the ideal God has for her and to stimulate and encourage her to attain that ideal.

DEPARTMENTS OF OUR WORK

In order to more nearly achieve our purpose, our activities are grouped under the following headings:

The Department of the Preschool Age Child. This department is cared for by Mrs. Dona Clark Haden and is designed for the study of prenatal care and the conditions

making for the satisfactory mental, physical, social, and spiritual health of the child up to his entrance into the public school. Mrs. Haden's report is included here; report including the service rendered by the supervisor of the department of preschool age in the nursery and clinic as well as correspondence in the general field.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PRESCHOOL AGE CHILD

There are not as many locals throughout the church who have established nurseries and clinics as I had hoped.

Up to date only three locals have reported regular nursery work, but I have reasons to believe there are more.

There are only two regular baby clinics established or reported, but in many locals the parents have access to baby clinics located in near-by cities, and in most cases I find the parents quite willing to patronize the clinic. I chose health as my objective in the preschool age work, for we want our little people well when they enter school at five.

In Lamoni I have conducted a regular nursery every Sunday morning since my last report to you, and we have a good average of about ten babies each Sunday morning. The parents of these little people attend the parentcraft class. This is my aim in establishing the nursery for the little people, that we may have parentcraft classes in every local throughout the church. Oh, how I wish I could arouse more interest among the parents and help them to see the value of becoming better informed in their work as parents. I also conducted a day nursery during the school year, including the small child from two to five. My average attendance was nine. I patterned my class after the nursery or preschool class in Iowa City. We lived as a large family and were very, very happy.

I have a large community sand-box eighteen feet long and six feet wide, where the little people of my community may come and play any time they wish, and it is full of children almost all day long.

I have also conducted a baby clinic every Tuesday afternoon since I last reported, and we have been able to offer some very interesting health talks to our parents on many of the vital subjects so interesting to them. While the physician is making the health talk, I conduct an afternoon nursery for

the little people, so that the parents may listen to the health talk.

We have had four dental talks and put on one health picture, "Well Born." During the new school year we have planned to put on a good health picture once a month. The picture brings us a greater attendance, and the State Board of Health furnishes us with a goodly store of health literature. Also the Educational Department in Washington, District of Columbia, furnishes us a good supply of health pamphlets.

We have now combined our interests in the baby clinic with the Farm Bureau in our community, and this has greatly increased our attendance.

DONA CLARK HADEN,

Supervisor of The Department of Preschool age.

The Young Women's Bureau includes the care of the Blue Birds, Orioles, and Temple Builders. This exacting and strenuous work is under the supervision of Mrs. C. B. Woodstock, whose report is included here:

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S BUREAU

As general supervisor of girls, we hereby tender our report for the eighteen months ending August 31, 1928.

In the past year and a half we feel that there has been an apparent awakening throughout the church to the importance of organized activities for our girls. Local branch officers and missionaries are coming to appreciate the fact that active organized groups of girls may play an important part in the life of a branch and contribute much to the growth and success of local church work.

Through correspondence and personal contacts, we find that girls everywhere are eager to line up with the church program and through study and wholesome activity to live lives of consecrated service in the church.

We have visited a number of branches in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Missouri, and in this way and through reunion work in Eastern, Central, and Southern States we have come to know, personally, hundreds of girls in various parts of the church.

One of our greatest needs is that of thoroughly consecrated, active leadership. The girls are eager and anxious

to grow and develop in the church work, and if they fail it is most often from lack of leadership.

We need leaders with a vision of the wonderful possibilities lying before the girlhood of this church, who are not only willing to give of their time and energy to lead their girls but who will study and train themselves, that their leadership may really lead; that the girls may be given a better understanding of the church and its program and of their own place in the program.

Arrangements are being made within the Departments for correspondence courses of study in girl leadership, dramatics, and story-telling for Senior Temple Builders and girl leaders, for which regular credits will be given toward a certificate in religious education and leadership.

In answer to the demand for new manuals for our girls, the Blue Bird Manual has been rewritten and seems to be meeting the needs of our younger girls. The Blue Bird Band is an organization for girls from 8 to 12 years of age. Many of the activities required in the Blue Bird program must be worked out in the home with the parents of the little girls.

The fact that the parents in the homes are helping these little girls through the Blue Bird activities to find and fill their place in the program of the church should help much to engender a spirit of cooperation and active participation in the general church program on the part of the parents themselves.

One of the outstanding needs of girls' organized work is cooperation and active interest on the part of parents, branch, and church officials. People generally are beginning to realize that our girls' work is not something isolated and independent, but that it is an important part of the program of the entire church. The material for new Temple Builder and Oriole manuals is being prepared and will be ready for use as soon as is possible considering the great amount of work necessary in order to make these new manuals all that they should be.

The present Oriole program will be enriched and enlarged to meet the needs of the modern, early adolescent Latter Day Saint girl.

The health program will be particularly stressed for this

age, because good health really underlies happiness and success in every phase of life.

A health program involves much more than physical exercise; it means the right proportion and kind of work, play, food, sleep, love, and worship, and the right kind of dress.

Health gives energy for work; it gives zest for play and a greater capacity for enjoyment and service.

The Oriole program also includes a knowledge of the principles of stewardship in its broader aspects. This means the budgeting of time, talents, energy, and service, as well as money.

The Temple Builder program is being revised to answer the demand for something more definite for our girls from the age of 15 years up to adulthood.

This program will have for its aim the attainment of Zionie ideals through an observance of the rules governing health; the study of home building and mothercraft and a participation in those activities particularly helpful to our older girls and young women.

This program is designed to help these girls, not only in their preparation for the future but to *live* every day the right kind of lives.

In order that our girls may be helped to more intelligently choose their life work from among the many opportunities offered to girls today, our new manual will also contain along with much other valuable material for girls and girl leaders a chapter on vocational guidance.

In the meantime much helpful material is being sent out from the office and many letters have been received and answered, and through correspondence we have been able to offer help and encouragement to many with whom it has been impossible to have personal contact.

A manual of handcraft for leaders of girls and women has been prepared and is being published by the Departments' Office. Classes in girl leadership were conducted at the last General Conference and at the Institute in Lamoni in June, 1927. At the recent June Institute, four courses in handcraft were offered to a large group of enthusiastic leaders.

We have contributed regularly to the *Departments' Journal*.

In June, 1928, our first all-church camp for boys and girls

between the ages of 14 and 18 was held in Nauvoo, Illinois, under the direction of the general supervisor of girls and the superintendent of the Department of Recreation and Expression.

Twenty-three girls from various States availed themselves of this splendid opportunity.

The girls with their leaders were cared for in the Nauvoo House, and the boys with their leaders were encamped in tents in a beautiful spot some little distance up the river.

The ten days were filled with healthful, happy, never-to-be-forgotten activities.

Important among the many splendid things offered to these boys and girls was the eleven o'clock assembly period, when each morning after a period of worship, a talk on church history was given by various leading men of the church who are not only interested in their own big job but who have such a deep and far-seeing interest in what is being done for and with our boys and girls that they were most happy to visit us and to bring to us those things which will help to stimulate and inspire our youth to thought and activity.

We believe that much of the success of the camp is due to the contribution made by these men who gave so freely of their own rich experiences in the church.

President F. M. Smith, who was with us the last two days, expressed the deep conviction that the Nauvoo Camp should become a permanent part of our annual program, not only for boys and girls who attend but for the training of leaders. An out-of-door camp is truly a place where we may learn to live and work and play and grow together happily. If the building and redemption of Zion is the aim of the church, this, too, is the aim of our girls' organized work.

The world and the church seem full of opportunity, and we are looking forward to another year of healthful, happy growth and advancement for our girls' organizations.

LENOIR WOODSTOCK,

Superintendent of Young Women's Bureau.

The Adult Department primarily watches over the interests of the more mature women, although the work of this section can not be separated from that of the other two phases of our activities.

EXECUTIVE STAFF

From the foregoing it will be seen that the main responsibility for the promulgation of our program lies with Mrs. Dona C. Haden, Mrs. C. B. Woodstock, and Mrs. Blanche Edwards Mesley. There are, however, many ladies who by freely giving their counsel, the benefit of their experience, their time, and their enthusiastic service have made possible a greater degree of success. Many of these women occupy positions as district or local superintendents, or as group leaders and teachers.

We are further mindful of the excellent help given by our secretaries, Mrs. Marjorie Anway and Miss Stella Brockway. Much of our time is spent in field work, and during our absences the generous and able assistance of these ladies is a source of gratification to us.

IN OTHER LANDS

The work in Australia is in a very flourishing state under the superintendency of Mrs. G. H. Parker, while the British Isles, Norway, Hawaii, and the South Sea Islands each have workers in the interest of this department.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

There are about eighty organized districts throughout the church, and in the majority of these the women's work is in the hands of alert, progressive, and devoted leaders. These ladies report their activities and the growth of their districts to general headquarters once a month. From time to time replies are sent and specific information forwarded. We would urge all those who in the past have been negligent in reporting promptly, to please try to remedy this situation, since our work is materially lightened by cooperation among the districts.

The district superintendent is our only district officer. However, as the work develops under her care and as the need for help occurs, she can call to her assistance other workers, such as a district supervisor of girls, district secretary, and district superintendent of the preschool age department. In every case, however, we urge consultation with other district officers before such appointments are made. We desire the fullest cooperation.

LOCAL ORGANIZATION

Each local organization has a superintendent and such other officers as are needed. In most cases this includes a supervisor of girls' activities, a superintendent of the pre-school age department, a home department worker, and a friendly visitor.

ACTIVITIES

Home building on a worthy plane is one of the fine achievements of high-minded people. It is by no means a thing that is easy of accomplishment, nor is the necessary knowledge born with the individual. It is a matter of prayerful study and thoughtful endeavors. We are most happy, therefore, to report a growing increase in the number of people eagerly meeting together to discuss their problems in homecraft. Throughout the church, not only our women but our men, too, are awakening to a new sense of the power within their reach and the skills necessary to qualify worthily for their task. It is a pleasure to think of these groups of earnest students, and to attempt to supply their growing needs. We have several courses suitable for such discussion groups, helpful articles appear from time to time in the *Departments' Journal*, and much information is sent out in response to individual needs.

Several stake, district, and local institutes have been held throughout the country. Here and at reunions definite class work has been conducted and discussion groups held.

In June, 1927, and again in June, 1928, general church institutes were held in Lamoni. On both of these occasions provision was made for special class work along the lines of departmental work, and we feel that good was accomplished.

During General Conference a daily period was devoted to class work. By this means visitors and delegates were able to become acquainted with the latest development and policies of the department.

SANITARIUM AND HOMES

During the year efforts have been made to keep the needs of these institutions before our people. Reports of the work done and lists of needs have frequently been distributed. A certain response has resulted, but we would like to see more of our sisters participate in this service.

"DEPARTMENTS' JOURNAL"

For some time the general superintendents of the three departments have felt the need for a periodical giving specific help to workers in the field of religious education. To help in supplying that need, the *Departments' Journal* was published in April, 1927. From then until the present time this periodical has steadily grown in usefulness. We desire to make this of such a nature that workers in all branches of Sunday school work, all recreation and expression, all work with women and girls, may find not only inspiration but also concrete and definite help. A big task lies before us, and believing a real need exists we desire to fill that need.

FINANCES

That the financing of this department shall be no burden upon the general funds of the church, we ask each local to contribute a fair portion towards the raising of our departmental budget. We desire that the raising of these funds be equitably distributed among our locals, and therefore suggest that the amount of each local contribution per annum be determined on a basis of active membership. Thus a local of

12 members or less would contribute \$6 per year,

13 to 24 members would contribute \$12 per year,

25 to 36 members would contribute \$18 per year,

37 to 48 members would contribute \$24 per year,

49 to 60 members would contribute \$30 per year,

and so on.

The money should be paid as early in the calendar year as possible to the branch solicitor, who will give a receipt for each amount and forward the sum promptly to the district agent to be sent to the Presiding Bishopric. Consistent giving on the part of all our membership will make possible a volume of splendid work in this department without unduly taxing the resources of any and without any call upon general church finances.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The cooperation between the three departments, Sunday School, Recreation and Expression, and Department of Women grows closer. The work of the three overlaps at several points, so that frequent consultations are necessary. Always these conferences clarify our vision and make for

greater efficiency in the discharge of our duties. We therefore appreciate the opportunity of conferring with these general superintendents.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, may we say that a realization of the importance of the task confronting our sisters is constantly with us? We have faith that they will prove equal to the responsibility resting upon them. We still desire to unreservedly help them to qualify.

Respectfully submitted,

BLANCHE EDWARDS MESLEY,

General Superintendent, Department of Women.

GRAPHIC ARTS BUREAU

To the First Presidency and General Conference; Greeting: During the year we have made a special effort to obtain photographs of historical value, and we have been quite successful. There have been negatives and prints obtained which are priceless.

Our objective is to have a pictorial history which will, to some extent, parallel the printed history of the church.

All photographs now in our possession have been classified, indexed, and filed in a vault and readily accessible. During the coming year we expect to handle the many negatives we have in our possession in the same way. We are planning on making enlargements from what prints we have in our possession, and, if we can eventually obtain a room in the Auditorium, have them arranged in chronological order so that visitors who come to the building may see the display, which will give a history of the church from its organization to the present time.

An inventory shows the value of stock and equipment to be \$1,544.91; slides, \$1,447.50; photographs, \$250; negatives, \$500. Total \$3,742.41.

We would like to obtain good photographs of our church buildings throughout the country and pictures of pioneer missionaries. Also, we would like to have photographs of all our conference appointees. We hope the missionaries in traveling around will be alert and try to obtain photographs of historical value for the Graphic Arts Bureau.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS BUREAU,

September 20, 1928.

By C. ED. MILLER.

GRACELAND COLLEGE

To the First Presidency: The following reports, showing the activities of Graceland College for the school year 1927-28; and the balance sheet June 30, 1927, and June 30, 1928, were at a formal meeting of the Board of Trustees held at Lamoni, Iowa, August 14, 1928, adopted and made the report of the said Board of Trustees of Graceland College to the First Presidency and General Conference.

N. RAY CARMICHAEL,
Secretary of the Board.

LAMONI, IOWA, August 28, 1928.

EDUCATION

CHURCH COLLEGES

To the Board of Trustees:

Church	† Members	*Colleges	Number Church Members Per College	Endowment per Accredited College
Northern Baptist	1,374,688	40	34,367	\$5,044,218
Seventh Day Baptist	8,175	4	2,043	843,124
Brethren	156,768	18	8,709	747,341
Christian	114,136	5	22,827	533,000
Congregational	918,029	57	16,105	2,976,995
Disciples of Christ	1,436,575	23	62,459	1,259,204
Evangelical Church	208,171	7	29,738	550,733
Friends	115,452	7	16,493	678,127
United Lutheran	860,633	26	33,101	719,504
Methodist Episcopal	4,545,866	82	55,437	1,797,687
Methodist Episcopal, South	2,538,311	55	46,151	1,151,334
Methodist Protestant	189,583	5	37,916	612,928
Presbyterian U. S.	462,177	41	11,272	757,937
Presbyterian U. S. A.	1,868,055	64	29,188	1,060,137
United Presbyterian	170,650	7	24,378	760,145
Protestant Episcopal	1,173,679	39	30,094	1,343,361
Reformed Church in America	148,536	4	37,134	819,805
Reformed Church in U. S.	349,711	9	38,856	721,929
L. D. S. Reorganized	77,926	1	77,926	265,009
L. D. S. Utah	558,463	+76	7,348	(*)

†For calendar year 1926.

*For college year 1926-27. Includes Colleges, Junior Colleges, and Theological Seminaries.

+Includes 69 Theological Seminaries.

(*Endowment figures not available. Budget for schools and colleges in 1927-28 was \$1,066,454.

Notes: One college for every 30,308 church members. Average endowment per accredited college, \$1,867,531.

It is believed that the above table has much food for thought.

If there is any one thing more than any other that characterized the policies of the Latter Day Saints in the early days, it was the establishment and support of schools. This

was true from the very beginning. Any student of the history of the church is fully cognizant of the successful establishment of institutions of learning at Kirtland, Nauvoo, and Independence, always being leaders in educational efforts.

The question is now being raised if we have maintained their record so well begun during the first half of our hundred year history.

As the above table shows, figures for all churches are not available, but a comparison of our own Junior College with a church membership of 100,000 (the 77,926 shown being the published figures for 1926 in the official table for all denominations of the United States) should make us reflect with great concern as to whether the church is making ample provision for the education of her youth under church auspices. At least, the important question is before us of how soon we are justified in putting into effective operation our already adopted program of the expansion of our one Junior College into a fully standardized and officially accredited four-year institution.

The General Conference of 1925 definitely adopted the policy "of maintaining and supporting a fully standardized and officially accredited institution of learning at Graceland College" and "the raising of an endowment of \$200,000 at once in order to maintain our present Junior College and an additional \$300,000 at the earliest possible date for the accrediting of a full four-year standard college."

The President of the church, in his address to the General Conference of 1927 on the subject of "Forward to 1930," said:

"By then, if not before, Graceland College should have been placed upon the basis of a fully accredited, standard four-year college. Without question, the importance of the work of that institution in the development of church work justifies such a move. The task of making the college such is not small, but surely we are equal to it."

In preparation for the carrying out of this adopted policy of the church, the College Board has made provision for the fullest preparation of the faculty in the best universities of the country by granting leave during the school year and during vacation for summer attendance. The library and laboratory equipment has been increased in both quantity and quality, while the physical plant of the institution is being made adequate for a four-year institution.

The question now is whether the church desires to let its One Hundredth Anniversary pass with one institution of higher learning and that one only a Junior College.

One of the fine things about our educational program is that the church fully meets situations as they arise. It has not failed yet, and there is every evidence that it will succeed in every educational undertaking agreed upon. At the close of the stewardship and endowment campaign in 1925, it showed that practically one out of every six church members had a part in the magnificent response to the unanimous action of the General Conference authorizing the undertaking.

As I pointed out then:

“The greatest significance of these facts—facts which have no parallel in the educational achievements of the church—is not in the sums of money contributed to higher education, but in the spirit which prompts the gift. This is the spirit of benevolence, the spirit of helpfulness, the spirit which makes for progress and stability and means ultimate triumph for the church and for her institutions and interests.”

It is confidently believed that the unity brought about in the church membership by that stewardship and endowment campaign when practically every family in the church—one out of every six members—had a part was the beginning of that very fine spirit of unity now prevailing resulting in the great development made during the past three years.

What will the response be in preparation for our One Hundredth Anniversary?

Graceland Foundation

In harmony with the best practices of colleges and universities, and after approval by the general church officers, the Graceland Foundation was organized during the past year to enable the college better to handle its present building projects and other interests and activities of its program of expansion.

The purpose of the Foundation is as follows, as indicated in the Articles of Incorporation:

“The objects of this corporation shall be the advancement of the cause of higher education, by providing means for increasing the permanent educational equipment and general endowment funds of Graceland College, an institution of

learning heretofore and now located in the city of Lamoni, Iowa, founded and maintained by the corporation not for profit, known as Graceland College; the establishment of free and partially free scholarships and foundations for students in said college who are unable to bear the expenses incident to securing an education; the erection and maintenance of buildings and dormitories for the use and occupancy of students attending said college; the support and promotion of the interests and educational work of Graceland College and its students, generally, and the use of all proper means to further such objects."

The Foundation is managed by a Board of Directors, of which the members of the Board of Trustees of Graceland College form a majority, which amply safeguards the interests of the church and the college.

It is believed that this Foundation will bring much good to the college in future years.

Academic Standing

Graceland College continues to enjoy her high rating among educational institutions. She continues to offer such courses as she is well qualified to carry out thoroughly. Having pursued this policy for a number of years, it enables our graduates to receive the very highest recognition when they go on to the universities and other higher institutions of learning for advanced work, as many do in the universities of Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern, and others. This policy enables our graduates to receive their Iowa State Teachers Certificates and State Certificates from other States without question, thus making it possible for Graceland graduates to teach in many of the States of the Union.

Girls' Dormitory

During the year the need for additional dormitory space has become apparent to all. It is our very greatest and most pressing need.

In view of this urgent need, the Board has given most careful consideration to ways and means. Investigation has been made of the methods followed in many other colleges and universities where dormitories have been constructed in recent years. As a result of this thorough investigation, the

Board adopted the following resolution on January 4, 1928:

"WHEREAS, the complete destruction by fire of two of Graceland's dormitories during the school year 1927, Patroness Hall, a dormitory for girls, in January, and the Gables, a dormitory for boys, in December, has made living and commissary conditions at the college increasingly difficult, and in fact, they are fast becoming almost insoluble; and

"WHEREAS, the last General Conference, on recommendation of the Appropriation Committee, approved the project of constructing a building for dormitory purposes as soon as funds become available; and

"WHEREAS, the sum of \$8,000 in cash received from insurance is available and \$12,000 has been appropriated by General Conference for entering upon the project; and

"WHEREAS, the plan of paying for the construction of college buildings which are income-producing with funds secured by the issue of long term bonds which are paid off serially with the income derived from rentals is now being practiced by educational institutions with marked success; and

"WHEREAS, there will be no session of a General Conference until October, 1928, to take action upon this urgent matter;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF GRACELAND COLLEGE,

"That the Chairman of the Board appoint a committee to present our urgent needs to the First Presidency, the Presiding Bishopric and such members of the Quorum of Twelve as are available for a conference with the view of securing authority to complete plans for a suitable dormitory, issue bonds, properly secured, and enter upon the construction at the earliest date practicable with a view of its completion ready for use by September, 1928."

The committee appointed, under authority of this action, met with the Joint Council of Presidency, Quorum of Twelve, and Presiding Bishopric and presented the plan of the College Board to construct a dormitory by a long time bond issue, the bonds to be paid off with the income from the dormitory.

After full consideration and investigation, the Joint Council unanimously adopted the following resolution, January 17, 1928:

"Be it resolved by the Joint Council of First Presidency, Quorum of Twelve, and Presiding Bishopric that

"The project of the construction of a dormitory for Graceland College by a bond issue in accordance with the plans proposed by the Board of Trustees of said College in its resolution of January 4, 1928, be, and the same is hereby approved, and that

"The said Board of Trustees be, and the same is hereby authorized and instructed to issue and market the bonds proposed under the terms of said resolution on the most favorable terms obtainable, and

"That this resolution is passed subject to the concurrence of the Order of Bishops and the General Conference."

On the occasion of the meeting of the Order of Bishops in April, the matter was presented, fully discussed, and action taken concurring in the resolution of the Joint Council.

In harmony with the understanding reached, a committee, consisting of Bishop Mark H. Siegfried, the College Treasurer and the President of the College, is negotiating with bonding companies for the purchase of the bonds when authorized by General Conference. It is recommended that such authorization be asked for at the session of General Conference in October.

DEPARTMENTS

Following are reports of the work of the various departments of the college during the past year.

Personnel Service Bureau

Lonzo Jones

Personnel service in Graceland College is as old as the spirit of understanding the student and an earnest desire to help him adjust to his college environment. It is not a new movement but is merely keeping abreast of the times in using the best tools of modern educational science to help the student adjust his personal life to the life of the college. If this is rightly done, the student should grow into a thoroughly integrated character, productive in scholarly attainment, harmonious in personality development, and happy in meeting and making adjustments to life.

The organization of the bureau has involved the principle of centralization and the principle of distribution of responsibility. The organization of the bureau; the formula-

tion of policies; the collecting of information; and the diagnosis of each student are centralized in the office of the dean of personnel. The carrying out of the policies and the administration of student activities are distributed to many members of the faculty and student body who are in a position to serve the student in a specialized way.

The responsibility for student measurements and analyses; for expert interviewing and counseling; the diagnosis of student difficulties and prescribing remedial procedures have been carried on through the office of the dean. Student employment and housing has been under the direction of the Business Manager. Four members of the faculty, each supervise a literary society. These literary societies provide the calendar of extra-curricular contests. The musical, dramatic, religious, and athletic activities of the college are supervised by members of the faculty each of whom are experts in their line. Each of the dormitories is under the supervision of a resident dean. The time budgeting has been delegated to one member of the faculty, while student placement is directed by another. The health supervision is under the direction of the college nurse. This shows clearly the distribution as well as the centralization of responsibility.

Developments during the past year which deserve special mention are:

1. Freshman Days: Two days before the return of the sophomores, the freshmen were on the campus. These days were used to acquaint the students with the college and with each other; to give the entrance tests; to enroll them; to give physical examinations; to acquaint them with the library, and to explain the method of scheduling their time. These days were an outstanding success. Every freshman student voted at the end of the year that freshman days be given for the incoming class of 1928. This will be done, following closely the program of 1927.
2. The Freshman Class: A class entitled "The Business of Being a College Student," required of all freshmen, was conducted by the dean of student personnel. It met one hour each week and class work was conducted by lecture, recitation, and report method. The topics discussed were practical in nature and had direct application in the daily tasks of the student. Ninety per cent of the freshmen class voted to have this course given to the class of 1928-29.

3. **A Diagnostic Chart:** At the beginning of the college year, seven entrance tests, measuring the student's ability in college preparation, were given to 112 freshmen. The composite score on this test, when ranked statistically, gave what we called the student's expectancy level. An attempt was made to have each student achieve at his own level of expectancy. Those falling below their expectancy were aided in every way possible. As a result, 80 per cent of all freshmen succeeded in maintaining this level or above.
4. **Faculty cooperation:** I can not fail to mention what to me is the outstanding achievement in the field of student personnel service, namely *faculty cooperation*. The zestful and whole-hearted interest of every member of the faculty in giving the best of his understanding and specialized training in a personal way to help each student is deserving of the highest commendation. With this spirit continued and the direction of the students under the expert supervision of a personnel director, this department will continue that inestimable service which has made Graceland distinctive.

The outlook is hopeful. My only recommendations are that the faculty strive (1) toward greater skill in analyzing their respective teaching assignments and in a mastery of the best teaching technics at the college level; (2) that greater expertness in accurate evaluation of the student's achievement in class be developed; and (3) that each teacher strive daily to develop that inspiring leadership, through deep human insight and genuine love for the student, which has always marked great and influential teachers and has been the spur to eager scholarship in the students. One further recommendation is that the College Board strive by *adequate recognition* and *ample financial rewards* to keep on the faculty those who have made the required professional advancement, have had the years of experience that make them experts and who have the interests of Graceland at heart.

Religious Education

Roy A. Cheville

I am inclosing a brief statement as requested in your letter, and with it I am making a few suggestions and discussing openly for the first time some of my own opinions. During the Institute, Brother Frank Edwards was dis-

cussing the work of Graceland as it came up indirectly. He said in his opinion that, wonderful as her work had been, she had not yet begun.

When I returned to or rather began my connection with Graceland five years ago, I found myself getting hooked up with the department of religion. A few things stood out to me. In the first place there was an unspoken hostility in many places and in others an open antagonism to Graceland's religious life and her department of study. Friends told me of it, and I perceived it when I went to General Conference. I wanted to break that up, if possible. The church has in its growing pains evolved to a broader viewpoint. At least I believe this hostility is diminished. Fortunately, I had had a bit of actual experience in missionary and administrative lines which made me sympathetic to these fields.

Another thing I hoped to bring about, was the replacing of the special religious education courses by a standard collegiate department. Such would have to evolve very slowly, as interests justified. A superimposed system would be temporary. In the transition stage it appeared to some that we had lost our religious education group. They didn't see that we were evolving. Now we have four or five courses in this line without artificial distinctions from other college work.

With the above experience, I have combined my training in a theological school and my sense of the needs of the church in a dream of a department of religion that will be adequate. I want to see some of this realized ere long. In such there must be basic work in religious history, psychology, and philosophy that rests upon general preparation. Together with this will be the directed courses for training along pastoral, missionary, and religious education lines. As this unfolds, the Lamoni Stake can furnish laboratory fields, if the present connection remains.

I thought at first that it was almost foolish to attempt pastoral work in the stake presidency, since my time was so limited. At times that idea recurs. Yet, such arrangement proves sound from the collegiate viewpoint. Men of any college field must carry on laboratory work, if they are to retain reality. Theological professors do so in order to counteract professional aloofness. Such connection hooks up with active ministry in such a way as to be satisfying to the onlooking membership. It gives a point of contact. And lastly, it furnishes the needed connection when we are ready

for it. The final study of those in religious training should be in actual doing under supervision, for which there is college credit. My visionary eye tells me I shall see it some day.

Another faculty member is needed in this department. Such a person should be in training. My interests are developing in the fields of religious history, religious philosophy, and theology. Another should develop for the field of religious education and Bible. By religious education, I mean its specific field of the psychology, principles, and administration of religious education. You remember that this was the weakness suggested by Brother McDowell. I acknowledged it, but said we were not yet ready for it. I should retain my connection with secular history, and perhaps to me would fall the field of church administration and the like, at first. I have always thought of connecting the specific religious education with the department of education, but this is not feasible at present.

Roughly sketched, here is a possible division:

Cheville	{	History and Theology	} Alternating
		Modern Religious Thought	
		History of Religions	
	{	American Christianity	} Alternating
		History of Latter Day Saintism	
	{	History of Christianity	} Alternating
		Church Theology	
		Church Administration and Laboratory	

Another Instructor	{	Bible
		Old Testament History and Literature
		New Testament History and Literature
		Other courses
		Religious Education
		Principles of Religious Education
		and
		Psychology of Religious Development
Org. and Ad. of Religious Education		
and		
Materials of Religious Education		

Perhaps I have written enough for you to see how my mind is trending. You see I do have future objectives. Maybe you will want to amplify my "report." If so, you are quite welcome to alter or enlarge. Most of this has been "first person," but I wanted to convey my feelings. Maybe some are fantastic.

The most potent religious fact in a college lies in the personality of its leadership. There is no program or machinery that will make up for men. So the Graceland faculty includes men and women of religious influence, in personal life and breadth of viewpoint. This must be the fundamental factor.

The weekly student prayer meeting must rank as unique among colleges of our country. The percentage of attendance and tone of its spirit have been outstanding during the past year. It is the hub of the student religious life. This year three series of lectures by our leading men made a valuable addition to the college program. Series by F. M. McDowell, Roy S. Budd, and F. Henry Edwards and the student conferences that attended, focused and clarified student thought.

The pastorate of the Brick Church endeavor to meet the student needs and interests in their program of services. Study classes of college students are arranged in the church school. The orchestra and oratorio society attract a large percentage of students of musical ability. Sermons of the local pulpit do not forget the student viewpoint.

Of course, the quiet factor that is often forgotten is the general association of students and faculty in the common life, study, play, and conversation. Here the student is his real self and feels free to discuss his religious problems among his fellows. The assembly programs and work of the bureau of student personnel are permanent factors in this field.

The years of college life have vital potentialities. Funds of knowledge, the contacts with many minds, new viewpoints, and a host of forces come crowding in. Graceland endeavors to assist through broad sympathetic leadership. No one can appreciate what it means to live with a few hundred growing, inquiring youth, who has never tried it. In such a task the college needs cooperative help from the church.

During the coming years the pastoral and the academic side of the college religious life should be extended. Student

work requires outstanding men of intellectual honesty, academic breadth, warm personality, and fervent faith. Graceland needs increased student leadership for conferences, studies, and services. Those so qualified are few.

The department of religion should be expanded also. This department has now been elevated until it stands on equal basis of collegiate accrediting with others. The short course studies have been given up; institutes must care for these. During the past few years the department has been offering new courses. It remains to expand these and link with actual laboratory experience. This should look toward training in pastoral, missionary, and educational lines. With the continued support and increased understanding that has come in this field, this development is assured.

Conservatory of Music

Mabel Carlile

The past two years have seen considerable growth and development in the music department, both in the regular courses and in the various musical organizations. We believe that music when well taught has certain unmistakable values which makes it unique among all other branches of learning. It is our aim to train musicians, and also to reach the rank and file of young men and women of the church, fitting them to take such part in the rendition of good music as their varied capacities make possible. Such a program should be one of the solutions to the "leisure time problem" which has troubled the leaders of our young. Graceland has fostered ensemble playing and singing with the view that all our students should receive the enjoyment of participation in wholesome and creative performances aside from their regular work.

In our desire to reach large groups, we have not forgotten the student who is to become a specialist in music. We have placed at his disposal four fully organized and standardized three-year music courses, those of Piano, Voice, Band and Orchestral Instruments, and Public School Music. These courses, although permitting a major in any one of the four lines, requires some liberal arts work and a thorough foundation in general musicianship and theory. The theory department offers the following courses: harmony, key-board harmony, harmonic analysis, sight reading, ear training, music

history, appreciation, methods, conducting, and orchestration.

As our graduates go out from Graceland for advanced courses at larger schools, we find that our department has met the needs of the musical few and has trained them in such a thorough manner as to place them on a plane, or, in many cases, above students of the large music schools of the country. With the growth of this department we are constantly aware of the rapid development we must make in the near future in order to hold our present standing among the music schools.

Musical Organizations

The four outstanding musical organizations of the school are the A Cappella Chorus, the Lamoni-Graceland Orchestra, the Lamoni-Graceland Oratorio Society, and the Band.

The Orchestra is one of the live organizations of the church, college, and town. It is constantly maintaining a higher artistic and technical standing, and offers splendid training for those who would desire to become members of professional organizations.

The Orchestra has played for Sunday school every Sunday and monthly concert preceding church services, played for four or five college plays, a church reception, lyceum concert, broadcast over W H O, concert in Des Moines church, and numerous other activities.

The demands of the church upon the orchestral forces is increasing quite materially, and it is evident that unless we can muster an efficient symphony orchestra in the near future we are not going to meet these demands, and as it is the only institution in the church attempting the development of this department of work, we think the growing needs of the orchestra should be met.

A Cappella Chorus

The A Cappella Chorus, which was first organized in the fall of 1923, has come to be a permanent and essential organization at Graceland College. Not only has it won fame and favor in the church and community, but it is recognized as one of the best choruses of its kind in the State.

The demand for unaccompanied singing and the appreciation of this rare art prompted the organization of the first chorus. Since that time the chorus has made great progress

and advancement each year. It went on a concert tour in the spring of 1927-28, giving concerts in Pisgah, Logan, Council Bluffs, and Underwood, Iowa. On this tour the chorus also broadcast a sacred concert from station KOIL in Council Bluffs. On March 30 the chorus sang at Indianola, Iowa, on the Iowa Artists Program which was sponsored by the Federated Women's Clubs and Music Teachers' Association of Iowa. The chorus has received splendid comment from some of the most prominent music critics in the United States. It has been favorably compared as to its quality of work with such organizations as Dayton Westminster Choir and the famous Saint Olaf A Cappella Choir. The work of this organization has brought considerable distinction to Graceland, and we feel that were it subsidized as other organizations of its kind, we might bring considerable note to our school through concerts and tours.

The Oratorio Society maintains as its major program the singing of a standard oratorio during the year. For four years Mendelssohn's "Elijah" has occupied the central place. When the program for the musical activities of the church was organized to carry out the Centennial of 1930, the standard oratorio for the entire church was the "Messiah," and this year the Oratorio Society gave a splendid rendition of the "Messiah" on May 31.

Forensics

Ruth V. Fisher

The Athenian Federation is made up of the four literary societies: the Niketes, Pleiades, Kapforeans, and Victorians. The activities of the societies are governed by the Athenian Council, composed of a president elected by the student body, the presidents, vice presidents, secretaries, and treasurers of the different societies and their faculty sponsors.

Each Saturday night the societies have individual programs. Such programs develop the students, not only in a literary way but socially as well, and train them for leadership after they leave school.

The unity of the student body is preserved in general Athenian programs, which are held at least once each month. In these meetings the members of the societies participate.

The spirit of friendly competition between the societies is demonstrated in intersociety forensic and athletic contests.

Intersociety forensic contests held this year were: College Extemporaneous Speaking, Women's Debate, Academy Extemporaneous Speaking and Declamatory, Music, Oratorical, Short Story, and College Declamatory. This year the Victorian Society had the largest number of forensic points and at the close of the year received the banner "Forensic Champions 1927-28."

This year the intersociety contests and the general Athenian programs were of a very high order. The individual society programs were not up to standard. However, there was an improvement toward the end of the year. Parliamentary practice as introduced, which was very beneficial and also aroused interest.

The literary societies are not reaching the student who has not yet discovered his talents, and half of the students are not interested in the individual programs. *The solution to these problems would be to have a forensic director who could devote practically all of his time to the work.* For instance, in the declamatory contest the students who have native ability or have had training win all the honors. If the director of forensics had time to train each student who enrolled in the preliminary contest, the student would benefit greatly by it. For debates, extemporaneous speaking contests, oratory, short story, a few group lessons might be given in addition to individual training.

In regard to the individual programs, they might be improved if the director could train at least the leaders in each society to help other students to in turn become leaders.

Plainly speaking, the standard of the literary societies can never be improved very materially when the director of forensics has so many other duties that forensics has to become a side issue. There are four teachers in the music department, and there should be at least two in the speech department.

Teacher Training

Eva Lewers

Recommendations and suggestions covering work for next few years:

1. I recommend that as soon as possible the sequence of courses be so arranged that all teacher training students complete the course in "Teaching Methods" before any practice teaching is begun.

2. I recommend that some type of vocational guidance (very definite) be attempted during the Freshman year, and that if possible only those are admitted that are suited to the profession.
3. I recommend that as soon as is otherwise advisable this department be made a four-year course, in order to compete with other colleges.

Outline of Plans and Outlooks for Coming Years:

1. Assistance in various departments in academy from heads of college departments. This assistance to be given in form of overseeing courses of study and supervising practice teachers, and then conferring with the head supervisor. This will assure thoroughness and give justice to academy pupils.
2. I hope to install a card-file system of recommendations instead of the present letter type.
3. I have begun and expect to continue a definite system of outlining the entire courses of studies pursued in the academy. These courses are to be placed in the hands of the teachers prior to the time they begin to teach.
4. I recommend that a more definite system of special examinations be maintained for the making up of deficient credits. This applies to both college and academy.
5. I hope to see the day when Graceland has a practice-teaching room of grade-school children. I think this will have to be installed rather soon, because people with two-year certificates are not eligible, regionally speaking, to teach in many schools. Furthermore, most of our girls now contract to teach in rural or urban grade schools, and need such training as a grade room would give.

Industrial Department

N. Ray Carmichael

The average college course is designed to keep a student busy, and with what student activities are presented the maximum to be gained from a higher education requires the energy and attention of the student. However, there are those who must earn while they learn, and for them the opportunities of the industrial department are offered. To assist one hundred and twenty boys and girls from thirty States and many foreign countries to carry on the physical

plant at Graceland in order that they themselves may be better prepared for the service of God and mankind is the object of the self-help department.

Three hours of work each day will pay for board. The basic scale is twenty-five cents per hour, and each individual's work is graded and credit is given according to the quality of work.

Opportunities in the industrial department are limited. The business men in Lamoni cooperate and endeavor to assist by giving boys jobs in their store and girls work in homes in town; but in spite of all that can be done, many are denied the opportunities of attending Graceland because of lack of work.

The activities of the college farm are being increased, and that project is the most successful of any of the attempts to develop opportunities for providing for work for students who need it.

The Library

Lyda T. Elefson

The library has been able to render a higher standard of service this year than heretofore. This has been due to added equipment and the increased development of the technical side of our work.

The work of recataloging has been continued until at present 4,216 volumes have entered in the new catalog. Our accession list shows the addition of 468 books, making a total of 13,876 books which have entered in the library. The periodical subscriptions have increased from forty-eight to fifty-six.

The rental shelf began last year has proved popular with the students. A recent check on accounts shows that an expenditure of \$42.87 has brought in a return of \$62.54. The profit forms a revolving fund for new purchases.

During the year we have been designated as a depository for government documents. This will facilitate our securing valuable government material.

The library is open to the use of the students twelve hours per day and three evenings per week, making a total of seventy-six hours.

The staff the ensuing year will be strengthened by a full-time untrained assistant. We are hoping to have a trained assistant in the near future, as one of the student helpers

has become interested in library science and is planning her education with the view of rendering this service to the church.

Concomitant with the need for trained assistance is a very urgent need for increased room, both for the stacks and for reading tables. Under present conditions the reading room often will not accommodate all who wish to study. It is hoped that with the completion of the new dormitory for women the library may be moved to the east half of the upper floor of Briggs Hall. This arrangement will allow for several years' expansion and will provide another very obvious need—that of fireproof quarters for our library.

Necessary equipment in the new quarters will include steel stacks, a charging desk, floor coverings, and reading tables. This will involve an expenditure of approximately \$2,500. We feel that the added demands which modern educational methods have made on library service makes this change to more adequate quarters imperative.

The Museum

The museum is comprised of fifteen cases containing collections of coins, and scrip, early books and manuscripts, historical materials, specimens of ethnology, anthropology, zoology, and mineralogy. A number of very fine specimens have been added this year. Lack of space prevents displaying the specimens to the best advantage.

Physical Education

A. R. Gilbert

While the needs in physical education at Graceland College have been met in what would seem to be an adequate manner, we hope the future will continue to bring improvement.

Our needs for the future are:

1. Keener insight into just what the needs are and how to meet them.
2. Firmer establishment of physical education as a required activity in the regular collegiate curriculum.
3. Gradual addition of gymnasium equipment.
4. Erection of an outdoor track and field.
5. Enlargement of outdoor playground facilities.

With respect of point number three, it is my thought that we should bring into our gymnasium desirable equipment to

be used by individuals in free exercise work rather than to accumulate a great deal of expensive apparatus for formal gymnastics. When a person comes into our gymnasium, we want to make it possible for him to spend a pleasant and profitable period at exercise without the aid of a group or an instructor.

Point five. Our greatest immediate need is for two composition tennis courts. These courts could be constructed so as to permit the playing of outdoor volley ball and other games. Approximate cost \$600.

It is hoped an increase in enrollment will enable us to extend our physical education service.

FINANCES

Herewith is presented the balance sheet of June 30, 1927, and the balance sheet of June 30, 1928.

Respectfully submitted,
N. RAY CARMICHAEL, *Treasurer.*

Graceland College Balance Sheet, June 30, 1927

Assets:

Cash	\$ 11,837.30
Notes and Accounts Receivable	55,117.15
Accrued Interest on Endowment	5,698.71
Current Inventories	11,699.10
Equipment—Furniture and Fixtures	29,685.74
Real Estate and Building	242,831.28
Lamoni Coliseum	10,126.75
Library	9,034.42
Endowment Fund Investments (Church Bonds)	225,000.00
Unexpired Insurance	1,559.48
Student Training Advances	8,420.33

Total Assets \$611,010.26

Liabilities

Accounts Payable	\$13,999.93
Notes Payable	7,800.00
Mortgages Payable	35,000.00
Accrued Interest Payable	447.10
Key Deposits	76.85
Industrial Deposits	350.00

Total outside Liabilities \$ 57,673.88

Trust Funds		2,074.10
Reserve for Advertising		427.91
Reserve for 1926-7 Allowances		400.00
Permanent Funds Endowment		225,000.00
Graceland Flag Fund	54.01	
Zimmermann Hall Fund	49,036.05	
Gymnasium Seating Fund	1,355.00	
Gymnasium Equipment Fund	383.36	
Tree Fund	22.72	
Building Fund (Girls' Dormitory)	8,000.00	
<hr/>		
Total Plant Funds not wholly disbursed		58,851.14
Coliseum Fund		10,126.75
Scholarship Loan Funds		40,792.85
Student Training Fund		8,420.33
Present Worth		207,243.30
<hr/>		
Total Liabilities		\$611,010.26

Respectfully submitted,

N. RAY CARMICHAEL, *Treasurer.*

Graceland College Balance Sheet, June 30, 1928

Assets:

Cash—Current Funds	\$	354.70
Time Certificates		11,267.58
Notes and Accounts Receivable		60,682.66
Accrued Interest on Endowment Bonds		5,894.55
Current Inventories		12,099.33
Equipment, Furniture, and Fixtures.		33,281.46
Real Estate and Buildings		250,091.42
Lamoni Coliseum		10,126.75
Library		9,579.38
Endowment Fund Investment (Church Bonds)		231,000.00
Unexpired Insurance		1,227.76
Student Training Advances		10,227.33
<hr/>		
Total Assets		\$635,832.92

Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	\$ 11,442.83	
Notes Payable	13,300.00	
Mortgages Payable	35,000.00	
Accrued Interest on Notes and Mortgages	702.76	
Key Deposits	50.00	
Industrial Deposits	355.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Outside Liabilities		\$ 60,850.59
Trust Funds		1,050.63
Student Training Fund		10,227.33
Present Worth:		
Permanent Funds—Endowment	\$231,000.00	
Gymnasium Seating Fund Balance	328.09	
Gymnasium Equipment Fund Balance	76.10	
Tree Fund	47.68	
Building Fund	8,352.88	
Dormitory Furnishing Fund	2,558.80	
Coliseum Fund	10,126.75	
Scholarship Loan Funds	47,081.32	
Present Worth Account	264,132.75	563,704.37
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Liabilities and Net Worth		\$635,832.92

Respectfully submitted,

N. RAY CARMICHAEL, *Treasurer.*

THE FUTURE

There is sometimes a disposition in some quarters to feel that the present generation of youth is going to the bows, that it is on the downward road, that it can not stand up to present-day temptations.

As one travels about over the country and sees youth in the various educational institutions and various activities in which they are interested elsewhere, one is at times inclined to agree with the above pessimistic conclusions. And yet, on returning to Graceland, seeing the environment in which our students live, knowing the members of the faculty and other Christian leaders with whom they come in contact, witnessing their activities and interests from year to year,

living with them and meeting them daily, I know them to be an earnest group of young men and women, still seeking for the truth, to be sure, but guided by a seriousness of purpose and an idealism that has not been surpassed by their elders of any generation. Our church leaders and others who come to us from time to time always go away with reestablished confidence in the soundness, the saneness, and the Christian devotion of the great bulk of our student body.

What more important investment can any generation make than in the preparation of the succeeding generation to take up the tasks which it will soon lay down. It is our glorious privilege to "hand on the torch."

Respectfully submitted,

G. N. BRIGGS, *President.*

August 14, 1928.

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

To the First Presidency and General Conference; Greeting: As to the work of this department and our labors therein, I regret to report that I have been forced to take a leave of absence since September 24, 1927. The work during the year has been handled by the First Presidency's office. A few matters were forwarded to me and answered promptly.

As to the future, the work of the department will depend largely on a clear outline of its field of service. There are uncompleted a series of articles on "Free Masonry in Nauvoo." This work was finished two years ago practically to the point of final writing.

There is also the matter of correction in the "History of the Church in Iowa," written by Heman Hale Smith.

Previous to our taking office, mention was made of a short history of the church. However, we have made inquiries from time to time and were answered that it was in some one else's hands. Hence nothing further has been done.

There remains also the possibility of a fifth and possibly sixth volume of general church history.

Much more might be done by this department in general historical work, and there is urgent need of work in the various stakes, districts, and locals. The problem is, Can workers be found to complete an adequate record for historical purposes?

LIBRARY

One part of the library work is vitally connected with the Historical Department, and that is the file of books, pamphlets, and periodicals dealing with the work of the church. Some of these are of great monetary as well as historical value. We have been rather surprised to discover that we have perhaps the most complete collection of Books of Mormon and Books of Doctrine and Covenants to be found in any one library. It is easily possible that this portion of our library could be, without very great expense, made of such outstanding significance that students would find it necessary to consult it in an historical work dealing with the church. It is possible to make it one of the best libraries in this field. We respectfully suggest that this part of the library work should remain connected with the Historical Department.

Since we have heretofore been under appointment also as General Church Librarian, we briefly submit the following:

The actual custody and care of the library has been in the hands of Elder C. I. Carpenter. The general supervision of the church library during the past year has also been under the immediate direction of the office of the First Presidency on account of our absence.

This scope of the library, outside of the church historical, includes, first, literature for our school children, especially including the required reading for the seventh to the twelfth grades. This includes also current magazines and is evidently a purely local work.

When the library is established in the same building with the other church offices, its use as a general church library may be made more manifest, as it should then include all publications desired by the different departments, and money expended for books and other publications for the different departments of the general offices might properly go for the benefit of the whole church by having such publications placed in the general church library. We have long hoped that this might be done and a display made at regular intervals of recently acquired books for the information of all interested. The library, so far as it may again be thus used by the general offices of the church is, of course, a general church responsibility.

A fourth aspect was taken up a few years ago when a number of books were purchased for circularizing to the min-

istry of the church, books dealing particularly with social science in its relation to Christianity. We regret to say that despite repeated letters and even personal offers to deliver such books, their use has been rather limited. It does offer, however, a further field for general church service.

We might here again add the possibility of allowing extra volumes of church historical interest to be loaned to the missionary force of the church, especially in particular fields where needed.

A fifth field of responsibility is that of supervising the local library work, encouraging good reading throughout the church, the establishment of Sunday school and other local church libraries. These include quite properly, first, the publications of the church, and second, good reading for children.

We regret that we have so little of personal interest to report, but the work of the church must go on. May we each strive to lend as much of service as circumstances permit.

Most respectfully submitted,

September 10, 1928.

S. A. BURGESS.

ORDER OF EVANGELISTS

The First Presidency and General Conference, Greeting:
I am presenting the report of the Evangelical Order for 1927, as our reports were all made to January 1, 1928. There are 17 reporting, which covers all the active men in the Order. Because of advanced years some are inactive, some because of affliction. They report:

Sermons, 1,871; in charge of meetings, 724; assisted in services 429 times; other services attended, 2,656; total services attended, 5,568; baptized 78; confirmed 91; ordained 9; children blessed, 70; sick administered to, 1,340 (there have been many administrations of which no record has been kept); marriages, 20; patriarchal blessings, 920; pastoral visits, 1,393; sacrament administered 41 times.

Those who were able have been active in some lines of work during the year, and we have lost three members: Joseph Squires and C. E. Butterworth by death, and John Suttill left the church, making our number at present 26, a small number of men, and some of these not active. There are two superannuated. All those reporting say they have

been blessed of the Lord in their work throughout the year in all their ministrations.

As an Order in the spiritual line we are seeking the spiritual welfare of the church and the uplift of the membership wherever we have been permitted to labor, and ever pray for the progress and development of the great cause of our Lord among mankind.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK A. SMITH, *President.*

H. O. SMITH, *Secretary.*

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, September 19, 1928.

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

First Presidency, Office; Dear Brethren: We herewith attach the statistical report of the Social Service Bureau from January 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928. This period is covered to make our report conform with the reports of other departments of church work.

Briefly we call attention to some outstanding items in the report: There were practically one thousand persons involved in the 380 cases handled during this period. Of these cases 253 were outside of Independence, Missouri, and 127 were in Independence. Most of the cases outside of Independence were applications for aid and admission to the Church Homes, and were financial, while most of the cases handled in Independence were social and did not involve money adjustment. Many of the problems resulted from broken homes; 104 were widows, 30 were divorced, 9 were separated, and there were 12 cases of desertion, while 4 were unmarried mothers.

Of the 380 cases handled, 113 received medical aid of some kind. There were 10 treated for venereal disease, 8 placed in state hospitals for the insane, and 43 were diagnosed or suspected of subnormality. There were 24 persons acknowledged moral (sex) delinquencies, and 9 others were suspected of immorality. There were 3 fathers who were forced to support their children, and one husband was forced to support his wife. Temporary aid was extended by the Bishop in 89 cases, and permanent aid was given in 45 cases. In 29 cases aid was obtained from relatives, while 12 have received federal or state pensions.

There were 34 aged persons admitted to the Homes for the Aged. Of these, 19 were admitted at church expense, six on consecration contracts, and 10 were admitted who were financially able to meet their own expenses at the Home.

The church at the present time is supporting wholly or in part 45 children in the homes of their parents or in foster homes. This we feel is much better than having them cared for in an institution.

The amount of \$15,000 appropriated by the last General Conference for the care of the poor was not all expended, the amount used being \$12,245.10. In our judgment the balance should be used for some constructive measure for the elimination of the causes back of poverty; such as, a constructive measure for the employment of those of our membership too aged to compete in the labor market but able to do light work and support themselves under supervision. Some measure should be taken looking forward to the education in the trades of those mentally incapable of doing high school work but who are able to work with their hands under the supervision of others. An out-patient department of the Sanitarium for the free treatment of those with slight physical handicaps that lessen their earning capacity and which if not remedied in the early stages of disease will incapacitate them for earning a living.

Under "Lectures Given and Articles Published" will be found that which to us is the principal items of social service rendered by the Bureau. In all there have been 557 lectures given and articles published. All of these were on some phase of social problem and the social sciences and were largely given to the young people of the church both unmarried and married. These are the ones who can affect the social situation of the church tomorrow. We have received many favorable reports from those taking the lecture courses, telling us of the helpfulness of the work and how it has assisted them with their problems of home making and child rearing, as well as giving them a wider social outlook and a recognition of the problem of Zion building.

We have cared for such social problems as have come to our attention, yet we feel that the work of prevention is of much greater value than is that of social cure. We are phasize the kind of education that will prevent maladjustment

made to realize more and more that our program must em-
 rather than the giving of aid or the application of curative
 measures to those who are already maladjusted.

Yours very truly,

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU,

By M. A. ETZENHOUSER, *Secretary and Manager.*

By (MRS.) IDA ETZENHOUSER, *Supervisor.*

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, July 23, 1928.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

From

January 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928

<i>Number of Cases Handled Exclusive of</i>	
<i>"Employment Only" Cases</i>	380
Cases handled that live outside of Inde- pendence, Missouri	253
Cases handled that live in Independ- ence, Missouri	127
Total number of cases handled	380
Cases in which single girls are involved	29
Cases in which single boys are involved	15
Cases in which widows are involved	104
Cases in which widowers are involved	30
Cases in which divorced are involved	24
Cases in which separated are involved	9
Cases in which deserted are involved	12
Cases in which unmarried mothers are involved	4
Cases in which families are involved	153
Total number of cases handled	380
<i>Number of Persons Affected in Cases Handled</i>	999
Number of children in families of cases handled	202
Number of adults in cases handled	533
Number of persons applying for employment only	264

<i>Problems Presented and Services Rendered—Employment</i>		
Applications for employment only	264	
Families suffering from underemployment	29	
	<hr/>	
Total employment problems		293
Employment provided	82	82
<i>Physical Disorders and Treatment</i>		
Nervous Disorders (Psychopathic Cases)	18	
Tuberculosis	11	
Epilepsy	1	
Paralysis	4	
Cancer	3	
Other physical disorders	37	
	<hr/>	
Total physical disorders		74
<i>Treatment Provided</i>		
Hospital and dispensary treatment,		
Independence Sanitarium	33	
General Hospital, Kansas City	4	
Mercy Hospital, Kansas City	3	
Cancer Hospital	1	
Veterans Hospital	3	
Tuberculosis Hospital	1	
Operations performed	19	
Clinical treatment	14	
Treatment by private physicians	27	
Psychopathic clinical treatment	8	
	<hr/>	
Total services to those physically ill		113
<i>Venereal Disease</i>		
Venereal disease diagnosed	13	
Cases of venereal disease treated		10
<i>Insanity</i>		
Diagnosed insanity	10	
Placed in State Hospital for Insane		8
<i>Subnormality</i>		
Suspected subnormality	36	
Diagnosed subnormality	7	
	<hr/>	
Total suspected and diagnosed subnormality		43
Mental tests given		14

Morals

Suspected immorality	9
Acknowledged immorality	24

Total cases of immorality suspected and acknowledged	33
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Unmarried Mothers

Sex instruction given and morals strengthened	36
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Court Cases

Children brought before the Juvenile Court	6
Cases before the County Court	9
Cases brought before the Missouri Criminal Court	4
Cases brought before the United States Criminal Court	3

Total court cases	22
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Crimes to Which Defendants Were Charged

White slavery	2
Stealing cars	4
Highway robbery	1
Immorality	3
Insanity	8
Juvenile delinquencies	4

Total crimes and delinquencies	22
--------------------------------------	----

Punishment Inflicted by Courts

Jail sentences	4
Reformatory	1
Detention Home for Girls, later paroled	3
Asylum	8
Cases pending	3
Dismissed with warning	3

Total	22
-------------	----

Delinquencies Not Brought Before the Courts

Issuing worthless checks	1
Stealing	2

Immorality	21	
Kidnaping	1	
		<hr/>
Total		25
<i>Desertion and Nonsupport</i>		
Men deserting their families	11	
Women deserting their families	2	
Men in home but not supporting families	6	
		<hr/>
Total		19
Father forced to support children	3	
Husband forced to support wife	1	
		<hr/>
Total		4
<i>Families in Which Children Are Neglected</i>		6
<i>Family Maladjustments</i>		
Families disrupted by internal troubles		27
<i>Financial Problems</i>		
Applications for financial aid received		237
Temporary aid given by Bishop	89	
Permanent aid from Bishop	45	
Aid received from local branch	1	
Temporary aid from groups in Independence	10	
Loans extended by Bishop	29	
Aid from relatives	21	
Aid pending	2	
Aid refused applicant considered unworthy	22	
Aid refused applicant impostors	5	
Loan denied	1	
Aid from county	8	
Aid from State	1	
Aid refused, husband nonmember, referred to other agency	3	
		<hr/>
Total applications for aid received		237
Loans repaid	6	
Aid discontinued, conditions improved	8	

Pensions

Blind pensions	3
Widows' pensions	8
Veteran's pension	1
<hr/>	
Total pensions allowed and received	12

Homeless Adults and Children

Adults admitted to Home for Aged, church meeting expense	19
Adults admitted to Home, consecration contract....	6
Adults admitted to Home, meeting own expenses..	10
Aged adults placed with relatives	9
Permanent home for children	12
Temporary home found for children	3
Aged admitted to County Home on own application	8
<hr/>	
Total aged adults and children placed in homes	67
Applications for admittance to Home for Aged pending	23
Applications for admittance to Home for Aged denied	9
Applications for admittance to Home withdrawn....	5
<hr/>	
Total applications of adults and children for homes	104

Free Legal Aid and Financial Adjustments

Free legal aid	3
Financial adjustments made without suing	4
<hr/>	
Total adjustments	7

Transportation

Charity rate (one half regular fare) granted by Railroad Company	5
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Referred to Other Social Agencies

Referred to Community Welfare League, Independence	4
Referred to out-of-town social agencies	6
<hr/>	
Total	10

Lectures Given and Articles Published

Lectures given at Young People's Institute, Lamoni, Iowa	20
Lectures given before Religio and Sunday school classes	31
Lectures given before Institute of Arts and Sciences (high school)	208
Lectures given to Independence Sanitarium nurses	20
Lectures given before Noland School Parent- Teacher Association	10
Lectures given before young people's get- together meeting	2
Lectures given before Atherton, Missouri, S. T. A. R. Class meeting	1
Lectures given before Marshall, Missouri, young people's institute	5
Lectures given before Independence, Missouri, Child Guidance class	72
Lectures Given before Independence, Missouri, Social Problems class	72
Lectures given, Religious Education course, Psychology of Religion	10
Lectures given, Religious Education course, Methods of Teaching Religion	7
Lectures given, Religious Education course, Enoch Hill, Methods of Teaching Religion	10
Lectures given, Religious Education Course, Enoch Hill, Psychology of Adolescence	10
Lectures given at reunions	36
Lectures given at Stewartville reunion	3
Lectures given at 1927 General Conference	10
Articles prepared and published in <i>Herald</i>	8
Articles prepared and published in <i>Autumn Leaves</i>	3
Articles prepared and published in <i>Departments' Journal</i>	15
<hr/> Total lectures and articles	<hr/> 553
Lectures over the radio	4
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 557

REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

For the Year Ending June 30, 1928

To the First Presidency: The activities of this department cover such a wide field that it is difficult to report all of the work done. Major projects only are mentioned herein, and include those assigned to this department as well as those initiated by it.

A. A corps of 472 publicity agents has been appointed as local representatives of this department in the various branches throughout the church. These agents also act as business representatives of the Herald Publishing House in taking orders for church publications, books, and supplies; and in such transactions deal directly with the Herald Publishing House. The amount of business taken by them in the last year amounts to approximately \$7,200. These agents are also securing as much newspaper publicity as possible in an endeavor to make for their branch a permanent place among the religious institutions in the community.

B. Attention has been given to the matter of supplying our missionaries with church literature for missionary enterprise. Where needed for new openings it has in most cases been furnished free of charge, but where missionary work has been conducted in well-established branches it has been our practice to encourage the local members to pay for the literature required, ordering through the Herald Publishing House.

C. A number of libraries, schools, and colleges have been furnished with our literature. We have found a consistent demand for the few pieces we have treating on economic problems of today, and favorable comments have been voluntarily made on the position occupied by this church. It is our opinion that additional literature on this subject should be provided without delay by which our position regarding economic and social problems can be more thoroughly presented.

D. By arrangement with the First Presidency, Presiding Bishopric, and Board of Publication this department has done considerable publicity work in following up subscriptions to the church papers which have expired. Several hun-

dreds of subscribers who allowed their subscriptions to lapse have been induced to renew. The Herald Publishing House is now in a position to take over this work, which rightfully belongs to it. This department will, however, offer its services for any advertising helps or circular letters needed in promoting the interests of the publishing house.

E. Considerable attention has been given to publicity for the Auditorium, and has been secured through the medium of the *Saints' Herald*, printed circulars, folders, and newspapers. A four-page illustrated folder has been inclosed with the Bishop's annual report to each contributor to general church funds, over sixteen thousand being used for this purpose. A six-page folder descriptive of the Auditorium has been distributed to all visitors at the building during the last three months.

F. This department initiated the project of getting the Book of Mormon more widely read by the entire membership of the church. This was accomplished in the months of July, August, and September of 1927, and resulted in five thousand three hundred and twenty-two making signed pledges to finish reading the Book of Mormon between the dates of August 1 and December 31, 1927. Aside from those who thus made written pledges to do this, there were equally as many or more who accomplished their reading without making the written pledge.

G. Growing out of this renewed interest in the Book of Mormon, a contest was launched, entitled "The Book of Mormon Story and Essay Contest," in which four topics were suggested for stories and essays not to exceed ten thousand words. This contest did not meet with the success that it deserved, for a number of reasons. There were, however, a number of manuscripts submitted, and as soon as possible competent judges will review them and the results will be announced.

H. This department has been given the assignment of organizing and promoting the Centennial Oratorical Contest, the theme of which is "The Restoration." Work on this project was begun in June, 1928, and has been consistently followed up.

The contest is being enthusiastically received throughout the church, and gives promise of becoming a vital factor in revitalizing the individual members who take an interest in it. It has required much time to get it properly organized, and much more effort than would have been necessary were it not for the fact that it was launched at the beginning of the summer season, when most church workers were at reunions or on vacations.

The present status of the contest is very satisfactory, and the organization is being rapidly completed.

I. This department has written a large number of circular letters, advertising helps, programs, and the like, which have been used by the missionary force in series of meetings, conferences, young people's conventions, week-end rally meetings, and a number of other like events.

J. Perhaps the most effective piece of public advertising accomplished in the last year was the two full-pages in the *Kansas City Journal-Post* of June 10; one a gravure page of pictures, and the other a black-and-white page of pictures and copy.

Two hundred seventy-five thousand copies of this issue of the *Kansas City Journal-Post* were printed and distributed to all parts of the United States and Canada. This department purchased one thousand extra copies, and these two full pages were sent to every branch president in the world.

K. Additional newspaper publicity has been secured covering the Auditorium, using pictures and copy.

L. This department on assignment has had charge of printing the Official Conference Program, receiving the copy from different departments and quorums, making the lay-out, and supervising the printing.

M. Attention is also being given to advertising the Sanitarium, and in cooperation with the superintendent the first yearbook of the Sanitarium was issued in April, 1928.

N. The services of the Publicity Department have been placed at the disposal of Graceland College, and for the last three years we have planned and organized the annual

College Day for the direct benefit of the interests of the college as well as the scholarship fund, which is collected on this day. By this means the yearly contribution to this fund has been increased from an average of three thousand dollars to over six thousand dollars, and it is hoped that this year's contributions will exceed this amount.

O. By request we have given such assistance as possible in advertising the Harvest Home Festival through the medium of the *Saints' Herald*, and by direct mail to district presidents and Bishop's agents. It is our opinion that additional features of interest must soon be injected into the Harvest Home Festival in order to sustain interest in this affair outside of the immediate vicinity of Independence. The Festival has possibilities of advertising the church which should by no means be overlooked. Eventually it will outgrow its present status if the necessary cooperation and support is secured.

P. More attention should be given to publicity for the Centennial Celebration in April, 1930. This event offers an opportunity the like of which the church has never had, and will never have again. There is ample time yet to provide this publicity, but a special fund of twenty-five thousand dollars for this purpose, administered under the direction of the administrative officers of the church, is none too much to make the most of the opportunity before us.

Such publicity would react directly to the benefit of the individual congregations throughout the world, and should be considered in the light of an investment in missionary enterprise, and not an expense. It is earnestly hoped that this request for an adequate publicity campaign will be given due consideration.

Q. To adequately plan the publicity for the various interests and activities of the general church, particularly the center place, and also in the larger centers, we believe it is wise to call to the assistance of this department the counsel and experience of members of the church in various places who have had experience in advertising or in publicity work. There are a number of sales managers, newspaper men, and advertising men holding positions which keep them in touch with the latest ideas along advertising lines, and who, we

believe, would be glad to give the church the benefit of their experience. If this suggestion meets with approval we shall be glad to submit a list of names of such persons.

R. Suggestions and constructive criticism of the work of this department are welcome and solicited, it being our thought that helpful suggestions from those interested in this line of work and who have had practical experience will make the Publicity Department more effective.

J. A. GARDNER, *General Publicity Agent.*

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, September 24, 1928.

THE SANITARIUM

To the First Presidency and General Conference; Greeting:
During the past year the Independence Sanitarium has endeavored as far as possible with facilities afforded to carry out the ideals and desires of the people of this church. Too, some very definite plans have been formulated that the work of this institution may be more the work of a Sanitarium as well as that of a hospital as was revealed in the original word of inspiration concerning this phase of the work. At the same time an endeavor has been successfully made to maintain the high standards established by the American College of Surgeons and the Missouri State Board of Nursing Education. These standards are of a very high order, but the Sanitarium workers have even a higher standard towards which practical steps have been taken for realization.

We have been crowded almost to the limit, the majority of the cases being maternity and the acute medical and surgical diseases. The number of patients receiving bed and room treatment during the past fiscal year being 1,619, besides a very large number of out-patients coming in for X ray, laboratory, and emergency work.

Another large item of service has been rendered from the Sanitarium through the Public Health nurse, Miss Faye Franklin, assisted by a student nurse. Much valuable instruction has been imparted by these workers in prenatal cases, besides many hours of actual bedside nursing given to patients who have returned to their homes following an illness or an operation at the Sanitarium. Much of this service

is rendered to those holding Metropolitan Insurance policies at the expense of this company; many others, however, take advantage of this valuable assistance in their time of need. We are looking to a near future wherein this Public Health Department will not perhaps render a better service but a more extensive one. We hope this sort of service may be made available to the people of the church throughout the entire country as we have it in Independence. We hope, too, the educational feature of this department may have a greater role in the very near future. There are many graduate nurses ready and fitted to do this fine piece of work.

The Nurses' Alumnae, under the able presidency of Miss Ina Cockerton (the first graduate of the school and the present night supervisor), has continued throughout this year adding to the Building Fund, which it began some two years ago. This body is giving a whole-hearted support to the plans for extension of room and a wider health program. The success of the Alumnae projects have been most materially increased by the splendid assistance of the Laurel Club. To say the least, these women are real workers.

The spirit of loyal support in the Patroness Society, under the presidency of Mrs. H. L. Loosemore, was displayed in a luncheon given at the Sanitarium, September 14. Seventy-six guests partook of the delicious food prepared by these ladies. President F. M. Smith, Bishop Carmichael, and President Elbert Smith, who were among the guests, enumerating their ideals and desires for this institution, found among these women a spirit of cooperation, fired by the greater vision. These women have not been just dreaming dreams but have certainly employed their time well in making fine linens for the Sanitarium use. Some of their beautiful handwork is now on display in the Auditorium (Room 304), and it will be well worth anyone's time to visit their booth. These women are working, also, to bring about the organization of a Patroness Society in every branch.

Some fine improvements have been installed at the Sanitarium during the past year. A new portable X ray has been obtained for that department. This makes it possible to X ray the patient in his room when it is not possible or advisable to take him from his bed.

A contract has been signed whereby an improvement in the noisy old elevator will soon be made.

A classroom for student nurses with comfortable desk chairs, blackboard, beds, and other equipment for practical and scientific teaching of the art of nursing has been set up in the basement. As the number of patients increase yearly, so must we increase our nursing corps. Rooming conditions have been very much crowded during the last few years at the Nurses' Home, so this September an additional house across the street from the Sanitarium has been rented to care for part of the new class entering at that time.

There are seventeen fine young women in this new class coming to us from Canada, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Alabama, and Oklahoma. The church is fortunate in having a school of nursing where the young women of the church may sublimate the glory of their womanhood in one of the finest vocations now open to women.

We feel, though, that the greatest thing that has happened at the Sanitarium is the beautiful vision of a broader and finer usefulness that has come to its workers during the past year, which has long been the vision of the Prophet. May God help us all to make that vision live. Those of us who have had placed in our hands the responsibility of its management, together with the Board, are in complete harmony with the inspired word in this ambitious program, which will prove a blessing to many of our own people and the great numbers of nonmembers who come to the doors of the Sanitarium in their hour of need.

Respectfully, submitted,
GERTRUDE E. COPELAND, R. N.,
Superintendent.

Honorable Board of Directors, Independence Sanitarium and Hospital, Independence, Missouri; Gentlemen: It has been called to my attention that the Sanitarium is greatly in need of a more up-to-date home for Miss Copeland and her training school staff. When I visited the Home last year, I found it not entirely suitable for the class of young women who had left comfortable homes and whose credentials would admit them to the best universities or to lucrative business positions of trust and honor. I am pleased to know the school's rating is as high as any of the other training schools

for nurses. The situation is critical, as the state inspectors have called attention to its inadequacy.

I have been told that private rooms in the hospital are far too few, causing frequent delays in patients entering the hospital on account of increased patronage.

Upon inquiring I find the hospital has been operating efficiently, is self-sustaining, and is a monetary resource to the church. This showing is remarkable since the missionary force, their families, and the poor of the church in quite large numbers have been quite efficiently taken care of at a very low cost to the church. Certainly this is a fine example of stewardships acclaimed in terms of reality and is a fine example of business success in this most difficult field.

It is most gratifying to know that in spite of the poor buildings and other things so essential to a first class hospital, it has remained on the honor list of standardized hospitals after careful inspection by the American College of Surgeons.

Undoubtedly the time is now at hand when we must have a new hospital building, and ways and means must be considered for the same.

Trusting you will give this important matter your immediate consideration and prepare to bring the great needs of this institution before the General Conference next October, 1928, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

A. W. TEEL, M. D.

August 16, 1928.

P. S. Would be in favor of a hospital annex to the Sanitarium, something like the Adventist at Glendale, California.

A. W. T.

CHURCH ARCHITECT

Mr. Frederick M. Smith, Independence, Missouri; Dear Brother Smith: After the last General Conference ordered the Auditorium structure built, I found my duties manifold in finishing the working drawings and details for the structural steel, heating, plumbing, ventilating, electrical work, and kitchen equipment. In addition to this Auditorium work, there has been an increasing number of inquiries calling for studies of future church and institutional buildings, for advice and drawings on remodeling and repairing existing buildings.

While making the studies and drawings for the Auditorium, I took into consideration the group as a whole of which it was to become an important part. Because of the vast size of the Auditorium, its details in some ways determined what could be done successfully in the design of other buildings of the group. General consideration was necessary of all these, including even the Temple and its appointments.

The work on the Auditorium has been steadily progressing as rapidly as seemed consistent with good work and economical construction. However, if we had undertaken to complete the building, much of the remaining work could have been done to cover up the rough structure, which would have presented a better appearance for our conference visitors and have been of greater service. Drawings have been prepared and estimates received for a number of items that are necessary to complete the Auditorium.

The basement story is about as it was last year except additional floor areas have been put down, a number of trenches built, and a large amount of piping installed, which includes all of the roughing in for the heating and plumbing systems. The structural steel has been erected, the exterior walls built, and the reinforced concrete roof and floors laid.

On the ground floor, the first floor, and the second floor, virtually all of the interior partitions have been built and frames set. One large room on both the first and second floor at the south end has been finished. On the third floor, or balcony level, all partitions have been built and frames set, and ten rooms will be finished for general church offices. Steel sash will have been installed in all window openings and the windows glazed. This completes all of the structural work except the front of the permanent office rooms. Skylights will be in place except the large central domed skylight and the four skylights over the ramp light wells. Temporary doors will have been hung at all openings to inclose all finished rooms and the main auditorium.

This Auditorium at the start may have been an opportunity to more properly organize our building forces. Several ideas of improvement have developed as the work progressed. We hope to apply these as needs for the future church and institutional buildings develop.

Several years ago I started a number of studies of churches

to be built along lines convenient for ideal departmental Sunday school work. No part of this work has been completed. I believe it is time we carried this to completion, and through discussion and study work out what is best suited for our needs. Steps toward a uniform type of church can rapidly be made in this way, and with certain financial control through the general offices a standard may be established. With this in mind and the completion of the working drawings and details for buildings necessary to supply the needs of Graceland College, the Sanitarium, and other church buildings, I see much to be done.

Yours sincerely,

September 12, 1928.

HENRY C. SMITH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

To the First Presidency and General Conference: In the eighteen-month period from December 31, 1926, to June 30, 1928, the following reports were received by this office:

Baptisms	4,083	Marriages	1,226
Deaths	1,394	Divorces	27
Expulsions	386	Ordinations	499
Blessings	2,582	Silences	21
Transfers	9,139	New Branches	12
		Branches Disorganized	15
Total Reports Received			19,384

The following is a summary report of the church's net enrollment, gain, and loss during this eighteen-month period:

Total Net Enrollment as given in last report		100,669	
Net Corrections for December 31, 1926 (loss)		169	
Corrected Net Enrollment as of December 31, 1926		100,500	
Loss		Gain	
Deaths	1,394	Baptisms	4,083
Expulsions	386	Gain from Unknown	348
Loss to Unknown	1,710	Net Corrections	
		during Period	722
Total Loss	3,490	Total Gain	5,153
Net Gain during Period		1,663	
Total Net Enrollment as of June 30, 1928		102,163	
Net Gain during July and August, 1928		572	
Total Net Enrollment as of September 1, 1928		102,735	

The following tabular report shows the distribution of membership throughout the church, in the various districts, stakes, foreign missions, etc., both at the beginning and at the close of the eighteen-month period. It also shows the net gain or loss for each.

In the cases where changes of boundary lines were made at the last conference, we have given the enrollment for the territory included within those boundaries. For example, the Southwestern Iowa District was formed by combining the old Fremont and Pottawattamie Districts. Therefore we have

NAME OF DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT		Net Gain or Loss	No. Bap-tisms	Ratio in %	Nonresidents		Branches or Cong's			
	Dec. 1926	June 1928				No.	%		No. Av. Med. Size		
Alabama	671	674	+3	35	1:19	5.2	62	9.2	3	204	136
Alberta	516	535	+19	17	1:30	3.3	205	22.	7	49	55
Arkansas	522	532	+10	17	1:31	3.3	245	46.	4	72	65
Central Illinois	752	772	+20	45	1:17	6.0	115	15.	8	82	61
Central Michigan	1,691	1,652	-39	34	1:50	2.0	156	9.4	24	62	47
Central Nebraska	471	488	+17	51	1:9	10.8	193	40.	5	59	50
Central Oklahoma	1,658	1,777	+119	188	1:9	11.3	433	24.	10	134	92
Central Texas	502	535	+33	32	1:16	6.4	100	19.	5	87	105
Chatham	1,308	1,327	+19	50	1:26	3.8	65	4.9	16	79	51
Clinton	990	1,038	+48	61	1:16	6.2	206	20.	12	69	58
Des Moines*	1,488	1,407	-81	90	1:17	6.0	301	21.	8	138	91
Detroit	2,614	2,794	+180	130	1:20	5.0	119	4.3	12	218	180
Eastern Colorado	1,760	1,787	+27	80	1:22	4.6	397	22.	12	116	86
Eastern Iowa	701	695	-6	46	1:15	6.6	88	13.	8	76	75
Eastern Maine	532	524	-8	1	1:532	.2	9	5.8	4	129	50
Eastern Michigan	1,872	1,854	-18	35	1:53	1.9	56	3.	21	86	55
Eastern Montana	250	254	+4	29	1:9	11.6	156	61.	4	25	25
Eastern Oklahoma	1,040	1,057	+17	39	1:27	3.8	228	22.	7	118	119
Florida	776	825	+49	45	1:17	5.8	60	7.3	7	109	79
Gallands Grove	823	805	-18	8	1:103	1.0	104	13.	8	88	88
Idaho	541	558	+17	24	1:23	4.4	242	43.	4	79	90
Kentucky and Tennessee	449	481	+32	37	1:12	8.3	99	21.	3	127	163
Kewance	809	816	+7	34	1:24	4.2	67	8.2	11	68	48
Kirtland	1,584	1,657	+73	65	1:24	4.1	72	4.3	14	113	66
Little Sioux	1,901	1,867	-34	78	1:24	4.1	60	8.2	11	164	198
London	869	880	+11	38	1:23	4.4	36	4.1	12	70	44
Minnesota	694	715	+21	41	1:17	5.9	193	27.	4	130	103
Mobile	779	827	+48	62	1:13	7.9	280	34.	4	137	111
Nauvoo	719	746	+27	23	1:31	3.2	134	18.	7	88	92
New York	506	537	+31	19	1:27	3.8	91	17.	8	56	39

NAME OF DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT		Net Gain or Loss	No. Bap-tisms	Bap-tismal Ratio in %	Nonresidents Branches or Cong's		
	Dec. 1926	June 1928				No.	%	No. Av. Med. Size
N. Y. and Philadelphia	1,318	1,298	-20	50	1:26	3.8	47 3.6	8 156 92
Northeast Illinois	1,115	1,274	+159	27	1:41	2.4	89 7.	12 99 71
Northeast Kansas	687	692	+5	18	1:38	2.6	214 31.	6 80 55
Northeast Missouri	402	370	-32	4	1:100	1.0	177 48.	2 97 97
Northeast Nebraska	1,375	1,449	+74	59	1:23	4.3	103 7.1	7 192 162
Northwest Kansas	591	547	-44	10	1:59	1.7	99 18.	4 112 113
Northwest Ohio	493	524	+31	29	1:17	5.9	40 7.6	7 69 60
Northern California	1,872	1,879	+7	80	1:23	4.3	150 8.	14 124 99
North Dakota	474	464	-10	31	1:15	6.6	98 21.	4 92 95
Northern Michigan	1,121	1,145	+24	66	1:17	5.9	142 12.	15 67 58
Northern Saskatchewan	473	437	+4	30	1:16	6.4	143 33.	5 59 63
Northern Wisconsin	648	687	-11	14	1:46	2.2	261 41.	5 75 50
Owen Sound	1,358	1,338	-20	48	1:28	3.5	164 12.	18 65 52
Pittsburgh	593	552	-41	27	1:22	4.6	18 3.3	7 76 71
Portland	782	812	+30	50	1:16	6.4	282 35.	8 66 35
St. Louis	1,388	1,434	+46	32	1:43	2.3	56 3.9	13 106 63
Seattle and British Columbia	1,129	1,187	+58	55	1:21	4.9	187 16.	10 100 67
Southeast Illinois	1,281	1,313	+32	90	1:14	7.0	49 3.7	12 105 74
Southwest Iowa	2,085	2,001	-84	98	1:21	4.7	120 6.	10 188 81
Southwest Kansas	431	459	+28	21	1:21	4.9	120 26.	4 85 63
Southwest Texas	558	603	+45	22	1:25	4.0	129 21.	3 158 67
Southern California	1,736	1,915	+179	70	1:25	4.0	180 3.4	7 248 169
Southern Indiana	638	681	+43	47	1:14	7.4	120 18.	6 94 80
So. Michigan and No. Indiana	1,894	1,976	+82	98	1:19	5.2	320 16.	15 110 73
Southern Missouri	800	790	-10	31	1:26	3.9	169 21.	7 89 45
Southern Nebraska	830	568	-262	24	1:26	3.8	291 51.	4 69 66
So. New England	1,199	1,158	-41	27	1:44	2.3	30 2.6	11 103 68
Southern Ohio	1,592	1,600	+8	61	1:26	3.8	88 5.5	16 95 75
Southern Saskatchewan	413	365	-48	15	1:28	3.6	128 29.	7 34 33
Southern Wisconsin	618	617	-1	25	1:25	4.1	71 11.	8 68 59

NAME OF DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT		Net Gain or Loss	No. Bap-tisms	Ratio in %	Nonresidents No.	Cong's No. Av. Med. Size
	Dec. 1926	June 1928					
Spokane	806	778	-28	29	1:28	344	5
Spring River	1,841	1,861	+20	85	1:22	309	14
Toronto	2,228	2,242	+14	75	1:30	223	14
Utah	497	488	-9	12	1:41	54	4
West Virginia	429	417	-12	20	1:21	87	6
Western Colorado	306	293	-13	14	1:22	123	4
Western Maine	604	610	+6	21	1:29	49	8
Western Michigan	903	868	-35	25	1:36	264	7
Western Montana	481	464	-17	9	1:53	236	3
Western Oklahoma	659	725	+66	52	1:13	204	5
Wheeling	580	605	+25	27	1:21	95	6
Winnipeg	156	174	+18	3	1:52	72	2
DISTRICT TOTAL	68,972	70,026	+1,054	3,085	1:22	10,717	596
City of Zion	4,904	5,191	+287	226	1:22	169	9
Far West Stake	2,439	2,369	-70	86	1:28	126	20
Holden Stake	1,721	1,768	+47	97	1:18	94	15
Kansas City Stake	3,454	3,759	+305	242	1:14	14	14
Lamont Stake	2,220	2,141	-79	110	1:20	13	13
STAKE TOTAL	14,738	15,228	+490	761	1:19		71
UNORGAN. TERRITORY	1,748	2,022	+274	78	1:22	1,054	11

NAME OF DISTRICT	ENROLLMENT		Net Gain or Loss	No. Baptisms	Bap-tismal Ratio in %	Nonresidents		Branches or Cong's
	Dec. 1926	June 1928				No.	%	
REMNANTS OF DISORG.	9,008	8,854	-154					
Australia	2,196	2,191	-5	0	0.0			28 78
British Isles	1,519	1,468	-51	64	1:24 4.2	120	8.2	23 59 49
Denmark	28	30	+2	3	1:9 10.7			0
Germany	313	308	-5	1	1:313 .3			6 51
Hawaii	489	498	+9	30	1:16 6.1	21	4.2	4 119 69
Holland	11	107	+96	38	1:8 346.			1
Isles of Pines	89	89	0	4	1:22 4.5			0
Jerusalem	28	29	+1	1	1:28 3.6			0
Norway	78	80	+2	3	1:26 3.8			1
Sweden	78	80	+2	2	1:39 2.6			0
Switzerland	21	21	0	0	0			0
Society Islands	1,184	1,132	-52	13	1:91 1.1			
TOTAL FOREIGN	6,034	6,033	-1	159	1:40 2.5	141		63
CHURCH TOTAL	100,500	102,163	+1,663	4,083	1:25 4.1			741

given the net enrollment of Southwestern Iowa District on December, 1926, as being the sum of the separate enrollments of these two districts. The case is similar with Kirtland and Pittsburgh Districts, each of which had additions through the disorganization of the old Youngstown-Sharon District.

The total for the districts in December, 1926, was 68,972; and 18 months later it was 70,026, a gain of 1,054. In the stakes there was a gain during this period of 490, a gain of 274 in unorganized territory, a loss in the remnants of disorganized branches of 154, and a loss in the foreign enrollment of 1. This accounts for the total church gain of 1,663.

In the fourth column is indicated the number of baptisms for each district. The totals show 3,085 baptisms in the districts, 761 baptisms in the stakes, 78 baptisms in unorganized territory, and 159 baptisms in foreign fields.

The baptismal ratio for each district is given in the fifth column. This means the ratio of baptisms to members. For example, in Alabama there was one baptism for every 19 members; in Alberta, one baptism for every 30 members, etc. As will be seen there is a wide range in this baptismal ratio. The average for the church is one baptism for every 25 members.

The sixth column expresses this ratio in percentage. This is obtained by dividing the number of baptisms by the number of members as shown in the enrollment for December, 1926.

The significance of the variations in this percentage ratio can best be understood by comparing each with the percentage for the entire church. The church total is 4.1 per cent. Those districts, stakes, and missions which are equal to or above this percentage are equal to or above the average. Those below it are below the average.

This percentage ratio should also be compared with the percentage needed to maintain the size and growth of the church. During the last 18 months, we had 3,490 losses. This number divided by the total enrollment of the church in December, 1926, gives a percentage of 3.5 per cent. This percentage therefore must be equaled if we are to maintain our present numbers. In those cases where districts fall below 3.5 per cent, they are not contributing to the church sufficient new members to maintain our present total enrollment.

Attention has sometimes been called to the percentage of our baptisms, which may be called the "natural increase" of the church. This means those baptisms which result directly from the teaching in the home and Sunday school. In a rough way we may consider that all converts below the age of 15 are part of this "natural increase." The number of baptisms below age 15 in the past 18 months was 2,149. This figure divided by the total enrollment of the church gives 2.1 per cent, which is the percentage of increase which may be described as "natural increase." Therefore any district, stake, or mission which falls below 2.1 per cent may, on the basis of the law of averages, be considered as not obtaining even the "natural increase."

In the seventh column is given the number of nonresident members in each district. This figure represents the number of persons living within the district who are not enrolled with any branch. Their names are carried on the district non-resident list. There is a wide variation in the number of such members in each district and also in the percentage which they compose of the total district enrollment. This percentage is given in the next column. The average for the 72 districts is 15 per cent.

In the last three columns is given some information with regard to the branches or congregations in the various districts, stakes, and foreign missions. In the first of these columns is shown the number of such branches in each; and at the bottom we find a total of 596 branches in districts, 71 branches or congregations in the stakes, 11 branches in unorganized territory, and 83 branches in foreign fields. We do not have any report concerning the number of branches in the Society Islands. The total for the church shows 741 branches in the United States, Canada, and foreign countries. In the last two columns are given the average and medium size of branches within each district and stake. In the case of the foreign countries, we do not have sufficiently complete information to give all of these facts. The average size of branch is found by dividing the total enrollment in branches within a given district by the number of branches in that district.

The medium size, however, is determined in a slightly different way. Suppose there are seven branches in a district. If one arranges the branches in the order of their size from

the greatest to the least and counts down from the top to the middle number, that number will be the medium. In this case the fourth from the top will be the medium branch. In case there are eight or an even number of branches in a district we would count down, for example, to the fourth branch, note its size, then note the size of the next or fifth branch and take a point half way between.

Many times there is considerable difference between the average and medium size of a branch. For example, take the City of Zion. Independence has 9 congregations. If we divide the total enrollment in the congregations by 9, the average and median size of a branch. For example, take congregations in the order of size and count down to the middle one, we obtain 357 as the median. This means that half of the branches are above and half below this number. In this case there is a difference of 200 between the average and the median. The reason, of course, is because the greater relative size of the Stone Church congregation makes the average much greater than it should be as a general measure of the size of congregation in Independence. As a matter of fact only 2 out of the 9 are equal to the average.

The difference between the average and the median can also be illustrated by referring to figure 1, which follows on page 7. In this diagram the various districts are arranged in the order of the size of their enrollment. Since there are 72 districts, the median will lie between the 36th and 37th. By counting down to the district which has the rank of 36, we come to Spokane, whose membership is 778. Central Illinois, which is next, has a membership of 772. Half way between these two gives us the figure 775, which is the median size of district.

On the other hand, dividing the total enrollment in districts, 70,026, by the number of districts, gives a result of 973 as the average size of district. Upon looking at the diagram, we find that there are only 27 out of the 72 districts that are equal to or greater than this figure.

In considering the size of branches within the various districts, one should note the difference between the average and the median. If the average is greatly in excess of the median, this is due to the influence of one or two large branches in that group.

In the diagrams which follow on the next few pages are presented in a graphic way some of the outstanding facts revealed by the preceding table. Each of these graphs is in the form of a bar diagram. The districts are ranked, and each is given a rank from 1 to 72. In cases where they are equal, the ranks are averaged and the same rank is given to each.

Figure one shows the relative membership of the various districts. It is evident from a glance at the diagram that there is a wide range in size all the way, from 2,794 in Detroit to 174 in Winnipeg. Further study of the diagram shows that there are 3 districts with a membership of over 2,000. In each of these, however, there are one or two large cities with correspondingly large branches that greatly increase the membership total. There are 11 districts in the next group from 1,600 to 2,000; in the third group 13 districts ranging from 1,000 to 1,500; 32 districts with membership from 500 to 900; and 13 districts with less than 500 members. (See page 94 for diagram.)

Figure 2 presents the variation in percentage of nonresident members in the various districts. There is a very wide range here also, from 61 per cent in Eastern Montana to only 2.6 per cent in Southern New England. These differences show rather marked contrasts in the degree to which the Saints are scattered throughout the districts. Only 25 out of the 72 districts have a nonresident membership of less than 10 per cent. (See page 95 for diagram.)

Figure 3 presents the number of baptisms per district. Here again a wide range is shown, all the way from 188 in Cental Oklahoma to 1 in Eastern Maine. (See page 96.)

Figure 4 presents the relative differences in the baptismal ratio for the various districts. This measure appears to be a more significant one because it makes allowance for differences in size. In judging the various districts, one should bear in mind the facts brought out earlier in the report, namely that the average increase by baptism for the church was 4.1 per cent, that the percentage necessary to maintain our present church size is 3.5 per cent; and that the percentage furnished by "natural increase" is 2.1 per cent. Considering these criteria, 37 districts are above the average; 51 districts are above the amount necessary to maintain our membership; while 8 districts are below the minimum furnished by "natural increase." (See page 97 for diagram.)

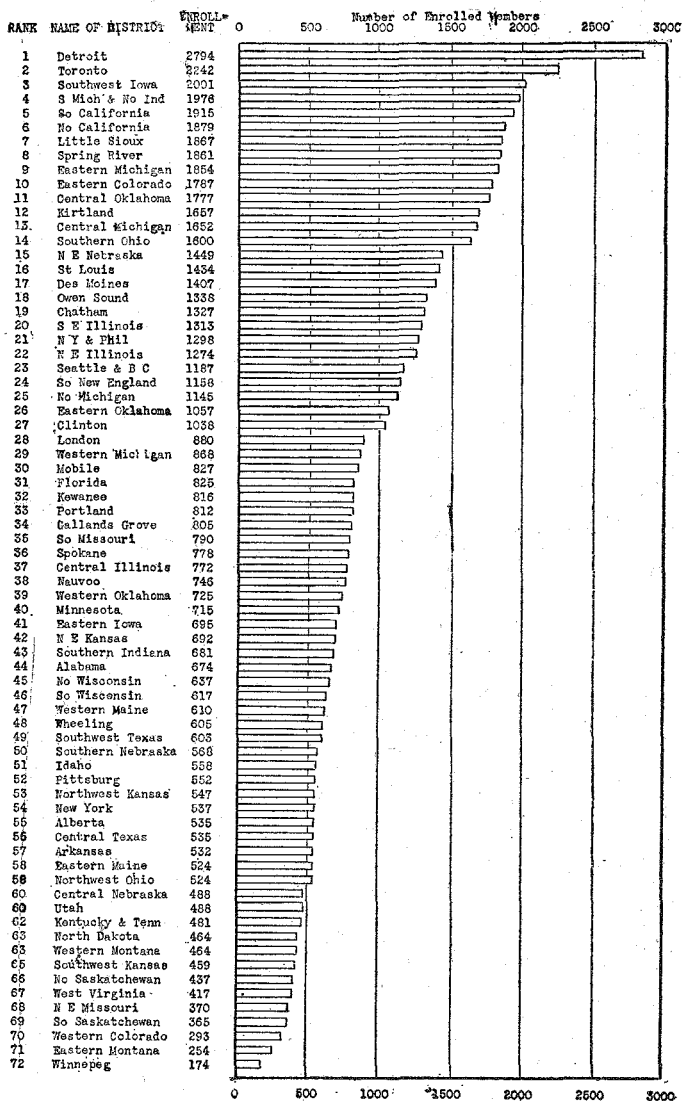


Figure 1. Bar diagram showing the relative membership of the various districts

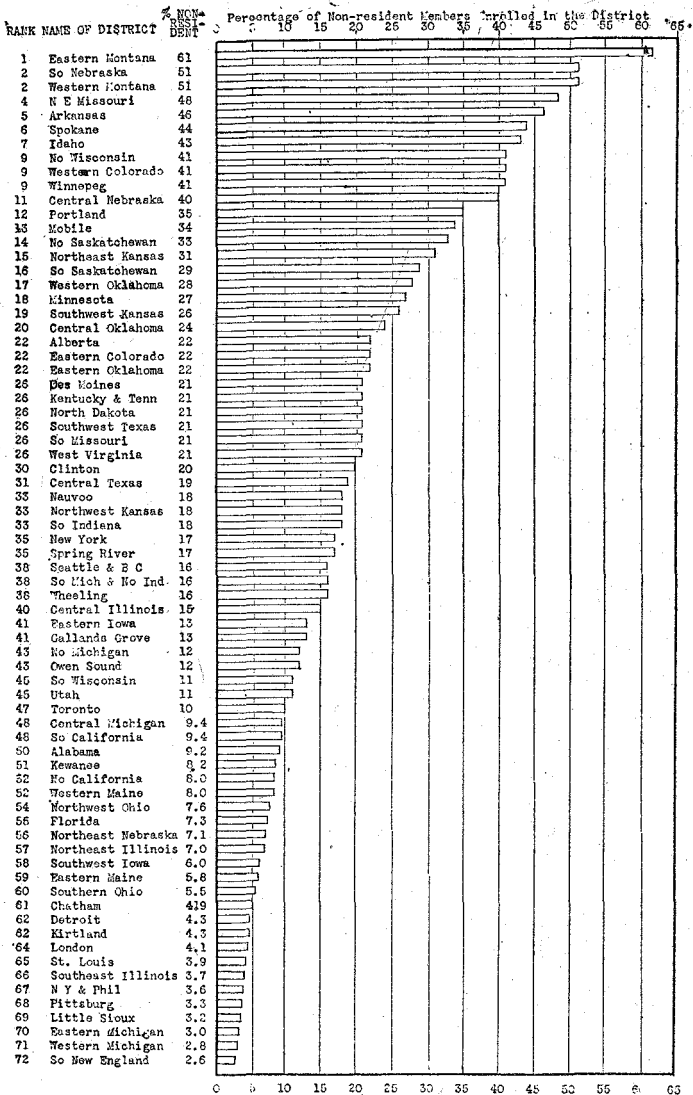


Figure 2. Bar diagram showing the relative percentage of non-resident members in the various districts

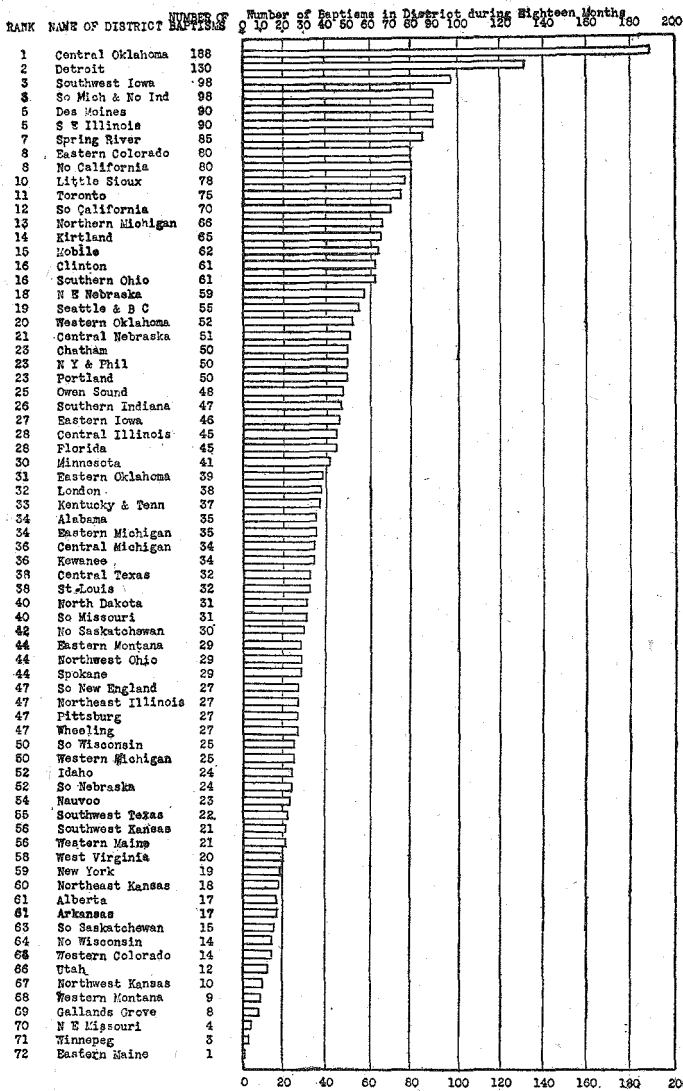


Figure 3. Bar Diagram showing the number of baptisms reported for the various districts during the eighteen months from Dec 31, 1926 to June 30, 1928

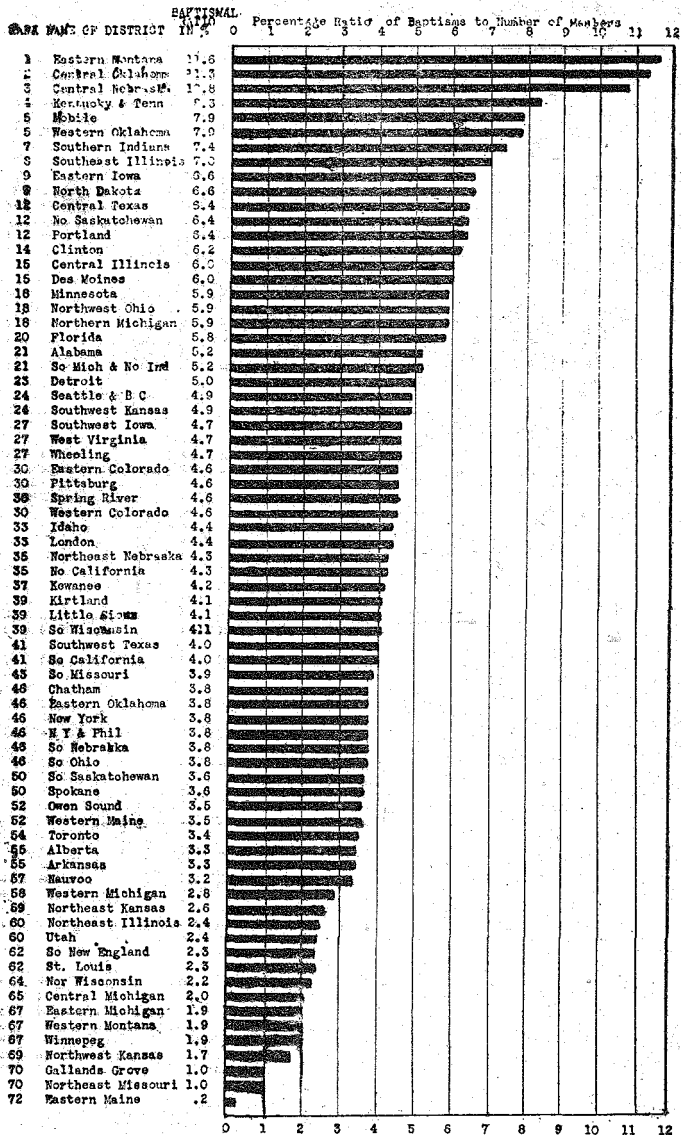


Figure 4. Bar diagram showing the percentage ratio of baptisms to number of members in the various districts.

In Figures 5 to 7 the situation in Zion and the four stakes is shown. It is significant to note that while Independence ranks first in size, it is second in number of baptisms and only fourth in the baptismal ratio. Kansas City Stake makes

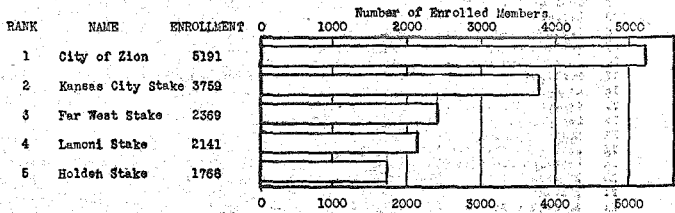


Figure 5. Bar diagram showing relative membership of Zion and the Stakes.

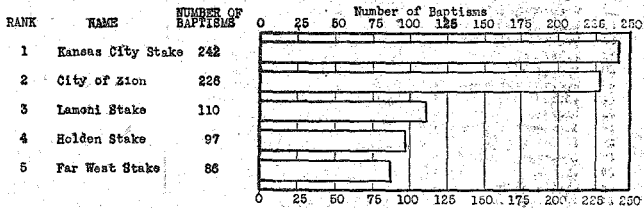


Figure 6. Bar diagram showing relative number of baptisms in each of the stakes.

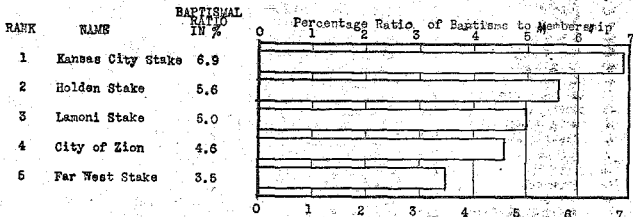


Figure 7. Bar diagram showing relative ratio of number of baptisms to number of members

the best showing in the last two items, while Far West Stake is the lowest. The baptismal ratio of the latter is only about one half that of Kansas City. Considering the stakes as a whole, however, they rank higher than the average for the districts.

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS IN BAPTISMS

One of the first things that we noticed in taking up this work was what might be called the seasonal fluctuations in baptisms. This means the variation from month to month and from one season of the year to the other in the number of baptisms that are reported to this office. These facts are presented in the following graph, which shows these monthly fluctuations. It gives the total number of reports received during each month. We have taken the average for the five years 1922-26 for the purpose of comparison. This is represented on the graph by the solid line. The curve for 1927 is shown by the dot and dash line, while that for the 8 months of 1928 is shown by the dotted line.

The trend from one month to the next is very evident in all three of the curves. There is a remarkable increase during the summer months from June to September followed by a decrease in the fall and winter. While there is more irregularity in the curves for 1927 and 1928, they agree with this trend.

One thing that stands out in addition to this is the fact that the last two years show a smaller number of baptisms than the previous five-year average. However, the difference is not so very great. Further there is a slight increase during 1928 over 1927. The total number of reports received during the first eight months of 1927 is 1,777 while during the same eight months in 1928 the total equals 1,848.

What is the cause and nature of this increase in the number of baptisms during the summer months? This question can be answered, partly at least, by referring to the diagram of figure 9. This shows the age composition of baptisms for the different months, giving not only the number below 15 and above 15 but also the percentage above and below that age. The first thing that one observes in this diagram is that during the first four months of the year the older ages predominate, while in the summer months the younger ages are in excess. In the other four months they are about equal.

The trend in the number of the baptisms of children increases gradually during the first five months of the year, rises sharply in June, reaches the peak in July, and then begins to descend until in December it is lower than that for May. The trend of adult baptisms, however, does not show such a great rise and fall. During the winter and spring

months, from December to May, the number of baptisms is quite uniform, but in the summer and fall months there are about 75 per cent more. The highest point in adult baptisms is reached in November.

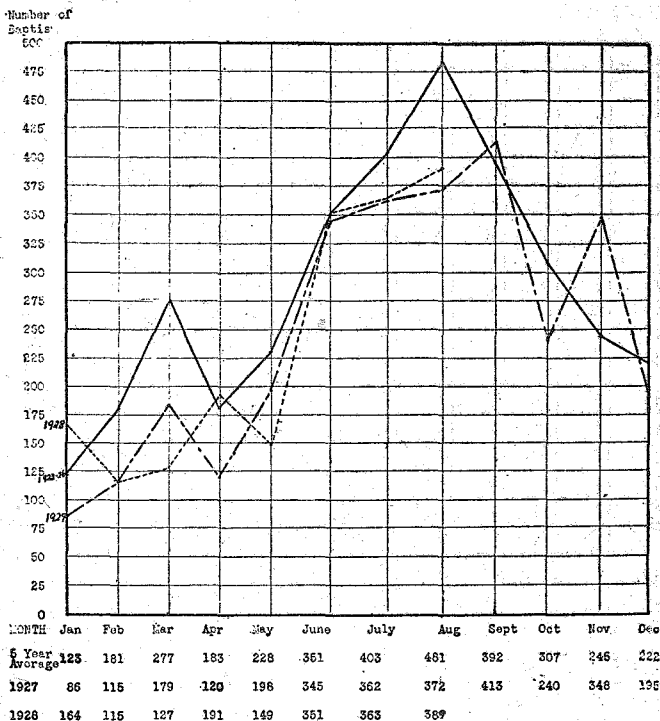


Figure 8. Graph showing the monthly fluctuations in the number of baptisms as based upon the average for the five years 1922-26, and compared with the same months in the years 1927 and 1928

From a study of this diagram we may conclude that the increase in baptisms during the summer months is due largely to the increase in the number of children baptized. However, there is also an increase in the number of adults baptized, perhaps due to reunion activity and missionary work in the fall.

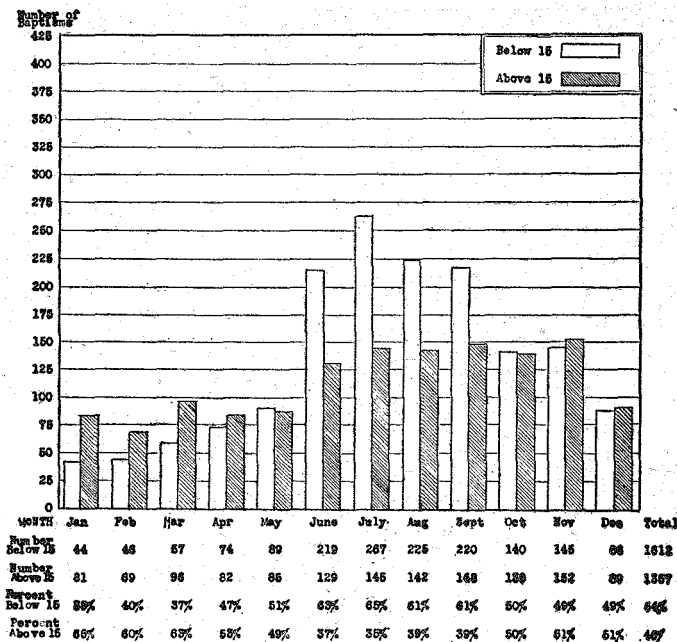


Figure 9. Diagram showing the age composition of the baptisms for the different months of the year, giving the number and per cent below and above age fifteen (the figures are averages for two years, July, 1926, to June, 1928).

FORMER CHURCH MEMBERSHIP OF CONVERTS

One of the questions that may be asked is, "From which denominations do we secure the largest number of converts?" This can be answered by reference to figure 10. In this diagram are presented the number and percentage of converts that come to us from other denominations both during the last 18 months and during the preceding 5 years. From a study of this figure, one can see that the Methodists furnished the greatest number of converts, with a total of about

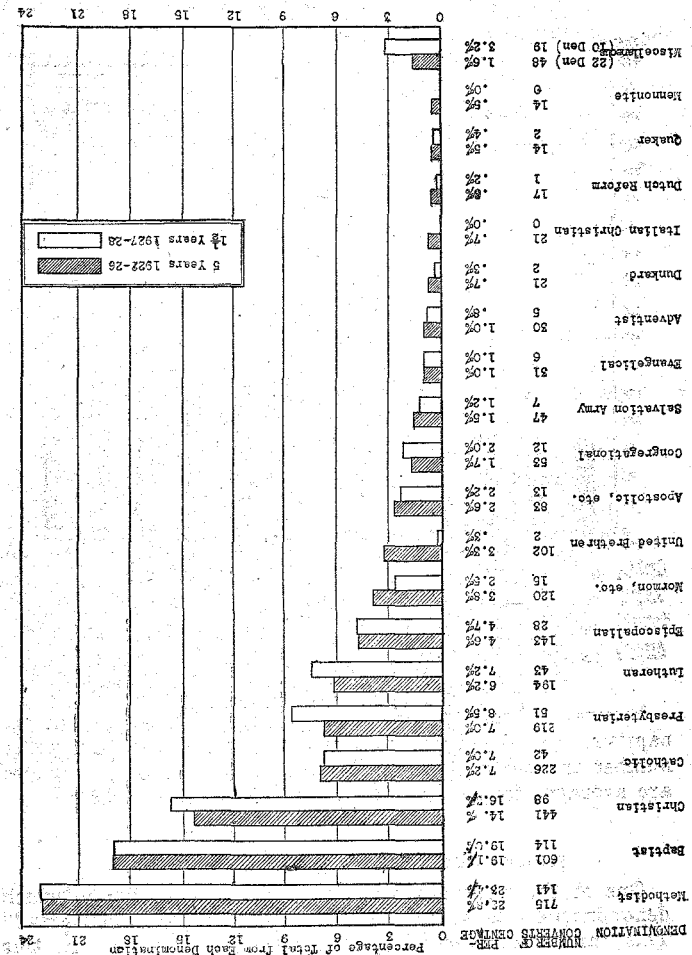


Figure 10. Double-bar diagram showing the number and percentage of converts that come to this church from the other indicated denominations, comparing the percentage during the five years, 1922 to 1926, with that of the one and one half years, 1927 to 1928.

23 per cent. The Baptists come next with 19 per cent. The relative proportion furnished by each denomination in these two periods is about the same, with a few variations. One should note these cases. There is an increase in the percentage coming from the Christian Church, the Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Congregational Churches. There is a decrease, however, in the number coming from the Mormon Church and the other Latter Day Saint groups, and from the United Brethren Church.

The first 10 denominations in the 5 years 1922-26 furnish 90.6 per cent of the entire group, while in 1927 and 1928 the same denominations furnish 91.1 per cent to the total. The remaining percentage in the first period was distributed among 31 different denominations, and in the last year and a half among 18 different groups. We may conclude, therefore, that there has not been any great change in this phase of the character of our converts.

We desire to emphasize at this point the importance and necessity, on the part of those making reports of baptisms, of answering ALL the questions contained on the reverse side of the report form. In many cases the question relating to the previous church affiliation of the convert is neglected. Be sure to answer this by stating the name of the denomination, or the word *none* in case he has never been a member of any other church.

HISTORICAL CHANGES IN THE CHURCH

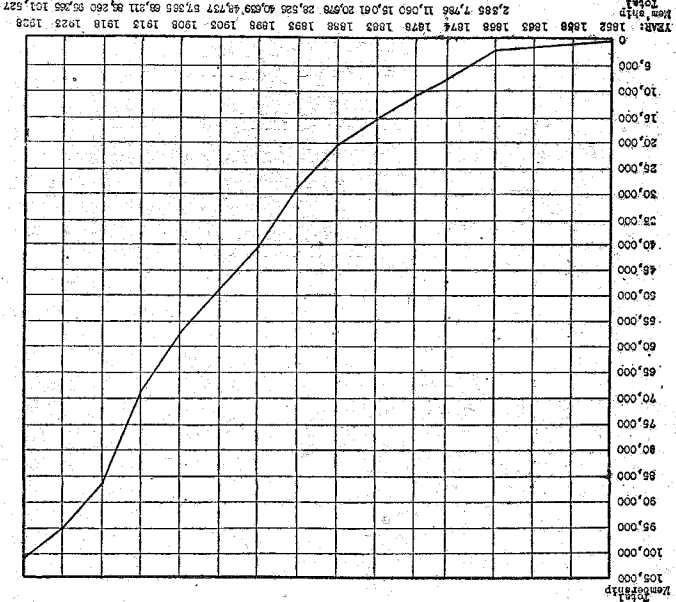
In the following four graphs are shown a number of facts about historical changes in the church. We have gone back to the reports made to former General Conferences as early as the figures were available. We found the earliest membership totals given for the year 1867. In that year a total membership of 2,210 was reported and 187 baptisms. Fifty-two branches sent in reports. In the next year, however, a greater number of branches reported, so we feel that the figures for that year are more reliable. Seventy-one branches were reported, with a total of 2,385 members and 276 baptisms.

There are no adequate statistics for years earlier than this, but in subsequent years the total enrollments have been given quite accurately in most cases. The number of baptisms was not reported between the years 1868 and 1882. Therefore,

the graphs which follow give the totals for those years in which we have adequate statistics.

Figure 11 shows the growth of the church during the last 76 years, beginning with a relatively small membership in

Figure 11. Graph showing seventy-six years of church growth, giving the total church membership at every five year period where figures are available.



1852, then jumping to the membership reported in 1868 of 2,385, and a rapid and steady increase since that date. At the first of January, 1928, our membership was 101,527. The graph shows the rate of change during the various periods of our history.

Figure 12 shows the trend in baptisms during the 76 years of the Reorganization. There has been a steady increase in the number of baptisms up to 1917. There is a smaller number in 1922 and a decline since then. The actual peak in the trend of baptisms, however, was in 1921, when 5,477 baptisms were reported.

Figure 13 presents a comparison between the number of baptisms and the number of members in the church. This graph we have called the trend of missionary spirit in the church, because it was the ratio between baptisms and total church membership.

Figure 14 compares the number of baptisms reported in each of the indicated years with the number of men under General Conference appointment. As will be seen, there

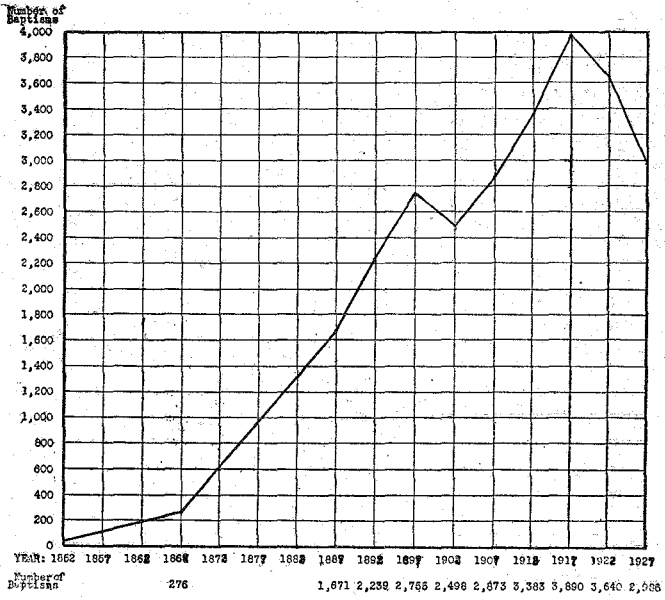


Figure 12. Graph showing the trend of baptisms during the seventy-six years of the Reorganization, giving the totals at five-year intervals, in the cases where figures are available.

appears to be some correlation between the two variables. However, the correlation is not perfect; for while in some years there was an increase in the number of men under appointment, there was a decrease in the number of baptisms;

and in some years when there was a decrease in the number of men under appointment, there was an increase in the number of baptisms. The two agree, however, in their general trend.

These graphs and comparisons are presented as a statement of the facts. We are not attempting to make any inter-

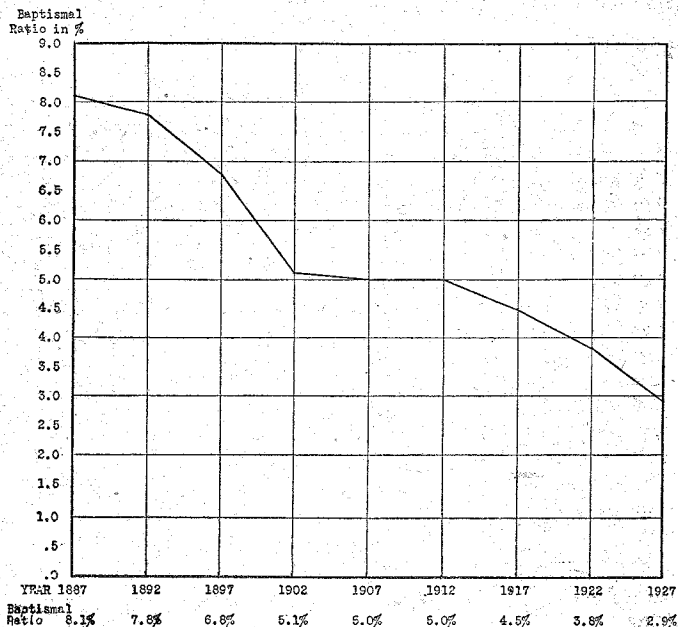


Figure 13. Graph showing the trend of missionary spirit in the church for the past forty years in terms of the ratio between the number of baptisms and the total church membership.

pretation of them but leave that to those who are more capable of drawing conclusions. We believe there are other measures of church progress in addition to the number of

baptisms and the total enrollment of the church, but at the same time these are significant measures that should be considered in evaluating our progress and development.

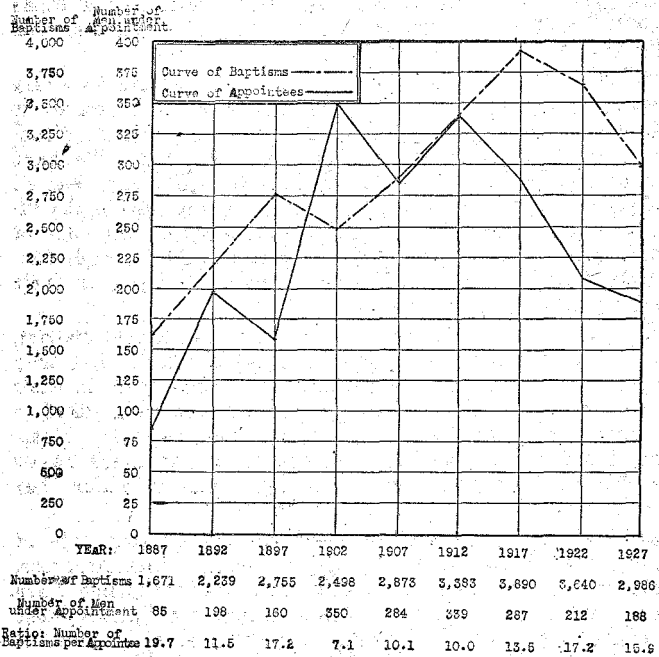


Figure 14. Graph comparing the trend of baptisms in the last forty years with that of the number of men under church appointment, laboring in missionary and pastoral work, (the figures for each year are given at the bottom and in addition the ratio between the two variables for each year, expressed as the number of baptisms per appointee).

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

Since our installation in this office in the latter part of March, 1928, we have attempted to handle the routine work of the department as efficiently as possible and also to improve the service wherever opportunity afforded. One of our main objects has been to help the branch, district, and stake secretaries bring their records up to date and to inspire them with the importance of the work.

To this end we have sent two or three letters to every local secretary, requesting that they go over their records to see that everyone is properly enrolled and that all ordinations, marriages, and deaths have been reported. We have particularly requested that the secretaries make sure that all the persons named on their records are living within the vicinity of their branch (or within the district, in the case of those who have charge of the nonresident lists); and, conversely, that all the Saints living in their vicinity or in their territory are on their record.

We have also sent a letter to each of the branch, district, and stake presidents and missionaries requesting that they cooperate with the local secretaries and assist them in their work wherever possible. These men have also been asked to be more careful in the matter of reporting baptisms, blessings, marriages, ordinations, and deaths, and to check up, as far as possible, concerning the baptisms, etc., in which they have officiated.

In the matter of handling the large file of remnants of disorganized branches we have also made some progress. Lists of the members of the various dead branches have been sent to the secretaries of the districts in which these branches were located, with the request that they examine the names carefully and wherever possible indicate the present address if living, or the date of death if deceased. This procedure has already given very good results. We were not expecting immediate returns, but nevertheless, during the last month a total of 102 names were cleared from the disorganized file, a number equal to that disposed of during the entire year of 1927. So we are quite encouraged in this regard, but realize that continued work will be necessary in order to handle this large group of names properly.

During the past five months we have been handling the requests to the unknown in a slightly different manner from

previously. We have asked all the branch and district secretaries to check over their records, and those persons whom they could not locate should be reported to us. We have transferred these names from their records and are carrying them in a separate file. Since that date, 420 names have been transferred to this file.

However, these names are still counted as members of the church. During this last month we have made an attempt to get information that will lead to locating them. We have written back to the branches in which they have at some time or other been enrolled, not only the place of last enrollment but the places before that. We believe that some of these earlier places of enrollment may be able to give information that the latter places of enrollment could not give. In addition to asking for probable addresses, we have inquired as to certain facts regarding their activity in the church, occupation, and church membership of companion in case the individual is married. We believe that this inquiry may lead to significant results in understanding the causes for losing track of our members.

During this last month we have sent such requests for information to 133 different branches, or a total of 539 separate requests. We have not yet received returns from them but are hoping to receive them during this next month or two.

Another change which we have instituted is the practice of sending Marriage Record Cards to those for whom marriages have been reported. This card should be delivered to the bride as evidence to her that the marriage has been properly recorded. In this connection we desire to point out the importance of reporting all the requested items in a marriage.

In the last two or three months we have been checking our totals for the branches with those in the hands of the secretaries in order to make sure that the recorded net enrollment is correct. In a number of cases we have found discrepancies. This has led us to believe that we should start immediately after General Conference on a church-wide check of the branch and district enrollments. Then we may feel reasonably sure that our figures are correct. The process of keeping accurate records requires eternal vigilance and diligent effort on the part of all concerned.

Our desire is to be of service in whatever way possible. We will welcome suggestions from anyone as to the operation of this department and will especially appreciate being shown ways in which we may be useful.

Yours sincerely,
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS,

By CARROLL L. OLSON.
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, Box 255, September 1, 1928.

REPORT OF PRESIDING BISHOPRIC

To the First Presidency: We herewith submit Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenditures as shown by the books of the Presiding Bishopric for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927, and ending June 30, 1928.

To the First Presidency: Having audited the books of account kept by the Presiding Bishopric for the two years ending June 30, 1928, and having submitted detailed reports thereon, I hereby certify that the attached Balance Sheet and Statement of Income and Expenses are correct and in accordance with the records.

Yours faithfully,
AMOS E. ALLEN, *General Church Auditor.*
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, September 26, 1928.

BALANCE SHEET June 30, 1928

<i>Assets</i>		
REAL ESTATE:		
Houses of Worship	\$1,554,490.73	
Auditorium	512,326.43	
Saints' and Holden Homes	95,689.27	
Other Properties	644,969.66	\$2,807,476.09
CHURCH INTEREST IN PROPERTIES HELD IN TRUST		
		456,210.58
FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT, LIBRARIES, ETC. (at depreciated values):		
Saints' and Holden Homes	\$ 18,299.33	
General, Stake, and District Offices	45,841.71	63,641.04
INVESTMENTS:		
Stocks, Investments in Sundry Corporations	\$ 165,603.72	
Real Estate Mortgages, Corporation Bonds	75,302.57	240,906.29
ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE-- WITHIN THE CHURCH:		
Members (less allowances for losses)	\$ 91,595.26	
Institutions, Districts, Branches, etc.	45,214.36	136,809.62

CASH IN BANKS AND IN HANDS OF ALL BISHOPS AND AGENTS		69,383.41
DEFERRED CHARGE—BOND DISCOUNT UNAMORTIZED		81,928.51
		<u>\$3,806,355.54</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

MORTGAGES PAYABLE:		
On Houses of Worship	\$ 45,578.55	
On Auditorium	335,000.00	
On Other Real Estate	125,760.35	\$ 506,338.90
ACCOUNTS AND NOTES PAYABLE TO OUTSIDE INTERESTS:		
Notes Payable to Banks for Borrowed Money	\$ 31,000.00	
Sundry Notes and Accounts	28,586.26	59,586.26
ACCOUNTS AND NOTES PAYABLE WITHIN THE CHURCH:		
Members:		
Accounts and Notes	\$139,048.72	
Bonds—due July 2, 1932	10,725.00	
Bonds—due January 2, 1936	173,329.80	\$ 323,103.52
Institutions, Districts, Branches, etc.	52,381.62	
Total Indebtedness Payable within the Church		375,485.14
Total Liabilities		<u>\$ 941,410.30</u>

SPECIAL FUND RESERVES AND NET WORTH:

Special Fund Reserves:		
Graceland Endowment Fund	\$232,496.04	
Auditorium Fund— balance unapplied	53,560.62	
Land and Inheritance Funds	53,945.70	
Temple Fund	9,754.14	
Houses of Worship Fund	27,216.50	\$ 376,973.00
Net Worth Unreserved	2,487,972.24	
Total Net Worth and Special Fund Reserves		<u>2,864,945.24</u>
		<u>\$3,806,355.54</u>

INCOME AND EXPENSES

The policy of the church should be definitely fixed so that its expenditures shall be within the reasonably anticipated income, and each year a margin should be provided for increasing our net assets.

It is certainly highly important that the church in laying out its financial program should think in terms of years rather than in terms of months, and all departments should be urged when once this program is laid out to cooperate in its execution.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS

(for general purposes):

	Year Ending June 30, 1927	Year Ending June 30, 1928
Tithes	\$263,603.78	\$332,836.48
Surplus	2,930.72	2,131.40
Offerings, Individual	8,168.35	45,192.52
Offerings to Elders by Saints and Friends	43,984.24	54,191.15
Requests	8,715.86	12,681.43
Oblation		27,409.41
Other Group Offerings	20,448.28	2,058.73
General Conference Offerings	1,416.82	
Christmas Offering	41,992.67	44,495.98
College Day Offerings	4,592.10	6,093.50
Contributions for Saints' and Holden Homes	257.68	124.56
Contributions for Independence Sanitarium	347.38	2,123.87
Contributions for K L D S	11.00	22.00
Contributions for The Departments	1,790.79	2,141.68
Consecration Agreements	8,486.36	

Total Membership Contributions

\$406,746.03

\$531,452.71

GENERAL EXPENSES:

Ministerial:

Family Allowances	\$242,724.60	\$242,118.48
Elders' Personal Expenses		
Elders' Traveling Expenses	94,389.27	67,943.90

337,113.87

\$336,780.65

Administrative:

General	\$ 74,921.80	\$ 59,089.36
Stakes and Districts	11,639.75	12,473.81
Foreign Missions	10,637.50	4,401.69

97,199.05

75,964.86

Payments on Consecration Contracts

8,635.18

Aid: Institutional:

Holden Home Appropriations
 Saints' Home Appropriations
 Children's Home Appropriations

8,597.46
 5,017.62
 56.25

9,129.36
 8,189.73

Individual
 Support of Church Institutions:
 Graceland College
 Independence Sanitarium

\$ 13,671.33
 16,909.84

\$ 17,319.09
 12,797.78

30,116.87

Depreciation of Furniture & Equipment
 Allowance for Loss on Accounts and Notes

\$ 14,208.50
 1,300.00

22,345.10
 2,123.87

24,468.97

6,452.73

3,000.00

3,000.00

\$495,490.50

\$88,744.47

EXCESS OF INCOME OR EXPENSES:

(Income)

\$ 58,121.36

OTHER INCOME:

Income from Real Estate Trusts
 Less Excess of Expenses on
 General Real Estate

12,878.41

1,314.31

Total Real Estate Income (net)

\$ 5,997.61

\$ 11,564.10

Interest and Dividends

13,364.75

6,807.02

Miscellaneous

1,996.30

119.92

18,491.04

INTEREST PAID:

On Accounts, Notes, Mortgages, and
 General Bonds

(Expense) \$ 67,385.81

(Income)

\$ 76,612.40

On Graceland Endowment Fund

\$ 20,392.57

21,433.29

On Auditorium Bonds

10,762.13

11,671.14

21,986.62

EXCESS OF TOTAL

31,154.70

21,986.62

55,091.05

INCOME OR EXPENSES

\$ 98,540.51

(Surplus)

\$ 21,521.35

OUR ACTIVITIES

Consonant with the duties imposed upon us, we have tried to utilize the time and ability given us during the past year to the best interests of the church. Our activities included traveling through the country and teaching the law; taking care of the legal part of our work as well as the responsibility of attending to the numerous details in the real estate department.

In 1925 General Conference adopted a forward-looking program of great significance to the church. The first paragraph of this program provides for the Bishopric to secure completed financial statements by the selection of a corps of men qualified by special training (if possible), who shall be assigned territory with a view to securing these financial statements.

The Bishopric after giving this their careful consideration thought it wise to appeal to the priesthood upon whom rests this responsibility, primarily, to aid in securing these completed financial statements. To this end we have intensified our activities, urgently asking the priesthood, especially the Order of Bishops and their agents, to cultivate the territory over which they preside in order to obtain as many of these statements as possible. And we have not been disappointed, for splendid results have been obtained. Yet even with this increased compliance with the law of finances by the members there remains a large field to be taken care of.

We know of nothing in the church today that will bring a greater spirituality than for the department on which rests directly the burden of teaching the financial law to do so thoroughly. The very fact that the increased number of financial statements coming in has caused an increased spirituality in the church is proof of this statement. We have made no mistake in selecting the Order of Bishops and their agents and the priesthood of the church to do this work. These should be qualified by special training—training that comes with their office. As stated above, there remains much to be done along this line. Provisions have been made by consultation with the First Presidency to stress continually this splendid and much-needed activity in the church during the coming year. Our aim is to have every member of the church in full accordance with the financial law at the

end of the coming year. We know this ideal is a high one, but it is the ideal the Master expects us to attain, and we feel justified in making the attempt.

General Conference provided that financial statements which are especially designed to serve these purposes be provided. We have found some difficulty in complying with this request. We have asked for criticisms on the present financial statement blanks and suggestions for further improvement. The result has been quite a diversity of ideas. This being a comparatively new field, it is going to take several years of experimentation to determine just what blanks will be best adapted for our people. We believe that the best financial statement that can be supplied for our people at the present time would be one for the agricultural element in which finances of each year are based on the accrual basis; the other for the business or industrial department based on receipts and expenditures only. The Bishopric would appreciate any constructive suggestions as to the proper financial statement from any member in the church.

As stated above, we are urging and requesting every member of the church to fully comply with the law of God in filing their financial statements annually. Some of the Saints in filing their first financial statement seem to think that this is all there is to do. Time will be necessary to properly impress upon our church members that the law of God expects this work to be done annually.

This general program requested that the Bishopric see that arrangements for the payment of tithes due the church should be made at the time of filing of the financial statement. This the Order of Bishops and our agents have emphasized during the last year, and the result has been quite an increase in tithes and the number of tithe payers. Once impressed upon the mind of the church member that the tithe is an honest debt and should be paid as well as any other debt of honor, they will be more apt to make proper arrangement for its payment.

The fifth paragraph of the General Conference program states all who are willing and desirous should be placed upon the stewardship basis, either individual or group, as they shall manifest the essential qualifications.

There has been developed in the church in the last year or so a greater desire than ever and willingness on the part

of its members to become stewards. Many individuals as well as various groups are asking that they be placed in full stewardship relationship with the church. In our presentation of the law of stewardship, we have called the attention of the Saints to the fact that to become a steward is one of the most solemn things a man can do; that it is no light, trivial affair; and that this relationship as a steward must be entered into with all due solemnity, for it is a complete renunciation of selfishness and an acknowledgment of the brotherhood of man as well as the fatherhood of God. That to become a steward indeed a member must comply fully with the laws governing such relationship. We have urged that the law contemplates that a final acknowledgment of the stewardship should be had publicly and with all due solemnity by the steward; that he should be set apart by the imposition of hands as the final act to consummate and dedicate stewards to God. The response to this teaching has been very gratifying.

The Saints are beginning to see that God expects them to sanctify and make holy their vocation in life, that the commandment to "stand in holy places" is no idle one, and that every home, every field, every vocation or whatever they have or are doing that is worthy in the sight of God should be made holy by a full compliance with the law governing stewardships. We frankly confess we are looking forward with a great deal of satisfaction that, in the near future, our people will sense as they never have before the sacredness of their task of life and that God is pleased with us in our everyday activities, no matter how humble, if done in his name.

OUR OBJECTIVE

Our objective for the coming years, we believe, is well stated in the program adopted by General Conference in the year 1925.

THE LEGAL WORK OF THE CHURCH

The activities of the Bishop's office are such as to bring us into the legal realm of the law of the land. This means considerable work and care to see that what we do will, if needs be, stand the test of our civil courts. This phase of our church work is growing by leaps and bounds and will require more and more attention.

Those not familiar with the direct work of the Bishop's office may not be familiar with the almost numberless cases of individuals who come here for legal advice and assistance. A great many of these people are dependent upon the church directly or indirectly; and since the work of the church is primarily to assist and help people, a great deal of time and attention are required in that field.

REAL ESTATE WORK IN OUR OFFICE

This class of work is one in which a great many intricate questions arise, and we find as we proceed in this work that it, too, will need a still closer supervision. The ramifications of real estate transactions in the church are such that a great many phases of legal transactions appertaining to real estate are to be dealt with. Numerous transactions of this kind are consuming quite a lot of our time, as well as creating considerable expense, but it is a work which can not in any way be neglected.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

During the past year we have endeavored, as we have in previous years, to improve our Accounting Department. We take no little pride in the fact that our force, considering the changes being made, have done well this year. Holding, as we do, so many trust funds, it is imperative that our books must show a perfect history of every financial transaction so that at any time needed the record may be appealed to as final as to facts. Considering the range of business done by the church, our Accounting Department has quite a variety of accounts to care for.

PURCHASE OF LANDS

During the past year we have purchased the following tracts of land in harmony with the law instructing us to buy land in Jackson County and regions round about:

The Diggle tract, situated at Atherton, Missouri, consisting of 560 acres of deeded land and approximately 740 acres of accretion land.

A tract in Anderson County, Kansas, consisting of 400 acres.

Ten thousand acres in Eastern Taney County, Missouri.

For the time being, in the opinion of the Presiding Bishop-

ric, the further purchase of land should be delayed until that which we have already acquired has been more intensively developed and utilized. We believe further investment in capital assets should be made in liquid securities rather than in lands.

GROUP STEWARDSHIP ORGANIZATIONS

The organization of stakes is growing apace. During the past year we have not organized any new groups in the stakes but have organized one group in Maine. This group is in control of the Maine Reunion Grounds, at Brooksville. These various associations are reporting to the Presiding Bishopric in harmony with the Trust Agreement.

The field in which these associations are functioning is necessarily new to our people, but these various groups are feeling their way carefully.

It would be beyond human expectation to believe that there would not be mistakes made. If there should be, the only thing is to correct them and move on.

In colonizing the land held by the Holden Development Association, the question of method of procedure has been raised and discussed by the Order of Bishops and the First Presidency conjointly. Two schools of opinion predominated, and after thorough discussion it was thought wise to experiment in colonizing according to the two different viewpoints. To this end the Holden Development Association has been instructed, and no doubt to this end they will work. It will give us a splendid opportunity to determine by experience which is a better way to colonize. The members of these two quorums quite agree that whichever method was pursued the rights of the group and those of the individual should be safeguarded, and to this end the contracts between contracting parties are so written.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

There seems to be a demand in our church for further group organizations, and we expect to give these demands our consideration and, if considered wise and expedient, to supply them.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The majority of our people who come Zionward are those who belong to the industrial group. That is, they are labor-

ers, mechanics, or entrepreneurs. The class we find the most difficult to locate are laborers who have no means of their own. Something should be done to provide work for this class. In time quite a number of this class can be transferred to agricultural pursuits; this will take time as well as a great deal of patience, but it can be worked out. Until such is the case, provision should be made for this class to be able to keep themselves and their dependents. The industrial line presents the means by which this may be done. We should urge qualified men, especially qualified men with capital, to come here and start industries. By this we do not mean to locate in Independence alone, but regions round about in a location that will be acceptable.

DEPARTMENTAL BUDGETS

The budget system as adopted by the church has proved beneficial. The various departments have cooperated with us in an endeavor to live within the budgets allowed. A splendid response was had from the general officers and missionaries in arranging for family allowances. This work has not been without criticism. However, we feel progress has been made, and we hope to make still further improvements as a result of the experience that has come to us.

From time to time during the past years some of our people have seen fit to make provision in their wills for certain properties to descend to the church at their death. We give a list of the amounts and the years in which they were received as follows:

1919-20	\$ 0
1920-21	0
1921-22	17,429.41
1922-23	10,178.61
1923-24	10,236.00
1924-25	44,003.46
1925-26	32,300.00
1926-27	8,715.86
1927-28	12,631.43
	<hr/>
	\$135,494.77

These funds, together with much in addition thereto, have been invested and have become a part of the assets of the

church—the commercial real estate account alone having steadily increased over this period as the following dates and figures will show as taken from the reports of the Bishopric for the years mentioned:

	Value
1920-21	\$644,012.79
1921-22	670,480.23
1923-24	687,916.66
1924-25	696,210.69
1925-26	763,189.47
1926-27	873,905.06
1927-28	963,228.89

The members of the Presiding Bishopric have watched with more than ordinary interest the trend of financial gains and losses of various kinds and classes of business of institutions and individuals over the last three to six years. Close enough contacts have been had, we believe, in various lines of business to have noted their losses and gains. It is with more than ordinary appreciation that we call attention of the Saints to what we believe is unquestionably a favorable situation existing in the church over this period. While the church has suffered losses in some of its investments, yet the church and its institutions have steadily gone forward, and the net assets of the church without taking appreciation on most of its business investments have steadily increased. The following is the net worth of the church for the years shown:

1919	\$2,140,132.46
1920	2,230,416.09
1921	No conference
1922	2,564,892.49
1923	2,397,330.64
1924	No conference
1925	2,474,491.89
1926	2,483,662.00
1927	2,560,002.51
1928	2,864,945.24

Previous to this time, the records of accounting were so differently kept that proper comparisons would be difficult to make. The loss taken in 1922-23 has since been practically taken up, notwithstanding numerous heavy write-offs to Profit and Loss have been made.

A number of letters from various sections of the United States and Canada have come to our office during the last few months suggesting—in fact urging—that it be made a part of the program of the church leading up to the Centennial celebration that the debt be paid by April 6, 1930. In view of these suggestions, we have casually gone over the inventories in the files of our office, and from these and from the noble response to the appeal of Sacrifice Weeks we are convinced it is quite possible to accomplish it. Of course, if the people think it attainable, the Bishopric will do everything humanly possible to accomplish what they wish us to attempt.

In this connection we present what is revealed by approximately 2,000 inventories filed in our office since January 1. These 2,000 inventories show tithing due approximately \$185,000, or an average of \$92.50 per inventory. There are approximately 100,000 members. If only the head of each family filed an inventory, there should be 25,000 inventories filed, provided the average family consisted of four. If, then, these inventories filed since January 1 are representative of what the 25,000 would be, if filed, then there is due at the present time \$2,317,500 in tithes alone.

The budget for eighteen months, at \$500,000 per year, will be \$750,000 for running expenses. Subtracting this from \$2,317,500 leaves \$1,567,500 which exceeds by several hundred thousands the gross church indebtedness. If the Saints but comply with the law we have been preaching for one hundred years, this ideal can be realized.

ERROR IN SUBHEADING IN 1926 REPORT

Our attention has been called to an error in the subheading on page 4008 of the 1926 yearly report. This subheading reads, "The Lamoni Development Trust Company." It should read, "The Coliseum Development Trust Company."

Very sincerely,

A. CARMICHAEL.
M. H. SIEGFRIED.
J. A. BECKER.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

The First Presidency, Brethren: I herewith submit report of my activities as General Church Auditor since the conference of April, 1927. I have completed the following audits:

General Church—Presiding Bishopric	two years
Holden Stake	one year
Lamoni Stake	one year
Kansas City Stake	one year
Herald Publishing House	two years
United Order of Enoch—Independence	four years
Central Development Association	one year
Independence Development Association	three years
Holden Development Association	two years
Independence Institute of Arts and Sciences	two years
Lamoni Electric Company	one year
American Underwriters, Inc.	one year

Several additional audits are practically completed.

In addition to the foregoing, I have rendered a number of interim reports and have made several special investigations. I have also submitted monthly reports of the membership contributions.

I have cooperated with the Bishopric in improving the accounting methods and assisted them in installing a new set of contributor's ledgers. The Presiding Bishopric were delayed a number of months in making certain changes in the personnel of the accounting department, on account of which it was necessary for this office to audit the monthly reports, from the ninety districts of the church, in detail rather than in total. This has prevented the making of a number of audits and has occasioned delay on those which have been made. This situation appears now to have been remedied however.

I have found earnest and sincere efforts being made to conduct the affairs of the church on an economical basis and within the appropriations approved by General Conference.

Yours faithfully,

AMOS E. ALLEN,

General Church Auditor.

INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, September 26, 1928.

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