

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. Samuel Barla

Up. Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. P. D. Soreng

Secretary
Mr. A. Lakra

Treasurer
Rev. N. Bhuinya

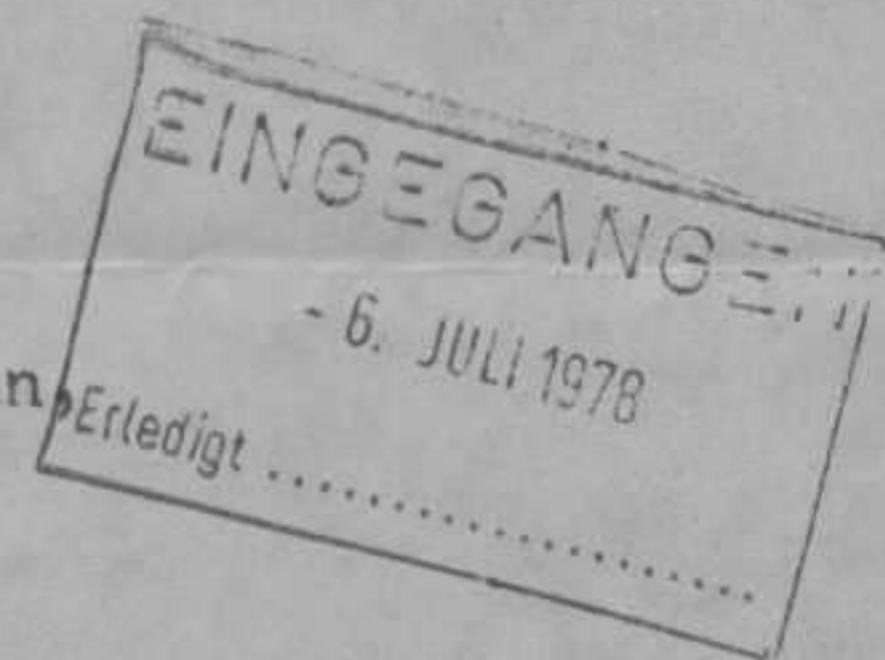
HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref: No. 229/78/488-78.

Date 29th June, 78.

To,

Siegwart Kriebel,
Director, Gossner Mission Berlin
1st Berlin 41 (Friednau)
Handjerystrasse 19-20,
West Germany.

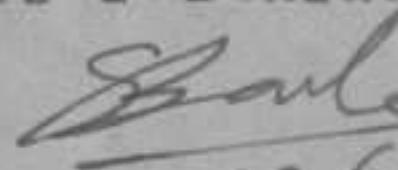


Dear Sir,

I, on behalf of the Gossner Church, extend a heartful thanks for the amount of D.M. 50000.- already transferred to G.E.L. Church Account which is the 2nd installment of the Church's 1978 BEL Budget.

Also I am very happy to through your letter dated 22.6.1978 that the Gossner Mission has very kindly decided to contributed Rs. 10000.- towards College expenses of four B.D. Students who will be studying at Serampore College with effect from 1st July, 1978. We have noted this favour with many thanks.

Yours faithfully,


29-6-78
(Rev. S. Barla)
Pramukh Adhyaksh,
G.E.L. Church, Ranchi.

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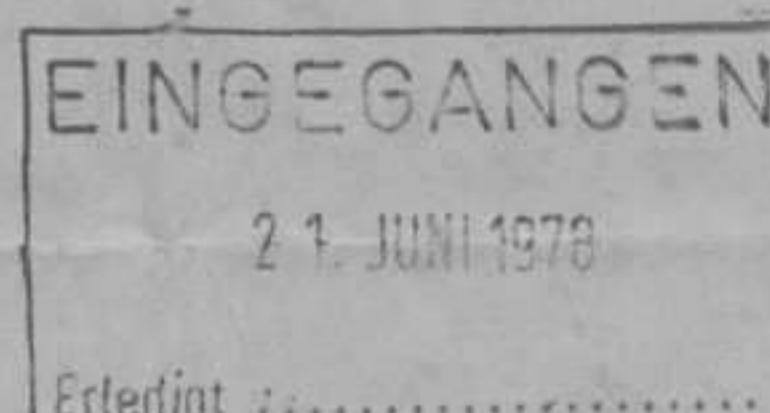
HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref: No. 206/78/KSS-78

Date: June 15, 1978.

To

Pastor Siegwart Kriebel,
Director Gossner Mission,
Handjerystr. 19/20,
1 Berlin 41,
West Germany.



Dear Brother,

I have received your letter dated 16th May 1978. I was waiting for Dr. C. K. Paul Singh's return to India before I gave any reply to you. And now when Dr. Singh is with us in India, I have the pleasure to write you this letter.

As I find in your letter, the main issue of the discussion in your Kuratorium meeting regarding ecumenical partnership between the Gossner Church and various churches or partners in Germany, was whether Gossner Church shall have partnership with only three churches of Germany or with other churches also. Dear brother, I want to clarify here that Gossner Church does not wish to have partnership only with the three churches as mentioned in our combined agreement but with all the German churches in Germany. For Gossner Church all churches have equal regard, love and sympathy to us. Regarding combined agreement I have to tell you this that the three churches have been mentioned only because Mr. Joy Lakra misled us. We did not know there are other churches also who will be always willing to extend helping hands to Gossner Church. I think we have made a mistake to mention the name of only three churches in that agreement. And that put the Kuratorium in hot discussion.

Next I must mention this that the partnership with the churches of Germany should be kept with only one and single Gossner Church and not with any part or parcel of Gossner Church. Because still believe that the Gossner Church will not be devided into two or more parts. Those who severed their connection with the Gossner Church in the leadership of Rev. Niranjan Ekka have self styled themselves as so-called-North West G.E.L. Church with their own constitution and ministerium Sabha. But those who oppose the steps of the aforesaid, with their strong desire joining the Gossner Church and its K.S.S..

We most welcome the visit of Director Gossner Mission with the Chairman of the Kuratorium to Gossner Church. We appreciate the date (1st half of Nov. 1978) given for the visit.

Contd....

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Rev. Samuel Barla

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Rev. P. D. Soreng

Secretary
Mr. A. Lakra

Treasurer
Rev. N. Bhuinya

HEAD OFFICE

G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref: No.

Date

Contd..

The K.S.S. (Central Committee of the Gossner Church) shall have its meeting in the first week of Nov. 1978.

We heartily look forward your kind visit to Gossner Church.

With best wishes.

Yours in Christ,

S. Barla
15-6-78

(Rev. S. Barla)
Pramukh Adhyaksh,
G.E.L. Church in Chotanagpur & Assam, Randi.

Gossnerie am 21.6. durch Dr. Brielie an Scherf

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM

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Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. Samuel Baria

Up. Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. P. D. Soreng

Secretary
Mr. A. Lakra

Treasurer
Rev. N. Bhuniya

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref: No 204/78/KSS-18

Date June 14, 1978.

To

D. Kurt Scharf D.D.,
Chairman,
Kuratorium, Gossner Mission,
Handjerystr. 19/20,
1 Berlin 41,
West Germany.



Dear Brother,

Greetings in the name of Christ.

Thank you very much to receive your letter dated May 24, 1978. I was waiting for the return of Dr. C. K. Paul Singh to India before I wrote any letter to you. Dr. Singh came back home safely and gave information in detail what had been discussed in the Kuratorium meeting held in Mainz on 27-28th April, 1978.

You are very correct to mention that all efforts for the unity of the Church proposed and discussed in meeting held on 16th January '78 with Mr. Joe Lakra and meeting held on 16-18th February, 1978 with UELCI representatives have failed atleast upto now. Whatever Dr. Singh reported to you regarding Church situation is correct.

The KSS is still trying hard to find out ways to maintain unity of the Church. We have requested the UELCI officers to come again to our Church to find out solutions of all problems and differences reigning in the Church.

Dr. Singh Has informed us, also we received a letter from Director Gossner Mission, that you are willing to visit Gossner Church along with the Director Gossner Mission in the month of Nov. 1978. We are very glad to hear this and heartily welcome your visit.

Yours in Christ.

Baria
14-6-78

(Rev. S. Baria)
Pramukh Adhyaksh,
GEL Church.

To the
Pramukh Adyaksh
G.E.L.Church
Rev. S. Barla
Ranchi - 834001
India

16th May, 1978

Dear Brother,

The Kuratorium of Gossner Mission at its meeting in Mainz at the end of April, 1978, has discussed the relationship between the GELChurch and various partners in Germany at great length. The request of GELChurch for direct ecumenical partnership to three German churches has resulted in intensive considerations and discussions amongst the three churches concerned, other partner churches of GELChurch in Germany, and Gossner Mission. The Kuratorium meeting in April has shown that these discussions have not yet reached a stage where definite decisions could be taken.

But on the other hand we have the strong desire to be with you and to discuss with you all items of mutual interest. This is the desire of all your partners in Germany, including Gossner Mission.

Therefore the Kuratorium has decided that the new Mission Director should pay a personal visit to the GELChurch as soon as possible, in order to introduce himself to all of you, and possibly x to pave the way for proper negotiations between Gossner Church and German partners. The Kuratorium also decided that the Mission Director should travel together with the Chairman of the Kuratorium. But unfortunately it is not yet sure that the Chairman will be able to come to India too. A number of reasons may hinder him, although he would very much like to visit the Gossner Church. But nevertheless, a member of the Kuratorium will visit you together with the Director.

Due to various circumstances the next possible date for the proposed visit is the middle of November, around 10th of November, for about three weeks. During that time we would like to see as many Church leaders and Church members as possible from KSS level right to congregation level, so that we may get an allround impression of the GELChurch and introduce ourselves to as many people as possible.

This is a proposal only and you are welcome to comment on it and to alter the proposal according to your convenience. We are looking forward to your answer.

Yours in Christ,

6
Siegwart Kriebel

copy to: Rev. Dr. Paul Singh

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Rev. P. D. Soreng

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Mr. A. Lakra

Treasurer
Rev. N. Bhuinya

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref: No. 159/78/KSS-78

Date May 12, 1978.

To

Pastor S.Kriebel,
Director Gossner Mission,
1 Berlin 41,
Handjerystr. 19/20,
West Germany.

EINGEGANGEN
18. MAI 1978
Erledigt

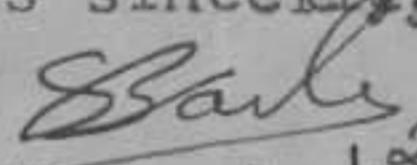
Dear Pastor Kriebel,

I thank you very much for your kind letter dt. 13th April, 1978 with an information of support towards the building of the new Church in Jamshe-dpur.

I, further, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the transferred money (15,265 DM) to the G.E.L.Church account and accordingly informing the concerned congregation by supplying a copy of this letter.

Thanking you for your co-operation.

Yours sincerely


(Rev. S. Barla) 12.5.78
Pramukh Adhyaksh (president),
G.E.L.Church, Ranchi.

cc: Rev. D. Hemrom, Chairman,
G.E.L.Church, New Sitaramdera,
Jamshedpur.

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Rev. P. D. Soreng

Secretary
Mr. A. Lakra

Treasurer
Rev. N. Bhunya

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref. No. 156/78/KSS-78

Date May 11, 1978.

To
Pastor Siegwart Kriebel,
Director Gossner Mission, Berlin,
1 Berlin 41,
Handjerystr. 19/20,
West Germany.



Dear Brother,

I received a copy of your letter dt. April 25, 1978 addressed to the Principal Gossner Theological College, Rev. Martin Tete. The letter speaks about some complaint about or against G.E.L. Church. I do not know the contents of the complaint but to clarify myself and the KSS of the G.E.L. Church I would like to state the following:

- (1) Under KSS (the Central body of the G.E.L. Church there are two theological institutions, namely (a) Gossner Theological College, Ranchi (b) Pracharak Training School, Govindpur. (c) Tabita Pracharika Training School, Govindpur.
- (2) The total Budget of these two institutions comes to be more than Rs 1,00,000.00.
- (3) To support these Institutions we have to depend on Anchal contribution (Church contribution) and foreign grant.
- (4) As far as foreign are concerned we receive only about 35000=00 from LWF (It is decreasing every year) and about 24000=00 from Gossner Mission (This year you have sent us special grant).
- (5) We always make payment at least ~~in~~ these ~~institutions~~ foreign grant in toto to these Institutions. But the Church Contribution for these Institutions are about nil. So whatever money we get the payment is made to them.
- (6) We received from you about Rs 49000=00 in the month of February 78. We have paid out of the total.
Rs 10,000=00 to Gossner Theological College
Rs 4,000=00 to Pracharak Training School.
The remaining amount will be paid to them gradually so as to finish by the end of the year.
- (7) I regret that the accounts of the Gossner College were not submitted to the KSS even after repeated request. The College has other sources of income apart from the Church Contributions. The KSS wants to know about these incomes.

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HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref: No.

Date -

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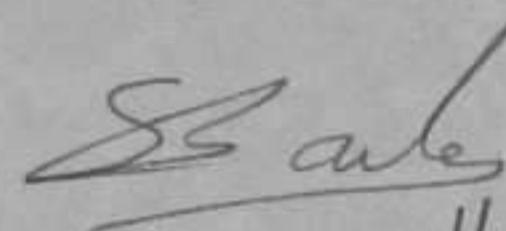
(8) As far as foreign grant are concerned we make payment
of the total amount but not all at a time.

So dear Brother, there is nothing wrong between Church and
Gossner Theological College.

Instead of complaining, Principal should have come to me
to discuss these things.

Any way we assure you the grant received from foreign
angencies is always paid totally to the Theological Institution.

Thanking you in advance.


11.5.78
(Rev. S. Barla)
Pramukh Adhyaksh, Gossner
Evangelical Lutheran Church
in Chotanagpur & Assam,
R A N C H I.

To the Pramukh Adhaksh
Rev. S. Barla
Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church
Ranchi
Bihar, India

3rd March, 1978

Dear Rev. Barla,

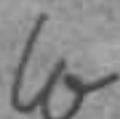
With many thanks we received your letter dated 21st Feb. '78 containing the information on Item No. 14 in the minutes of KSS meeting held on 16-18th February, 1978, and the following minutes:

KSS Officers' meeting on 24th November, 1977
KSS Officers' meeting on 2nd December, 1977
KSS Officers' meeting on 2nd January, 1978
Meeting on 16th January, 1978
KSS Officers' meeting on 17th January, 1978

I shall forward all the relevant information to the members of our Kuratorium. The next Kuratorium meeting will take place at the end of April, 1978.

In the meantime I wish you God's blessing in your efforts to improve the situation at the top of the G.E.L.C. and to promote unity and understanding among all groups and members of the church. We were very glad to hear from the visitors' group after their return to Germany, how cordially they have been received once more by the congregations and Christians in the G.E.L.C. May the mutual understanding grow more and more, so that we may encourage each other in our witness for the Lord.

Greetings to you and to all friends in the G.E.L.C.,
yours sincerely,


Siegwart Kriebel

copy to: Rev. Dr. Singh, Ranchi

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Rev. Samuel Barla

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Rev. P. D. Soreng

Secretary
Mr. A. Lakra

Treasurer
Rev. N. Bhuinya

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref: No. 47/78/KSS-78

Date 21st Feb. '78.

To,
The Director,
Gossner Mission,
West Germany.



Dear Sir,

An extract from the minutes of full KSS(Central Committee) meeting of the GEL Church held on 16-18th February 1978 at Ranchi is given below:-

Item No.14. Church Relationship with Outside Bodies:-

KSS on behalf of the GEL Church in Chotanagpur & Assam is very much thankful that the Gossner Mission has time and again given us the opportunity to rethink the relationship between the GELC and G.M. KSS resolves that:-

- A/ Summit talk be held at time and place agreed by both to discuss the points and areas in which or through which we can strengthen the relationship between both GELC and G.M. and partnership with the Churches in Germany and other parts of the World.
- B/ Although GELC is autonomous since 1919, the Church needs financial assistance for its various works, plans and projects such as Evangelistic work, Development work, Social works, Repair and Construction works etc.
- C/ Leadership Training:- KSS is willing to establish relationship for preparing its leaders for various fields(Spiritual, Economical, Youth and Women works,etc.).
- D/ Theological and Literature:- Provisions be made in the partnership in which step may be taken for Theological and Literary work (Translation on useful books in languages).
- E/ Personnel:- Exchange of personnel. To make our relationship and partnership fruitful, personnel exchange in visiting one another be carried out(short term training, congregational visit, representations in councils, Fraternal workers).
- F/ Exchange of Information:- For better understanding of situation from each side, exchange of information be encouraged.
- G/ Existing situation of the Church should not be set as Pre-condition.
- H/ The KSS will appreciate if the summit meeting is held at Ranchi any time before 30th June 1978.

Herewith a copy of agreement signed by the members of the Church on 16.1.1978 be presented to the Churches in Germany for your information and necessary action is humbly submitted.

The points therein be considered in line with above mentioned points.

Yours faithfully,

Barla

(Rev. S. Barla)
Pramukh Adhyaksh,
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi.

CC:- LWF.

November 29, 1977

Registered

To
KSS of GEL Church
Attn. Pramukh Adhyaksh Rev. Barla
Ranchi/Bihar
India

Dear Friends,

you may have been informed by Rev. Dr. C. K. P. Singh that the Kuratorium of Gossner Mission has accepted my resignation and elected Rev. Siegwart Kriebel as new Mission-Director.

So I take the opportunity by way of this letter to say good-bye to the members of the KSS and through them to all my friends in the GEL Church.

You remember that the present situation in the GEL Church was one major reason for my resignation and therefore you may understand that this letter is not full of happiness but also has to mention my grievance and disappointment.

Nevertheless, I believe that God will lead your church and that HE has sent Christ as Saviour for the poor and weak. My love and prayers for the congregations will continue. Indeed this time was a very important part of my life, and so I have to thank many of you for the fellowship in the last 15 years, for the hospitality in your families and in the congregations.

The future policy of Gossner Mission towards the GEL Church is still under discussion. The staff of Gossner Mission Berlin is not yet completed. So you may expect in the time a message who is responsible from our side for the relationship to the GEL Church. In the meantime you may address your letters to Rev. Kriebel.

With Yesusahay,

I am yours
Sg
Martin Seeherg

cc: Rev. Aind TTC Fudi
Rev. Dr. Singh, Ranchi
Dr. Walter Horo, Amgaon

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM

Pramukh Adhyaksh — Rev. S. Barla
Up. Pramukh Adhyaksh — Rev. P.D. Soreng
Secretary — Mr. A. Lakra
Treasurer — Rev. N. Bhuinya

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

HEAD OFFICE

G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone 23358

Ref. No. 185/77/KSS-76

Date 17th June 1977.

To,

Paster M. Seeberg
Director Gossner Mission
Berlin.

Dear Brother Seeberg,

Thank you very much for your letters you have sent on different subjects. We are also very much thankful to all members of the Gossner Mission who have sent their joyous greetings through Rev. Dr. CKP Singh and Rev. M. Jejo.

Detailed reply on your letters will be sent to you after the meeting of the KSS Officers. However interim reply therete is being sent to you.

Regarding the application of the members of Jamshedpur GEL Church they have been told about your reply. We are awaiting for the decision of the Indian Commission of the Kuratorium in October '77.

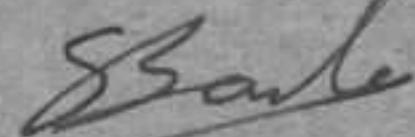
Regarding Pastors and workers of the Mission Fields the matter requires a thorough consideration.

We are thankful to the Kuratorium as it did not give recognition to the so called North West GEL Church as a separate Church. Further development on the Church affairs will be intimated to you later on.

We are very sorry for your resignation but at the same time we expect that you will take same interest on this Church as you took during your service.

With regard and Christian greetings,

Yours sincerely,



(Rev. S. Barla)
Pramukh Adhyaksh, GELC, Ranchi

June 1, 1977

To
Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church

Rauchi/Bihar
India

Re.: German teacher for the Theological College

Dear Pramukh Adhyaksh,

we herewith acknowledge receipt of the application of the Gossner Church to delegate a theological teacher to the Theological College in Ranchi.

We regret very much that caused by political reasons the delegation of Dr. Sames by the Berlin-Brandenburgische Kirche in East Germany became impossible.

Possibly another German Regional Church would consider to delegate a teacher to India. You are informed that since many years Gossner Mission does not delegate anymore teachers to India, and does not intend to do it in the future. Before delegating a person the German Regional Church presumably will ask Gossner Mission for its recommendation.

At present Gossner Mission is not in the position to grant such a recommendation. The situation of the Theological College actually is very uncertain. It is even uncertain whether the Theological College still is an institution of the Gossner Church as all instructions from the Head Quarters of the church were neglected by the Theological College. As far as I am informed accounts had not been settled and the College Council did not meet. Moreover the majority of the teachers seems to sympathize with the Northwest Church. Please inform me if my assumption is wrong and if it can be assured that a teacher from Germany would not be involved into the conflict within the Gossner Church.

Very truly yours,


Martin Seelberg

cc: Principal Gossner Theological College

June 1st 1977
psbg/sz

To
Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church

Ranchi/Bihar

India

Dear Pramukh Adhyaksh,

although Dr. Singh will report after his return in the middle of June about the Kuratorium's meeting at the end of April I want to inform you in brief about the discussions which took place concerning the situation of the Gossner Church. I reported about my visit tour and about my effort of appeasement. Dr. Singh completed my report. I proposed to cancel within five years successively the financial aid granted to the Gossner Church in order to eliminate the main reason for the struggle. "The Commission for India" of the Kuratorium will discuss the problem this summer. On occasion of the next meeting of the Kuratorium in October probably decisions will be made concerning a change of our relationship to the Gossner Church in India.

During my stay in Ranchi I informed you that I will retire from the director's post of Gossner Mission in consequence of the experiences made in Ranchi. The Kuratorium accepted my retirement, and will elect a successor in October.

For the time being the Kuratorium refused to approve the Northwest Church and to pay the subsidies foreseen as usual, especially those for the mission activities. The Kuratorium expressed that it attaches great importance to the fact that the internal struggle of the Gossner Church does not influence the service of the pastors and catechists in the mission fields of Udaipur and Surguja i.e. that the pastors and catechists should not be forced to interrupt their service or suffer want.

Very truly yours,


Martin Seeberg

To
Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church

Ranchi/Bihar
India

June 1, 1977
psbg/sz

Dear Pramukh Adhyaksh,

we herewith acknowledge receipt of the application of the Jamshedpur parish concerning the amount of Rps 140.000,-- for construction of a church building in Jamshedpur. It was impossible to introduce this application within such a short time to the schedule of the meeting of the Kuratorium in April.

The Mission Director does not recommend this application as he was informed clearly that financial subsidy from Germany will only result in more struggle and envy in the Gossner Church. We apply to decline this application. Furthermore such a high amount to be granted only to one parish is unacceptable because the own means invested by such a relatively rich parish seem to be very little.

The "Indian Comission" of the Kuratorium will meet in autumn and will discuss this application again.

Very truly yours,


Martin Seelberg

cc: Rev. Bhuiya

THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
JAMSHEDPUR

Recommanded forwarded to
Pastor M. Seelby for readful.

Dated, the 20th. April, 1977.

To
The Director,
Gossner Mission Society,
Berlin, Germany.

Through: The Pramukh Adhyaksh, G. E. L. Church, Ranchi.

Most respected Sir,

To-day we are glad to bring to your kind notice the following for your information and kind co-operation.

That permission has been accorded to us by the authorities of the Steel Company to proceed on with the construction work of the Central Church building at New Sitaramdera, Jamshedpur at the same spot where the Foundation Stone was laid by the then Director Hans Lekies in the year, 1954. The idea of construction of the Church building over the existing school building has now been dropped due to various reasons.

The Plan of the Church building is enclosed herewith for your perusal. According to which, the estimated cost of construction is Rs.1,70,000/- approximately. We have at present Rs.15,000/- in the budget to start with the work and hope to raise another Rs.15,000/- through donations from the members of the Parish. As such, we need an additional amount of Rs.1,40,000/- to complete the work. The initial work of laying the foundation has already been started and we intend to continue the work till the fund at our disposal is exhausted.

We the members of the Parish, therefore, look forward to you and through you to the Kuratorium and request you to extend your helping hand in meeting our deficit amount of Rs.1,40,000/- for the completion of the construction work.

With Yisusahay to you and to the members of the Kuratorium

Yours,
in the precious name of our Lord and
Saviour Jesus Christ,

For the Gossner Church in Jamshedpur,

Rev. D. Hemrom
(Rev. D. Hemrom)
Chairman.

(B. Tepne)
Secretary.

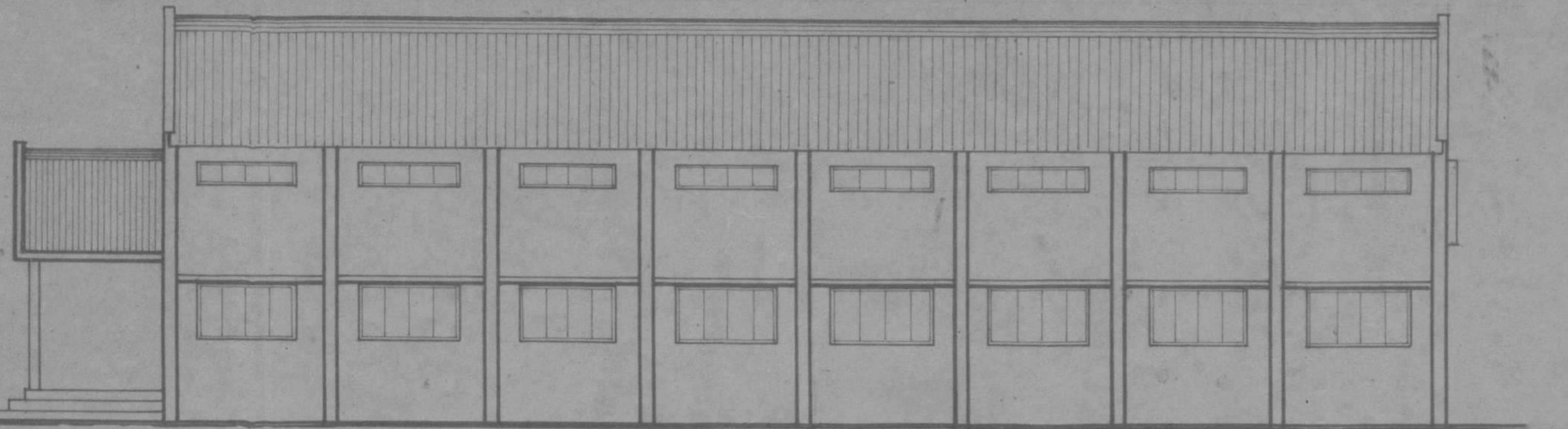
Copy to:

1. Rev. H. Berutta, Member Kuratorium,
Berlin, Germany.

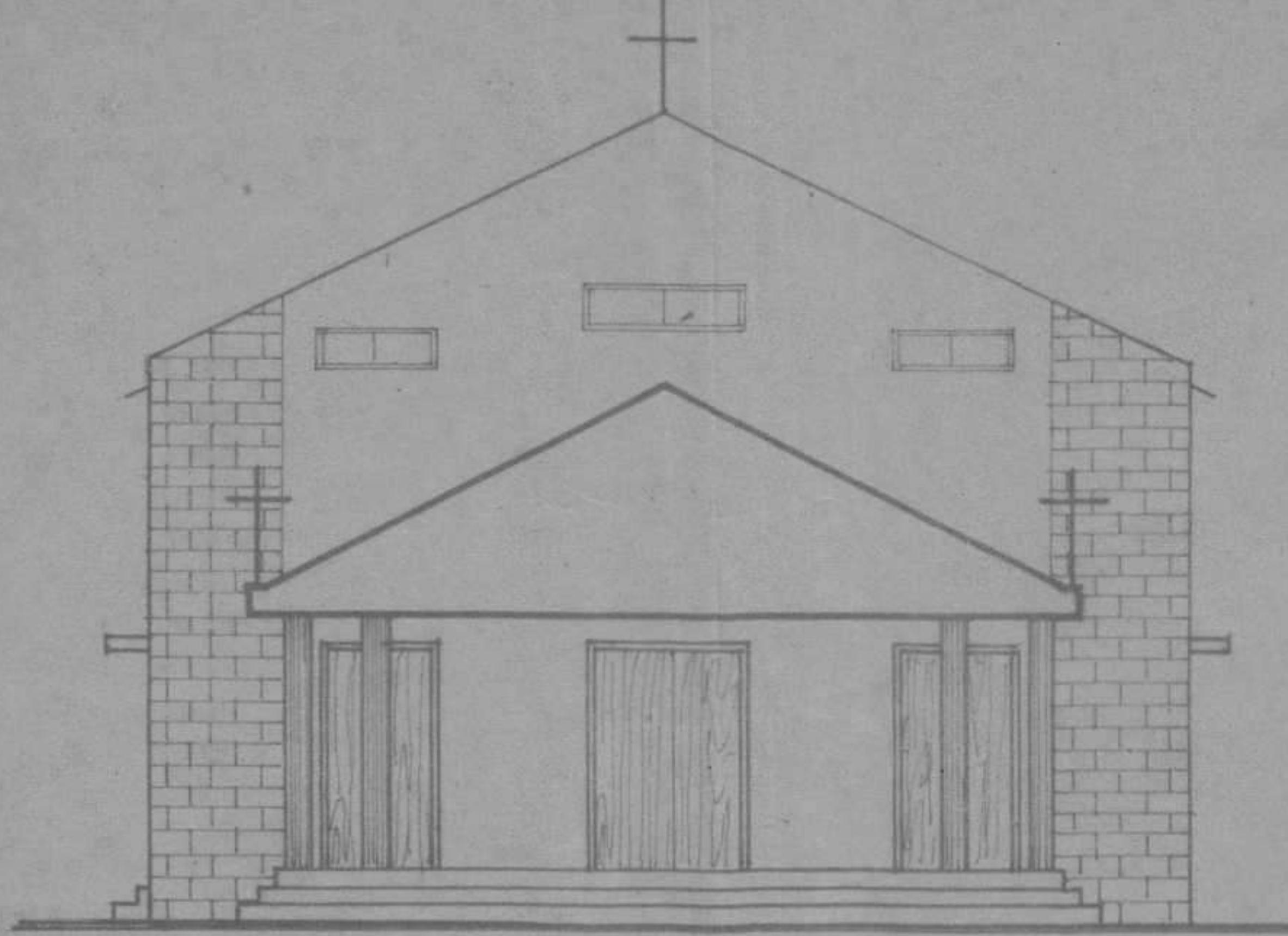
2. Rev. Dr. C. K. Paul Singh Ranchi

3. Rev. N. Bhuiyan S. E. Anchal Adhyaksh Khunti

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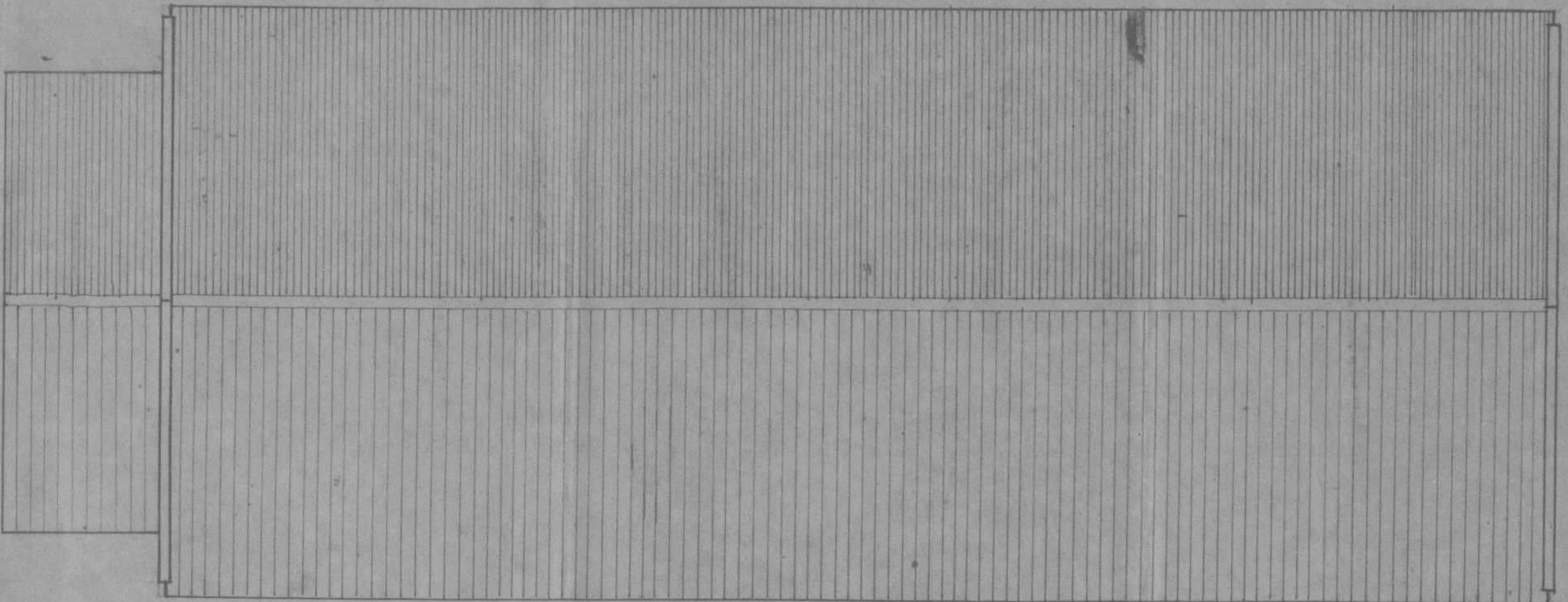


VIEW FROM ROAD SIDE. [CHURCH HALL].



VIEW FROM WEST

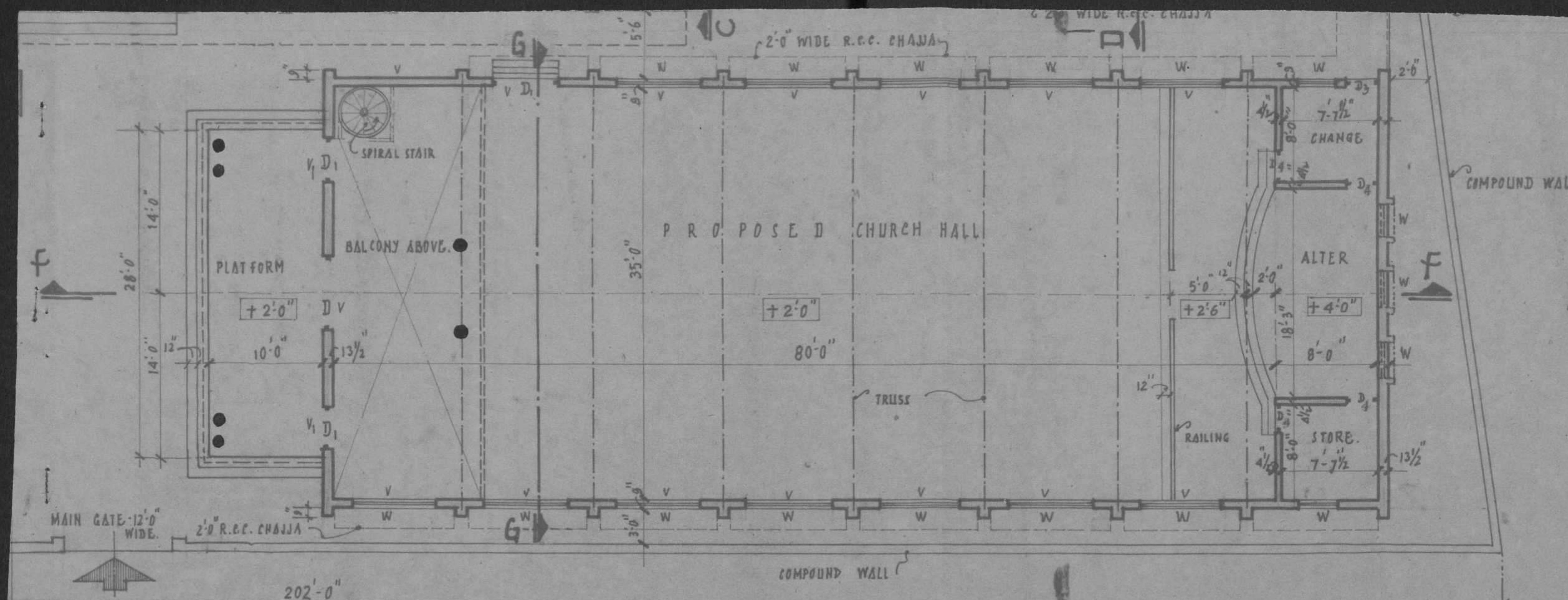
Parakonstruktion



ROOF PLAN [CHURCH HALL].

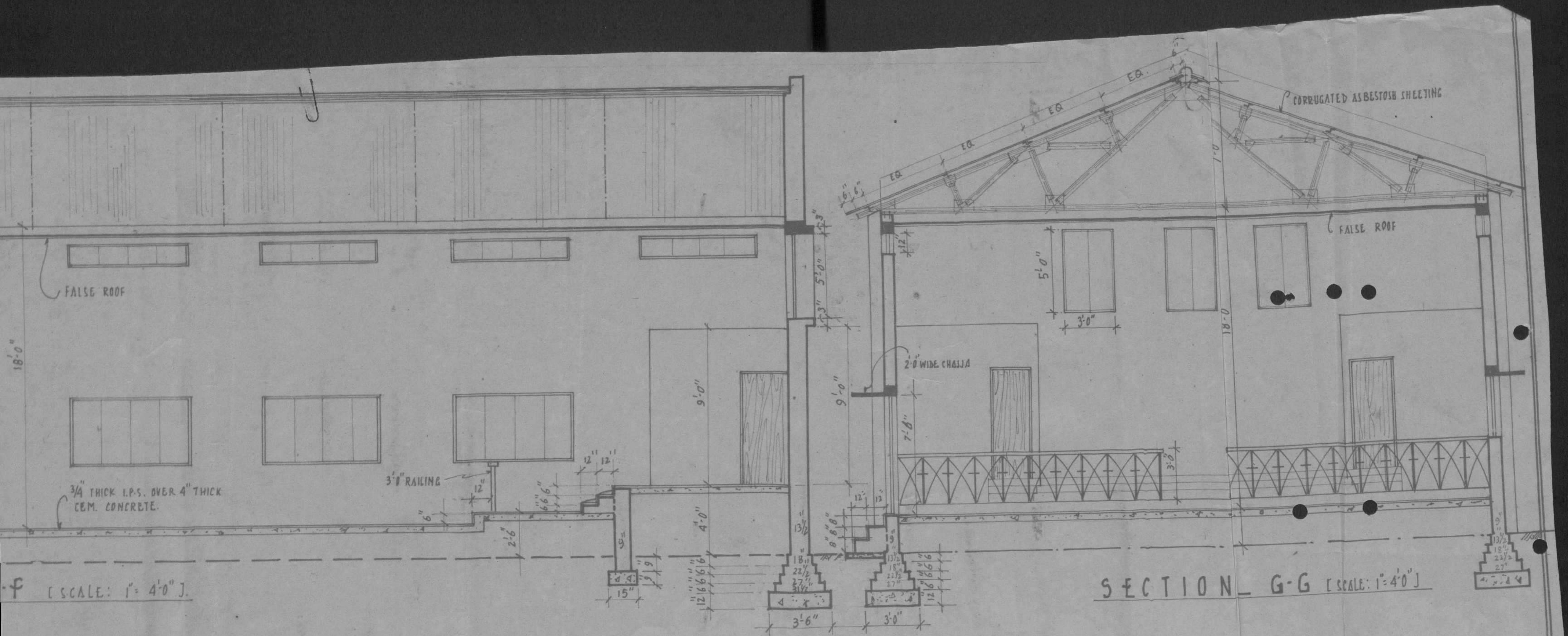
11/19

Fründ's Kindergarten



L. CHURCH HALL PLAN (PROPOSED) NEW-SITARAMDERA JAM SHEDP

Auf'm Kieke



Office of the G.E.L. Church, Assam Anchal, Bamuni Hills
Tezpur.

Agreement.

This agreement is signed between Rev. J. Lugun, Adhyaksh, Assam Anchal on behalf of the G.E.L. Church Assam Anchal and Shri Bihari Singh Contractor, G.E.L. Church Tinsukia Hizuguri, Dt. Dibrugarh, Assam.

1. That one Pucca Church Building will be constructed in the G.E.L. Church compound Rangagera, Mikir Hills by Shri B. Singh, Contractor as per plan and estimate accepted by the G.E.L. church and is attached herewith.

2. That one pucca Pasters Bunglow with a sanitary Latrine attached will be constructed in the G.E.L. Church compound Rangagera, Mikir Hills by Shri B. Singh Contractor as per plan and estimate accepted by the G.E.L. Church and is attached herewith.

3. That one kacha, ^{house} with thatched roof will be constructed in the G.E.L. Church compound Rangagera, Mikir Hills by Shri B. Singh Contractor as per plan and estimate accepted by the G.E.L. Church and is attached herewith

4. That one tube well with a pucca plateform will be constructed at the centre where it is convenient for paster bunglow, catechists resident and church.

5. That the materials required will be supplied by the contractor.

6. (a) That the Total construction works for church will be Rs. 31399-80 (Rs. Thirty one thousand three hundred nintynine paise eighty only).

(b) That the total construction works for paster Bunglow will be Rs. 22190-13 (Twentytwo thousand one hundred ninety paise thirteen only)

(c) That the total construction works for catechist quarter will be Rs. 3050.00 (Three thousand fifty only) .

(d) That the total construction works for one tube well with pucca plateform will be Rs. 1500/- (Rs One thousand five hundred only)

7. That Rs 15000/- Rs. Ten thousand only) will be paid in advance to the contractor B. Singh by the Treasurer Assam Anchal to start the work.

8. That half amount of the total estimated construction cost will be paid by the treasurer Assam Anchal ~~part~~ when the work is half done. The rest will be paid after completion of the work but with full satisfaction to the church authorities.

9. That the contractor will be held responsible for any damage of the building within ninety days after construction due to his negligence or any mechanical defects.

N.B. 1. That Rev m Bas Supervisor Mikir Hills mission work will help the contractor in all works including to get cement in the control rate.

2. Period for building construction- 20th Feb. to 15th May. 1977

3. That the church has got only Rs. 54500/- and the total estimate comes to Rs. 58139-93 . Therefore church will try to arrange the extra amount of Rs. 3639-93 failing which one room of Pasters bunglow will be excluded in the construction.

J. Lugun.
Adhyaksh

10-2-77



6.1.1/77
Treasurer

m. Bas 3/4/77
Supervisor. 6.1.1/77
Contractor. 20-7-77
Bihari Singh.

Mistry & Contractor,
P. O. Tinsukia, Assam.



LEITZ
1650 Trennblatt ohne Ösen
1654 Trennblatt mit Ösen
zum Selbstausschneiden
von Registertasten

November 13, 1978.

Paster S.Kriebel,
Director, Gessner Mission, Berlin.

Dear Sir,

Following is the expenses of Pastors' Refresher Course held on 7-8/11/78 at Ranchi and approximate expenses of Fuel (Petrol) for the travel cost of Director Gessner Mission. Kindly be informed.

(A) Expense Pastors' Refresher Course

Travel expenses of Pastors (83)	Rs. 3851-21
Mess (Feeding) expenses for 3 days	; 2113-93
Miscellaneous	,, 52-85
Total	Rs. 6017-99
Less Church contribution	,, 1400-00
Total net deficit	Rs. 4617-99
Rs. 4617-99 (Appx. DM 1120.-)	

(B) Petrol Expenses estimated for Gessner Mission Director's tour within GEL Church area.

1. Khutiteli - Marcha - Fudi - Tata - Bekare.	Rs. 700-00
2. Lehardaga-Chainpur-Ambikapur-Sitapur Lureg - Sundergarh.	,, 600-00
3. Sundergarh - Kuchinda - Amgaon-Rajgangpur Takarma - Govindpur.	,, 700-60

	Rs. 2000-00

Rs. 2000-00 (Approx. DM 500.-)

The amount of Rs. 6617-99 (Approx. DM 1620.-) is requested from Gessner Mission.

S/Blwq 13/11/78
RECORDED
O. S. L. CHURCH, RANCHI

To Rev. Barla
Pramukh Adyaksh
G.E.L.Church
Ranchi
Bihar, India

13th April, 1978

Dear Rev. Barla,

I have the pleasure to inform you about some activities here in Germany directed at supporting the building of the new church in Jamshedpur.

After the Gossner Mission had contributed DM 20.000,- for that purpose, we have received three more contributions.

The first one comes from Mr. & Mrs. Horo, who spent their annual leave in India visiting their relatives and also the place where the new church building is under construction. After their return to Berlin they invited their Indian and German friends in Berlin and showed them their slides which they had brought with them from India. At the end of that report a collection was made and the result was the amount of DM 205,-.

The second one comes from Mr. Kandulna in Wolfsburg, and the third one is an amount of DM 15.000,- contributed by the Church of Westfalia.

The total amount therefore is DM 15.265,- which has been transferred to the G.E.L.Church account in Ranchi these days.

I would be very thankful to you, if you could kindly inform the congregation concerned accordingly.

With kind regards
yours sincerely,

lk

Siegwart Kriebel

LUTHERAN CHURCH
JAMSHEDPUR

17.3.78
17. MRZ. 1978
Erledigt

1353
G. E. L. Church, New Sitaramdera,
Jamshedpur - 831 009.
BIHAR / INDIA

To
The Director,
Gossner Mission Society,
Berlin, Germany.

Dated, the 13th. March '78

Most respected Sir,

To-day we are very glad & happy and extend our hearty thanks to you and through you to the Kuratorium for sending us 20,000 D.M. towards completion of the Church building at New Sitaramdera, Jamshedpur.

As already stated in our previous letters, the brick work of the building is complete. Now negotiations with the Steel Company for supply of Iron structures is in progress and Tenders have been invited for completion of roof, Plastering of wall & Cementing of floor, fixation of doors and windows, as such, the work is being delayed although we have received the money from you through the K.S.S., Ranchi. We very much hope to restart the work after the Easter Festival.

We will try to keep you posted with the progress of work and would be very much thankful to you if you would kindly spare your valuable time for the 'Dedication Ceremony' of the Church building when completed around October or November this year.

Lastly, we request you to remember us in your prayers so that we may be able to complete the up-hill task.

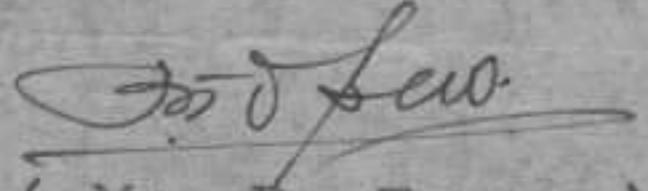
With 'Yisusahay' to you, to your family and to the members of the Kuratorium.

Yours,
in the precious name of our
Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,

Copy to:

1. The Framukh Adhyaksh,
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi.
2. The Adhyaksh, SEA,
G. E. L. Church, Kadma, Khunti.
3. Rev. i. R. Helmuth Borutta,
Nurnberg, West Germany.

Rev. D. Hemrom
(Rev. D. Hemrom)
Chairman.


(Mr. B. Topno)
Secretary.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. Samuel Barla

Up. Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. P. D. Soreng

Secretary
Mr. A. Lakra

Treasurer
Rev. N. Bhuniya

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref. No. 4/01/77/KSS-78

Date 16th Dec. '77.

To,

Rev. Martin Seeberg,
Director, Gossner Mission,
Berlin.

Dear Sir,

Received with hearty thanks your letter dt., November 29, 1977. I am really very happy to learn that a sum amounting D.M. 25000 - scheduled to be spent in construction of Church buildings at Jamshedpur and Sambalpur, has been transferred to our Bank a/c from Gossner Mission.

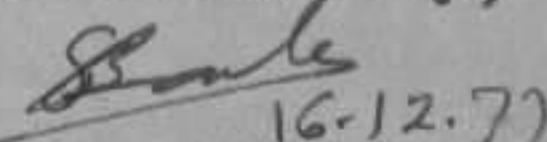
The Gossner Church will always remain thankful to you and to Gossner Mission for your love and helping hands extended to it by giving monetary help to Gossner Church.

The money shall be handed over to the receiving bodies as soon as the amount transferred from Gossner Mission is credited into our Bank a/c. I thank you once more at this time when you are just going to change your office for all the good work you have done for the Church, the love and sympathy you showed to the Gossner Church during your directorship of Gossner Mission.

I also request you to remember us in your prayers and try to extend your helping hands even if you shall not be in direct contact with us.

Good bye with Yeshu Sahay,

Yours faithfully,


16-12-77

(Rev. S. Barla)
Pramukh Adhyaksh, GELC.

THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, JAMSHEDPUR.

Chairman : Rev. D. Hemrom.
 G. Secretary : Mr. B. Topno, B. A.
 Asstt. Secretaries : Mr. M. Indwar.
 Mr. P. S. Sanga.
 Treasurer Mr. J. R. Kandulna, B. A.

Office : G. E. L. CHURCH,
 NEW SITARAMDERA,
 P. O. AGRICO,
 JAMSHEDPUR-9.
 PIN CODE - 831009.

21. DEZ. 1977

Erledigt Date

15. 12. 1977

Ref. No.
 Zur Ablage

Aktenplan-Nr. 1200

Datum 3. 1. 78

Handzeichen

To Pastor Martin Seeborg Director,
 GOSSNER MISSION. 100 BERLIN 41 (Friedenau)

Dear brother,

I am exceedingly glad to receive the copy of your letter dated 29th November 1977 addressed to the Pramukh-Adhyaks G. E. L. Church Ranchi. It is a fact of great joy for the G. E. L. Church Jamshedpur to receive the unfathomable Love of GOD through the Gossner Mission Berlin and by your sympathetic execution of that Love in financial help to complete the construction of the church at New-Sitaranadera Jamshedpur.

Hence, I, on behalf of the construction Committee of the G. E. L. Church Jamshedpur give a hearty thanks for the Fatherly Loving help of Gossner Mission. This action of Love, I am sure is the bond of a Father for his daughter, which grows and renewed day to day for the glory of God.

Regarding the construction of New Sitaranadera Church; I am glad to let you know, that, we have completed the first stage of the work i.e (the brick work) on 27. 9. 1977.

The enclosed photograph is the completed brick works for your inspection.

P. T. O.

Now we are making arrangements for the second stage of the work i.e for Iron trusses and asbestos roof setting. It is very encouraging for us to know that the Tata Iron and Steel Company Jamshedpur is very kindly wish to supply us Iron on Concessional rate.

The Cost of brick-works was Rs 56 000. We are passing on the subscription Compaion in our ^{part} to meet the necessary expenditures for the church Construction.

We trust, that by the mercy of God and Fatherly Co-operation of Gossner Mission the church will be completed in due course.

We wish you all blessings of Christmass to you all.
"with best Compliments & Jishusahay"

Yours
in
—christ
Rev. D. Hemm
15.12.1977
G. E. L. Church New Setaramera
P. O. Agrico 831009
Jamshedpur-9
Bihar — India

November 29, 1977

Registered

To the
Pramukh Adhyaksh
GEL Church

Ranchi/Bihar

India

Dear Pramukh Adhyaksh,

this is to inform you that Gossner Mission has granted donations for church-buildings according to applications which came to us through your office.

The treasurer Gossner Mission has transferred to the account at the United Bank of India No. 1524

DM 25.000,-- = approx. Rps 83.750,--.

This amount has to be divided as follows:

- 1) DM 20.000,-- = approx. Rps 67.000,-- for GEL Church Jamshedpur special grant for church construction at New Sitaramdera;
- 2) DM 5.000,-- = approx. Rps 16.750,-- for GEL Church Sambalpur special grant for purchase of land (hoping the members of Mandly will also make some good contributions).

Gossner Mission requests the treasurer of GEL Church to transfer the amounts to the places which have been informed by copy of this letter.

Yours, faithfully,

Sg
Martin Seeborg

cc: Dr.C.K.P.Singh, Ranchi
GEL Church Jamshedpur
GEL Church Sambalpur

THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL
LUTHERAN CHURCH
JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR,
The 10th. October, 1977.

To
Dr. Klaus V. Stieglitz,
Superintendent,
Missionary Council of the Evangelical Church of Westfalia,
46 Dortmund
Friedrich - Engels - Strasse 10.
West Germany.

Respected Dr. Stieglitz,

Lieber Martin!

Was machen wir damit?

21.10.1977

KS

We hope that you must have heard about our appeal for help to the Director, Gossner Mission at Berlin in meeting out our deficit of Rs.1,15,000/- for completion of a Church building at Sitaramdera, Jamshedpur.

We very lovingly remember the occasion of your visit to us when you DEDICATED the newly built School building on the NEW YEARS' DAY of 1968 here. Now we have started construction of a Church building beside the School building in the empty space and have almost completed the brick work. According to plan, the estimated cost of construction is Rs.1,70,000/-. So far, we could collect donations of Rs.52,000/- from the members of the Congregation and have now exhausted all the fund, leaving no other alternative but to suspend the work till we receive a generous help from abroad.

We have before us the following major work :

<u>Nature of work:</u>	<u>Approximate amount required.</u>
1. Roofing of the structure :	0
2. Plaster of wall & cementing of floor:	0
3. Fixing of doors & windows :	0
4. False roof :	0
5. Furniture & inside decoration :	0
6. Electrical fittings & Misc :	0

We expect to receive some more donations from the members of the Congregation, but that would not be sufficient for us to continue the work. We, therefore, request you and through you to your Church to extend your helping hand in meeting the above amount. All the help, however small will be accepted with gratitude and may be routed through the Pramukh Adhyaksh, G.E.L. Church, Ranchi.

Our hearty Greeting to you and your family also convey our greetings to the members of your Church.

P.S.: A copy of Photograph of the unfinished Church building is enclosed herewith.

Yours,
in the precious name of our
Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ,

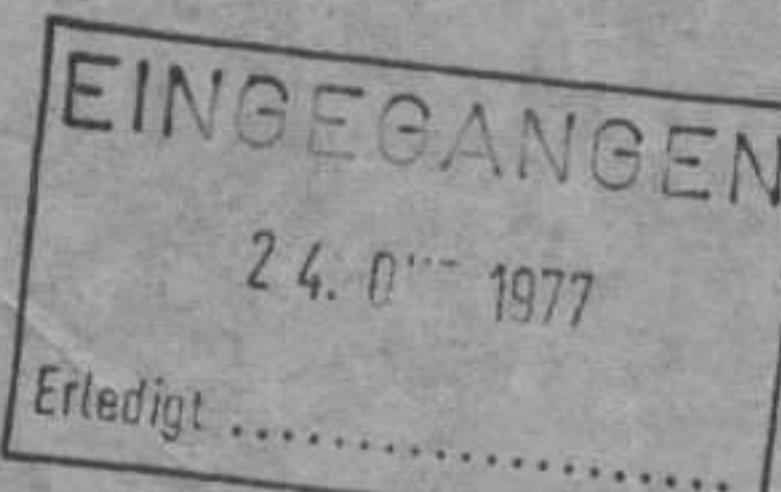
Rev. D. Hemrom

(Rev. D. Hemrom)
Chairman.

B. Topno
(B. Topno)
Secretary.

G.E.L. Church, New Sitaramdera,
P.O. Agrico. 831009
Jamshedpur - 9.

Bihar / INDIA.



THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, JAMSHEDPUR

Recommended with
request.

Dated, the 26th Sept., 1977.

Rev. Saile
- 28.9.77

Previous [^] Achievements.

To

The Director,
Gossner Mission Society,
Berlin, Germany.

EINGANG (Freudentor)
G. D. L. CHURCH, RANCH

Through The Pramulch Adhyaksh, G.E.L. Church, Ranchi.

Most Respected Sir,

Further to our letter dated 20.4.1977, we are enclosing herewith a copy of Photograph of the Church building under construction at New Sitaramera, Jamshedpur. We already started the construction work of the Church building which now stands at the roof level.

The brick work is almost complete but the major work is yet to be done. So far, we could collect a sum of Rs.52,000/- of which we have already spent Rs.50,000/-. Now the fund at our disposal is almost exhausted and we have no other alternative but to suspend further construction work though most unwillingly until such time that a sufficient fund is raised from within the Congregation or a generous help is received from the helping hands of your Kuratorium.

Following are the major work to be done :

Nature of Work :

Approximate amount required :

1. Roofing of the structure :	0	
2. Plaster of wall & Cementing of Floor :	0	
3. Fixing of doors and windows :	0	
4. False roof :	0	
5. Furniture and inside decoration :	0	
6. Electrical fittings and Misc. :	0	

We hope to receive some more donation from the members of the Parish, but that will not be enough to continue our work further. We, therefore request your honour and through you to the Kuratorium again to extend your helping hand in meeting the above amount for completing of the construction work.

With Yisusahay to you and to the members of the Kuratorium,

Yours,

in the precious name of our Lord and
Saviour Jesus Christ,

Rev. D. Hemrom
(Rev. D. Hemrom)
Chairman.

Copy to:

1. Rev. H. Borutta, Germany,
2. Rev. Dr. C.K. Paul Singh, Ranchi
Members of the Kuratorium.
3. The Adhyaksh, S.E. Anchal,
G.E. L. Church, Kadma, Khunti.

~~550 per~~
(B. Topno)
Secretary

W. B. Shedd
S. C. Hartman
C. H. Clegg

to,

The Director Pastor Martin Seeberg
Head office-1 Barlin 41 (Friedenau) Handjerysstr 19/20
West Germany .

Sub:- Problem of land for Church Building.

Sir,

With avived respect I beg to put forth the following few lines for favour of your perusal and kind action.

That there we many members of G.E.L. Church in Sambalpur town Mandly in the state of Orissa (India). This Sambalpur comes under the Jharsuguda Elaka, Anchal Rajgangpur. We have requested to the Elaka Chairman, Anchal Adyaksh and Pramukh Adhaksh in many occasions, who seem to have paid no attention to our requests.

There is not a single G.E.L. Church at Sambalpur and it has became a day to day problem with us for service there is no capital to purchase land and construct a Church for the G.E.L. members.

In view of the above, I on behalf of the G.E.L. Members of Sambalpur form request you kindly to show some way and extend your active co-operation in the matter so that a G.E.L. Church can be run here smoothly and oblige.

Thanking you

Copy forwarded to the Pramukh Adyaksh G.E.L. Church Ranchi.

Copy forwarded to the Anchal Adyaksh G.E.L. Church Rajgangpur for information and necessary action.

Copy forwarded to the Elaka Chairman Jharsuguda for information.

Your's Faithfully

Pr. Mandly a+ Sambalpur

Emmanuel Toppo

Pr. Emmanuel Toppo

Office of the S.E.N.C. Sambalpur

At. Post Box No. 16

Dist. Sambalpur (Orissa) India.

Dat. 14-9-77

हवाई प
AEROGRAMME

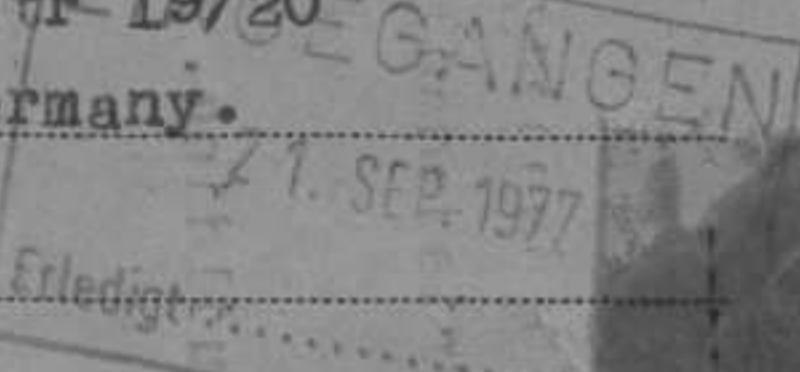
15. 30



TO,

The Director Pastor Martin Seeberg.

Head office-1 Barlin 41 (Friedenau)
Handjerysstr 19/20
West Germany.



दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

मेजेने वाले का नाम और पता

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

From

Emmanuel Toppo
Office of S.E.N.C. Sambalpur
At, Post Box. 16
Sambalpur (Orissa) India.

पिन PIN

भारत INDIA

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. Samuel Barla

Up. Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. P. D. Soreng

Secretary
Mr. A. Lakra

Treasurer
Rev. N. Bhuinya

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref. No. 387/77/KSS-23

Date Nov. 1, 1977.

APPEAL

To

The U.E.L.C. of India
The N.C.C. of India
The L.W.F., Geneva
The W.C.C., Geneva.



Sub:- Transfer of monetary help (grant, subsidy, etc.) to G.E.L. Church in Chotanagpur & Assam and its components.

Dear Sir,

It has been brought to my notice that some of our institutions and units have received certain amounts for their project direct and without any knowledge of the head of the Church. This has created problem.

When the amount is sent direct to the unit concerned the Church is not in a position to ascertain the proper utilization of the amount sent to the units. Sometimes this becomes the cause of trouble and quarrel in the institution for which the amount is sent. The head of the Church becomes helpless in both the above cases when he has no information about this such amount.

For some years Church is going through tensions and differences. There is likelihood of a bigger danger of division in the Church. And if the agencies, foreign or in-country, send money to or make correspondence with direct to the units or institutions under G.E.L. Church in Chota-

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM

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Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. Samuel Barla

Up. Pramukh Adhyaksh
Rev. P. D. Soreng

Secretary
Mr. A. Lakra

Treasurer
Rev. N. Bhunuya

HEAD OFFICE
G. E. L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India Phone 23358

Ref: No.

Date
.....

page-2.

nagpur and Assam it will make the situation bad to worse. May be such dealing will lead the Church to a complete division and more complications which is surely no good for the Church. The sending agencies would be indirectly helping the seceding group to break away from the Church.

I, therefore, request you all to transfer the amounts meant for any project of any unit or institution of our Church through the Main Bank Account of the Church which is as follows:-

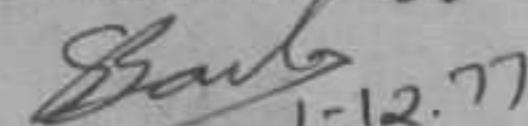
" G.E.L.CHURCH IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM "

A/c No 1564, United Bank of India, Ranchi Branch.

I hope you will co-operate with me to save our Church going into pieces.

With seasonal Greetings,

Yours Sincerely,


1-12-77

(Rev. S. Barla)
President,

G.E.L.Church in Chotanagpur
& Assam (India), Ranchi.

Copy to,

1. All Departments of LWF
2. Gossner Mission, Berlin
3. CASA
4. Bread for the World.

Mr. Horwitz
1965

REPORT ON THE BOARD OF PROPERTIES.

The G.E.L. Church in India possess vast lands and compounds worth many millions of rupees. In the very early years of missionary work in India many acres of land were either purchased, or obtained as gifts, by the first missionaries.

The 1960 Constitution of the G.E.L. Church set up four central boards:-

- 1) The Board of Evangelism and Literature.
- 2) The Board of Property.
- 3) The Board of Education.
- 4) The Board of Theological Education.

The members of each of these Boards serve for a period of three years. Each Board contains a Secretary, Manager, Chairman and Treasurer.

In the case of the Property Board, the Manager is a salaried member of the Board, and his term of office does not terminate after three years.

On the arrival of the Financial Advisor in India in January 1965, it became very clear that the financial position of the Gossner Church could be greatly improved if the vast properties of the Church were put to full use as speedily as possible.

The Gossner Mission in Berlin had already foreseen the difficulties in which the existing properties were placed, and had augmented a "Ten Year Plan", with the view to maintaining existing buildings, and provide further projects which would provide income for the G.E.L. Church.

The staff of the Property Board in January 1965 consisted of:-

- One Manager,
- One Accountant,
- One Clerk,
- One Messenger.

Under these conditions it appeared very clear that it would be impossible to organise and run the properties of the Church with such a small staff. An undertaking of similar magnitude in any European country would have necessitated a staff of at least thirty persons.

From the 1st May 1965, a new Manager was appointed to the Property Board to work in conjunction with the existing Manager. This step was undertaken by the Property Board, on the advice of the Financial Advisor, and it is too early to foresee if the appointment of this manager will in any way improve the efficiency of the Property Board to such an extent, that benefit to all the properties of the Church will result.

In March 1965, the Financial Advisor undertook an extensive tour of the compounds within the G.E.L.Church, in order to try and assess what steps should be undertaken to improve the conditions existing within the compounds, what investment was necessary to start the projects, in order to improve income, and how the Board of Properties be best organised to administrate these compounds.

After completing this tour, it became quite clear that even with an improved staff of an extra Manager, it would be quite impossible for the Board of Properties of the G.E.L.Church to administrate the many compounds, which spread across Bihar and Orissa, and are flung as far afield as Assam.

The Financial Advisor was even more convinced of this fact after attending the many meetings of the Board of Properties, and saw the difficulties which existed within this Board. In the year 1964, after taking in all the income produced by the properties of the Church, the Property Board was running at a deficit.

After many weeks of careful thought and study, the Financial Advisor has come to the opinion that a completely new method of administrating the Properties, within the Church, must be set up. Fortunately the Constitution of the G.E.L. Church has alternatives for the administration of the properties. Working within the framework of the Constitution, the Financial Advisor puts forward the following proposals:-

On page 29, paragraph B. headed "Board of Properties", the 1960 Constitution of the G.E.L.Church clearly states that "in each Anchal there shall be appointed a sub-committee on properties within the area of the Anchal. The Central Board will act in co-operation and consultation with the Anchal Committees".

It would appear that the Constitution had almost foreseen the impossible task of the Property Board in the Centre, being able to administrate the vast properties within the Church, and has made the above provision. It is, therefore, the advice of the Financial Advisor that these Anchal sub-committees should be developed (from all evidence to hand it appears that these committees have never been formed by the Anchals), and that the Property Board wherever possible, should hand over the responsibility of administrating the properties, lands, and compounds, within the jurisdiction of each Anchal, to the Anchals.

Attached to this report will be found an appendix showing in which Anchals the properties of the G.E.L. Church are concentrated.

THIS method of administration would have more than one benefit. From various conversations with leading members of the Anchals, one gains the impression that the Anchals themselves are absolutely dissatisfied with the workings of the present Property Board, by handing over the administration to the Anchals, a closer relationship between Anchal and centre would be established and would automatically lead to a better understanding of each others problems.

When establishing the sub-committees, the Anchals must exercise great care in choosing members within their Anchals of outstanding capability in administrative and imaginative quality. It is advised that when choosing the members to serve on this committee, the most responsible posts should, wherever possible, be given to laymen. It is the opinion of the financial advisor that far to many honorary posts are held by Pastors. During the tour of the various compounds it was interesting to see the number of active laymen who were holding responsible posts in Government and commercial undertakings. Steps must be taken to induce such men to use their knowledge, and position, for the good of the Church.

It is therefore advised that before finally setting up these committees by the Anchals, names of proposed members be submitted to the K.S.S. , who should carefully discuss the suitability of such persons, to serve in the Committee.

The administrative work of the Property Board is entirely changed under this system. It would then become possible for the two Managers to become a centre of co-ordination. It is advised that one Manager be responsible for the vast agricultural possibilities existing on the lands owned by the Church. The other Manager should be responsible for the buildings and business projects, within the Church. Working in co-operation the two Managers would be in a position to do the co-ordination of work carried out by the Anchal sub-committees, in a far more efficient manner than at present. The basic ground work will be carried out by the Anchal Sub-committees and both Managers will be available at all times to give their advice and directives to the sub-committees. It is clearly understood, that, in compliance with the Constitution of the Church, the final authority for all the properties and lands vested in the Church will be, in the first stage, Board of Properties, and as final authority, the K.S.S. The setting up of such a suggested system is in no way intended to relieve either the Property Board or the K.S.S. of its jurisdiction. It must be clearly realised and understood by all concerned that the main object of instituting such a system is to, as far as possible, decentralise the basic every day working of the properties of the Church in order to make it administratively possible for a re-organisation to take place. The whole aim of the sub-committees would be to assist the Board of Properties in

running the lands and properties within the Anchals in an improved and efficient manner.

It is quite imperative that some new method of administration of the properties of the Church be implemented, even if the above Anchal sub-committee system is not adopted.

It is the opinion of the Financial Advisor that the present administration within the Property Board cannot, and will not, ever be able to operate in an efficient manner. The very fact that both Managers are restricted (quite rightly so) in their decisions, makes the smooth working for properties, located hundreds of miles away from the centre, impossible.

The Board of Properties, according to the Constitution, should meet every three months. Even if this practice were adopted, vital decisions become seriously hampered. The Executive of the Property Board which is composed of three members and both Managers should, of course, meet more often, but it has been proved that this Executive invariably defers any decisions for discussion within the full Property Board, and so its function is by no means efficient.

The Financial Advisor cannot stress too often, or to strongly, his opinion that the Properties of the Church if organised and administered efficiently, could provide an immense contribution to the finances of the G.E.L.Church. Therefore the Financial Advisor must be insistent in his advice on the re-organisation of the function of the Board of Properties.

REPORT ON COMPOUNDS, LANDS, AND PROPERTIES.

Attached to this survey can be found points noted by Mr. Montag during his tour of some of the compounds within the G.E.L. Church. A tour of the most important compounds was undertaken in order to gain some knowledge of the conditions existing.

It will be seen from most of these preliminary reports that one of the most popular requests were for compound walls. Mr. Montag is also of the opinion that in most cases any land with properties such as houses etc. should be walled off by a good compound wall. In India this is considered essential in order to keep out any unruly elements. In the towns it is very often the case that there are many disturbances within our compounds due to the lack of a satisfactory method of keeping such unruly elements from entering.

A source of income from lands is in most cases non-existent, in one or two places weak efforts have been made to allow people to erect shops on the compound perimeters as in the case of Chaibasa, these shops were rented to business people at a ridiculously low rental. It is now very difficult to adjust these rents to normal standards, and in most cases where there are Patrol Stations, we will have to wait until the leases expire before any adjustment of rent can be made.

A top priority on nearly all these compounds, is to erect housing projects. In many places such as Singhari there are practically no residents on a compound with a size of 16 acres. There are many Christian people living in the towns who would welcome a possibility of obtaining some form of living accommodation within the safety of the compounds. If communities are going to be formed to assist in the development of these compounds, it is quite obvious that the first and foremost step to be taken is to supply these communities with housing.

As far as agricultural land is concerned it would appear that the G.E.L. Church possesses many hundreds of acres of good agricultural lands on which there is no agricultural development taking place. Therefore it can be seen from the compound reports, requests are made for Mr. Herman Lakra, the Agricultural Manager of the Property Board, to visit various places where such lands exist.

It is the opinion of Mr. Montag that Mr. Herman Lakra and Mr. Bruns, Director of the A.T.C. Khuntitoli, should be requested to jointly work on a scheme for utilising as much of the agricultural land available as possible.

APPENDIX

Landed Properties of the G.E.L. Church in Chota Nagpur
and Assam.

SOUTH EAST ANCHAL.

1.	Keronje	150.00	Acres	approximately
2.	Tujur	68.46	"	"
3.	Govindpur	100.23	"	"
4.	Marcha	119.15	"	"
5.	Sarnitoli	24.13	"	"
6.	Purulia	25.00	"	"
7.	Chakradharpur	8.26	"	" (Compound)
8.	Chaibasa	9.25	"	" "
9.	Tokad	10.00	"	" "
10.	Diyankel	3.00	"	"
11.	Burju	18.00	"	" "
12.	Amlesha	19.00	"	"
13.	Takerma	27.12	Compound	and Forest area

NORTH WEST ANCHAL.

1.	Dokad	42.45		
2.	Lalli	22.13		
3.	Karamdih	35.12		
4.	Kinkel	40.19		
5.	Chainpur	30.61		(compound)
6.	Lohardaga	24.48		
7.	Singhani	16.00	Compound	and Forest area
8.	Johha	4.00	"	"
9.	Gumla	11.14		
10.	Kuru area	4.73		
11.	Ranikhatanga	6.40		

CRISSA ANCHAL.

1.	Jharsugda	29.50	Whole	compound.
2.	Karimati	25.13	"	"
3.	Rajgangpur	18.00	"	"

ASSAM ANCHAL.

1.	Tinsukia	30.50		
2.	Tezpur	19.67		
3.	Baithabhaga	8 - 9		

KHUNTITOLI SYNOD

1.	Khuntitoli	250.00	approximately
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HEADQUARTERS CONGREGATION, RANCHI.

1.	Ranchi	121.94	Whole	compound.
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RANCHI COMPOUND.

This compound must be dealt with within this report on the Property Board, as its position is in two ways unique.

Firstly, it is the heart of administration for the G.E.L. Church, and has always been recognised as the Church Centre.

Secondly, the Constitution did not place the Ranchi compound within the jurisdiction of any Anchal. Therefore, if Anchal sub-committees are set up, Ranchi compound would require that its own sub-committee be given the same authority as those of the Anchals.

There exists a Ranchi sub-committee on Properties which was formed in April 1965 on the advice of Dr. Berg, the Mission Director, during his last visit to India. The main object in forming this Committee was to assist the Property Board in administrating this very large and important compound. It is situated in the very centre of the fast growing industrial city of Ranchi. Because of its location, there are many people including the local authorities, who cast an eye on the Church lands, and have even expressed a wish to acquire portions of it for town development.

It is the view of the Financial Advisor that development along the boundaries of the compound, which run parallel with the main road of Ranchi, must take place, and that this development should be two or three storey buildings, containing shops, offices, and living accommodation. In the past the Church itself has been interested in developing and building such projects. But for many reasons the Financial Advisor does not agree with this, the two most important being:-

- 1) Even if the capital were made available for such a project to be built by the Church, the administration would be far beyond the present capabilities of the Property Board.
- 2) Would it be a good idea for the Church to be involved in large business ventures.

Therefore the Financial Advisor suggests that such boundaries which adjoin the main roads of Ranchi be leased out to any large organisation which is financially capable of undertaking such a project. The lease given should preferably be a term of at least sixty six years, this is essential as no good organisation would consider such a large building project on a short term basis. Any organisation who agrees to these terms, must be made to clearly understand that the type and design of building erected

on the compound ~~perimeters~~, must have the full approval of the Church authorities. This is essential in order to ensure that shops adjoining the Church should be of a clean and respectable character. The money which could be realised from the leasing of such lands could amount to many hundreds of thousands of rupees, and would be of great assistance in carrying out the master plan for the Ranchi compound.

It is furthermore advised that if this plan be made possible, the existing compound boundary wall be re-erected within the compound, so sealing it off from the influences of any buildings outside.

REPORT ON VISIT TO CHAINPUR

Size of compound - 39.89 acres.

This compound is situated in an ideal position. It lies even higher than Ranchi, with a cool climate. The compound is clean and tidy. Mr. C.A.Tirkey, the Headmaster of the Chainpur High School is very active here. The following points are suggested:-

1. There is an ideal main road frontage for a Petrol station.
2. As this is a beauty spot with many tourists, I suggest small chalets for renting at all seasons. These could be built at a very low cost.
3. As this compound owns good agricultural land, with plenty of water available (there is a large river alongside the compound) I suggest Mr. Bruns and Mr. H. Lakra visit this compound. In my opinion this is where the farm and cows should have been. There are also large fruit orchards here.
4. This area is a vast forest area. Mr. Schwerk should be asked about the possibility of installing a saw mill here.
5. The front of the compound should be walled off as Mr. C.A. Tirkey makes his own bricks and also has labour available. This could be done at a very low cost. He is going to prepare an estimate.
6. Apart from the Church, immediate steps should be taken to repair the old mission bungalow, which is a fine building and would house both the Headmaster and the Pastor. Also a small house should be erected for the Catechist.
7. A surveyor should be sent to determine our borders here, as two cases of trespass have been reported.
8. A first class compound, we must pay very great attention to schooling. The Roman Catholics are very busy in this area and have already taken a lot of our congregation.

REPORT ON VISIT TO LOHARDAGA.

Size of Compound - 24.48acres.

- 1) This land is held on lease from the Maharajah of Chota Nagpur and immediately prior to our visit we discovered that our lease had expired on the 31st March 1964, and the Property Board had not made any attempt to apply for renewal of the lease. The Maharajah is, of course, dead, and his grandson has in the past proved to be non-co-operative. The Property Board have been informed to try and obtain a new lease from the Government as it is possible that most of the lands owned by the Maharajah have now been vested in the Government under the new land act.
- 2) There are three schools on the compound. One is a Proposed High School, a Middle School and a Girls' Upper Primary School.
- 3) There is a Boys' Hostel under construction and here we should try and give some assistance. It may fit in with our new hostels policy. I think Mr. Schwerk should visit this station.
- 4) The Church on this compound is closed and not in use; the main reason being that there is a split congregation here. Adhyaksh Minz has been asked by the K.S.S. to try and settle this dispute but up to date very little has been done. Unless immediate action is taken on the Church building this will be lost.
- 5) The compound is situated in an ideal place for a petrol station. One side runs parallel with the Lohardaga/Gumla road. There are also good possibilities for building shops.
- 6) Mr. Herman Lakra should visit this compound as some of the land is reported to be ideal for fruit growing.
- 7) There are very few families living on the compound and a small housing project should also be undertaken.
- 8) A compound wall must also be constructed.

Remarks.

There are two main problems on this compound -
(a) a split congregation, (b) no security of tenure as no lease is available. Because of (a) there is no income available. No rent is being charged and there is no station committee. The Revd. N. Ekka seems to be the only person taking any interest in the affairs here. Unless we can obtain a long lease very quickly there is no possibility of starting any projects on this compound.

REPORT ON VISIT TO GUMLA.

Size of compound - 17.93 acres.

This compound is situated off the main Ranchi/Simdega Road. It has no frontage on the main road itself, but lays back about 100 yards. The following advice is suggested:-

1. A piece of land be purchased to connect the compound to the main road. A Petrol station would be of great value here, Adhyaksh Revd. C.B. Minz is already negotiating for this purchase.
2. There are several good buildings which should be repaired and remodelled. There is also a good hostel building which is in desperate need of repair in order to save it.
3. There is a good fish-pond on the compound which needs repair. It is suggested that Mr. Herman Lakra visit this place to see the possibilities of improving it.
4. A compound wall should be made as soon as possible.
5. A hostel for the College girls is urgently required, this could also be used for High School girls. There is an existing hostel to house forty two girls, it could be extended to house the required sixty girls.
6. At the moment there are only ten families living in this large compound. I suggest a housing programme of small houses. Each house with 3-4 rooms will approximately cost about Rs3-4 thousand.
7. In the vicinity of the compound there are two villages in which we own 17 acres of land, not on any main road, but good for cultivation. Mr. H. Lakra has been asked to view these lands and advise the best means of cultivation.

REPORT ON VISIT TO SINGHARI.

Size of compound - 16.61 acres.

1. There is a large mission-built bungalow on this compound which is in very good repair. The housing consists of two brick buildings in very bad repair and are unoccupied.
2. The Church is of medium size and in good repair.
3. There is one school available which is of upper Primary standard and in quite good repair.
4. The Pastor's quarters and offices and teachers' quarters are situated in the bungalow.
5. The only income on this compound is derived from a garden containing vegetables and a number of fruit trees. A contract has been made with a local man who buys a complete crop of fruit for Rs200/- per annum. On questioning this low figure we were told that the contractor provides his own labour and takes the risk of a bad season. As there are practically no residents on the compound itself there is no possibility of the fruit trees being tended and the sale of the fruit being undertaken by us.
6. Mr. Herman Lakra should visit this compound in order to give advice about further agricultural undertakings.
7. There are possibilities of a Petrol station here as one side of the compound runs parallel with the Hazaribagh/Bagoda road.
8. We must also try and develop some small industry on the compound with a view to attracting people to live on it. There are no possibilities of development unless people are prepared to live here. A small housing programme could be started.
9. A compound wall should be constructed as soon as possible.

Remarks.

This compound was visited one Sunday, together with the Pramukh and the Adhyaksh of the North West Anchal; after Church services we held talks with the Station committee who were led by Professor P.C. Horo, he is a very active man and is also treasurer of the Hazaribagh Synod.

This compound requires a lot of thought and attention paid to it. The industry that could be developed is some sort of handicraft; we are starting a handicrafts project in Ranchi and will see how it develops there.

REPORT ON VISIT TO
JAMSHEDPUR.

There are four compounds situated in this very large and modern industrial city.

1. NEW SITARAMDERA - approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

- (a) On this small compound there exists a Middle School and Pastor's house.
- (b) The Pastor is the Revd. M. Jojo. There is no Church building and Mr. Schwerk is requested to visit this place and draw up a plan.

In my opinion this should be given priority as the compound is situated directly in the centre of the city and Jamshedpur should be treated as an even higher priority than Hatia. The land itself is leased from Tisco Ltd., and efforts are being made to acquire a longer lease.

2. SONARI - small plot leased Tisco.

- (a) This small compound is situated quite closely to the airport.
- (b) A very nice Church has been built here, and also a Primary school.
- (c) There is a fairly large open space on the eastern portion of the compound which we are trying to acquire in order to extend the school buildings and if possible a Pastor's quarters and Hostel.

3. KITADIH - compound $\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

- (a) This compound is our own property and situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the city.
- (b) There is a Middle school on the compound and quite a number of buildings have been erected for each class. There used to be a Kindergarten which is now in the process of being restarted.
- (c) There is a small church which is in good condition and is satisfactory for the congregation there.
- (d) Teachers' quarters and Pastor's quarters are in a very poor condition and efforts should be made to improve them.
- (e) The compound wall must be considered a priority as the compound itself lies in the middle of a village.

In my opinion this compound could be converted into a neat and tidy self contained unit and there is no doubt that the city of Jamshedpur will grow into this area in a few years.

4. ROAHARGORA - approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

- (a) Although the registration of this land has not been finished they have started erecting a small chapel on this land. I suggested that before any other work be carried out they build a compound wall, after this the chapel could be finished and Pastor's quarters be erected.
- (b) This is a very important little compound which is about 3 miles from Jamshedpur and the area is occupied by newly converted Christians.

The Church in Jamshedpur is doing some very good mission work in this area.

During our visit to Jamshedpur, I paid a visit to Mr. P. D. Kandulna who was a former Manager of the Property Board. Apparently this gentleman had been holding quite a large sum of money in his account which was the funds of the G.E.L. Church. Also he was in possession of a number of files containing documents which were urgently required. After a long conversation with Mr. Kandulna he agreed to come to Ranchi and clear up all these outstanding matters. Since writing this report this visit has taken place and an amicable settlement has been reached and carried out.

5. We also visited the head office of Esso Standard Eastern Inc. and met Mr. Malhotra. The Esso Company are extremely interested in opening Petrol stations on some of our compounds and Mr. Malhotra will visit Ranchi as soon as possible. The idea of taking long leases appears to be very attractive to them and no difficulties are foreseen if the sites we offer are considered suitable.

6. Talks were held with the firm of Caltex. The Agent is Mr. Laxmi who is interested in acquiring two or more plots of our compound in Chaibasa. Caltex already have a petrol station on this compound and they require additional land for building living accommodation and a spare-parts shop. Mr. Laxmi was quite in agreement with a long term for w^h cash payment would be made. This would be of great assistance to + large amount of work which has to be carried out on the compound Chaibasa.

REPORT ON VISIT TO CHAIBASA.

The area of this compound is 9.85 acres.

1. There are only ten families living on this very large compound and the rent income is practically nil due to the condition in which the houses are in.
2. There is no compound wall and, of course, this should be considered top priority. Even here there are cases of trespassing and trouble with the town authorities and it is my opinion that only such a wall will stop these difficulties.
3. On the boundaries of this compound there are ten shops. The rental for these premises was fixed at a very low rate. During my visit we called a meeting of all the shopkeepers concerned and new rents were negotiated to take effect from the 1st May 1965 and agreement was reached with all excepting in one case. A promise was also obtained from them in the cases where arrears of rent had accumulated that these arrears would be paid as soon as possible.
4. There is also a Petrol Station on the compound boundary with a rent fixed at the amazing sum of Rs60/- . This, in my opinion, should have been more like Rs600/- but as there is, unfortunately, an existing lease there is no possibility of obtaining a higher rental until this lease expires. The Company concerned is Caltex who appear to be very interested in purchasing a piece of land adjacent to the Petrol Station which is also on our compound. (Please see report on Jamshedpur).
5. There are two existing hostels on the compound for both boys and girls, both are in a very poor condition and I consider it necessary that Mr. Schwerk should visit this compound as soon as possible in order to plan the necessary repairs and re-designing. The books of accounts are kept by the Pastor, who is the Revd. L. Topno. They were found to be incomplete and not at all clear. I understand from the Adhyaksh that this man is in a very unfortunate position as his wife is a mental case and the strain of this situation is affecting his work as a whole. The Adhyaksh would be very grateful if this poor woman could perhaps be sent to our hospital in Amgaon with a view to ascertaining whether medical help would be of any avail or if she should be committed to an Asylum.
6. There exists on the compound a converted house which is being used by some ten students of a local Technical Training Centre. The conditions under which they live are very poor indeed and if we are going to show any interest in this Training Scheme, some means should be found to try and improve their accommodation.
7. There is a small piece of land(about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre) situated in the town itself, but unfortunately in the centre of a Mohammedan quarter. In my opinion we should not make any attempt to develop anything here and the land be put up for sale.

Remarks.

It was a surprise to me that this compound did not appear to be in the terrible condition that is suggested. It is my opinion that by obtaining good rents from the shops on the compound and by selling a further portion of land to Caltex this compound could be made into a very nice self-supporting station. It is far cleaner than some of the places I have visited and the congregation have one or two very active laymen.

REPORT ON VISIT TO GOVINDPUR.

Size of Compound - 90 acres (approximately).

1. I undertook a thorough inspection of the Tabeta Bible School and must say that in my opinion it is by far the nicest Indian undertaking that we have in the whole of the Gossner Church. Although the buildings are in a very poor state of repair, the standard of cleanliness is absolutely perfect. It really is a great pleasure to see such an undertaking carefully organised and running so smoothly. Miss Hemron apparently played a large part in running the Tabeta Bible School, I think that you are more aware of her capabilities than I myself. Therefore I think it deserves careful consideration to see if there is a possibility of meeting her request for further training in this kindergarten work.
2. The compound is very large indeed. There are about 25 houses already existing, apart from the two mission bungalows. One of the mission bungalows is completely empty, very nicely furnished and still has a lot of the possessions of the former teachers, Miss Schmidt and Miss Dillon.
3. There has been no attempt to collect any rents on this compound, nor is there any form of income. There are some beautiful fruit trees and also a small fish tank available.

In my opinion the Govindpur station might be developed into a really nice compound. I had a long talk with two members of the Station Committee and was informed that there are many people who would like to take up residence on the compound if this were possible. Many of these people are railway workers and are non-Christians. However, there is no reason why a small part of this large compound could not be put at the disposal of a housing project for these workers.

The following buildings already exist:-

- 1 Church (condition fair)
- 5 Schools.
- 4 Hostels.
- 1 parsonage.

The congregation number approximately 1,000.

4. The Tabeta School itself is walled off in a very small compound. When one takes into consideration that there is so much land available here it would appear to be paradox that despite repeated requests for more land by the Tabeta School authorities, they can get no decision. The School itself would very much like to give the girls a small training scheme on garden tending. The Management Committee have been approached several times and no answer can be obtained. The Management Committee consists of the following:-

Pastor Topno (Govindpur)
Revd. J. Topno (Adhyaksh South East Anchal).
Revd. N. Ekka,
Revd. J. J. Tigga.
Professor S. Suren.
Miss Hemron.

(the last meeting held was June/July 1964.

As previously stated I received a very favourable impression of this compound. It is situated on the main Ranchi/Rourkela Railway line and will one day most probably be a big and very important railway junction.

REPORT ON VISIT TO CHAKRADHAPUR.

The area of this compound is 4.87 acres.

1. There are seventeen families living here in five houses which includes a former missionary bungalow. The missionary bungalow itself is in a damaged condition and serious repair seems to be necessary.

2. Here too there is no compound wall and it is absolutely necessary that one be completed as quickly as possible. Already the Town authorities have voiced the opinion that they would like to enquire about lease of ground on this property, but unfortunately in the last few months there has been complete silence on this matter. About Rs1,500 are available in the Station fund and I suggested that a survey determining our boundaries be made and these funds be used to make an immediate start on erecting a compound wall. This was agreed by the Station Committee.

3. There is an Esso Petrol Station on the compound boundary for which the Property Board receive a rent of Rs75/- per month, this ridiculous rent was fixed by the Property Board and the total amount is kept by them; I promised that at least half of this rent would be sent to the Station Committee each month. Adjacent to this Petrol station there are still two vacant plots of land and contact has been taken up with Esso. (Please see report on Jamshedpur). The Committee desire to build a Church on the compound and at the moment are using a small hall as a chapel. I voiced the opinion that the top priority was the wall round the compound and that until such a time that funds were available the church building must unfortunately be treated as second priority. This was also agreed.

4. Among the few buildings on the compound are some mud huts in a disgraceful condition. I suggested that if we got a large sum of money for the sale of land to Esso, these huts should be pulled down and a small housing programme be started for about 30 families who, I was told, would like to come and live in the compound.

5. The frontage of the compound which faces the main road makes it ideal for the site for about six shops. This would, however, entail pulling down the mission bungalow which backs on to this site; in view of its state of repair this would be of great importance. The Station Committee were of the opinion that they could interest some prominent business people in the town to start such a building scheme, and would be prepared to invest money. I suggested that they be approached and when negotiations are opened, contact be taken up with the Property Board in Ranchi.

6. There is only one small school which is not receiving any Government subsidy, and as it is of Lower Primary standard, requirements for a hostel here does not exist at the moment.

Remarks.

This is a very active congregation. If the compound wall is built and the lands utilised with the above suggestions, there is no reason why this compound could not be a nice little self-contained unit, even contributing to the incomes of the Property Board.

The plot of six acres of ground which was offered to us by a member of the Rourkela congregation, Mr. S.J.Horo, was viewed. The following suggestions are made:-

1. It is my opinion that this plot of land is too far from the industrial centre (about 3 miles) to be of immediate benefit to us. However, in about 5 years the industrial centres will have definitely reached this area. This property will then be of great value to the work of the Gossner Church. The buying price is Rs1,200. per acre and I advise that this land should, if possible, be purchased.
2. Mr. S.J.Horo is trying to purchase a smaller plot of land in the centre of the heart of industry, this could then be used as an Anchal H.Q. so allowing more attention for this very important industrial city in Orissa.
3. It is my firm opinion that the Lutheran Church must establish itself here. All efforts should be made even if it means calling in financial help from the L.W.F. to help build up this very important Lutheran Centre.

REPORT ON VISIT TO RAJGANGPUR

Size of compound - about 30 acres.

This compound is in a disgraceful condition. After a visit to the Cement factory we came to the conclusion that there is no danger of any of our land being acquired by this organisation. The General Manager informed us that since the railway line now runs at the rear of the compound, and the main road was congested, there is a new road built by-passing Rajgangpur, he now has no further interest in our property. The following suggestions are made:-

1. The Manager of the Cement factory is of the opinion that a housing programme would be excellent. I agree. It may be possible to take up a long term loan for this purpose. I am going to look into this immediately.
2. Owing to ever existing danger it is imperative that a compound wall be started immediately, at least the frontage should be walled by the rainy season.
3. This is Anchal H.Q. The Adhyaksh's house is in a dreadful condition and should be demolished. There are only 12-14 families living here, an immediate congregation housing programme must start.
4. It is worthwhile considering removing this Anchal H.Q. in to Rourkela (see report on Rourkela) if land there can be obtained.
5. There is a large main road frontage. Petrol station and shops would be started.
6. A hostel is required for the schools.
7. A general clean up of this compound must be undertaken without any further delay. We should consider this a top priority after Ranchi compound.

REPORT ON VISIT TO JHARSUGUDA

Size of compound - 22.02 acres.

This compound is a long way from any main road and runs behind the railway tracks. The following suggestions are made:-

1. There are only 14 families living on the compound. There is one very big bungalow, and one smaller bungalow which the missionaries built. Both are in very good condition.
2. It was suggested that work on a church building (they are constructing a church with mud walls in a very unsuitable place) be stopped, and a very large room in the main bungalow be converted into a chapel. Out of a congregation of about 35 families, the church attendance is only 30 people, but even if this be raised to 150, there would be sufficient seating capacity in the suggested chapel.
3. There is a possibility of producing rents if small houses were erected. Railway workers could be brought in here, who are always in need of accommodation.
4. There are teak trees on the compound which can be sold for about Rs1,000. Revd. C.B.Aind has been asked to sell these trees as soon as possible.
5. As this compound is off the beaten track, Mr. H. Lakra has been asked to pay a visit here and review the possibilities of an agricultural programme.
6. As far as boundary walling is concerned, barbed wire should be sufficient for here.

REPORT ON VISIT TO TEZPUR. ASSAM.

Size of compound about 30 acres.

1. Compound is situated on the Southern fringe of the town about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre. It lies on the banks of the Brahma Putra river and is spread on a hilltop called the Bamuni Hills.

2. The compound area itself is split up into bits and pieces and there are no existing compound walls.

3. The following buildings are situated within the compound:-

- a) Church - good condition.
- b) One bungalow - mission built, in good condition which houses Anchal offices, Adhyaksh and two other Pastors.
- c) Girls' Hostel.
- d) Middle School hostel building.
- e) High School building under construction.
- f) Staff quarters built of bamboo and mud.

In all seven or eight families, including the Pastors, live on the compound. The two hostels are in poor condition and require remodelling.

4. The township of Tezpur is very slowly extending into the area of our compound, such as a village industry centre.

5. Almost opposite to the above mentioned centre we have a piece of land about 7-8 acres which is quite flat and any suggested developments would be ideal in this area.

6. Close to the mission bungalow there is a very large bungalow in excellent condition which at the moment belongs to a Mr. P.K. Roy who is a Contractor. At the moment he has rented it to the American Baptist Mission and they are using this bungalow as the quarters for one of their American doctors. The Contractor has now put this bungalow up for sale for the sum of Rs80,000. The land lying between the bungalow and the road belongs to the G.E.L.Church. Mr. P.K. Roy has fenced off some of this land thereby encroaching on our property. The Baptist Mission who are now negotiating to purchase this building from Mr. Roy have made it quite clear that until any claims of land by the G.E.L.Church are settled they have no intention of purchasing the property. Our first efforts on this subject must be to ascertain from the authorities and survey maps our record of rights and exact position concerning this piece of land, if we can prove conclusively that part of this bungalow stands on our land the Adhyaksh of Assam suggest that we purchase this property if possible. If it were possible to obtain this bungalow at a reasonable price (my estimation is between Rs40,000 to Rs50,000) this would be of great advantage to the Gossner Church as at the moment there is no possible means of putting up any guests.

Remarks.

a) This is a very untidy compound in as much as it is split up into very small sections, some of them so very narrow making them useless for development. However, these narrow strips of land in a number of cases border on to the properties of families living outside our compound area, some approaches have already been made to us to sell these small strips and I suggest that this should be done.

b) The flat piece of land consisting of about 7-8 acres situated opposite the "Village Industries" is ideal for starting up our own handicrafts or cottage centre and I suggest that a building be erected here as soon as possible and advice be obtained from the local Government as to what handicrafts should be started.

c) On this same strip of land we should also endeavour to start a small housing project of say ten to twelve houses.

d) When the town extends a little more beyond our compound there is every possibility of some shops being built along the road frontage.

For the proper utilization, therefore, it is advisable that more and more hill areas are diverted to fruits for which there is an unlimited demand in the plains and in the industrial towns. Increased production of fruits will bring in its wake the development of fruit preservation industry. This will enable a proper utilization of low-grade and culled fruits by conversion into jams, jellies etc. A flourishing industry will also develop to take care of perishable fruits and vegetables like pears, peaches, tomatoes, blackberries and jackfruit. Instead of importing fruit products from foreign countries, as is the case at present, a sizable export trade of the canned and preserved fruit and vegetables could thus be built up.

(3) OUT ATTEMPTS.

Recognizing the great importance of utilizing the land in the hands of the Gossner Church and with a view to teaching the modern methods of agriculture to the people of this hill region of Chota Nagpur (Christian and non-Christian), the Gossner Mission in West Germany made a start in tackling the above problems. An Agricultural Demonstration Farm has been started at Khuntitoli with a few tractors and other equipment under German experts.

With a view to teaching agriculture, dairy, poultry, bee-keeping and piggery to the people, an Agricultural Training School is being run side by side. The Board of Properties of the G.E.L. Church is also establishing small farms of about 20 acres at Lalli near Ranchi and at Sarnatoli near Khunti with the help of the Lutheran World Federation, on the line of mixed farming which includes Horticulture, Poultry, Piggery and Bee-keeping too.

These Agricultural Farms are serving three purposes:-

- (i) Giving us income.
- (ii) Giving employment to the people.
- (iii) Imparting scientific knowledge and methods of cultivation to the people.

We need many more farms like these all over Chota Nagpur and Assam. We cannot do this at once for want of capital and trained personnel. But we have to go on opening such demonstration farms gradually one by one. Otherwise it is a foregone conclusion that the future of the people is dark and doomed as the people are very backward and steeped in poverty.

(4) OUR ASSETS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Thanks to the German missionaries who purchased land here and there, near mission stations in Chota Nagpur and Assam. They were far-sighted and it was their keen eye which found and saw the immense potentialities of growing paddy, fruits and vegetables etc. This plateau of Chota Nagpur with its hills and

dales is above 600 feet to 2,500 feet high above the sea-level. The climate of the sub-mentane area which is dry with an average rainfall of 45 inches is very suitable for horticulture. We can produce the fruits and vegetables of tropical and sub-tropical zones. The wonder is that some vegetables like French beans, Lettuce, tomatoes, cauliflowers, carrots, capsicum and potatoes are grown almost all the year round. Even some of the temperate fruits like pears, peaches and strawberries are grown in a few seleeted areas. To me it appears that this beautiful plateau of Chota Nagpur can be converted into a land of plenty like California of United States of America.

The topeography of this area is such that the water drains out through innumerable small murmering streams and rivers very easily and so it has been found very suitable for keeping poultry birds. There is enough scope for poultry as there is great demand for eggs and poultry meat.

Because of the fact tha the Hindus regard cows as holy, there is a great shortage of meat in general. The Adibasi have no aversion for pig-keeping. In fact they keep pigs which are local ones in a most primitive and unhygienic way. Pig-meat is a delicacy with the Adibasis and it is finding favour with other classes of people als . With the industrialisation of this plateau area the demand for pig-meat is increasing. The Government is establishing a Bac n factory and we are told that there will be a need of fifty pigs each day for the factory. So, the establishment of piggeries with pedigree and up-graded pigs will be of a very paying concern.

The Indian diet is poor in protein content and the fish is a rich source of protein. There is a great demand for fish in the industrial areas and so fish-rearing will be a very profitable business as there are all deficit areas in the production of fish. In some of our mission stations we have already some tanks but we have to desilt them and improve them a little. So the tanks will also fetch us money. Side by side we can do duck-rearing along with Pisci-culture.

The last, but not lease, is the dairy. With the rapid growth of population in this area, the demand of fluid milk is so great that the people themselves come to the Dairy stalls for purchasing milk. Our small farms will be the source of supplying rice-hay for the Dairy. Our Mission Station, like Ranchi, is the ideal place for establishing a big Dairy. I am certain we can earn a lot if sufficient capital is invested in this. We are already selling green grass in abundance and we can easily produce enough maize and sergham for green feeding and for silege also. Ranchi area has already been proved a very

REPORT ON VISIT TO BERAJAN. ASSAM.

Size of compound - about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.

1. Apart from a Church on this very tiny piece of land no other buildings exist.

2. On our arrival in Tezpur we were informed by the Adhyaksh that a telegram had been sent off to the Manager of the Property Board the previous day requesting him to pay an immediate visit to this congregation and iron out some trouble existing here. The Chairman of the Property Board had telegraphed back to Tezpur requesting that as Mr. Montag was in the area he should visit this congregation.

3. In the evening the Pastor of Berajan, the Revd. P. Hemron, came to Tezpur and explained that in this village a group of G.E.L. Church congregation had broken away and formed themselves into a new Church association called "Assam Lutheran Church". The Pastor, formerly of the G.E.L. Church, is the Revd. J. Tiru and he has since ordained another Pastor named the Revd. S. Kula. The G.E.L. Church congregation now find themselves in the minority in this village and are being harrassed by the new congregation. Apparently they occupy the Church from early on Sunday morning until mid-day, so making it very awkward for the G.E.L. Church congregation to hold Sunday morning services and Sunday School classes.

In a recent attempt to establish their rights to the Church the G.E.L. group put up a notice in front of the Church reading "The G.E.L. Church of Chota Nagpur and Assam". The opposing group immediately attempted to remove this notice by force with the consequence that the Police were called and in order to maintain peace requested the G.E.L. congregation to remove the sign.

Adhyaksh Horo requested me to visit this village early the next morning and I suggested to Pastor Hemron that a new sign be hung in front of the Church in the form of a welcome gate reading "The G.E.L. Church of Chota Nagpur and Assam welcomes Mr. Montag from England". This was done and I attended an official welcome in the village Church, no trouble was caused and the service passed off peacefully.

Remarks.

Although there is no possible means of developing this tiny compound, in view of the request by both the Chairman of the Property Board and the Assam Adhyaksh I felt it necessary to pay a visit to this congregation and see the actual position existing here.

There is residing in the village of Baithabhaga a young Advocate, Mr. Gerson Tiru. He is the son of Pastor Tiru, the leader of the Assam Lutheran Church group. This young man is an active member of the G.E.L. Church and has refused to join the opposing group. He is now endeavouring to act as mediator between the two groups.

As all former attempts such as sending a commission from Ranchi to mediate in this dispute having apparently failed, and as Mr. Gerson Tiru is of the opinion that he is very close to a compromise between the groups I suggested to him that on my return to Ranchi I would ask the Pramukh Adhyaksh, Dr. Bage, to request that three or four representatives from each group together with Mr. Tiru be invited to attend a meeting with him with an aim to clearing up this trouble once and for all. Mr. Gerson Tiru was very much in favour of this and since my return to Ranchi I have made this suggestion to Dr. Bage who is also in agreement and on his return from Jerusalem will make the necessary arrangements.

REPORT ON VISIT TO BAITHABHAGA. ASSAM.

Size of compound - 8-9 acres.

1. The compound is being fenced off by bamboo netting.

2. The following buildings exist on the compound -

(a) Church building - in good condition. (b) Pastor's quarters - being reconstructed. (c) Candidates house - bamboo hut.

(d) A school building - condition fair.

3. There is a Station Committee which has just been started and the main income at the moment is from vegetables and fruits being produced on the compound.

REPORT ON VISIT TO BAITHABHAGA. ASSAM.

Size of compound - 8-9 acres.

1. The compound is being fenced off by bamboo netting.
2. The following buildings exist on the compound:-
 - (a) The church building - in good condition.
 - (b) Pastor's quarters - being reconstructed.
 - (c) Candidates house - bamboo hut.
 - (d) A school building - condition fair.
3. There is a Station Committee which has just been started and the main income at the moment is from vegetables and ~~fruit~~ being produced on the compound.

Remarks.

This compound should be visited by Mr. Herman Lakra as quickly as possible. There is apparently some excellent soil which is suitable for cultivating Pineapples and Bettlenuts. There are already a large variety of fruits being grown amongst which the Pineapples are the most popular, but the lands available have not been utilised to any extent.

There is a young lad from this congregation, one Simon Tiru who at the moment is attending a course at the A.T.C. Khuntitoli, this training is now coming to an end and I have sent a request to Mr. Bruns that he request Mr. Tiru to come to Ranchi for discussion before returning to Assam.

There could be a good market for poultry produce in this area and together with the Peace Corp, Mr. Tiru could possibly organise this work.

There is also good scope here for a handicraft training school as bamboo cane is easily available and basket making etc. could open up good markets.

REPORT ON WELLESLEY SQUARE CHURCH.

1. Although the Wellesley Square Church was sold by the Church of Scotland in the year 1950 for Rs200,000, this sale was never completed and a deposit paid by the buyer was returned to him.
2. The sale of this building was halted by the intensive efforts of Pastor Devadas who made a formal complaint to the authorities concerned.
3. The sale of this building was undertaken by an ordained Minister, Matheson, who has since returned to Scotland.
4. During the last World War the Church and its other surrounding buildings was requisitioned by the British Army. After the withdrawal of the British administration, at the Independence of India, Pastor Devadas made a claim for compensation, the money to be paid to make good the damage caused by the occupation of the buildings during the war years. The British military authorities assured him that this compensation money would be granted.

Pastor Devadas did not receive any information regarding this compensation money for some years, and in 1953, after enlisting the aid of a British Major, he received information from the Accountant General that the sum of Rs51,000 had been paid to MATHESON by the Accountant General in 1949.

5. There is still legal proceedings and a court case in progress between the Church of Scotland and Pastor Devadas. On the application of Matheson the last hearing took place in Scotland in October 1964. From my conversation with Pastor Devadas it appears that this court case could continue for another two or three years.

REMARKS.

I was very impressed with the apparent sincerity of Pastor Devadas. Whether this be a genuine sincerity, is of course, always debatable, but be that as it may, there is no shadow of doubt that had Pastor Devadas not established his rights in holding services in the Church, it would have been sold many years ago and most probably now be a cinema.

During my conversation with Pastor Devadas, an interesting factor came to light, which is, there is no ground deeds held by any of the parties concerned establishing the right of the land on which the Church stands. I have advised Pastor Devadas to consult his solicitors, and if this should be a proven factor, Pastor Devadas should, in the name of the Lutheran congregation in Calcutta, make an application to the town authorities to

become tenants of this piece of ground. If this is possible, it will become a deciding factor should we wish to buy the Church from the Church of Scotland. Although it would be far better to come to an amicable settlement on an unemical basis, we will be in a strong bargaining position, if the land on which the Church stands is ours by right of tenancy. The situation would be, that a fair offer could be made for the purchase of the Church and if it were refused, we could ask the owners of the building to please remove it from our ground so that we can erect our own Church building, and I doubt very much that the owners of the present building would want to do this.

Pastor Devadas has already affiliated his congregation to the GEL Church, and is very strongly in favour of making permanent ties with the Lutheran Church. He was very much in agreement with changing the name of the Wellesley Square Church to that of the G.E.L. Church, Calcutta.

* The only compensation that Pastor Devadas is requesting for all his efforts over the past few years, is that he be allowed to remain with his family in a small house which he, himself, has remodelled and redecorated and stands within the Church compound. As there is a congregation hall situated on the compound which could be remodelled and would make a very fine visitors' quarters, able to accommodate at least twenty to thirty guests, it would be my suggestion that the request put beforward by Pastor Devadas, be granted.

In conclusion it is my opinion that every effort should be made to purchase this building from the Church of Scotland. Furthermore, I suggest that negotiations with the Church of Scotland should be opened at a top level and that every effort should be made to end the present court proceedings between that Church and Pastor Devadas.

It is also an immediate emergency that this building be put in some central control, in order that this Church be saved from the imminent danger of being condemned.

It is also my opinion that Wellesley Square Church would make an ideal Lutheran Centre in this very large and important city of Calcutta, and the Lutheran Church here in India is in desperate need to establish itself in Calcutta.

A SCHEME FOR THE UTILIZATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE VAST AREA OF LAND OWNED BY THE G.E.L. CHURCH IN CHOTA NAGPUR AND ASSAM.

Prepared and presented by Mr. H. Lakra,
Manager of the Property Board.

(1) INTRODUCTION

It is an admitted fact that the prosperity of the members of the Gossner Church here in Chota Nagpur and Assam is linked up with the soil. Ninety five percent of the Church members are engaged in agriculture. They fall back on their land for their livelihood and income but with the reservation of forests by the Government of Bihar this source has been blocked up for ever. Now the main source of income and livelihood is only land. So, it is natural and valid conclusion that the economy and the prosperity of the Church in general depends upon:-

- (i) The Scientific Cultivation and proper utilisation of the land the Gossner Church has at its disposal and
- (ii) To improve the lot of the Church members by teaching them the modern methods of Science and technology.

The majority of our Christian members are Adibasis who live in the hill regions of Chota Nagpur and Assam. They come from the primitive races cut off from the civilized world. They are still very backward and very slow in adopting the scientific methods of agriculture. They are suffering from want of scientific and progressive outlook. So, the question is how to teach them the improved methods of agriculture including Dairy, Poultry and Piggery.

(2) WHAT TO DO?

The modern age is marked by rapid advances in science and technology. The prices of the grains, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat and eggs are shooting up day by day and so there is not a shadow of doubt that the agriculture including dairy, poultry and piggery will be a very fruitful and paying industry at present and in the future years. The inflation and the increase of population has upset the economy of the country and so that fact remains that we have to improve the lot of the people by at least doubling the produce from the land through scientific methods of cultivation.

With the industrialisation of this area and the growth of population, the average holding in these hill areas will go on decreasing. It is, therefore, not possible for the hill people to become self-sufficient in food grains in spite of their best efforts. It would be a better proposition for them to grow cash crops like fruits and vegetables along with dairy, poultry and piggery and bee-keeping and from the income so obtained, purchase their requirements of grains and other necessities of life.

productive area for the cultivation of clover and perennial grasses like Napier grass, having access to sewerage water which is rich in nitrogen. So, we can produce enough green grass easily as we have enough water now in two tanks also. There will be no difficulty in marketting milk, cream and cheese. The skimmed milk, the by-product of diary will go a long way in fattening the pigs for the factory. We must have a big dairy as it will have a good business. I may suggest, that being a forest area, we may have bee-keeping too.

(5) DESCRIPTION OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

It is better to divide them into four groups - A, B, C. & D.

'A'. Landed properties where we have above 20 acres of land-

1. Khuntitoli; 2. Keronje. 3. Tujur. 4. Govindpur area.
5. Dokad. 6. Lalli. 7. Karamdih. 8. Kinkel. 9. Marcha.
10. Sarnatoli. 11. Purulia.

'B' Big Mission stations where we can establish any of the following or more:- dairy, poultry, piggery, fishery and bee-keeping. 1. Ranchi. 2. Chainpur. 3. Lohardaga. 4. Takarma. 5. Jharsugda. 6. Karimati. 7. Singhani. 8. Chakradharpur. 9. Chaibasa. 10. Rajgangpur.

11. Tinsukia.(Assam). 12. Tezpur, Assam.

'C' Elevated areas fit for Pomology:- Bee-keeping and poultry only. 1. Tekad 2. Jonha.

'D' Small areas of low land below five acres only fit for Paddy cultivation. 1. Gumla. 2. Kuru, 3. Diankel. 4. Ranikhatanga.

(6) PLANNING AND SCHEMES.

Under the head "Our assets and opportunities", I have clearly explained the potentialities and importance of (1) General farming, (2) Horticulture. (3) Dairy. (4) Poultry. (5) Piggery. (6) Pisci-culture. (7) Bee-keeping. Let us take up one by one:-

1. GENERAL FARMING.

The main crops under this head which are very important are -

- (a) Paddy, (b) Maize, (c) Millet. (d) Pulses, (e) Groundnut
- (f) Sweet Potato.

(a) Paddy. Paddy is the staple crop of this plateau area. If organic manure is available and artificial manure is supplemented we can produce 35 mds. of paddy per acre on an average by taking recourse to scientific methods. The cost of cultivation per acre will be - Rs200. and the income @ Rs14. per md. will be $35 \times \text{Rs}14 = \text{Rs}490$.

Net Income Rs490. - Rs200 = Rs290.

(b) Maize. Maize is also a very important crop and gives a very high yield if the right type of soil is chosen and improved method is employed. It requires heavy manuring with

both organic and artificial. Recently Hybrid Maize has been introduced and under an expert it will yield at least an average of 35 mds. per acre. The cost of production per acre = Rs250/- . Income per acre @ Rs16. per md. $35 \times \text{Rs}16.$ = Rs560. Net Income Rs560 - Rs250. = Rs310.

(c) Millet. Millet is one of the most important crop of this area. Its flour is used in making bread, instead of wheat. This crop is grown up in upland and it also requires heavy manuring. With improved methods and proper manuring the average yield of millet per acre will be = 15 mds. The cost of production per acre = Rs110/-. Income on 15 mds @ Rs16. $15 \times \text{Rs}16. = \text{Rs}240.$ Net Income Rs240. - Rs110 = Rs130.

(d) Pulse (Artar) This crop is also grown in upland and this is very important for rice eaters. It supplies protein and the price has shot up. With proper manuring both artificial and organic, along with liming of the field the average yield per acre will be = Rs150. The cost of production per acre will be Rs150. = 10 mds. Income per acre @ Rs30. per md. = $10 \times \text{Rs}30 = \text{Rs}300.$

Net income - Rs300 - Rs150 = Rs150.

(e) Groundnut. The upland of this plateau area is much suitable for the cultivation of groundnut. It does not require much manuring. It supplies oil (fat) for cooking purposes. The groundnut cake is a good feed for poultry birds and pigs and so this by-product of groundnut oil if we extra oil will save us from the botheration of procuring from some other places.

If weeding, hoeing and earthing up along with proper manuring are carried on, the average yield per acre will be 15 mds.

The cost of production per acre will be nearly - Rs200.

Income @ Rs30 per md. will be $15 \times \text{Rs}30. = \text{Rs}450.$

Net income will be Rs450 - Rs200 = Rs250.

(f) Sweet Potatoe This crop is also important for this area. It finds much favour with the children. In some parts of the Ranchi district it serves as the staple food for a few months. It is also good for fattening pigs. This crop can be grown in any kind of soil in the upland of this plateau area successfully if properly manured with cowdung and artificial manure. The average yield per acre will be 150 mds. The cost of production per acre will be Rs260. Income per acre @ Rs5. per mud. = $150 \times \text{Rs}5. = \text{Rs}750.$ Net income per acre - Rs750 - Rs260 = Rs490.

2. HORTICULTURE:

Horticulture is a branch of agriculture, which deals with the art and science of gardening. It includes (i) Pomology, which means cultivation of fruits (ii) vegetable gardening, which deals with the cultivation of vegetable crops and (iii) Floriculture or the cultivation of flowering annuals and ornamental plants, shrubs and trees. Here I propose to deal with only fruit and vegetable culture.

(i) Pomology: It means the cultivation of fruit trees. Mango, Papaya, Litchu, Citrus, Guiava, Cofee and Kathal can be very successfully grown here. But we shall deal with Guava and Cofee and Papaya only as they are the best at present from the view points of cultivation, revenue marketting and climatic conditions. Let us take Guava first.

Guava. With the increasing population of this industrial town and the onrush of the people from other parts of India, guava fruit is selling very dear. It is called popularly, the poor man's apple. There is no danger of over production, as there is much demand. The good variety of guaves, Alhabadi and Apple guava sell like hot cakes. Its cultivation is easy and it is a very hardy tree. It can be grown even in the rocky soil of Chota Nagpur if proper care is taken for only one year, especially in summer time, i.e. it requires irrigation once a week.

In the second year it begins to fruit, we we need not keep the fruits as it may weaken the trees. In the third year we get two to three seers of fruit. In the fourth year, five to six seers and in the fifth year about twelve seers. So, the fruit goes on increasing @ geometrical progression and by from the tenth year to twentieth year a tree gives an average fruit of 2 mds. After this it begins to deteriorate. At present guava give the best return. It is selling @Rs1/- per Kilo.

The cost of cultivation in the first and second year will be Rs1,500. Fencing per acre will cost nearly Rs500. The total cost up to 2nd year will be Rs1,500 + Rs500 = Rs2000.

It is planted at a distance of 20 feet and when planted in square method we will have 109 trees. So the return per acre is as follows:-

At the end of 3rd year an average	Rs200.
At the end of 4th year an average	Rs400
At the end of 5th year an average	Rs600.

So the income also goes on increasing in geometrical progression and by the end of 10th year when the tree gives an average fruit of two mds , the income will be Rs8,000 per acre.

The recurring expense per acre will be Rs1,000.

In Dokad about 19 miles from Ranchi on the Purulia Road, we have about 20 acres of upland. It is situated in the valley of a mountain which is considered to be the best guava belt. If funds are available we will have a very good business and we may have a fruit-preservation industry in the long run.

Papaya. Ranchi Papaya is very famous. We have found out the art of cultivation and so we can make it fruit very heavily within a year. The papaya is a short-lived tree and so we can plant it in between the guava trees and coffee plants. It is the easiest and cheapest fruit to grow from seed in this hill region. It may live as long as 10-15 years but its useful life is generally not more than five years and it can be removed after five years. It is a very wholesome, sweet fruit, rich in sugar and digestive enzymes. It is also an important source of vitamin 'A' and 'C'.

The yield of papaya varies considerably. Even in the same orchard, the yield per acre may vary per tree from 25 to 75 fruits and the weight per fruit may range from one to six pounds or even more. Similarly, the yield per acre may vary according to the number of female and hermaphrodite trees remaining in the orchard after the unwanted male trees have been cut down. The annual yield varies from 30,000 to 60,000 pounds per acre.

The cost of cultivation per acre will be near about Rs1,500

Income per acre will be 30,000 lbs x 12 Rs.. Rs3,600

Net income will be Rs3,600 - Rs1,500 = Rs2,100

(ii) Vegetables. As pointed out the demand for vegetables in the Industrial zone is rising and according to the law of demand and supply, the price of the vegetables is rising day by day.

The vegetables like tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, giner, capsicum and lady's finger are in great demand. We can produce them with advantage near the industrial towns. But I do not want to show the expenditure and receipts of each vegetables.

The average produce per acre will be 100 mds. per acre.

The cost of production per acre will be nearly Rs600.

Income @ Rs10 per md. will be ;.. 100 x Rs1) .. Rs1,000

Net income will be Rs1,000 - Rs600 = Rs400.

3. DAIRY.

I have already explained that the keeping of dairy herd in such mission stations which are in towns will be a very profitable business. Here I give below the details of the expenditure and income for the 20 dairy herd at Ranchi Mission Station.

Capital Charges

(I) Buildings	Rs30,000
(II) (a) Dairy utensils	2,000
(b) Grain crusher	1,000
(c) Chaffing machine for green fodder	1,000
(d) Furniture	1,000
(III) Cost of 20 Taylor cows with calves at heel, with an average of 10 litres milk yield at the time of purchase @	
Rs1,000 each	20,000
(IV) Transport charges @ Rs300 per truck	

with 5 cows with calves at heel from

Patna to Ranchi @ Rs1,200 Rs1,200
(v) Other incidental charges incurred
at the time and places of
purchase and on transport Rs800 800

Total Rs57,000.

NOTE: It is expected that one stud bull would be transferred
from Khuntitoli Farm to Ranchi.

Recurring charges:

I. Feed. (a) Cost of production green fodder,
roughages and purchase of concentrated
fees @ Rs1,000 per animal per annum Rs20,000.

(b) Cost of feeds incurred in rearing:

(i) 9 Female calves (expecting 10% mortality
@ Rs500 per animal per annum Rs4,500

(ii) 9 male calves (expecting 10% mortality)
@ Rs300 per animal Rs2,700

II Attendance. (a) Provision of one supervisor per
year Rs1,200

(b) 3 Milmen cum attendants @
Rs75/- P.M. for one year Rs2,700

(c) Veterinary & medicines Rs1,000

Total Rs32,100

NOTE: It is proposed to keep the young stock above 6 months
of age at the Lalli agricultural farm as it is a forest
area and there are pasture lands.

Receipts.

Expected milk yield @ 8 litres a day approximately per
lactation of 300 days, price of milk being Rs1.25 np. per litre,
i.e. 160 litres daily for 300 days per lactation .. Rs60,000.

The demand for fluid milk being very great in Ranchi, it
would be advisable to increase theairy herd strength to 60
milk cows and as such accordingly building provision be made
for this in the beginning.

It is expected that 9 home grown cows would come into the
herd after every three years dairy herd annually and so after
8 years the dairy herd strength would become 60.

4. POULTRY.

The importance of Poultry keeping has been emphasized and
I give here the estimate of a Poultry stock of 500 strength
laying hens which we want to keep at Ranchi.

Capital expenditure:

Poultry house for 500 birds Rs5,000

Price of 12 chicks, one day old	Rs1,200
Equipments	Rs1,500
Electric fittings etc.	575
Feeding charges till the time these 500 birds attain the age of laying eggs.	4,525.
2 caretakers	900
medicines and vaccines	300
total.	Rs14,000

Recurring expenses.

Feed of 500 grown up birds per year	9,000
2 caretakers per year	1,800
Medicines and Vaccines.	500
	11,300

Income

180 eggs per bird comes to 90,000 eggs price @ 25 np. = 90,000 x 25 Ps.	17,500
<u>Net income Rs17,500 - Rs11,300 = 6,200</u>	

2. Horticulture (Contd.).

Coffee. Formerly this crop was being grown by our German missionaries in some of our Mission Stations like Ranchi and Govindpur. The Catholics grow this still in a few selected areas. The fruits are not eaten but the seeds are fried and grounded into powder. This powder serves as a tea and gives a delicious drink when sugar, milk or cream are added. Now the people here in India are also taking to coffee drinking and so the demand is growing day by day. There is a foreign market for this. We have observed that if the plants are scientifically cultivated and properly manured, the coffee plants grow luxuriantly here in this hill region. There is no danger of it being stolen like other fruits. I am certain the cultivation of coffee will be a very good enterprise. If we get a good machine for frying the seeds and then grounding it into powder, we may export it to Germany and earn much money as the Germans are fond of drinking coffee.

The cost of production per acre till the end of 2nd year will be nearly Rs2,500. And the recurring expense thereafter per acre per year will be nearly Rs750.

I cannot give the exact calculation, but I believe that it will not fetch below what we expect from Guava cultivation. I have a mind to plant coffee in about 25 acres in the vicinity of Khunti in Sarnatoli and Marcha and also in Govindpur area.

REPORT ON THE KENDRIYE SALAHKARI SABHA.

The K.S.S. is, of course, the central administrative body of the G.E.L. Church.

As in the Property Board, vast improvement and re-organisation must also take place in the implementation of the administration, in order to ensure improved co-ordination within the Church.

OFFICE STAFF.

The existing establishment of the office staff in the K.S.S. is as follows:-

Office Assistant to the Pramukh Adhyaksh.

Assistant to the Church Secretary, (Church Secretary is an honorary post).

Head Accountant.

Assistant to the Head Accountant.

Two Typist Clerks.

One Messenger.

In the 1960 Constitution, two posts were foreseen which up to the present have not yet been filled:-

Office Superintendent.

Head Clerk.

The post of Office Superintendent is, in the opinion of the Financial Advisor, most essential and should automatically be recognised as that of the Office Assistant to the Pramukh Adhyaksh. If this were adopted, it would eliminate the post of Office Assistant to the Pramukh Adhyaksh.

The Office Superintendent should co-ordinate all the reports coming in from the four boards, therefore it is most essential that the secretaries of all the four boards at all times ensure that reports, such as minutes of meetings etc., be sent promptly to the Office Superintendent of the K.S.S. Under the present system the K.S.S. are not kept up to date with this information.

On the appointment of staff within any of the four boards, the Office Superintendent should be informed, in order that the K.S.S. ensure that the correct procedure, such as salary scale, is being adhered to. It is quite clear in the Constitution (page 28, section 3) that each board shall be responsible for its own internal administration, however, it is also clearly pointed out that the K.S.S. shall have the power of reviewing work of the boards and make its recommendations, without interfering in the internal administration of the board.

The Office Superintendent will work in close co-operation with the Secretary, and all officers of the K.S.S. according to Page 27, paragraph C. of the Constitution.

The post of Head Clerk should also be filled as quickly as possible, as it is foreseen that this man would work under the guidance of the Office Superintendent and control clerks and typists etc.

It is furthermore suggested that the Pramukh Adhyaksh instruct the Office Superintendent to call a meeting of staff every Monday morning, so that any problems can be discussed. Also once every month the Honorary Secretary and the Treasurer of the Church should be called to attend these meetings.

It is most essential that the K.S.S. staff, including the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, should work in close liaison with the Pramukh Adhyaksh and Office Superintendent. At the moment this relationship between Pramukh Adhyaksh and staff is a very loose one, and in the future must be very much strengthened.

The relationship between the K.S.S. and the other administrative bodies, right down to the Congregations, must be very much strengthened.

There appears to be a thorough lack of knowledge, and in a lot of cases complete ignorance, as to the functions of the K.S.S., and it is quite often the opinion of many responsible persons within the Church that the K.S.S. is really a superfluous body. This is, of course, quite untrue, but nevertheless many people will not alter their views unless the K.S.S., through the Pramukh Adhyaksh, make known throughout the Church, the functions of the K.S.S.

The same applies to the Anchal H.Q. as an administrative body. The fact that the Church, as a whole, is in most cases ignorant of the work being done on their behalf by the Anchal Headquarters and the K.S.S. account for the reluctance on the part of the Synods, Ilakas, Parishes and Congregations to contribute towards the maintenance of Anchals and Centre.

SUGGESTED G.E.L. CHURCH FINANCE SECTION.

The present system of financial administration within the Gossner Church must be completely re-organised.

The K.S.S. have -

One Head Accountant.

One Assistant Accountant.

The Property Board have -

One Accountant.

The other boards rely on an honorary Treasurer.

The Financial Advisor suggests the setting up of a Finance section in the K.S.S. which will take over the accounts of all the four Boards, and will, furthermore, provide a system of auditing of the accounts of the G.E.L. Church down as far as the Congregations.

It is furthermore foreseen that after this Finance Section has been functioning for one or two years, and the K.S.S. decide that its work is successful, all the finances of the Church should come through this section.

The Finance Section should consist of the following staff:-

One Auditor.

Four Accountants.

The following suggestions are put forward:-

- A) The Auditor will have control over the four Accountants and will allocate their duties.
- B) The Accountant retained by the Property Board will become a staff member of the Finance Section, and the books of the Property Board will be kept by the Finance Section.
- C) The same procedure will be adopted in the case of:-
 - The Board of Evangelism and Literature.
 - The Board of Education.
 - The Board of Theological Education.

In the case of the G.E.L. Church Printing Press which comes directly under the Board of Evangelism and Literature, as the Printing Press retain a complicated system of day to day sales etc, the Accountant of the Printing Press will remain under control of the Press, and his books will be audited by the Finance Section at least every six months, and a copy of the audit report be put before the Managing Committee of the Press.

The Financial Advisor fully realises that it is difficult to find the necessary accountants from within the Church to implement this Finance Section, but he is of the opinion that

these four people can be found from within the Gossner Church. In the case of the Auditor, whose duties will be the most important, an accountant should be found and sent on an intensive Accountancy course in India. There are many Institutions in Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi who run an advanced course of modern Accountancy, and no time should be lost in selecting a man to be sent on such a course.

It is the opinion of the Financial Advisor that should this Finance Section be set up, many of the cases of misappropriation of monies, which in the past have taken place within various sections of the Gossner Church, will be made impossible in the future, especially in the case of the Property Board, where in the last four to five years, many thousands of rupees have been misappropriated.

The existence of the Finance Section will also be of great benefit to the Anchals, Synods and Ilakas, and even Congregations. They will always be in a position, and should take advantage of this opportunity, to ask the Finance Section to send an Accountant for audit work. The Finance Section should be responsible for publishing a simple form of book keeping which all these Bodies within the Church can use.

It was very obvious during the Financial Advisor's visits to the outstations of the Church, that the account keeping in almost all cases was in a very bad state. Accounts were never up to date and in some cases even non-existent. If a uniform method of simple book keeping were created by the Finance Section, this obviously must be of great benefit to the Church. It is furthermore suggested, that the auditor be allocated at least four hours per month by the Theological College so that the students can also be given training in simple book keeping.

The complete books of the Finance Section should be checked yearly by an independent Auditing body.

SALARIES AND WAGES OF THE PASTORS AND STAFF

The new salary scale for Church workers was passed by the K.S.S. in October 1962 and came into force throughout the Church on the 1st January 1963.

Although this may have been an improvement on previous salaries and wages paid, in 1965, under prevailing conditions in India, there is no doubt whatsoever that this pay scale is totally inadequate and does not provide any member of the staff of the G.E.L. Church, from pastors down to office clerks, with a living wage.

For example a pastor with a matric. Seminary diploma and a matric L.Th. commences service with a salary of Rs.60/- per month, and after 15 years service, his salary would be Rs125/- per month.

In the case of a peon, his starting wage is Rs40/- per month and his maximum pay, with no allowance for long service, can reach Rs55/- per month.

Below will be found an example of the present day bare minimum living costs of a family consisting of husband, wife and four children, which can be taken as an average family:-

Rent	Rs 7.00.	per month.
Rice	Rs80.00.	" "
Dahl	Rs10.00	" "
Vegetables	Rs10.00	" "
Meat (only once per week)	Rs16.00	" "
Wheat (flour)	Rs 6.00	" "
Tea	Rs 3.00	" "
Sugar	Rs10.00	" "
Soap	Rs 9.00	" "
Incidentals (including cooking fat, salt etc)	Rs20.00	" "
<hr/> Total	<hr/> Rs171.00	

This calculation does not include clothing, fuel, Church offerings etc. It is almost impossible to guess how a peon in the K.S.S. Office, who has a family of four children, can possibly live on Rs55/- per month. Even if one were to cut out meat and half the amount of rice shown in an average family diet, it is still inconceivable how this family can exist.

From this, it will be seen that there must be a complete revision of the pay scale on which the G.E.L. Church is at present basing salaries and wages.

It is the opinion and advice of the Financial Advisor that the K.S.S. immediately take up this question and treat it as the first and top priority.

The present system of Congregations, Ilakas, parishes, Synods and Anchals being responsible for paying the salaries and wages to their staff, without consultation with the K.S.S. should cease. Only in this way can a uniform and standard pay scale be introduced within the G.E.L. Church. It is imperative that every Ilaka submit their budget for the self support of the Ilaka and congregation, to the K.S.S. Under any circumstances no possible harm can be done if the Ilaka and Congregations were to publish their total incomes and budgets for the year. This is in no way a secret, and should be treated as normal administrative procedure.

It is the responsibility of the Pastors in all Congregations to explain and publicise the functions of the K.S.S. It must be fully realised by all contributing members of the Gossner Church, that the Centre is responsible for such important functions as:-

The Theological College,
Administrative functions of the Board of Properties.
Board of Evangelism and Literature,
Board of Education.

All these boards have a direct influence on the G.E.L. Church as a whole. They have been set up to serve the G.E.L. Church, right down as far as congregational level. Therefore, every voluntary contributing person of the G.E.L. Church should fully realise the importance of maintaining the administrative central body such as the K.S.S.

Salaries and wages (Contd.).

It is the opinion of the Financial Advisor that the Provident funds system which is now working in the Church, is not a sufficient guarantee for the Pastors who are about to retire, or their families. It is imperative that a pension scheme be introduced so that not only a cash settlement be made on retirement age, but also a pension be provided for the Pastors' and his family on retirement. The present system of Provident fund makes no allowance for such a pension and should a Pastor die, his widow is left virtually without any source of income. Cases have been known, and are still happening, where the widow of a pastor has to work as a labourer in order to support herself and children.

After extensive enquiries amongst the Private Insurance companies, it has been established that such a pension scheme cannot be arranged through such companies. However, the Government do run such schemes and have been approached with a view to quoting the G.E.L. authorities the cost for such a pension scheme.

Pay Scale of the Gossner Church.

1. Below Middle	30-1-40-EB-1-45
2. Middle passed or below 8th & 9th class	35-1-45-EB-1-50
3. Under matric 10th & 11th class	40-1-50-EB-1-55
4. Non-matric (matric failed)	43-1-53-EB-1-58
5. Matric	45-1-55-EB-1-60

B. PRACHARAKS TRAINED.

1. Below Middle	35-1-45-EB-1-50
2. Middle passed or 8th & 9th class	40-1-50-EB-1-55
3. Under matric or 10th & 11th "	45-1-55-EB-1-60
4. Non-matric or matric failed	48-1-58-EB-1-63
5. Matric	50-1-60-EB-1-65

C. CANDIDATES AND PASTORS

<u>Qualification</u>	<u>Candidates Scale</u>	<u>Pastors scale.</u>
1. Short course under matric.		65-2-75-EB-2-85-EB-1-90
2. Short course matric		70-2-80-EB-2-90-EB-1-95
3. Below matric seminary	55-2-65	75-3-90-EB-4-110-EB-2-120
4. Matric seminary diploma & Matric L.Th.	60.2.70	80-3-98-EB-4-115-EB-2-125
5. I.A. or I.Sc.L.Th.	70-3-85	90-4-110-EB-5-135-EB-3-150
6. L.Th.B.A. L.Th.B.Sc., or L.Th. B.D.	80-4-110	105-5-130-EB-5-155-EB-3-175
7. B.A. B.D. (B.Th.) B.Sc.B.D.(B.Th.)	100-4-120	125-5-150-EB-6-180-EB-4-200
8. M.A. B.D. M.Sc. B.D.	120-5-145	150-6-180-EB-7-215-EB-4-235
9. M.A. S.T.M.Math, M.Sc. S.T.M.	140-6-170	175-6-205-EB-7-240-EB-5-265
10. Ph.D.	150-6-180	185-6-215-EB-7-250-EB-5-275
11. D.D.	160-7-195	200-7-235-EB-8-275-EB-5-300

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

1. Education Officer if appointed	200-10-250	B.A. Dip-inEd.min.
2. School inspector if appointed	125-5-150-EB-6-180	for Anchal, B.A. Dip-in-Ed.
3. Teachers clerks and menials according to Government Scale.		

Pay Scales (contd.).

PROPERTY BOARD DEPARTMENT.

1. Manager	200-7-235-EB-8-275-EB-300
2. Tahsildar	60-2-70-EB-2-80-EB-2-90

WORKERS POSTED IN THE CHURCH OFFICES

1. Head Accountant	125-5-150-EB-5-175-EB-5-200
2. Auditor	125-5-150-EB-5-175-EB-5-200
3. Office Superintendent	150-5-175-EB-5-200-EB-5-225
4. Clerks:-	
1) Matric with knowledge of typing and correspondence	60-2-70-EB-2-80-EB-2-90
2) Matric trained in accountancy with knowledge of typing and correspondence	65-2-75-EB-2-85-EB-2-95
3) I.Com with knowledge of typing and correspondence	75-2-85-EB-3-100-EB-2-110
4) Peon	40-1-55
5) Driver	60-2-90

ELECTIVE POSTS

APPOINTMENTS

1. Principal, Theological College = Pay + Rs50/- allowance.
2. Headmaster Pracharaks' Tr.School=Pay + Rs30/- "
3. Headmistress, Tabita & Blind School=Pay+ Rs30/- "
4. Ilaka Chairman = Pay+ Rs20/-

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Pracharikas trained and appointed in church service will draw their salaries according to Pracharaks' pay scale.

TABITA AND BLIND SCHOOL.

1. B.A. trained teacher = Rs125-5-150-EB-6-180-EB-4-200
2. I.A. " " = Rs100-5-125-EB-4-145-EB-3-175
3. Matriculate " = Rs 75-3-90-EB-4-110-EB-2-120
4. Under Matric " = Rs 50-2-70-EB-2-90

REPORT ON G.E.L. CHURCH PRINTING PRESS.

The G.E.L. Church Press was established in 1872 and has brought out many Church publications in twenty and more editions.

In the past, through various reasons, the Press has been in a very bad financial position. This made it very difficult to retain a good staff. The reasons for this financial trouble was mainly the fact that the Press was forced to do its printing for the Church and its Institutions, and was often not paid for this work. The Press was also supposed to give a subsidy to the Church every year. One of the results of this was that taxes, State insurances, and outstanding bills, could not be paid regularly and in most cases were not paid at all.

No provision was made for the purchase of equipment, with the result that all the machinery was in a poor condition and worn out. The eventual result would have been a complete stand-still.

In 1962 the L.W.F. supported an application to B.F.D.W. to remodel the G.E.L. Church Press, and to start a training programme for apprentices. This request was favourably considered and a sum of DM.183,000 was granted. Machines were imported, to the sum of DM157,389 (the cost of one of the printing machines was approximately DM50,000) and other equipment was purchased in ~~India~~. The Church allocated and remodelled existing buildings to the Press, with the help of the Gossner Mission Ten Year Plan, through the Planning Commission.

The German organisation, D.U. provided an expert for the re-organisation of the Press and the Training of the Apprentices. This expert arrived in Ranchi at the end of July 1963.

In April 1964, the Apprentices Training started and proved to be very unsuccessful. Out of one hundred and forty applicants, only two finally remained with the Press. Apart from the shortage of skilled workers in the Printingtrade, it was difficult to find young people within the G.E.L.Church who were willing to learn this trade.

After the first year of working, it is found that the technical side of the Press is running fairly well, but the administration is still very weak, and here is the main task for improvement.

The Printing Press works in four sections :-

1. Printing Press for the Church.
2. Training of Apprentices.
3. Bookshops.
4. Publishing.

1. Printing Press.

The G.E.L. Press is not the largest in Ranchi, but has the most modern equipment. It has thirty employees, out of which only eight are skilled. Although there are approximately forty Presses in Ranchi, the G.E.L. Press, after one year of working, is already famous for its quality.

One more machine is in the process of being imported, and this should complete the machinery required, and no further extension is planned, and if in the next years sufficient workers are trained, the technical side will work very efficiently.

The Administration (management, book keeping, estimating etc) is still a problem, and qualified people must be found or trained.

2. Apprentices' Training.

At present for the first year there are two Apprentices, for the second year, four. The training time is two years with a theoretical and practical training.

As quoted before, it is most difficult to find young men willing to learn this trade and it is almost impossible to find any boys willing to train in the Bookbinding section.

3. Bookshops.

Attached to the Press (inside the Church compound) there is a small bookshop. It was planned to put up an efficient and good bookshop on the Church premises in the Main Road of Ranchi. As the Bihar Christian Council opened a very fine bookshop in almost the identical place foreseen by the G.E.L. Church, they were urged to join this undertaking, but up to present this has not taken place.

Funds from German sponsors make it possible to start "small book depots" in different parts of Chota Nagpur. Plans for these have been drawn up by the Printing Press and are now in the process of being approved.

4. Publishing.

Actually the Press is not the Publishers, but the Church is. Up to the present the Church has shown no interest in the publishing side, and the Press merely reprinted ancient books written by the former missionaries and pastors. One magazine was published, and this was done very irregularly.

Recently a Publishing Committee was formed by the Board of Evangelism and Literature and has already started its work. Much can be done on the publishing side as the Printing Press is equipped and prepared for this work.

The functions of the Press and its associated sections, has many problems, the great of which is the one of personnel. The requirements of the Press in this field is:-

One well-trained Commerical Manager.

One well-trained and experienced Technical Manager.

One capable Manager for the Bookshop and planned Book Depots.

One capable Journalist-cum-publisher for the publishing side.

There is not one of these four men available at the moment, and even if they were, the Press would not be able to pay the salaries for such top ranking men. Both the Press, and the budget for the Press, is too small. At the moment salaries amount to Rs3,000 and the cost for the leading staff would be an additional Rs2,000 per month.

G.E.L. CHURCH PRESS RANCHI.

Income and Expenditures 1.1.65 to 30.6.65.

		<u>TOTAL Receipts.</u>	<u>Expenditures.</u>
1.	Cash Book	Rs. 53,557.39	Rs. 53,558.29
2.	Deposited to Bank		Rs. 34,799.75
3.	Total Expenditures cash		Rs. 18,758.14
4.	<u>Bank</u> Current Account:-	Deposits. Cheque Rs. 17,572.50	Withdrawal. Rs. 27,058.21
5.		Cash Rs. 18,536.17	
		<hr/> Total Rs. 36,108.67	<hr/> Rs. 27,058.21.

Saving Bank Account

(Investment)

6.	Cheque	Rs. 18,863.13	Rs. 11,411.56
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Particulars out of the above
figures.

7.	Sold from Press	Rs. 20,192.74	
8.	Sold from Book-shop	Rs. 22,161.73	
9.	Unpaid Bills		Rs. 3,604.90
10.	Outstanding Amounts	Rs. 11,057.92	
11.	Stock of Books in Book- shop.	Rs. 09,715.55	
12.	In Press Godown (unbound)	Rs. 24,598.17	
13.	Paper Stock	Rs. 14,123.00	
14.	Wages paid		Rs. 17,402.80

MANAGER

SUPERINTENDENT

Ranchi, 23.7.65

Explanations to points 1-14.

1. Total Receipts by Press.
Total going out of cash, incl. deposits to bank.
2. Deposit to Bank out of 1.
3. Total Expenditures in cash.
4. Deposits and Withdrawl in cheque.
5. Deposits in cash.
6. Savings bank account is made of Transfer from Germany.
It is meant for investment in the Press, in book-shops and in publishing.
7. Total of Press sales on which sales tax is paid.
8. Total of sales of our book-shop. This figure shows mainly the proceeds of the sale of in December 1964 published Mundari Hymn book (Durang Puthi) more than 6,000 of this book were sold during this 6 months for the price of Rs3/- and Rs 4/- less reasonable commissions.
9. Mainly paper bills to be paid by the Press.
10. Bills unpaid, where the goods were delivered in 1963 and 1964. This includes Bills to outside parties, as well as church organisations and institutions, and church workers given on credit. Part of this amount was collected by the former Accountant of the Press, Mr. Kerketta, but not handed over the press. It is very uncertain if the whole amount mentioned can be recovered.
11. Stocks of Books with our Bookshop inclusive books of other publishers of Rs.759/62 (Rs. Seven hundred and fifty nine and paise sixty two only).
12. Stock of Books mainly unbound in our Press go-down, inclusive some 8,000 Durang Puthi. Books which do not sell well or do not sell at all are included with a certain percentage of their value.
13. Stock of unprinted paper in our go-down. As all the different qualities of paper are not available in the Ranchi market, we must keep a stock of Rs15,000/- to Rs20,000/-.
14. Wages paid between 1.1.65 to 30.6.65.

23.7.65.

Mittenhuber.

Church Offerings.

There is no doubt that the Rice offerings, given by members of the congregations of the G.E.L. Church, is its most important income.

There are arrangements made by each family to set aside a portion of rice each day for offering to the Church, this is accumulated and brought to the Church on Sunday. It will be seen from the attached income that Sunday offerings are separated from rice offerings.

Sunday Offerings.

Sunday offerings include actual cash given during collections by families during the collections at the Sunday services.

Rice Offerings.

Rice offerings are those collected by families during the week and brought to the Church on Sunday.

Although the present collections are quite good, there is every room for improvement. There are three suggestions which the Financial Advisor would like to make:-

1. Each family of a congregation should be allotted a number and this number be clearly shown on the linen bags in which the family collect their rice offerings for the week. In this way a record can be kept of the contribution of each family.

Every six months, each family should be notified of the contribution they, personally, have given, and record be maintained by the ~~treasurer~~ of the Congregation, which, of course, is confidential and only concerns the Church office and the family.

2. Sunday offerings - each congregation should have small envelopes with a corresponding number of the rice bag allotted to each family. These envelopes should be stamped with the date of each Sunday of the year, and six months' supply be given to each family of the congregation. In this way, should an attendance in the Church not be possible, the Sunday offerings can be enclosed in an envelope and taken to the Church at the time of the next attendance.

3. The system of Christian Stewardship, which at the moment is non-existent in the Gossner Church, should be organised as quickly as possible, and a campaign be started throughout the Church.

These three possibilities automatically make every family in a congregation conscious of its weekly offerings, and would no doubt show a substantial increase throughout the year.

C H U R C H S T A T I S T I C S

1.	No. of Pastors in active service	183
2.	No. of Catechists (Pracharaks)	847
3.	No. of Pracharikas (Biblewomen)	13
4.	No. of paid staff (excluding no.1-3)	50
5.	No. of baptised members	233,607
6.	No. of confirmed members	114,731.
7.	L.W.F. Subsidy during 1964	Rs 124,714.24.
8.	L.W.F. Subsidy appropriation-attached	
9.	G.M.S.. subsidy	38,310.66 (details attached)
10.	Total expenses of the K.S.S = 1964	301,107.02
	1965	342,933.68
		(as per budget)
13	Provident Fund:	
	Members contribution	7,008.60
	Anchal "	3,081.90
	K.S.S. "	<u>3,847.89</u>
	Total	13,938.49.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ANCHALS TO K.S.S.

Orissa Anchal	Rs 1,238.04.
North West Anchal	1,434.06
South East Anchal	2,593.26
Assam Anchal	100.00
Headquarters congregation	<u>105.42</u>
	<u>5,470.78</u>

G.E.L. CHURCH STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964.

ORISSA ANCHAL.

<u>ILAKA</u>	<u>BAPTISED</u>	<u>CONFIRMED</u>	<u>CONGREGATIONS</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PASTORS</u>	<u>CATE</u> (Cand. & Pracharaks)
Rajgangpur =	13,466	6,518	58	2,273	4	45
Karimati =	15,032	7,605	43	2,691.	3	33
Zarakujdar =	8,885	4,361	51	1,478	3	34
Bamra =	3,400	1,642	17	603	1	16
Jharsuguda =	1,566	811	11	337	1	9
Nimdih =	767	366	8	133	1	8
Kulpal =	1,312	596	22	265	1	18
Other groups	8,625	4,019	60	1,533	4	54
	53,053	25,918	270	9,313	18	217

ASSAM ANCHAL (in Parishes)

Tinsukia "A"	2,865	1,338	26	599	1	20
Tinsukia "B"	2,079	975	21	468	1	19
Rajabahar	1,725	856	20	325	1	18
Raidang	1,710	856	14	328	1	12
Upper Assam	8,369	4,025	81	1,680	4	69
Ghagra	1,384	712	10	262	1	8
Halem	1,484	828	11	304	1	9
Tezpur	1,382	668	16	265	2	14
Christianpara	1,675	784	16	321	1	15
Baithabhang	1,190	586	15	233	1	10
Lakhimpur-						
Chandmari	1,880	902	20	377	1	20
Lower Assam	9,005	4,480	88	1,762	7	67

	<u>BAPTISED</u>	<u>CONFIRMED</u>	<u>CONGREGATIONS</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PASTORS</u>	<u>CATE (Cand & P)</u>
<u>SOUTH EAST ANCHAL (Synod wise)</u>						
Burju Synod	18,855	9,593	86	3,613	13	75
Govindpur	17,788	9,089	53	3,045	10	46
Takarma	20,279	9,943	48	3,321	5	45
Koronjo	21,112	10,263	50	3,451	4	39
Singhbhum	6,395	3,230	37	1,295	4	6
Manbhum	2,681	1,379	26	648	4	1
Mayurbhanj (JMB)	210	157	9	72	1	3
Midnapur (JMB)	183	57	4	39	1	4
	<u>87,503</u>	<u>43,711</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>15,595</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>219</u>

NORTH WEST ANCHAL

Ranchi Ilaka	10,600	5,476	56	1,926	8	40
Lohardaga	9,387	4,447	43	1,327	5	40
Chainpur	5,902	2,940	32	995	4	32
Gumla	3,553	1,793	17	623	2	18
Kondra	2,099	958	8	353	1	8
Kinkel	8,984	4,322	34	1,482	2	34
Jatatoli	2,030	1,023	14	322	1	10
Ichkela	4,273	2,002	20	678	1	20
Sarhapani	5,375	2,649	34	887	1	32
Hazaribagh	1,559	812	27	289	2	11
	<u>53,762</u>	<u>26,422</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>8,882</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>245</u>
Duars	<u>4,030</u>	<u>1,892</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>923</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>68</u>
	<u>57,792</u>	<u>28,314</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>9,805</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>313</u>

<u>Ilaka</u>	<u>BAPTISED</u>	<u>CONFIRMED</u>	<u>CONGREGATIONS</u>	<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>PASTORS</u>	<u>CATE (Cand & P)</u>
<u>KHUNTITOLI SYNOD</u>						
Khuntitoli	2,740	1,428	10	502	1	8
Simdega	2,988	1,608	14	509	1	7
Jokbahir	3,094	1,481	8	460	1	5
Panisani	1,667	912	7	271	2	6
	<u>10,489</u>	<u>5,429</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>1,742</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>26</u>

<u>HEADQUARTERS RANCHI</u>	3,582	1,840	1	594	9	1
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	<u>CONSOLIDATED</u>					
ORISSA	53,053	25,918	270	9,313	18	217
ASSAM	17,374	8,505	169	3,442	11	136
S.E.A.	87,503	43,711	313	15,595	42	219
N.W.A.	57,792	28,314	361	9,805	31	313
Khuntitoli	10,489	5,429	39	1,742	5	26
HD. QTRS.	3,582	1,840	1	594	9 + 2	1
	<u>229,793</u>	<u>113,717</u>	<u>1,153</u>	<u>40,491</u>	<u>116 + 2</u>	<u>912</u>
					(127) including N. Minz	
					<u>7</u> Surguja	
					134	

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHOTA NAGPUR AND ASSAM
STATEMENT OF RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE

1963

Page 1. INCOME.

ANCHAL.	Sunday Offering.	Rice Off.	Baptism.	Holy Comm.	Thanks.	First Fruits.	Harvest.
ASSAM	14,174.40	28,325.6	951.93	2,746.31	4,496.69	1,609.31	7,747.02
N.W.A.	17,756.80	36,505.7	1,084.13	2,701.15	2,567.52	3,513.03	4,947.03
S.E.A.	31,103.20	51,085.79			20,693.96		24,742.59
ORISSA	13,706.31	27,904.18	809.67	2,650.84	2,368.62	1,729.31	7,661.67
KHUNTITOLI	2,273.65	5,723.85	212.60	663.04	1,095.65	15.12	1,732.00
HD. QRTS.	4,646.66	2,029.15	373.80	767.33	299.33	196.06	531.53
TOTAL	83,661.09	151,574.10	3,432.13	9,531.67	31,521.77	7,062.83	47,361.86

Continued.

ANCHAL.	Barn coll- ection.	Mandli.P.	Marriage fee	Ev. W rk.	Rewa Miss- ion coll.	Rible Society	School collec.
ASSAM	921.91.	3,793.50	1,356.00	696.94	490.98	97.09	452.90
N.W.A.	1,677.39	3,884.19	1,194.74	595.46	1,302.87	67.01.	2,418.98
S.E.A.		7,707.55	3,124.52	3,356.79	1,302.06	58.15	
CRISSA		4,279.50	1,902.43	989.55	1,150.23	55.67	315.62
KHUNTITOLI	805.62	284.35	434.50	63.19	100.59		41.00
HD. QTRS.		214.50	403.50	209.98	718.65		
TOTAL	3,404.92	20,163.59	8,415.69	5,913.91	5,065.38	277.92	3,228.50

Page 2. Income.

ANCHAL.	Ev. work. grant.	Advance re- covered.	Provident fund	Loan taken	Sunday School.
ASSAM			362.13	223.84	976.89
N.W.A.	1,768.00	1,720.93	1,161.80	1,952.09	
S.E.A.					
ORISSA	1,926.00			2,324.00	1,72.80
KHUNTITOLI	135.00				
HD. QRTS.					
TOTALS	3,829.00	1,720.93	1,523.83	4,499.93	349.69

Continued.

ANCHAL.	Re-acceptance in the Church.	Miscellaneous Income.	Previous balance	Total.
ASSAM	47.35	1,885.35	1,806.70	73,059.73
N.W.A.		3,586.33.	3,680.99	108,415.33
S.E.A.		18,230.46	8,800.21	170,247.25.
ORISSA	283.08	443.41.	6,418.14	78,813.35
KHUNTITOLI		355.39		13,800.55
HD. QRTS.		146.78	1,153.97	11,691.24
TOTALS	332.43	24,647.72	21,860.01	456,027.45

Page 3. EXPENDITURE.

ANCHALS.	Salary of Pastors & Cand.	Salary of Catechists	Salary of servants	Office exp.	T.A. Trans fer exp.
ASSAM	12,860.78	31,994.41	688.60	561.31	4,115.64
N.W.A.	29,720.00	31,474.33	1,421.00	2,777.16	2,143.98
S.E.A.	31,081.93	53,585.26		7,841.52	3,011.91
ORISSA	12,838.87	42,340.27	303.88	1,790.45	807.83
KHUNSTITOLI	4,736.00	5,232.00			
HD. QRTS.	7,334.00			107.49	
TOTALS	58,571.58	164,626.27	2,413.48	13,077.93	10,079.36

Continued.

ANCHALS.	P.F. of Pastors	P.F. of Catechists	Refresher classes	Sacraments	Meetings convention	Mandli paise.
ASSAM	459.97		145.25	413.15	1,009.97	
N.W.A.	1,373.74				1,937.16	576.00
S.E.A.	1,279.66					5,449.32
CRISSA	409.57	714.06	215.00	564.10	442.99	
KHUNSTITOLI						
HD. QRTS.	87.12			82.53	110.85	
TOTALS	3,610.06	714.06	360.25	1,059.78	3,500.97	6,025.32.

Page 4. EXPENDITURE (Contd)

ANCHALS.	School grant	Loan re- covered	Allotment Anchal/Ila- kas	Pr.Tr. stipends	Advance	Ev.Work.
ASSAM	77.69	810.80	14,246.30			494.78
N.W.A.	12,875.08	2,506.25	2,663.77		6,520.62	
S.E.A.	16,215.63		12,726.37			
ORISSA	3,067.24		1,020.26	215.00	1,121.01	
KHUNSTITOLI			178.00	221.00		
HD. QRTS.		120.00	200.00			1,320.00
TOTALS	32,235.64	3,437.05	31,034.70	436.00	7,641.63	1,814.78

Continued.

ANCHALS.	Bible Society	Rewa Mission	Repairs	Miscellan- eous	Balance	Total.
ASSAM		306.01	648.26	3,413.70	22.66	73,069.73
N.W.A.	57.35	823.25	3,080.46	5,033.73	2,591.30	108,415.33
S.E.A.		931.82	32,111.31	81.32	6,131.20	170,247.25
ORISSA	55.67	1,150.23	297.62	6,378.79	5,295.31	78,813.35
KHUNSTITOLI			47.61	1,875.00	190.94	13,800.55
HD. QRTS.		718.65		573.84	2,356.76	11,691.24
TOTALS	113.02	3,929.96	36,185.26	18,572.18	16,588.17	456,027.45

GOSSNER MISSION SUBSIDY 1964.

Lutheran Theological College	Rs 7,993.62
Pracharak's Tr. School	11,880.00
Tabita School	10,800.00
Gharbandhu	2,940.00
Adhyatmik Patrika (magazine now merged with Gharbandhu)	1,006.35
Home for the Blind	<u>3,150.69</u>
	<u>38,310.66.</u>

Statement of Appropriation 1964.
L.W.F. Subsidy.

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures.</u>
1.1.64. Balance B.F.		
31.12.64 Received in 1964	<u>1,24,714.24.</u>	
Establishment		16,054.09
K.S.S Meeting		1,964.91
K.S.S. "		672.47
K.S.S. Officers' meeting		222.50
Election Tribunal		384.00
Travels and Transfers		4,000.00
Pension		377.50
Affiliation Fees		3,692.00
Contribution Payable		1,502.28
Contribution payable to P.Fund		3,847.99
Printing and Publication		700.00
Motor (maintenance of car)		3,000.00
Bd. of Theol. Education		436.00
Lutheran Theol. College		14,634.00
Pracharak's Training School		6,060.00
Tabita Bible Training School		3,600.00
Bd. of Education		1,480.00
Bethesda Women's Training		
Class		6,000.00
Evangelistic Work		24,450.64
Jeep (Ambassador Car)		23,659.28
Pastors' Refresher Course		3,976.00
Pracharak's Refresher Course		2,694.00
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen		<u>1,306.58.</u>
	<u>1,24,714.24</u>	<u>1,24,714.24.</u>

Anchal Contributions.

1.1.64		
31.12.64 Received in 1964	<u>5,470.78</u>	
Office Equipment		1,754.50
Telephone bills		512.50
Advance recoverable		553.87
Loan recoverable		622.22.
Kalisiya Sangh (Mahasabha)		<u>2,027.69</u>
	<u>5,740.78</u>	<u>5,740.78</u>

Yearly Income and Expenditure for all Ilakas, and the
Khuntitoli Synod and Congregation, Ranchi, for 1963.

<u>Income.</u>	
1. Sunday service collection (rice or money)	Rs. 83,661.09.
2. Home collections (Rice)	Rs. 151,574.10
3. Baptism offerings	Rs. 3,432.13
4. Holy Communion	Rs. 2,531.57
5. Thanks offerings (after recovery from illness)..	Rs. 31,521.77
6. Offerings after the first fruits	Rs. 7,062.83
7. Harvest	Rs. 47,361.86
8. Collections	Rs. 3,404.92
9. Church tax	Rs. 20,163.59
10. Marriage fees or offerings	Rs. 8,415.69
11. Mission offerings - Pass. Devotions.	Rs. 5,913.91.
12. Rewa Mission	Rs. 5,065.38.
13. Indian Bible Society	Rs. 277.92
14. Own Schools.	Rs. 3,228.50
15. Evangelistic work grant.	Rs. 3,821.00
16. Return of loans from Church workers	Rs. 1,720.93
17. Provident fund contributions	Rs. 1,523.83
18. Return of loaned money	Rs. 4,499.93
19. Sunday School	Rs. 2,349.69
20. Offerings after the lifting of Church discipline.	Rs. 332.43
21. Miscellaneous income	Rs. 46,298.27
	Rs. 434,169.44
	<u>21.860.01</u>
	456,029.45

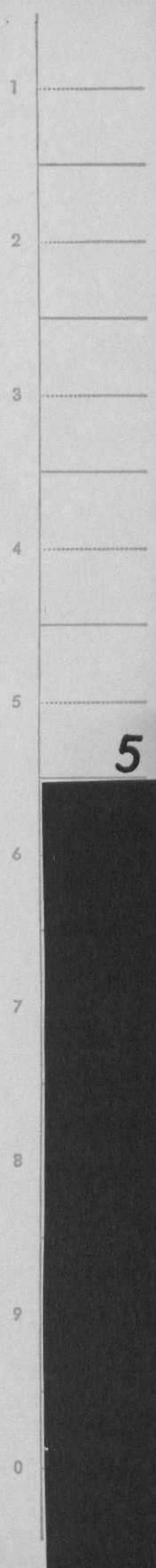


LEITE

1650 Trennblatt ohne Ösen
1654 Trennblatt mit Ösen
zum Selbstausschneiden
von Registertasten

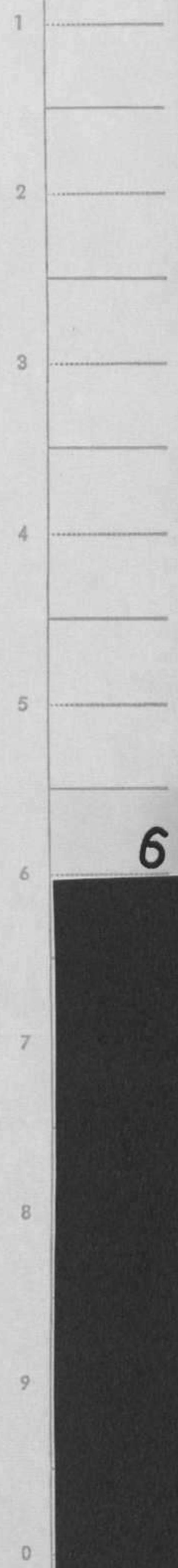


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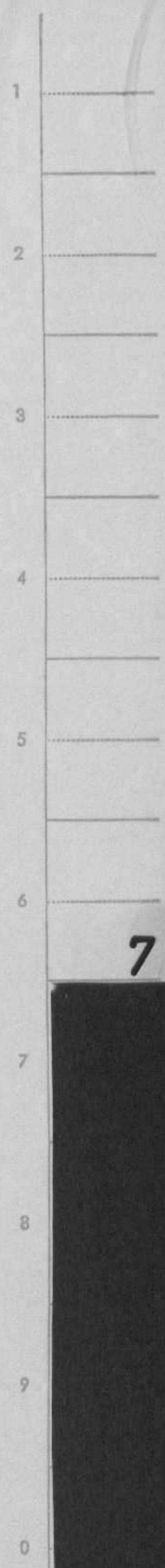


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von Registertasten



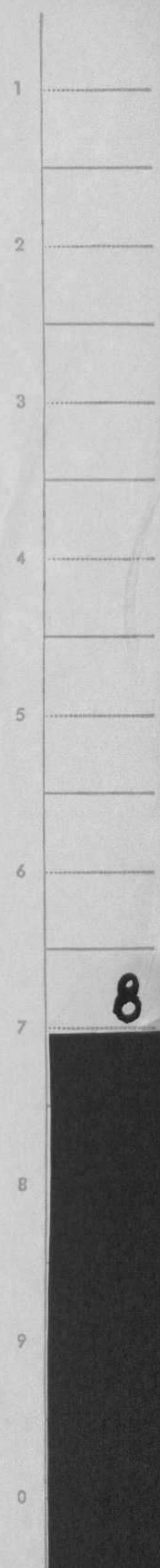
I have seen this Star

Christmas 1978

"All glory be to God on high !
And to the earth be peace !
Good-will henceforth from heaven to men
Begin, and never cease !"

G. E. L. Church Press, Ranchi.





LEITZ

1650 Trennblatt ohne Ösen
1654 Trennblatt mit Ösen
zum Selbstausschneiden
von Registertasten

The Lutheran World Federation World Service

Community Development Service

February 1977

Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00, Telex 28 92 00 LWS CH
Cable LUTHERWORLD GENEVA

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How does CDS work?	6
CDS Criteria	8
Where does the money come from?	15
Categories and statistics of approved CDS projects	17
What information is needed for an application?	18
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What has CDS done so far?	25
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PANAMA (CDS 467) Agricultural Mechanisation Credit Project, Toabre

Introduction

Dear Friends,

The Community Development Service of the Lutheran World Federation was created in January 1962 as an instrument of the Lutheran Churches to encourage development work in global partnership and to promote a greater sharing of experience and resources in the field of development. CDS receives and evaluates church-related or church-sponsored projects from countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and submits them to church-related supporting agencies. The Lutheran Churches in Africa, Asia and Latin America are at the same time project carriers, spokesmen for the people the project shall serve, and responsible for the implementation of the projects.

CDS is an integral part of the Lutheran World Service, but has its own Governing Committee, which meets twice a year. The present CDS Governing Committee is composed of representatives from five continents and its chairman is Mr. Joel Ngeiyamu, General Secretary of the ELCT, Tanzania.

The CDS Governing Committee has since 1962 approved 690 projects from 45 countries, and 29 supporting agencies have provided the funds which amount to over 70 million US Dollars. The project categories are comprehensive, including agriculture, water supply, rural development, education, medical work, social projects, communication, leadership training etc. The criteria for the Community Development Service were reconsidered in early 1975. On that occasion and four different times afterwards, CDS turned to its partners on all continents and invited them to share in the process of re-thinking and re-formulating the basis and scope of the work. Together we reflected on such key issues as the aim of a project, its witness, involvement of the population which shall benefit from a project, dialogue between all partners, and awareness building. Included in this booklet are the new CDS criteria with a theological preface. In doing so, we express our sincere gratitude for the active participation of our partners which made these revised criteria possible.

It is the hope of CDS that exchange between partners engaged in development work either within a country or a region can be continued or intensified through South-South dialogue. Steps in this direction were a workshop on development in Madagascar in 1976 and a seminar on development in Guatemala in 1977, where CDS could assist the member churches involved in making the workshops possible. Visitation programs within the Southern Hemisphere of Africans, Asians and Latin Americans directly involved in development work also receive high priority. The Project Committees existing in various countries, established by the churches in order to coordinate and stimulate development projects on the national plan, have proven to be a great help to LWF member churches in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as to CDS and the supporting partners concerned.

For your orientation, the present CDS staff structure is as follows:

Dr. Eugene D. Ries	- Director CDS
Miss Christa Held	- Assistant Director CDS and Africa Secretary
Mrs. Heidi Gieseler	- Secretary for Administration (Reporting on Implementation)
Mr. Jan G. Jernaes	- Secretary for Agriculture and Asia
Mr. Gustavo D. Rodriguez	- Secretary for Latin America and Educational Consultant

Should this brochure stimulate questions and suggestions, and we hope that it will, please write, visit us when in Europe, or invite us to meet you on our next field trip to your area of the world.

Very sincerely,

Eugene Ries

Dr. Eugene D. Ries
Director - CDS

Summary of CDS projects

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY
1. ETHIOPIA	Language - Literature - Literacy Project	105.000	BfdW
2. TANZANIA	Bumbuli Hospital	172.500	BfdW
3. TANZANIA	Agricultural Machinery at Dongobesh	21.750	BfdW
4. TANZANIA	Bulongwa Hospital	148.750	BfdW
5. TANZANIA	Izimbya Dispensary	45.000	LH
6. TANZANIA	Literacy Program for the Singida Area	22.286	LH
7. TANZANIA	Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Center (KCMC)	5.693.810	Priv. Donor USA BfdW, EZE, LH, Presb. Church U
8. TANZANIA	Agricultural and Domestic Science Project at Singida Area	29.000	BfdW
9. NIGERIA	SUM Mission Hospital Numan	30.000	BfdW
10. MADAGASCAR	Agricultural School and Training Farm, Tombontsoa, Antsirabé	193.580	BfdW Als. Lorr.
11. INDONESIA	X-Ray Unit for Balige Hospital	12.250	BfdW
12. INDIA	Agricultural School and Training Farm Grahampur	55.930	BfdW, LH
13. P. NEW GUINEA	Hansenide Self-Help Farm, Asuar	59.512	LH
14. NEPAL	Shanta Bhawar Hospital, Kathmandu	59.500	BfdW
15. CAMEROUN	Leprosarium at Fubarka	57.550	LH
16. INDONESIA	Building & Equipment for Technical Institute, Pematang Siantar	3.397	CLWR
17. JORDAN	Ext. of Augusta Victoria Hospital, Jerusalem	236.250	BfdW

PROJECT NUMBER AND COUNTRY	PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY
18. NAMIBIA	Land Survey in Ovamboland	16.430	Finland
19. TANZANIA	Agricultural Tools and Machines for Makumira Estate	17.000	BfdW
20. INDONESIA	Bethesda Hospital	20.000	BfdW
21. TANZANIA	Ilembula Hospital	27.132	LH
22. INDIA	Printing Press Ranchi	56.500	BfdW
23. BRAZIL	Agricultural Training Center at Arroio do Tigré	30.000	BfdW
24. BRAZIL	Social Center Joao Kluwe, Porto Alegre	60.500	BfdW
25. ETHIOPIA	Health & Community Development Center Selek-Leka	142.100	BfdW
26. ETHIOPIA	Wondo Gennet Agric. Training School/ Farm and Handicraft Section	278.750	BfdW
27. INDIA	Training Workshop for Production of small Tools, Purulia	49.750	BfdW
28. INDIA	Medical Instruments for Padhar & Khurai Hospitals	20.250	BfdW
29. INDIA	Ophthalmic Instruments for Dr. Joseph Eye Hospital, Tiruchirappalli	5.655	BfdW
30. TANZANIA	Purchase of Property for Lutheran Training Center, Mafinga	42.500	BfdW
31. TANZANIA	Karatu Agricultural School and Training Farm	10.611	BfdW
32. BRAZIL	Social Center Mathilde Renner, Porto Alegre	65.104	LH
33. MADAGASCAR	Handicraft Department at Vangaindrano	15.400	LH
34. INDIA	Girls' Hostel at Dinhata, Cooch Behar	14.400	LH
35. INDIA	Establishment of Ten Small Farms in Puthimari	5.000	LH
36. ETHIOPIA	Literature Printing Project	80.000	LH
37. BRAZIL	Completion of Social Center, Porto Alegre	30.000	BfdW
38. INDONESIA	Extension of Techn. Institute Pematang Siantar	27.500	BfdW
39. INDIA	Simon Leprosy Colony	15.000	LH
40. ETHIOPIA	Bako Project	208.060	LH

PROJECT NUMBER AND COUNTRY	PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY	PROJECT NUMBER AND COUNTRY	PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY
41. ETHIOPIA	Literacy Campaign in Eritrea	66.600	LH	65. PAKISTAN	Construction and Equipment of three Lower Middle Schools	25.450	LH, Finland
42. S.AFRICA	Rebuilding of Umpumulo Hospital, Natal	25.500	BfdW	66. LIBERIA	Lutheran Student Hostel, Monrovia	15.000	LH
43. TANZANIA	Community Health Program for Kiomboi-District	24.060	BfdW	67. INDIA	Hostels in Tirupati	102.250	LH
44. TANZANIA	Extension of Lugala Hospital	39.000	BfdW	68. INDONESIA	Water System and Electrical Inst. for Balige Hospital	31.250	BfdW
45. ETHIOPIA	Ten Community Centers in Eritrea	167.436	BfdW, LH	69. BRAZIL	Hospital at Pirabeiraba	147.500	BfdW, EZE
46. INDIA	Hostel and School for Blind Girls, Cooch Behar	7.000	LH	70. BRAZIL	Agricultural Training Center, M. Ramos	5.000	BfdW
47. LIBERIA	Phebe Hospital and School of Nursing	500.000	EZE	71. TANZANIA	Water Projects in Central Tanzania	31.750	BfdW
48. INDIA	Agricultural School and Training Farm Seja	56.000	Oxfam	72. JORDAN	Swedish School Bethlehem	20.000	LH
49. MADAGASCAR	Ejeda Hospital	195.000	EZE	73. ARGENTINE	Boarding School "Instituto Carlos Linneo", Obéra	67.000	LH
50. P. NEW GUINEA	Bridge Building Project	9.791	LH	74. TANZANIA	Water Supply Itete Hospital	5.688	LH
51. INDIA	Extension of Padhar Hospital	224.070	EZE	75. TANZANIA	Audio Visual Mobile Unit, Dar-es-Salaam	12.660	LH
52. BRAZIL	Extension of a Hospital in Mondai	6.500	LH	76. TANZANIA	Mobile Medical Unit Dar-es-Salaam	4.285	LH
53. PERU	Casa Belen, Children's Home & Social Center for Mothers & Children, Lima	54.500	LH	77. TANZANIA	Expansion Program of Haydom Hospital	248.250	BfdW
54. TANZANIA	Rebuilding of Kidugala Girls School	42.850	LH	78. NIGERIA	NORCAP Agricultural Project, Abakaliki	48.000	Oxfam
55. NIGERIA	Youth and Community Center in Numan	8.950	LH	79. NIGERIA	Furniture and Equipment for Chest Clinic, SUM Hospital Numan	19.339	LH
56. INDIA	Expansion of Dr. Joseph Eye Hospital, Tiruchirappalli	7.500	LH	80. INDIA	Resettlement of 50 Refugee Families, Cooch Behar	32.500	LH
57. MADAGASCAR	Hostel & Domestic Science School at Ivory Atsimo, Fianarantsoa	105.250	BfdW	81. BRAZIL	Social Center & Boarding School, Tenente Portela	20.200	LH
58. MADAGASCAR	Extension of School for the Training of Deaf & Dumb, Antsirabé	106.500	BfdW	82. BRAZIL	University Student Homes in Porto Alegre	59.500	BfdW
59. ETHIOPIA	Youth Center & Student Hostel in Addis Ababa	181.588	LH	83. BRAZIL	Social Center Lajeado	80.380	LH
60. NAMIBIA	Expansion of Priv. Secondary School at Oshigambo	26.950	LH	84. ETHIOPIA	Expansion of Vocational Training Program at Blind School, Bako	53.156	LH
61. NAMIBIA	Hospital and Nurses School, Onandjokue	45.250	BfdW	85. ETHIOPIA	5-year Extension of Yemissrach Dimts Literacy Campaign	145.000	BfdW
62. INDIA	<u>Agricultural Demonstration Farms at Sarnatoli and Lali</u>	6.612	LWR Denmark	86. INDIA	Equipment for Moses Gnanabharanam Eye Hospital	4.825	LH
63. P. NEW GUINEA	Rebuilding of Hospital at Karkar	52.500	BfdW	87. VENEZUELA	"La Esperanza" School, Valencia	10.000	LH
64. PAKISTAN	Tank Mission Hospital Improvement Program	48.750	BfdW	88. TANZANIA	Community Center Singida	57.000	LH
				89. TANZANIA	Renovation Program Nkoaranga Lutheran Hospital	9.850	LH

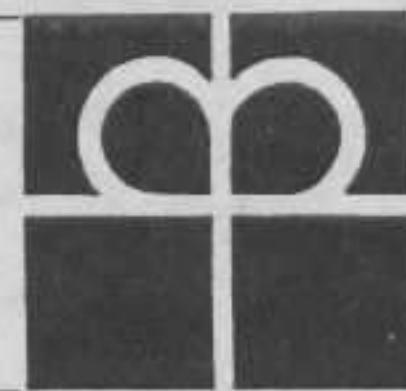
PROJECT NUMBER AND COUNTRY	PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY	PROJECT NUMBER AND COUNTRY	PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY
139. BRAZIL	Marechal Candido Rondon "Martin Luther" Hostel	90.000	EZE	164. MALAYSIA	Lok Yuk Primary School, Jesselton	67.250	BfdW
140. BRAZIL	Evangelical Luther Hospital, Palmitos	88.750	BfdW	165. P. NEW GUINEA	Dining Hall, Kitchen & Water Supply for Kitip High School	13.300	BfdW
141. BRAZIL	Equipment for the Hospital Coronel Dico	25.690	LH	166. P. NEW GUINEA	Farm Management Program at Banz Agricultural School	18.250	BfdW
142. BRAZIL	Tractor for the Agricultural School, Teutonia	6.000	Denmark	167. SINGAPORE	Social Center Jurong	75.500	BfdW
143. BRAZIL	Addition of "Ginasio Industrial" to School in Cachoeira	59.735	LH	168. NAMIBIA	Ev. Luth. Secondary School Okambahe	238.396	BfdW, Finland
144. BRAZIL	Family Planning Survey	9.203	CLWR, BfdW	169. INDIA	50-bed Hospital at Gudali with Nurses Training	32.000	BfdW
145. ECUADOR	Primary and Secondary School at Cuenca	407.200	BfdW, EZE NSM	170. MADAGASCAR	Loan Service Equipment Rental & Extens. Program at Tombontsoa	41.750	BfdW
146. INDIA	<u>Hostel for Bethesda Women's Training School, Ranchi</u>	8.267	LH	171. BRAZIL	Extension of Ginasio Ruy Barbosa in Rio do Sul	62.750	BfdW
147. MADAGASCAR	Lutheran Teachers' Training College, Fandriana	439.400	LH	172. BRAZIL	Subsidy for Project Office, Porto Alegre	15.000	BfdW, LH
148. MADAGASCAR	Home Economics School at Fort Dauphin	74.150	LH	173. BRAZIL	Short Courses in Agriculture & Home Economics for Ext. Work Teams	5.000	BfdW
149. P. NEW GUINEA	School Farm at Gabmatsung	33.750	LH	174. BRAZIL	Student Hostel at Arroio do Meio	31.500	BfdW
150. TANZANIA	Literacy-Literature Work in Tanzania	45.915	LH	175. BRAZIL	Social Center ABC Sao Paulo	117.500	BfdW
151. S.AFRICA	Literacy Campaign for Bantus	25.000	LH	176. ETHIOPIA	Expansion Program at the College Debre Zeit	159.250	LH
152. ETHIOPIA	Pre-Planning of New Church Center in Addis Ababa	3.864	LH	177. ETHIOPIA	Water Supply & Electricity Installation at Bodji	6.250	BfdW
153. SWAZILAND	Agricultural & Vocational Training Project, Swaziland	184.290	LH	178. INDIA	Water Supply for the KMF Hospital Kotagiri	18.000	BfdW
154. NAMIBIA	Bushmen School at Nkongo	23.490	Austria BfdW, LH	179. PAKISTAN	Purchase of Mobile Medical Unit	10.000	Denm. an
155. TANZANIA	Mother and Child Welfare Campaign	49.000	BfdW	180. TANZANIA	Water Development Project for the Com. of Kinampanda & Mpambaa	27.250	BfdW
156. BRAZIL	Extension of Ev. Luth. Ginasio in Panambi	107.500	EZE, BfdW	181. BRAZIL	Equipment Rental Service & Workshop in Teutonia	5.150	BfdW
157. LIBERIA	Expansion of Junior-Senior High School in Salayea	183.750	EZE	182. BRAZIL	Vocational School "Floresta Imperial"	38.500	BfdW
158. ETHIOPIA	Asmara Evangelical Elementary School	162.500	BfdW	183. BRAZIL	Vocational School in Marques de Souza	47.500	BfdW
159. BRAZIL	Agudo Hospital	148.000	BfdW	184. BRAZIL	Rural Teachers College Teutonia	154.250	BfdW
160. INDIA	Leprosy Hospital at Salur and Kurupam	44.068	LH	185. BRAZIL	Home at Colegio Maua, Santa Cruz	287.500	BfdW, EZE
161. INDIA	Farming Program at Saldoha Leprosy Home	8.996	BfdW	186. BRAZIL	Multipurpose Secondary School, Canoas	107.807	LH
162. MADAGASCAR	Construction of Girls' Hostel at Loharano	24.250	BfdW	187. BRAZIL	Subsidy for Project Office Porto Alegre	12.000	BfdW, LH
163. MADAGASCAR	Expansion of Manantantely Luth. College	165.000	BfdW, EZE				

PROJECT NUMBER AND COUNTRY	PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY	PROJECT NAME AND COUNTRY	PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY
188. BRAZIL	Agric. High School & Teachers Training College, Marechal Candido Rondon	138.750	BfdW	214. TANZANIA	Nutrition Center for Undernourished Children, Soni	47.025	BfdW
189. BRAZIL	Tractor for Red Indian Reservation "Toldo Guarita"	10.980	LH	215. INDONESIA	Agricultural Project HKBP, Gurgur	1.336	BfdW
190. CAMEROUN	Water and Electricity Supply for Bankim	15.500	BfdW	216. BRAZIL	Radio Project, Porto Alegre & Tenente Portela	219.293	LH
191. BRAZIL	Vocational Training Project with 7 Subprojects	36.117	LH	217. BRAZIL	Equipment for Surgical Unit of Hospital de Caridade Taquara	22.627	BfdW
192. BRAZIL	Vocational Training Center Santo Angelo	32.000	BfdW	218. BRAZIL	Extension and Equipping of Concordia High School	169.780	EZE
193. BRAZIL	Expansion of the Hospital Sapiranga	88.500	BfdW	219. BRAZIL	Enlargement of "Ginasio da Paz", Porto Alegre	152.500	KED
194. BRAZIL	Ginasio Commercial in Candelaria	90.250	BfdW	220. BRAZIL	Social Center Pelotas	78.750	BfdW
195. ETHIOPIA	Literacy Campaign and Literature Work Eritrea	92.960	LH	221. ETHIOPIA	Nakamte Child Care and Family Education Center	17.396	LH
196. ETHIOPIA	Makale Youth Center and Hostel	83.500	BfdW	222. INDIA	Benagaria Middle School	20.553	LH
197. ETHIOPIA	Mekane Yesus Youth Hostel Expansion, Addis Ababa	40.000	LH	223. INDIA	Bethesda Girls' Middle School, Ranchi	27.050	LH
198. ETHIOPIA	Nakamte Hospital, Water Supply	5.438	LH	224. INDIA	Residential Quarters for Staff of Bethesda School, Ranchi	6.295	LH
199. INDIA	Hostel and Vocational Guidance Center, Chhindwara	78.750	LH, BfdW	225. INDIA	Extension of Barkuhi Higher Sec. School	132.750	KED
200. INDIA	Lutheran High School at Chainpur	77.322	EZE	226. INDIA	Student Guidance & Family Life Inst. Tambaram	18.853	BfdW
201. INDIA	Kabis High School, Pandar	92.000	LH	227. INDIA	Tubewell-boring Project	200.000	KED
202. CAMEROUN	Water and Electricity Supply for Galim	13.900	LH	228. INDIA	KEMPS Girls' Hostel Tiruchirappalli	24.450	LH, Finland
203. ETHIOPIA	Automechanics Stream in the Bako Trade School	146.349	LH	229. P. NEW GUINEA	Expansion of NAMASU Ltd., Lae	200.000	LH, BfdW
204. INDONESIA	Polyclinic Pematang Raja	2.000	BfdW	230. ETHIOPIA	Kunama Project, Eritrea	116.370	KED
205. INDONESIA	Roadconstruction Pematang Siantar	1.100	LH	231. PAKISTAN	Expansion of Tank Hospital	100.000	BfdW
206. NIGERIA	Rural Center Yola	139.495	LH	232. MADAGASCAR	Agricultural Project at Manantantely	89.200	LH, BfdW
207. RHODESIA	Adult Education	2.520	LH	233. INDIA	Extension of Dr. Joseph Eye Hospital, Tiruchirappalli	29.158	LH
208. BOTSWANA	Clinic and Nurses' Residence at Boksputs	33.000	BfdW	234. ETHIOPIA	Pre-Project Study of Sponsorship Program	3.043	LH
209. TANZANIA	Child Care Training Center, Mafinga	43.000	BfdW	235. HONG KONG	Lei Cheng Uk Friendly Center	63.000	BfdW
210. TANZANIA	Tractor with Implements for Dongobesh Machinery Station	7.500	LH	236. BRAZIL	Vocational Training Workshop Horizontina	24.750	BfdW
211. TANZANIA	Water Supply in the Mbulu District	66.100	LH	237. BRAZIL	Project Office in Porto Alegre	12.000	BfdW, LH
212. TANZANIA	Kindiga-Munguli Primary School	10.850	LH	238. BRAZIL	Rural Hostel Mondai	90.500	BfdW
213. MADAGASCAR	Literacy Campaign	1.000	BfdW				

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT NAME AND COUNTRY	PROJEC T	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY	PROJECT NAME AND COUNTRY	PROJEC T	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY
239. BRAZIL	Ginasio da Paz Santa Rosa		130.750	BfdW	265. TANZANIA	Secondary School Karatu	525.000	KED
240. ETHIOPIA	Elementary School Adi Nefas		21.000	BfdW	266. BRAZIL	Extension of Agricultural School Teofilo Otoni	19.500	BfdW
241. ETHIOPIA	Elementary School Adi Bezehannes		16.500	BfdW	267. BRAZIL	Vocational Secondary School Trés Vendas	62.600	LH, BfdW
242. ETHIOPIA	Extension of Acreya School Project (II. Phase)		34.000	LH	268. BRAZIL	Educational Project f. Kaingang Indians	8.750	LH
243. INDIA	Agricultural Rehabilitation Program Vizianagram Leprosy Home		36.773	LH	269. BRAZIL	Construction of Ginasio Concordia, Niteroi	124.184	LH
244. INDIA	Tirupati Student Hostels and Center		26.000	LH	270. BRAZIL	Purchase of Caterpillar Extension of Agricultural School, Wondo Gennet	19.750	BfdW
245. MALAYSIA	Sung Siew Primary School in Sandakan		84.250	BfdW	271. ETHIOPIA	Two Community Centers in Western Wollega	53.250	BfdW
246. MALAYSIA	Luther Institute of Vocational Education "LIVE"		167.546	LH	272. ETHIOPIA	Hostel in Bethanien	8.400	BfdW
247. INDIA	Social Uplift Housing Project, Guntur District		33.600	LH	273. NAMIBIA	Hostel in Franzfontein	18.850	BfdW
248. NAMIBIA	Hostel Improvement Program		17.800	LH	274. NAMIBIA	Mapumulo Secondary School Hostel	101.450	LH
249. NAMIBIA	Lupala Experimental Farm		36.253	BfdW, Finland	275. S.AFRICA	Counselling and Coordination Center, Rondonia	58.080	LH
250. NAMIBIA	Bushmen Settlement Scheme & Production Farm, Nkongo		50.358	LH	276. BRAZIL	Construction of Dams, Belingwe Area	35.000	BfdW
251. NAMIBIA	Engela Adult Education Institute		74.856	LH, Finland	277. RHODESIA	Tumaini Secondary School	589.397	KED, CLWR USA/NC
252. NAMIBIA	Literature Printing Project		6.146	LH	278. TANZANIA	Commercial College at Obera	211.800	LH, KED, EZE
253. NAMIBIA	4 Agricultural Stations, Ovamboland and Okavango		37.356	BfdW, LH Finland	279. ARGENTINE	Extension Work Teams in Brazil	8.197	BfdW
254. NAMIBIA	Central Garage and Training Center		6.872	Finland	280. BRAZIL	Social Center ABC, Sao Paulo, II. Phase	121.505	BfdW
255. TANZANIA	Njombe Secondary School		886.688	EZE, KED	281. BRAZIL	Dispensary and Maternity Unit at Canabarro	50.000	LH
256. TANZANIA	Water Project at Ilula		7.900	LH	282. BRAZIL	Colégio Bom Jesus, Joinville	85.793	Finland, KED
257. INDIA	Higher Secondary School, Sagar		128.560	LH	283. BRAZIL	Project Office Porto Alegre	9.035	BfdW, LH
258. ETHIOPIA	Didessa Valley Project		150.140	KED	284. BRAZIL	P. NEW GUINEA Kitchen and Dining Hall for Yagaum Hosp.	53.810	LH
259. ETHIOPIA	Girls' Hostel Entotto in Addis Ababa		4.576	KED	285. COLOMBIA	Social Service Center, Bogota	24.495	LH
260. ETHIOPIA	Youth Hostel Asmara		103.315	KED	287. TANZANIA	East African Flying Doctor Service, 1970/74	299.929	Finland, KED
261. ETHIOPIA	Yemissrach Dimts Literacy Campaign, 2nd 5-year plan		592.000	KED	288. ETHIOPIA	Water Project for 4 Villages in Eritrea	7.050	LH
262. P. NEW GUINEA	Eastern Highlands Agric. Project		18.250	BfdW	289. INDIA	Hostel at Gumla	24.110	Holland
263. CAMEROUN	Primary School Project		114.550	KED	290. INDIA	Hostel at Betul	138.115	KED
264. S.AFRICA	Borehole outside Emmaus Lutheran Hospital, Natal		4.000	LH	291. NAMIBIA	Oshigambo Instruction and Experimental Farm	5.660	Finland

PROJECT NUMBER AND COUNTRY	PROJECT	PROJECT NUMBER AND COUNTRY	PROJECT	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY	AMOUNT APPROVED US \$	SUPP. AGENCY
570. P. NEW GUINEA Kristen Yangpela Didiman		159. 350 LH, BfdW		12.020 LH			
571. NIGERIA Ukele Water Supply Survey Project	23. 690 LH	596. S. AFRICA Classrooms for Fine Arts School at ELC	ELC Art and Craft Center, Rorkes Drift				
572. S. AFRICA Electrical Plant for Rorkes Drift Village and Center	17. 170 LH	597. NAMIBIA Social and Diaconic Service of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in S. W. Africa	Community Center Manow	70.843 LH, BfdW	Finland	70.843 LH, BfdW	Finland
573. S. AFRICA ELC Empangeni Boarding Home	489. 180	598. TANZANIA Assistance to Hong Kong Christian Council 1976-78	203. 883 LWR, BfdW	60.270 LH	CLWR, BfdW	60.270 LH	CLWR, BfdW
574. NAMIBIA Extension to Engella Adult Education Center	34. 330 LH	599. HONG KONG Irrigation Project, Betul District	500. 050 USA NC				
575. INDIA Employment Scheme for Women, Nayudupet	3. 000 BfdW	600. INDIA Equipment for Lohardaga Commercial School	3.000 BfdW	601. INDIA Equipment for Lohardaga Commercial School	3.000 BfdW	602. MADAGASCAR Printing of School Books (physics) in the Malagasy Language	3.000 BfdW
576. TANZANIA Rebuilding and Renovation of MATC Bumbuli	92. 269 KED	603. INDIA Equipment for Danielson Degree College, Chhindwara	3.000 LH	604. INDIA Sterilizer for Tirukoilur Hospital, Tirukoilur	3.000 LH	605. INDIA Professional Training for Women	3.000 BfdW
577. TANZANIA Leadership Training and Language School at Morogoro	1.005. 797 LH, EZE	605. INDIA Extension of Student Hostel and Social Work Project, Sta. Maria	156.000	606. BRAZIL Education and Communication Project in West Parana	10.000 BfdW	607. BRAZIL TELC Water Development Project, Phase III	403. 495 LH, EZE
578. S. AFRICA Pilot Project Zululand 1975	38. 215 LH	607. BRAZIL Boys' Hostel at Kotpad	124. 050 LH, BfdW	608. INDIA Boys' Hostel at Kotpad	169. 010 LH, BfdW	609. INDIA TELC Rural Development Project, Andimadam, Phase III	14.620 LH
579. BANGLADESH Medical Project in Sylhet District	55. 500 LH	608. INDIA TELC Water Development Project	35. 785 LH	610. INDIA Rajadighi Christian Hospital	611. LIBERIA Irrigation Wells Praksam	612. LIBERIA Limuru Boys' Center	40.430 LH
580. BOLIVIA Development Office Bolivia	85. 385 LH, KED	609. INDIA Community and Health Program in the Kalrayan Hills	68. 125 Denmark DMS, LH	613. LIBERIA Rural Extension Program Tombontsoa	614. MADAGASCAR Rural Training Center Vohitany	615. PHILIPPINES Luther Institute of Vocational Education (LIVE), Phase II	219.420 LH
581. BRAZIL Extension of Social Work Alvorada	9. 804 BfdW	610. INDIA Irrigation Wells Praksam	9. 860 BfdW	616. S. AFRICA Extension of Clinical Research Unit by adding a Community Health Center, Risalpur	617. NAMIBIA Kavango Adult Education Center	17.120 BfdW	18.934 Al. Lorr. LH
582. BRAZIL Equipment for a Vocational Training Center in Teresina	88. 235 EZE	611. LIBERIA Limuru Boys' Center	24. 150 LH	618. INDIA Rural Extension Program Tombontsoa	619. INDIA Rural Training Center Vohitany	620. INDIA Luther Institute of Vocational Education (LIVE), Phase II	100.000 LH, Finland
583. BRAZIL Mixed Rural Workers Cooperative of Carpina	25. 800 Holland	612. LIBERIA Staff Housing at Phebe Hospital and School of Nursing	75. 210 USA NC	621. LIBERIA Youth and Retreat Center at Kpolokpelle	622. LIBERIA Teachers' Refresher Courses 1975-77	623. LIBERIA Student Dormitory in Baguio Town	19.700 LH
584. BRAZIL Agricultural School for Indians, Toldo Guarita	124. 050 LH, BfdW	613. LIBERIA Rajadighi Christian Hospital	3. 600 LH	624. LIBERIA Irrigation Wells Praksam	625. LIBERIA Limuru Boys' Center	626. LIBERIA Kavango Adult Education Center	125.107 LH, Finland
585. ETHIOPIA Development Offices 1975-77	40. 642 LH, KED	614. LIBERIA Irrigation Wells Praksam	35. 785 LH	627. LIBERIA Rural Extension Program Tombontsoa	628. LIBERIA Rural Training Center Vohitany	629. LIBERIA Luther Institute of Vocational Education (LIVE), Phase II	Al. Lorr., Finland
586. INDIA Boys' Hostel at Kotpad	3. 600 LH	615. PHILIPPINES Extension of Boys' Hostel at Kotpad	68. 125 Denmark DMS, LH	630. LIBERIA Staff Housing at Phebe Hospital and School of Nursing	631. LIBERIA Youth and Retreat Center at Kpolokpelle	632. LIBERIA Teachers' Refresher Courses 1975-77	100.000 LH, Finland
587. INDIA TELC Water Development Project	9. 860 BfdW	616. LIBERIA Child Care Project, Zorror	9. 860 BfdW	633. LIBERIA Irrigation Wells Praksam	634. LIBERIA Limuru Boys' Center	635. LIBERIA Luther Institute of Vocational Education (LIVE), Phase II	19.700 LH
588. INDIA Community and Health Program in the Kalrayan Hills	25. 300 CLWR	617. LIBERIA Staff Housing at Phebe Hospital and School of Nursing	24. 150 LH	636. LIBERIA Rural Extension Program Tombontsoa	637. LIBERIA Rural Training Center Vohitany	638. LIBERIA Luther Institute of Vocational Education (LIVE), Phase II	125.107 LH, Finland
589. INDIA Rajadighi Christian Hospital	24. 150 LH	618. INDIA Rajadighi Christian Hospital	75. 210 USA NC	639. LIBERIA Youth and Retreat Center at Kpolokpelle	640. LIBERIA Teachers' Refresher Courses 1975-77	641. LIBERIA Student Dormitory in Baguio Town	19.700 LH
590. INDIA Irrigation Wells Praksam	24. 150 LH	619. INDIA Irrigation Wells Praksam	75. 210 USA NC	642. LIBERIA Youth and Retreat Center at Kpolokpelle	643. LIBERIA Teachers' Refresher Courses 1975-77	644. LIBERIA Student Dormitory in Baguio Town	19.700 LH
591. KENYA Limuru Boys' Center	24. 150 LH	620. LIBERIA Limuru Boys' Center	75. 210 USA NC	645. LIBERIA Youth and Retreat Center at Kpolokpelle	646. LIBERIA Teachers' Refresher Courses 1975-77	647. LIBERIA Student Dormitory in Baguio Town	19.700 LH
592. MADAGASCAR Rural Extension Program Tombontsoa	131. 020 CLWR, LWR	621. LIBERIA Limuru Boys' Center	131. 020 CLWR, LWR	648. LIBERIA Youth and Retreat Center at Kpolokpelle	649. LIBERIA Teachers' Refresher Courses 1975-77	650. LIBERIA Student Dormitory in Baguio Town	19.700 LH
593. MADAGASCAR Rural Training Center Vohitany	131. 020 CLWR, LWR	622. LIBERIA Limuru Boys' Center	131. 020 CLWR, LWR	651. LIBERIA Youth and Retreat Center at Kpolokpelle	652. LIBERIA Teachers' Refresher Courses 1975-77	653. LIBERIA Student Dormitory in Baguio Town	19.700 LH
594. MALAYSIA Luther Institute of Vocational Education (LIVE), Phase II	585. 045 LH, BfdW	623. LIBERIA Limuru Boys' Center	131. 020 CLWR, LWR	654. LIBERIA Youth and Retreat Center at Kpolokpelle	655. LIBERIA Teachers' Refresher Courses 1975-77	656. LIBERIA Student Dormitory in Baguio Town	19.700 LH
595. PAKISTAN Extension of Clinical Research Unit by adding a Community Health Center, Risalpur	84. 720 LH	624. LIBERIA Limuru Boys' Center	131. 020 CLWR, LWR	657. LIBERIA Youth and Retreat Center at Kpolokpelle	658. LIBERIA Teachers' Refresher Courses 1975-77	659. LIBERIA Student Dormitory in Baguio Town	19.700 LH

Diakonisches Werk in Hessen und Nassau



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Herrn Pfarrer
Hans-Otto Hahn
Diakonisches Werk der EKD
Hauptgeschäftsstelle
Staffenbergstr. 76

7000 Stuttgart 1

EINGEGANGEN

- 2. JF 1979

Erledigt

Ihr Zeichen:

Ihre Nachricht vom:

Unser Zeichen:

Datum:
28.12.78

Betreff: Zusammenarbeit der Lutheraner mit der Gossner Mission

Lieber Herr Hahn!

Sie haben mir unter dem Datum des 23.11.78 ein Protokoll über die Besprechung zwischen LWD und Gossner Mission übersandt. Herzlichen Dank dafür. Ich habe in der Tat nicht gewußt, daß solch ein Gespräch stattgefunden hat. Das hängt sicher damit zusammen, daß ich im Januar 78 meinen Austritt aus dem Kuratorium erklärt habe und die Missionsleitung, obwohl das erste Schreiben des LWD an mich gegangen war und ich beiden, Gossner Mission und LWD mitgeteilt hatte, daß sie unmittelbar reden müssen, mich nicht mehr unterrichtet hat.

Zur Sache selber kann ich nur nochmal wiederholen, was ich schon in der Sitzung gesagt habe. Anscheinend habe ich mich nicht ganz deutlich machen können. Es geht mir weder um eine Stellungnahme der Missionsleitung noch um die Gossner Kirche. Sondern ich kenne beide und leider auch die Situation im Kirchengebiet. Ich halte es nach wie vor für unverantwortlich, daß der LWD mit unserer Hilfe so und in dieser Weise einsteigt. Ich kann nur hoffen, daß das Büro des LWD in Ranchi an anderen Stellen besser arbeitet.

Aber wenn die Mehrheit im Ausschuß der Meinung ist, daß das Projekt finanziert werden soll, dann muß es gegen meine Stimme getan werden. In zehn Jahren wissen wir dann mehr, und es gibt Projekte, für die ich vor zehn Jahren war und die auch falsch waren.

Darf ich die Gelegenheit gleich benutzen, Ihnen für das Neue Jahr alles Gute zu wünschen, vor allem Gesundheit und Gottes Beistand. Ich werde dieses Jahr beenden auf einer Konferenz der Methodisten in Rom unter der Fragestellung nach der Rolle der Kirche bei einem europäischen Zusammenschluß.

Mit guten Wünschen

I h r

gez. Weissinger
(nach Diktat abgereist)

F.d.R.:
R. Fetsch
A. Fetsch
(Sekretärin)

WIR/IX/18/3000

Dr. K. Ratjaratnam
Department of Chruch Cooperation
The Lutheran World Federation
P.O.Box No. 66
Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20

1.9.1978

Dear Dr. Ratjaratnam,

The Board of the Gossner Mission has decided, that the new Mission Director, i.e. myself, and the Chairman, i.e. his Deputy Rev. Peters, shall pay an introduction visit to the Gossner Church in India in November this year.

There will be no official negotiations on that visit, rather we want to demonstrate by it, that the friends of the Gossner Church in Germany are willing to continue a cordial relationship to our friends in the Gossner Church. Proper negotiations on the future relationship between the Gossner Church or rather the Gossner Churches an German partners may follow next year.

Nevertheless it will be of importance, how Rev. Peters and myself are going to move between the two Gossner Churches and whether we acknowledge at all the fact, that there are two churches by now. This last question is, of course, closely related to the question, how other churches, especially the Lutheran World Federation and the Indian Lutherans are looking at it. In other words, we are very interested to know whether the LWF is going to acknowledge the Northwest-Gossner Church as a new independent Lutheran church.

You may understand, that we would very much like to discuss this question with you and with Dr. Hellberg before we go to Ranchi. Could you perhaps offer us a date in September or October, so that we could come to Geneva for about half a day? That would be wonderful. Beside that question I am looking forward to get to know you personally, since our Board is going to appoint me as India Secretary of the Gossner Mission soon.

Please find attached a paper, not an official one, on possible future relationship between the Gossner Church and German partners. Unfortunately I have it in German only.

With kind regards,

yours sincerely,

Siegwart Kriebel

Photokopie an Dr. Singh mit Libr. Brief vom 15.6.78

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

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June 5, 1978

Dear Pastor Kraebel,



Following my return to Geneva, I would like to thank you, also on behalf of Dr. Olav Hodne, for your hospitality and very interesting and encouraging discussion we had together. That Dr. Sing of the Gossner Lutheran Church was able to be present at our meeting, was very encouraging and I would like to ask you to transmit to him our appreciation for his very valuable information about the different challenges and problems within his church, as well as the church's priorities in development work.

Certainly, as I also said during our meeting in your office, it is very important and encouraging to us to have this kind of meeting and thus be able to know each other better. Also, it was very interesting to have visited the head office of the Gossner Mission, of which Mission we have known for many years of its outstanding work done in Ranchi.

I would like to summarize a few points which were raised in our discussion. It was very sad to hear about the internal problems within the GELC. You informed that the Gossner Mission has been neutral towards the GELC internal problems and that the church should deal with them. In all dealings with the church you have only dealt with church officials and not individuals. However, if a new church is formed and registered, your mission still will be neutral and will deal equally with both churches. Certainly, also LWS concurs with this and will follow the same practice.

Concerning the Gossner College, I am sorry for the misunderstanding which had arisen but which was clarified during our meeting. Certainly we will wait for further action from the church and also keep you informed accordingly before proceeding further. Also, I am very happy that it was stressed that both the Gossner Mission and LWS in development work put highest priority in working on the grassroot level and helping the most poor people.

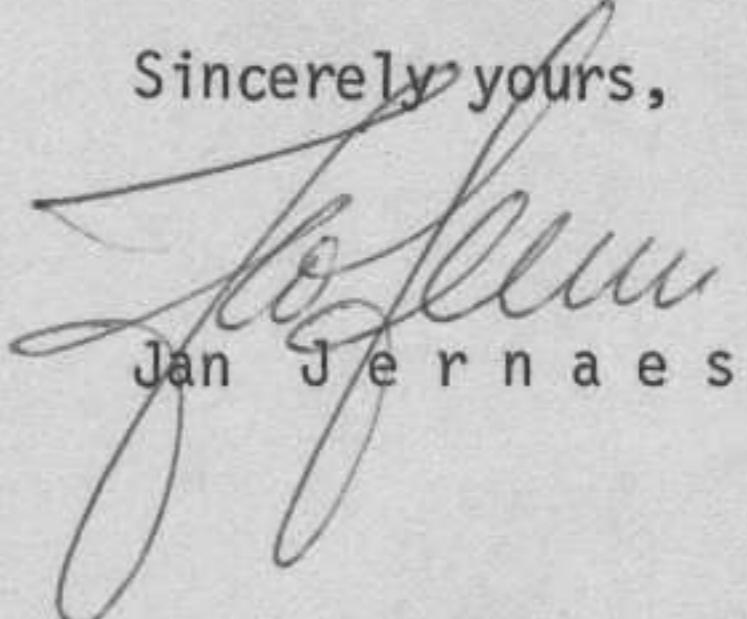
- 2 --

We certainly will continue to keep you informed about the LWS plans and our work together with the GELC. We are also very happy that you will provide your supporting churches with this information. Already now, please find enclosed our last annual report about our LWF work in India as well as our CDS booklet.

Again, we would like to thank you for the very positive discussion we had in your office. I would like also to welcome you to visit our offices, both in Ranchi and Calcutta during your next visit to India. Also, if you should be in Geneva or its neighbourhood, we certainly would be most pleased to see you here in our office.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,


Jan Jernaeus

Encls.

cc: Dr. Weissinger
Rev. Hahn
Dr. Laaser
Dr. Hodne

JJ:spt

With the Compliments of :

Olav Hodne

Director

LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE

P. O. Box No. 16028

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EINGEGANGEN

- 6. JUNI 1978

Operated by : LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION
DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

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- 5 -

Meeting in Berlin on May 29, 1978, with the Gossner Mission

Present: Rev. Kraebel
Dr. P. Singh
Dr. O. Hodne
Mr. J. Jernaes

We were welcomed by Rev. Kraebel to Gossner Mission in Berlin where we met at 11:00 hrs in the morning and continued the discussion until 16:00 hrs with only a very short break for lunch.

We were given some general information by Dr. Singh about the present situation of the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church (GELC) about the problems the church now experience and which may result in a division of the church into two churches. He informed that one fraction of the church has moved away from the present church and they want to request registration from the government and thus become a recognized church. Dr. Singh informed that probably the new church will be established, however, this is only a small part of the church. This fraction is now trying to solve its internal problems but also trying to establish direct contacts with German churches.

Dr. Hodne gave some background information about LWS work in India and Mr. Jernaes gave some information about CDS work in India. Dr. Hodne informed that the LWS is trying to work on the grassroot level and to help the most poor people. He also informed that LWS has worked only a few years in the area where the GELC has its members and that a cooperation was established with the church before the LWS work was started and that this good cooperation was still continuing and that LWS has never intended to work with any fraction of the church. In the beginning the LWS had its office at the church compound in Ranchi but after half a year it was moved to another place in town. Dr. Singh agreed to this and pointed out that the moving of the LWS office was endorsed by the church. Also Dr. Singh concurred with Dr. Hodne's information about the good cooperation between LWS and GELC.

Specific programs in the area were also discussed. The Kunti farm was not started together with the church but LWS took over an already ongoing project. The church, however, has always been involved in this program and Dr. Hodne informed that the plans are to hand this over to the church in the future and also to replace the LWS staff with church-related personnel as soon as there are competent people available. Also Dr. Singh said that

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this program was discussed with the church in the early beginning, but later, as this is in an area where "the fraction" of the church is active it was mainly discussed with the local church leaders and this might have amazed some people but he personally was not complaining.

For different irrigation programs LWS is doing in India, Dr. Hodne informed that this is done in consultation with the government and that the LWS is following the government plans. But because the government does not have funds to implement all the projects which they have planned (this was the same with CASA who also had been interested), the GELC Development Committee asked LWS if they would start this project in cooperation with the government.

Rev. Kraebel asked if the church only was interested in development work for their members as well as he asked if it was difficult to have the church as a partner in development work.

Dr. Singh answered that very often the church was most interested in development work for their members or in areas where they have their members. The church has very few projects in non-Christian areas. Dr. Singh said that for him personally it is no problem to have projects in non-Christian areas, but it may be difficult sometimes for the church and thus create problems of having the church as a partner. But the GELC Development Committee is usually very positive and the relation with LWS has been the best and they have always endorsed the programs of LWS. Concerning to have the church as partner in development projects, Dr. Hodne said that normally this was o.k. but it was very difficult to find enough qualified personnel within the church. Therefore, many of the personnel are non-Christians. Rev. Kraebel also said that this had been the case with some of the projects they had been involved in and he mentioned FUDI technical center where the church had employed a pastor to be in charge and not a technically trained person.

Rev. Kraebel asked about the Gossner College and the priority of LWS and its grassroot-level work. Dr. Hodne informed that LWS mainly is involved in agriculture, drinking water, irrigation and other similar projects working among the most needy people. However, concerning the college, if this is of high priority for the church and is for education of mainly Adhivasy people, who have great difficulties to have access to higher education, this also could fall within the criteria of LWS. Also, it is important to provide the church with well educated people. Also, Dr. Hodne informed that this college is a little special, it is not to start a new one but to give better facilities to an already existing college.

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Rev. Kraebel was talking about different training systems, non formal training, primary education and the difficulties with different educational projects in the church. However, he expressed a very great interest to support the Gossner College if this really will help the Adhivasies and also the leadership of the church. The mission, however, has not made up its mind yet. Also, it is a question of the church and how to get the church self-supporting and thus a question of priority.

Dr. Singh informed that originally the idea was to have the college only for the Adhivasies and very poor people, but today the college may not work according to this as there are many students who are not coming from the most poor population. However, at this college today there are certainly many Adhivasies who are not in a position to enter another college. Also, this is not a college only for Christians but for all creeds and among the teachers there are both Christians and non-Christians. However, the present plans for the college are mainly Dr. Minz' idea and not the church's. The church is very much interested in the college but not in agreement with the present plans of Dr. Minz. Therefore, the application which was sent to LWS for a college, was not endorsed by the church. The subjects today are mainly within economics, but the church would prefer to have engineering, agriculture and science as the main subjects. However, the church puts a very high priority to construct a hostel for university students in Ranchi, but later also to a college for the above subjects.

Dr. Hodne said that when he received the application for the college, endorsements from the church and mission were enclosed, even if they were a few years back. This was the reason why he had proceeded with the application. Certainly LWS will wait until proper plans have developed and Dr. Hodne will keep in contact with the GELC in Ranchi. Dr. Singh informed that the church had given an endorsement for the general idea about a college but not the exact drawings and plans which had been submitted by Dr. Minz and after new plans have developed the church committees will certainly give it a high priority. Dr. Singh stressed that there is a great need for education in the above-mentioned subjects.

Rev. Kraebel also stressed that if the church puts a high priority to the college which is to help the Adhivasies, the mission also would follow this recommendation and try to find financial support for this, both capital and operating costs. However, he said that probably the mission would not be in a position to collect all the funds and would welcome LWS to participate.

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Rev. Kraebel also talked about the present problems within the GELC. He informed that until today the mission has been neutral, they have not interfered in the internal church problems but have encouraged them to solve their problems themselves and have always dealt with the official church. If in the future a new church is registered, the mission will continue to be neutral and thus support or deal with both churches. He expressed, however, that his mission was very sad about this division within the church, especially because it is not a geographical division which would result in two equally sized churches. The two new churches will be one big and one very small one and the new church will have members all over the now existing church districts and thus divide congregations and even families.

At the end of our discussion Rev. Kraebel expressed his appreciation of our visit to Berlin, especially since they do not receive in Berlin visitors from different organizations very often. Also he said that normally visitors visit the Berliner Mission and not the small Gossner Mission. The discussion we had was very positive and the misunderstandings which in the past had developed, were all clarified. Also, it was very encouraging to learn that both the Gossner Mission and LWS have the same policy in development projects, that is to work and help the most poor people regardless of creed and to work on the grassroot level.

Rev. Kraebel asked in the end if it would be possible to receive some more information about LWS' plans within the GELC, especially bigger projects. Sometimes the GELC requests both the Gossner Mission, different German churches and LWS for the same project and double financing has occurred. The Gossner Mission normally will know if a project has been submitted to a German church or agency but not if the project has been submitted to an outside agency. The mission will then share the information concerning LWS with their supporting churches (6 different churches in Germany). I promised that more information will be shared with the Gossner Mission in the future.

Anmerkungen und Ergänzungen zum Evaluierungsbericht über die
Arbeit des "Lutheran World Service/Indien" (LWS)

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Im Laufe der Arbeit wurden jedoch Defizite deutlich, die es angesehen erscheinen lassen, sich noch eingehender mit einer Evaluierungsmethodik zu befassen, die auf die Bedürfnisse kirchlicher Entwicklungsförderung zugeschnitten ist. Selbst bei generell positiver Einschätzung des Vorgehens im vorliegenden Fall müssen einige konfliktträchtige Sachverhalte geschildert werden, die die Arbeit erschweren.

Das Team setzte sich aus Personen zusammen, deren beruflicher (nicht fachlicher) Hintergrund und möglicherweise auch Motivation zu unterschiedlich war. So neigte ein Teil des Teams mit Vorfahrt in oder mit staatlichen Entwicklungsprojekten dazu, Hilfeleistungen schon deshalb positiv zu werten, weil sie die Zielgruppe überhaupt erreichten. Dies verminderte die Kritikfähigkeit. Ein zweiter Teil des Teams sah LWS als eine private Förderorganisation mit einem Potential, die ökumenischen Forderungen nach "peoples participation", "self-reliance" und "social justice" in ihren Vorhaben zu realisieren. Von daher leitete dieser Teil des Teams - vielleicht naiverweise - seine Kriterien her. Der dritte Teil sah seine Rolle (und erklärte dies auch offen) im grossen und ganzen in der Verteidigung der Interessen von LWS. Die Evaluierung wurde als Bedrohung für LWS empfunden, die es so gut wie möglich abzuwehren galt.

Schon aus dieser Konstellation ist erklärlich, warum der gemeinsame Bericht noch mehr den Charakter eines Kompromisspapiers hat, als dies von vorn herein durch die Wahl einer "gemischten Kommission" zu erwarten gewesen wäre. Kritik an dem LWS Programm kommt deshalb nicht in der wünschenswerten Klarheit zum Ausdruck, sondern steckt mehr oder weniger deutlich in den einzelnen Empfehlungen,

Obwohl Brot für die Welt die Dauer der Evaluierung (wie sich herausstellte richtigerweise) auf mindestens 5 Wochen veranschlagt hatte, war die Mehrheit im Team ausserstande länger als drei Wochen zu bleiben. Bei einem Ausgabenvolumen von rd. 5,4 Mio. US-Dollar für das laufende Zweijahresprogramm 1977/78 und einem Aktionsradius, der mehr oder weniger ganz Westbengalen und den südlichen Teil von Bihar umfasst, wäre eine Evaluierung von 3 bis 4 Monaten Dauer sicherlich zu vertreten gewesen. Innerhalb des gegebenen zeitlichen Rahmens konnten nur hochgradig "impressionistische" Einzelberichte zu einem ebensolichen Gesamtbericht zusammengebunden werden. Dies ist ein Grund, warum Wege gefunden werden müssen, den Dialog fortzusetzen. Wenigstens an einigen zentralen Punkten des Gesamtprogrammes sollte es gelingen, zu präziseren Handlungsvorschlägen zu gelangen.

Ohne der oben angeregten breiteren Erörterung von geeigneten Evaluierungsmethoden vorzugreifen, kann den Stäben der AGKED vorgeschlagen werden, im Bemühen um Fairness und Sachgerechtigkeit zu beachten:

1. Vor Erteilung des Auftrages muss größtmögliche Einigkeit über die "terms of reference" (Bezugsrahmen) herrschen. Es geht nicht an, dass eine Reihe von Kriterien von einer der Parteien zum Gegenstand von Verhandlungen zwischen den Mitgliedern des Teams gemacht wird. (Der von Brot für die Welt vorgeschlagene und vom LWB akzeptierte Katalog von 20 Kernfragen wurde nachträglich auf fünf Fragen reduziert)

2. Ablauf und Dauer der Evaluierung sollten durch verpflichtende Vereinbarung zwischen den Parteien abgeklärt sein. Im Falle LWS waren Unklarheiten verblieben, die es dem Träger erlaubten, auf eine Verkürzung der von Brot für die Welt vorgeschlagenen Dauer hinzuwirken.
3. Minimalanforderungen wären zu vereinbaren bezüglich der Kenntnis einschlägiger Evaluierungstechniken und -methoden, über die einzelnen Teammitglieder verfügen sollten.
4. Es muss unbedingt dafür geworben werden, im Rahmen kirchlicher Partnerschaft Evaluierungen nicht "a priori" als einen Angriff bzw. Disziplinierungsversuch der Geldgeberseite zu interpretieren, sondern als Instrument zur Verbesserung der Kooperation. Leider ist es so, dass in der gesamten Entwicklungspolitik Evaluierung inzwischen weitgehend mit einer Haupt- und Staatsaktion gleichgesetzt wird, die in erster Linie dazu dienen soll, Trägerorganisationen oder einzelnen ihrer Repräsentanten am Zeuge zu flicken. Dies ist m.E. ein Grund mehr für die kirchliche Entwicklungsförderung, ein Instrumentarium zu entwickeln, das einerseits Gefälligkeitsgutachten aus falsch verstandener Partnerschaft und anderseits "Vernichtungsurteile" ausschliesst.
jetzt

III. Anmerkungen zu Arbeitsweise und "policy" des Lutheran World Service/India

1. Die Auswahl der zu begutachtenden Einzelprojekte und -programme musste fast vollständig LWS/India überlassen werden, da keiner der Gutachter vor der Evaluierung einen klaren Überblick über die vielfältigen Aktivitäten des LWS hatte. Dies war unvermeidlich, da das verfügbare Antragsmaterial und die Berichte so vage und miteinander unverbunden waren und keine brauchbare Handhabe für eine Vorauswahl boten. Ausgabenschwerpunkte laut Budget reflektieren z.B. nicht unbedingt entwicklungspolitische Schwerpunkte und die einseitige Festlegung auf Programme mit AGKED-Beteiligung hätte leicht zu einem schiefen Bild führen können. Vermutlich ist es trotz dieser Schwierigkeiten gelungen einige der wichtigsten Aspekte der Arbeit von LWS zu beleuchten. Es bleibt allerdings die Frage, wie die unzureichende Art der Berichterstattung und der Projektdarstellungen dem Lutherischen Weltbund zur Grundlage von Finanzierungsanträgen an die Hilfswerke dienen kann.
2. Es ist unübersehbar, dass LWS seine Existenz und die Art seiner Tätigkeit seinem derzeitigen Direktor verdankt, der sich insbesondere bei der Betreuung von Flüchtlingen aus Bangladesh grosse Verdienste erworben hat. Die Erfordernisse von Soforthilfemaßnahmen wie z.B. das Treffen von Entscheidungen ad hoc, Spontanität sowie die Betonung der logistischen Fähigkeiten des Führungspersonals sind aus dem Cooch Behar Refugee Service als direktem Vorläufer des LWS/India in diesen eingegangen. Auch nachdem LWS sich heute überwiegend um Entwicklungsaufgaben kümmert, sind Elemente von Krisenmanagement deutlich zu spüren, in manchen Tätigkeitsbereichen und Projektansätzen sogar dominant (z.B. wenn der Einstieg in ein Projekt über ein "food for work programme" gewählt wird).

Krisenmanagement in der Katastrophenhilfe erfordert primär die oben genannten Tugenden, bei Entwicklungsbemühungen hingegen sind sie eher hinderlich. "Ad hocismus" d.h. schnelle Behebung oder Linderung offensichtlicher oder offensichtlich erscheinender Not durch materielle Hilfe behindert nicht selten Entwicklung, verstanden als planvolle, gezielte und friedliche Veränderung der Leid und Not verursachenden gesellschaftlichen Strukturen. Die Übernahme von Ansätzen der Katastrophenhilfe - auch an Stellen wo dies nicht unbedingt geboten ist - stellt einen der "neuralgischen" Punkte in der Arbeit des LWS dar. Der Träger arbeitet im Rahmen seiner Entwicklungsbemühungen häufig genauso rasch und effizient wie bei der Katastrophenhilfe, wobei z.B. die Beteiligung der Zielbevölkerung an der Planung, gründliches Abwägen der Vor- und Nachteile aufgrund zu undifferenzierter oder oberflächlicher Kenntnis des jeweiligen sozio-ökonomischen und sozio-kulturellen Umfeldes zu kurz kommen.

3. Die führenden Männer in der Hierarchie des LWS sind ehemalige hohe Berufsoffiziere und zum geringeren Teil pensionierte Beamte des "Indian Administrative Service", die erteilte Aufträge mit grosser Akkuratesse und - aufgrund ihres Images bei der staatlichen Verwaltung und in der Bevölkerung - mit grossem Nachdruck durchzusetzen vermögen. Entwicklungs-politische Kreativität und Beiträge zu einer zeitgemässen Konzeption wird man von ihnen nicht erwarten dürfen.

Leider finden sich einschlägig sozialwissenschaftlich und entwicklungsplanerisch qualifizierte Kräfte nur vereinzelt und in untergeordneten Positionen bzw. sie sind in Projekten am Rande eingesetzt. Man kann behaupten, das Personal von LWS sei sehr viel eher auf Erfordernisse der Katastrophenhilfe zugeschnitten als auf die Planung und Implementierung von Entwicklungsvorhaben.

4. LWS ist eine in Indien registrierte und anerkannte ausländische Organisation. Dies bedeutet nach indischem Recht, dass es LWS untersagt ist, im Lande Mittel für seine Vorhaben durch Spenden einzuwerben bzw. irgenwelche Gewinne aus wirtschaftlichen Aktivitäten zu ziehen. Daraus resultiert der Zwang, sich bereits existierender bzw. "ad hoc" gegründeter (oftmals sehr schwacher) einheimischer Organisationen bedienen zu müssen, in denen LWS wegen seiner Finanzkraft aber das Sagen hat. Eine andere Variante besteht darin, sich vom Staat Aufgaben zuweisen zu lassen, wobei der Nachteil in Kauf genommen werden muss, eigene Ansätze und Ideen nur in beschränktem Umfang einbringen zu können. ("Social contractor" - Rolle). LWS war von vornherein in der Gefahr von staatlicher Seite als einseitiges Instrument zur Kanalisierung ausländischer kirchlicher Ressourcen missbraucht zu werden. Solange keine einheimische Trägerschaft vorhanden ist, bleibt LWS wenig Verhandlungsspielraum, wenn es um die Beteiligung an Vorhaben der Regierung geht. Auf Vorschläge der Regierung kann im Grunde nur mit ja oder nein reagiert werden, wobei man sich offenbar darüber klar ist, dass die gesamte Organisation gefährdet wäre, wenn zu oft nein gesagt würde. Man könnte natürlich auch sagen, wäre der LWS eine indische Organisation, könnte er kaum dem politischen Druck so weitgehend begegnen, der unvermeidlich durch einen derart hohen Jahresetat provoziert wird.

Hierbei sind die offenbar ausgezeichneten Beziehungen zu Regierungsstellen und Verwaltung auf allen Ebenen nützlich, die auf der anderen Seite einengend wirken.

5. Die konzeptionellen Schwächen des LWS haben möglicherweise zwei weitere Ursachen. Zum einen hat es den Anschein als verstärkten einige Hilfswerke den ohnehin vorhandenen Trend zur Geldverteilungsstelle, indem sie LWS als "brauchbare" Organisation zur Verminderung ihres Mitteldruckes benützen und deshalb auf längeren Dialog verzichten zu können glauben. Dem kommt LWS durch Expansionsgelüste auch noch entgegen.

Zum anderen ist dem Lutherischen Weltbund vorzuhalten, dass er seine Aussehstelle ziemlich stiefmütterlich behandelt und deren Mitarbeiter kaum in die Diskussion um Konzeptionen einbezieht. Seit dem Jahre 1976 - so war zu erfahren - hat kein Verantwortlicher des LWB mehr die Tätigkeit von LWS India in Augenschein genommen.

6. Auf Schritt und Tritt hatte man den Eindruck als verständigen die Verantwortlichen von LWS wenig von sozialen und ökonomischen Prozessen. An Stellen, wo LWS direkt Projekte implementierte, war die Tendenz, Leistungen zu erbringen, ohne gleichzeitiges Bestehen auf genuinen Eigenleistungen der Zielbevölkerung besonders deutlich. "Food for Work" Programme werden in dieser Betrachtung selbstverständlich nicht als Eigenleistung anerkannt. Es kann hingegen kein Zweifel bestehen, dass viele Einzelmaßnahmen trotzdem und vielleicht nachträglich zu nützlichen Entwicklungsinstrumenten werden können. Die Dammbauten und Bewässerungsprogramme sind sehr eindrucksvoll. Gelingt es, sie instand zu halten und für eine gerechte Verteilung des Wassers zu sorgen, dann könnten z.B. die Programme im Ranchi-District/Bihar eine unschätzbare Hilfe für die dort ansässigen Adirasis (Ureinwohner) werden. Auch wenn ein genaueres Ergebnis erst durch eine spezielle Evaluierung erzielt werden kann, die in etwa 2 Jahren stattfinden sollte, muss doch schon jetzt mit Nachdruck auf Schwächen in der sozialen Organisation der Zielgruppe hingewiesen werden.

Ähnliches gilt für die Zielgruppe von kleinen und marginalen Bauern in Nordbengalen, die aufgrund technischer Beratung durch LWS sich auf die risikoreiche Zucht von Seidenraupen eingelassen haben. Erfolgreiche landwirtschaftliche Innovationen sind in Indien gewöhnlich von den reicheren Bauern ausgegangen, die über die Möglichkeit verfügen, an Kredite heranzukommen, eine Vermarktungsstrategie zu planen etc. Schon dieses Faktum unterstreicht die Notwendigkeit einer stabilen sozialen Organisation, damit die Innovation zu einer Verbesserung des "status quo" und nicht zu neuen Abhängigkeiten (z.B. vom Zwischenhandel) führt.

7. Der Schwerpunkt LWS' auf "low cost housing" in ländlichen Gebieten berührt ein Problem von sekundärer oder tertiärer Relevanz. Landverteilungs- und Beschäftigungsprobleme erscheinen ungleich wichtiger. Wenn LWS einfache Unterkünfte zur Verfügung stellt, dann handelt es sich dabei letztlich nur um wohltätige Massnahmen. M.E. ist es auch nicht besonders tröstlich, wenn LWS für weniger Geld Unterkünfte besserer

Qualität zu erstellen in der Lage ist als die Regierung. Leider sind Land- und Beschäftigungsprobleme von LWS gelegentlich vernachlässigt worden, weil im Bemühen, die offensichtliche Not zu lindern, den Armen (z.B. Flüchtlingen und Opfern von Überschwemmungskatastrophen) zunächst ein Dach über dem Kopf geschaffen wurde. Das Naheliegendste erwies sich nur in Ausnahmefällen als das Effektivste.

8. Besonders fragwürdig erscheint die vielfache Unterstützung von Schulbauten auf dem Lande, durch die die einfachen und funktionalen Einrichtungen ersetzt werden, die die Gemeinden imstande sind selbst zu unterhalten. Aber abgesehen von derartigen finanziellen Erwägungen kann LWS auch gefragt werden, weshalb Schulen gebaut werden ohne Diskussion der Lehrpläne, die nach Meinung vieler Experten an den Bedürfnissen der ländlichen Bevölkerung vorbei gehen.
9. Im Gegensatz zu der Mehrheitsmeinung, die sich im Evaluierungsbericht niedergeschlagen hat, kann man über die Entwicklungsrelevanz der Programme im Stadtbereich von Calcutta durchaus unterschiedlicher Meinung sein. Es handelt sich m.E. dabei eher um auf Dauer gestellte Katastrophenhilfe, deren Berechtigung angesichts der Lage in der Stadt allerdings nicht pauschal verworfen werden darf.

13. September 1978

- Joachim Lindau -

Anhang I

Lutheran World Service (Indien) - Evaluierungsbericht.
Zusammenfassung und Empfehlungen

1. Absichten und Ziele

Der Lutheran World Service (LWS) in Indien ist ein Zweig des Lutherischen Weltbundes (LWB), der seine Hauptverwaltung in 150, Route de Ferney, 1211 Genf 20, Schweiz hat. Der LWB ist eine von den Vereinten Nationen anerkannte Hilfsorganisation, die in verschiedenen Teilen der Welt humanitäre und Katastrophenhilfe leistet, ohne Ansehen von Rasse, Bekenntnis, Nationalität oder politischer Überzeugung der Empfänger.

Der LWS in Indien, der seine Hauptverwaltung in 3, Hungerford Street, Calcutta hat, verfügt über Zweigstellen in den Bundesstaaten Westbengalen und Bihar. Die verschiedenen Entwicklungsprogramme des LWS liegen verstreut vom Darjeeling-District im Norden Westbengalens bis zum Purulia- und Ranchi-District (Bihar) im Südwesten.

Das Hauptziel des LWS (Indien) ist es: "An Hilfs-, Entwicklungs- und Wiederausiedlungsdiensten und -programmen mitzuwirken, sie (selbst) durchzuführen, zu verwalten und zu unterstützen, wobei das Schwergewicht speziell in der Katastrophenhilfe, in Bereichen und Gebieten stets drohenden Mangels sowie in der Flüchtlingsbetreuung liegt." Seit 1961 hat der Lutherische Weltdienst aktiv Nothilfe-, Rehabilitations- und Entwicklungsprojekte unterstützt. 1966 gründete er den Cooch Behar Flüchtlingsdienst, der im April 1974 seine Arbeit einstellte. Dieses Hilfs-, Rehabilitations- und Entwicklungsprogramm wurde von Dr. Olav Hodne geleitet. Nach der Einstellung des Cooch Behar Flüchtlingsdienstes wurden Initiativen ergriffen, in Zusammenarbeit und mit dem Einverständnis der Regierung von Westbengalen ein neues Programm mit Namen Lutheran World Service (India) zu beginnen, wodurch die Ausweitung der Arbeit auf andere Distrikte von Westbengalen möglich wurde.

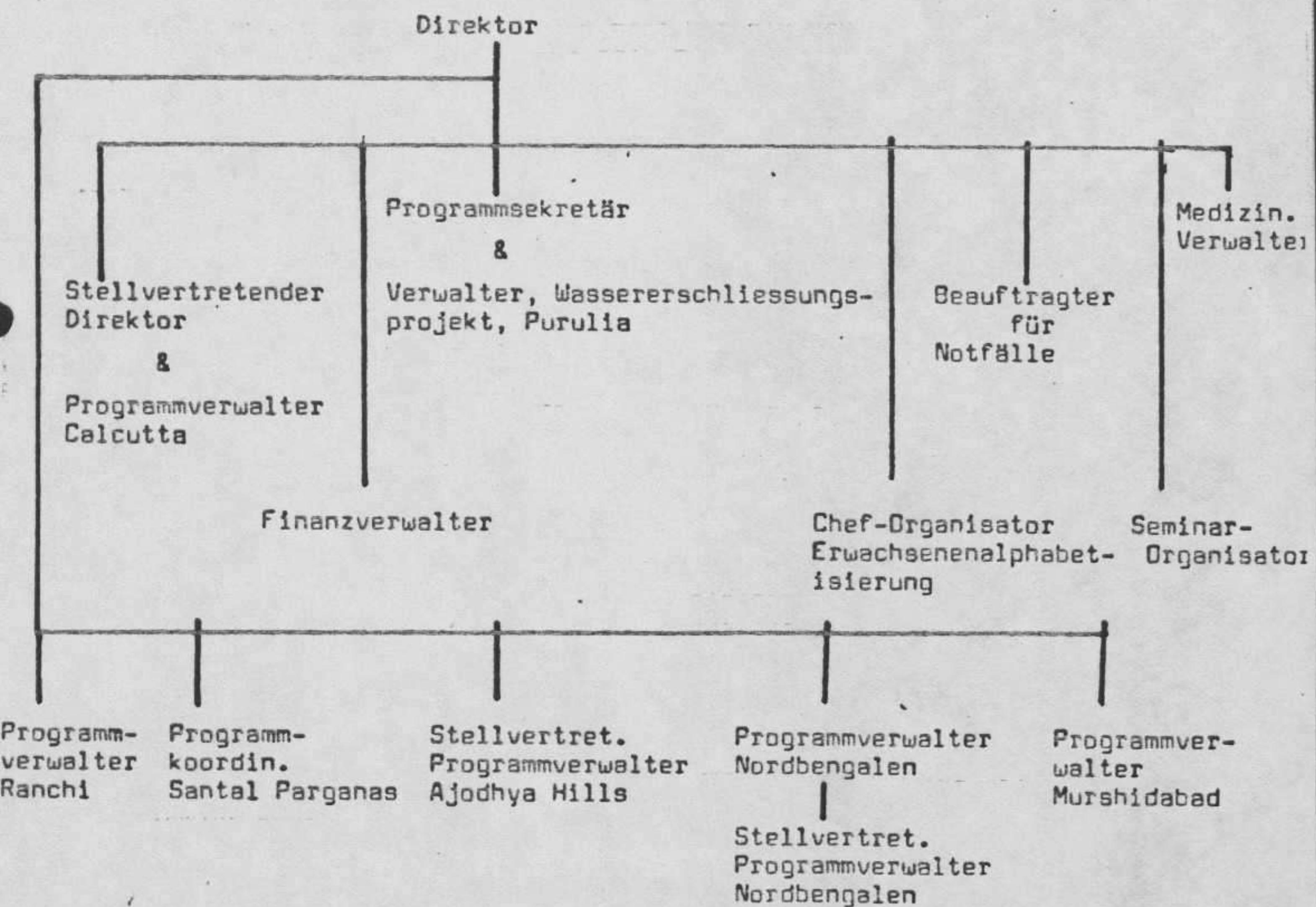
Mit Hilfe seiner Kommission für Weltdienst führt der Lutherische Weltbund als gemeinnützige Organisation seine Aktivitäten als freiwilliges Hilfswerk für alle Fälle der Nothilfe durch, betont dabei jedoch besonders die Flüchtlingsbetreuung, Rehabilitationsmaßnahmen sowie die Hilfe für Opfer von Naturkatastrophen wie Überschwemmungen, Dürre und Erdbeben.

LWS hat in den letzten Jahren dagegen der Dorfentwicklung vielmehr Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet, mit Hilfen für Grundschulen, nonformale Erwachsenenbildung, Beschäftigungsprogramme, Gesundheitswesen, Landwirtschaft, Hygiene, dörflichen Hausbau, Umsiedlung und Wasserversorgung. Die Entwicklungsarbeit findet vor allen Dingen in abgelegenen Gegenden unter vernachlässigten Gruppen statt, und mit besonderem Augenmerk auf die ärmsten Schichten der Gesellschaft.

In den Programmen liegt der Schwerpunkt auf landwirtschaftlicher Entwicklung, der Entwicklung von, der Landwirtschaft direkt nachgelegernten, Industrien und von Heimindustrien. In solchen Programmen ist eine sichere Wasserversorgung von vitaler Bedeutung und stellt ein Problem dar, das mit so unterschiedlichen Methoden angegangen werden muss, wie dem Bau von Dämmen, Erdwällen, Teichen, abgesenkten- und Bohrbrunnen. In diesen abgelegenen Gegenden ist die Nachfrage nach Bildung sehr gross und die Einrichtung medizinischer Dienste ist dringend erforderlich. Schulen zu errichten und medizinische Dienste ins Leben zu rufen ist deswegen zum wichtigen Bestandteil des LWS-Programmes geworden.

2. Organisation und Personal

LWS ist eine Abteilung des Lutherischen Weltbundes in Genf. Der Direktor ist nur dem Lutherischen Weltbund verantwortlich, der seine Befehle bearbeitet und ihm finanzielle Mittel zuweist. Die Arbeitsteilung in der Führungsspitze ist in nachstehendem Organigramm wiedergegeben:



Innerhalb der Einzelbudgets der Projekte ist der Direktor ermächtigt, notwendig erscheinende Änderungen vorzunehmen. Der Direktor arbeitet in der Hauptverwaltung zusammen mit einem stellvertretenden Direktor (der zugleich Programmverwalter für Calcutta ist), einem Finanzverwalter, einem Programmsekretär (der zugleich Verwalter des Wassererschliessungsprojektes in Purulia ist) einem Chef-Organisator für Erwachsenenalphabetisierung, einem Beauftragten für Notfälle (Katastrophenhilfe-Programme, Anm. d. Übers.), einem Seminar Organisator und einem Medizinischen Verwalter. Neben der funktionalen Arbeitsteilung haben die Programmverwalter und stellvertretenden Programmverwalter auch spezifische Vollmachten innerhalb der in Ranchi, Santal Parganas, Ajodhya Hills, in Purulia, Burdwan, Janghal Mahal, den Sunderbans, in Nordbengalen und in Murshidabad laufenden Projekten und Programmen.

Der Direktor ist ein Missionar, die meisten Führungskräfte sind entweder pensionierte Militärs oder Beamte.

Der Direktor trifft sich mit den Programmverwaltern, stellvertretenden Programmverwaltern und den übrigen Führungskräften einmal im Monat. Die meisten Entscheidungen werden in diesen Besprechungen gemeinsam getroffen. Die Programmverwalter besprechen sich wöchentlich (ausser in Calcutta, wo es tägliche "meetings" gibt) mit ihren Mitarbeitern. Gesprächsgegenstand sind sowohl Planungs- als auch Implementierungsfragen. Die Delegation von Aufgaben ist nicht im einzelnen festgelegt, jedoch können die Programmverwalter Entscheidungen treffen soweit diese nicht dem Sinn der in Genf gefassten Beschlüsse widersprechen. Von den Programmverwaltern wird erwartet, dass Entscheidungen während der wöchentlichen Konsultationen, in Abstimmung mit den Mitarbeitern herbeigeführt werden, es ist aber in das Belieben jedes einzelnen von ihnen gestellt ob er so verfahren will. Während fest vereinbarte (kodifizierte) Delegation von Aufgaben den reibungslosen Ablauf der Programme beeinträchtigen könnte, muss der Direktor beim jetzigen Verfahren in den monatlichen Gesprächsrunden und in direkten Kontakten sicherstellen, dass alle Mitarbeiter an Entscheidungsprozessen beteiligt werden. Zahlreiche Besuche des Direktors oder anderer ranghoher Mitarbeiter in den Projekten, gewährleisten Kommunikation und Kontrolle.

Angesichts des geringen Bildungs- und Entwicklungsgrades in den Gebieten, in denen der LWS tätig ist, war es notwendig, von aussen kommende Personen mit sozial-organisatorischen Aufgaben zu betrauen. Sobald der LWS seine Arbeit in einem bestimmten Gebiet aufnimmt, versucht er dort beheimatete vielversprechende junge Leute ausfindig zu machen, sie auszubilden und sie auf die Übernahme der Tätigkeit seiner Mitarbeiter vorzubereiten. Dies wird die soziale Organisation der Menschen voranbringen und Entwicklungen mit Blick auf die Übernahme der Programme in eigene Regie in Gang setzen.

LWS Stärke ist stets das gute Ergebnis gewesen, das durch Effizienz bei der Verteilung von Hilfsgütern erzielt wurde. Dem entsprechend wurde grossen Wert auf erfahreneres Verwaltungspersonal gelegt.

Nachdem die Programme sich schwerpunktmaessig auf Entwicklung verlagert haben, wird zusätzlich erfahrener technisches Personal benötigt. Der dritte Typ von Personal, der erforderlich ist, sollte über soziale Fertigkeiten, verhaltenswissenschaftliche Kenntnisse und Kenntnisse in der Durchführung von Aktionsprogrammen verfügen. Mehr Neigung jüngere Menschen einzustellen und auf die Motivation zu achten Armut zu beseitigen, sind die beiden Trends in der Personalpolitik, die wir empfehlen möchten. Schliesslich finden wir, in der von Klassen- und Kasten-auseinandersetzungen geschüttelten Gesellschaft Indiens wäre es angezeigt, bei der Rekrutierung von Personal darauf zu achten, dass Mitarbeiter aus den untersten Schichten oder Mitgliedern der Ureinwohnerstämme nicht nur untergeordnete sondern auch Entscheidungsfunktionen überlassen werden. Der neue Programmverwalter in Ranchi, der Arzt in Ajodhya Hills und der Projektleiter in Kaerabani (Santal Parganas) stellen den Typ von Führungspersönlichkeiten dar, der dem LWS ein neues "Image" verleihen könnte.

3. Struktur der sozialen Organisation der Armen

Geeignete Strukturen müssen geschaffen werden, damit die Programme von den jetzigen Nutzniessern nach dem Rückzug des LWS selbständig fortgeführt werden können. Wie die Strukturen im einzelnen aussehen müssten, wird von der jeweils konkreten Situation abhängen. Es kann aber ein grobes Muster für die laufenden, integrierten Gebietsentwicklungsprojekte in (1) Ranchi/Khundi - Sarnatoli - Pakna Dam (2) Ajodhya Hills und die Projekte in (3) Burdwan vorgeschlagen werden. Nutzniesser der Aktivitäten sind in allen diesen Projekten Angehörige unterprivilegierter Stämme (Scheduled Tribes) und in einigen Gebieten von unterprivilegierten Kasten, die mit beträchtlichen Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen haben werden, mit den üblichen Genossenschaften zusammenarbeiten, die von einflussreichen höherkastigen Hindus kontrolliert werden.

Eine Vereinigung (Society) der Nutzniesser (unterprivilegierte Stämme und Kasten) - die nach den Bestimmungen des "Societies Registration Act" registriert werden könnte - sollte die verantwortliche Dachorganisation für die Programme in jeweils einem Gebiet sein. Ein effizientes Management, das sich aus den ärmsten Schichten rekrutiert, kann die verschiedenen Programme ohne Einmischung ausbeuterischer Kräfte durchführen. Der LWS könnte im Vorstand vertreten sein, insbesondere dann, wenn er Mittel für einen "revolving fund" einbringt. Die Vereinigung sollte mit Hilfe funktionaler (und damit überblickbarer; Anmerk. d. Übers.) Genossenschaften operieren, die die Empfänger bilden. Dabei könnte für jeweils einen Bereich, im Rahmen eines Programmes eine Genossenschaft entstehen z.B. für Schweine- und Fischzucht, Milchwirtschaft, Hühnerhaltung, Bewässerung, gemeinsame Landbewirtschaftung, Forstarbeiten usw. Gleichzeitig sollten die Dorfräte organisch mit der Struktur der Vereinigung verbunden und in sie eingepasst werden, nicht nur damit sich die Dorfbewohner Gehör verschaffen können, sondern auch um sie an der Aufsicht über die funktionalen Programme und bei der Durchführung neuer Vorhaben zu beteiligen.

Die wichtigsten Ziele der Vereinigung sollten klar ausgesprochen werden und Vorkehrungen beinhalten, die die gesamte Entwicklung des Gebietes und der einzelnen darin lebenden Menschen fördern.

Die Vereinigung sollte mit einer "Farmers' Service Society" (d.h. einer grossen Genossenschaftsorganisation mit breitem Spektrum von Aktivitäten und Hauptgewicht auf der Förderung der armen Landbevölkerung) oder, wenn es sich um Gebiete mit starker Ureinwohnerbevölkerung handelt einer sog. LAMP (Large sized multipurpose Cooperative Society for Tribals in tribal areas) verbunden sein. Zu denken wäre auch an den Anschluss an eine der staatlichen Banken oder eine genossenschaftliche Vermarktungsorganisation, damit Kredite aufgenommen werden können und Vermarktungsmöglichkeiten erschlossen werden.

Die Vereinigung sollte mit der Verwaltung auf Block- und Panchayat ebene (unterste Behörden in d. indischen Verwaltung; Anm. d. Übers.) eng zusammenarbeiten. In bewaldeten Gegenden sollten Vereinbarungen mit den Forstbehörden getroffen werden, die darauf abzielen, behördliche Programme zur Nutzung der Wälder durch die Vereinigung oder Gruppen ihrer Mitglieder durchführen zu lassen. Schliesslich sollte die Vereinigung engen Kontakt mit anderen sozialen oder kulturellen Institutionen halten, die sich in der Gegend mit ähnlichen Programmen befassen.

4. Kommunikation und Verbindungen

LWS hat sehr gute Beziehungen zur Landesregierung (von Westbengalen; Anm. d. Übers.) und Behördenvertretern auf Distrikt-, Subdivisions- und Blockebene. Die Verbindungen mit lokalen Kirchen sind sehr gut und eine Reihe von Programmen laufen unter Einbeziehung von Kirchen. Auch mit der Ramakrishna Mission, Jana Shiksha Prochar Kendra, Kasturbai Sera Kendra, Karma Kutir, lokalen Schulen und anderen Institutionen besteht gutes Einvernehmen; ihre Programme werden in Gebieten, in denen auch LWS tätig ist entweder unterstützt oder gemeinsam mit ihnen durchgeführt. Beziehungen zu den Gemeinden hat LWS durch Institutionen, Dorfkomitees und -räte, Genossenschaften, Erwachsenenbildungs- und Gesundheitsprogramme oder den direkten Kontakt seiner Mitarbeiter mit der Bevölkerung.

Einige der Projektorganisatoren sind Aussenseiter, was zu Beginn nicht vermieden werden konnte. Sie durch ausgebildete Kräfte zu ersetzen würde zur Verbesserung der Kommunikation (mit der Zielbevölkerung; Anmerk. d. Übers.) beitragen. Organisationen der Zielbevölkerung in den jeweiligen Projektgebieten würden die bestehenden Kommunikationslücken schmäler werden lassen.

5. PREM

Eines der Themen, die in beinahe jedem, der vom Evaluierungsteam besuchten Projekte wieder diskutiert wurde, war die Notwendigkeit den Prozess der Planung, Forschung, Evaluierung und Steuerung zu formalisieren.

Wir haben den Massnahmenkomplex PREM genannt (Planning, Research, Evaluation, Monitoring; die Abkürzung bedeutet in Hindi, Liebe, Anmerk. d. Übers.) Auf den verschiedenen Reisen sprachen wir scherhaft von einem "rollenden" Plan oder von reaktiver Planung. Wurden wohlütige Massnahmen geführt (wie Haus- und Trinkwasser-Brunnenbau) um Zugang zu einem Gebiet und das Vertrauen der Bevölkerung zu gewinnen, dann würden wir sie gerne als solche oder als ersten Schritt verstanden wissen, ein Verhältnis zustande zu bringen, in dem durch die Demonstration guten Willens das Klima geschaffen wird, in welchem soziale und ökonomische Entwicklung in Angriff genommen werden kann.

Wir empfehlen LWS jetzt eine kleine PREM-Abteilung einzurichten. Diese Abteilung sollte jedem der laufenden Projekte behilflich sein die Befähigung zu erwerben den Fortschritt seiner Aktivitäten zu evaluieren und zu überwachen, Informationen aufzufangen und auftauchende Fehler fortwährend zu korrigieren. Kurz gesagt, die Arbeit der Planungszelle sollte darauf gerichtet sein, die selbstkritische Fähigkeit zu vermitteln, Erfolge und Misserfolge einzuschätzen. Solange es in einem Projekt keine Selbstkritik gibt, können auch nicht die erforderlichen Korrektive aus ihm selbst heraus erwachsen. Auch wenn alle Elemente von PREM anspruchsvolle Kenntnisse voraussetzen, die Arbeit also nicht von reinen Amateuren betrieben werden sollte, so gibt es doch heutzutage eine grosse Anzahl intermediären Forschungs- und Überprüfungstechniken, die bis in die untersten Gliederungen von Projekten vermittelt werden können. Gute Planung zieht heutzutage die Befähigung von Dörfern, Anchals oder Blocks in Betracht, ihre Pläne selbst zu realisieren.

Forschung kann auch in einer Art betrieben werden, die Vertrauen schafft, in der nicht nur die Beteiligung der Bevölkerung eingebaut ist, sondern auch die Befähigung der ärmsten Schichten der Bevölkerung - die ja die Nutzniesser der Programme sind - steigert, sich an der Planung zu beteiligen, z.B. könnten jugendliche Ureinwohner mit der Sammlung von Planungsdaten beschäftigt werden und gleichzeitig die Dörfer in die Planvorbereitung einbeziehen. Man darf nicht davon ausgehen, dass diese Befähigung von einer einzelnen Person vermittelt werden kann.

Wenn es darum geht, die erforderlichen Daten auf ein Minimum zu reduzieren, müssen die Prinzipien der Sparsamkeit so angewandt werden, dass nur die nützlichsten Informationen gesammelt werden. Am anderen Ende der Planungsprozedur stehen die Methoden mit deren Hilfe vereinfachte Maßstäbe für "input - output" - Relationen, Ertrag, Beschäftigungswirkungen, Durchführbarkeit, Phasierung, Prioritäten, die Auswahl und Empfehlung der wichtigsten Programmstrategien und -taktiken gewonnen werden können, mit deren Hilfe man einen Angriff auf das nebulöse Problem der Ausbeutung der Ureinwohner in einer gegebenen Situation unternehmen kann.

Schliesslich meinte das Evaluierungsteam, die zentrale Buchhaltung sollte eine Komponente sozialer Verantwortlichkeit entwickeln, indem sie eine Person anstellt, die alle Projekte in Buchhaltungsfragen so unterrichtet, dass verschiedene Aspekte von Kosten - Ertrags - und Kosten - Effektivitäts - Relationen berechenbar werden. In jedem Projekt sollten die Beiträge von LWS als Investitionen gesehen werden, die bei guter Haushalterschaft zahlreiche ökonomische und soziale Früchte tragen können.

Die Planungszelle kann von einem Forschungsberater angefangen werden, der mit den (bereits vorhandenen, Anmerk. d. Übers.) externen Beratern für Seidenraupenzucht und Landwirtschaft zusammenarbeiten könnte. Ein junger Ökonom oder Statistiker sollte angestellt werden, der Rückmeldungssysteme in allen Projekten aufbauen sollte.

6. Self Reliance

Es ist unser Eindruck, dass LWS der Frage der "self reliance" nicht genügend Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet hat. Es fehlt an kohärenter Planung, Aspekte der zeitlichen Mitwirkung von LWS und der Multiplizierbarkeit der Projekte müssen noch erarbeitet werden. Die Tatsache, dass LWS als ausländische Agentur arbeitet, könnte teilweise den Grund dafür abgeben, dass lokale Finanzierungsquellen nicht "angezapft" worden sind. (Das Gesetz verbietet es ausländischen Organisationen finanzielle Mittel im Lande direkt einzuwerben). Wir meinen, es sollte versucht werden, einen nennenswerten Anteil der Mittel von LWS in sog. "revolving funds" zurückzuspeisen. Würden derartige Massnahmen ergriffen, bräuchte die Abhängigkeit von LWS aus dem Ausland sich nicht weiter zu vergrößern.

Die Banken als hauptsächliche Kreditquelle für ländliche Entwicklung sind von LWS weitgehend übersehen worden. Gäbe es die weiter oben vorgeschlagenen Vereinigungen (Societies) kleiner und marginaler Bauern und landloser Arbeiter, dann könnten diese einen grossen Teil der Mittel, die jetzt LWS bereitstellt als Kredite von den Banken erhalten.

Planung und Realisierung von Projekten, die auf "self reliance" abzielen, muss von den "Graswurzeln" beginnen. Lokale Entscheidungsträger müssen von Anfang an motiviert werden, Verantwortung zu übernehmen. Das Programm muss sich Stufe um Stufe entwickeln und ausweiten bis es als selbstgenügsame Einheit von den lokalen Gemeinschaften absorbiert werden kann. Dies beansprucht natürlich längere Zeit als LWS imstande ist einzuräumen. Während LWS sich mit Dorfräten über deren beschränkte Mitwirkung verständigt, scheint das Tempo in dem physische Veränderungen (insbesondere alle Arten von Bauten Anmerk. d. Übers.) vorgenommen, werden die entwicklungspolitische- und Entscheidungsbefähigung der dörflichen Institutionen zu überfordern.

7. Soziale Gerechtigkeit und Definition der Empfängergruppen

LWS' Arbeit ist sicherlich mit der Absicht motiviert das Los der armen Menschen zu verbessern. Alle Programme, die wir gesehen haben, weisen diese grundlegende Orientierung auf. Wir haben aber den Eindruck, dass es den Mitarbeitern vor Ort nur ungenügend klar ist, wie komplex die Aufgabe ist, die ärmsten Schichten zu erreichen. Die benötigten starken Organisationen der Landlosen und der Kleinbauern, der unterprivilegierten Kasten und Stämme, setzen einen beträchtlichen Grad von geduldigem, intendiertem sozialem Wandel (social engineering) voraus. Der gesamte Stab von LWS ist einseitig durch Verwaltungsfachleute geprägt und verfügt deshalb nicht über genügend Leute, die von sozialen Prozessen etwas verstehen. Die aus dem Dienstleistungssektor rekrutierten Fachleute müssen im Hinblick auf die partizipatorischen und sozialen Dimensionen von Entwicklung sensibilisiert werden. Programme für die Armen können

Entscheidende
Kritik

aufgrund mangelnder sozialer Organisation dieser Zielgruppe, mangelnder Vermarkungs- und technischer Fähigkeiten (z.B. zur Reparatur von Pumpstationen, Dämmen, etc.) unterwandert werden. LWS hat Änderungsabsichten in wünschenswerter Richtung geäussert und wir hoffen, dass er sich dieser prioritären Aufgabe rasch zuwendet.

Einige Programme, wie z.B. die Verteilung von Überschüssigem Land an Ureinwohner, Nutzung von Brachland, Bienenzucht etc. enthalten klare Elemente von "self reliance" und stellen deswegen bemerkenswerte Errungenschaften dar. In einem Fall (Hodnogram) haben wir sogar den Kauf von Land für die Armen empfohlen, da sich nicht der geringste Ausweg anbot.

Das Evaluierungsteam empfiehlt die Verstärkung des Seminarprogramms und der Bildungsfreizeiten für die Mitarbeiter. Solche Orientierungsmassnahmen könnte die Mitarbeiter für Prozesse wie Bewusstseinsbildung sensibilisieren und ihnen gruppendifamische Kenntnisse vermitteln.

Anhang II

Ergänzende Empfehlungen an die Stäbe der AGKED

1. Nachdem LWS sich unbestritten auch an Projekten und Programmen mit grossem entwicklungspolitischem Potential beteiligt (z.B. am ländlichen Verbundprojekt der Northern Evangelical Lutheran Church in Kaerabani/Santol Parganas) kann es nicht darum gehen, von einer zukünftigen Förderung dieser Organisation abzusehen. Nachdem aber die Kriterien der Programm- und Projektauswahl von LWS auch nach drei Wochen noch niemandem im Evaluierungsteam klar geworden waren, bleibt die Vermutung reiner Zufallsauswahl bestehen.

Solange ein einigermassen schlüssiges Konzept der Projekt- auswahl und der Prioritätensetzung fehlt, kann den Stäben der AGKED nicht empfohlen werden:

a) auf die bisherige Praxis der Einzelprojekt-Prüfung zu verzichten, und

b) Pauschalzuwendungen zum LWS Programm in Betracht zu ziehen.

2. Der Dialog mit LWS hat während der Dauer der Studie erkennbar Anstösse vermittelt, die verfolgt werden müssen. Bei einem Programm der Grössenordnung von LWS ist die Forderung von "follow up" - Evaluierungen in Abständen von etwa 1 1/2 Jahren zu empfehlen.

3. LWS sollte an den wenigen Stellen seiner Arbeit, an denen es einen kirchlichen Bezug gibt, um mehr Dialog bemüht sein. Gelegentlich hatte man nämlich den Eindruck als spielten verbliebene Missionsstrukturen bei Entscheidungen über die Förderung die Hauptrolle.

4. Der bereits begonnene Dialog mit dem LWB über entwicklungspolitische Konzeptionen muss unbedingt und unter Einbeziehung möglichst aller Hilfswerke fortgesetzt werden. Bilaterale Gespräche sind nur von begrenztem Wert.

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

Office for Service Programmes

Gossner Mission
zu Hd. Pastor Kraebel
Handjerystrasse 19-20
D-1000 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)

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Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 289 200 LWS CH
Cable LUTHSERVE GENEVA
In reply please quote No.: IND/17

23rd May, 1978
(dict. 18.5.78)

Dear Pastor Kraebel,

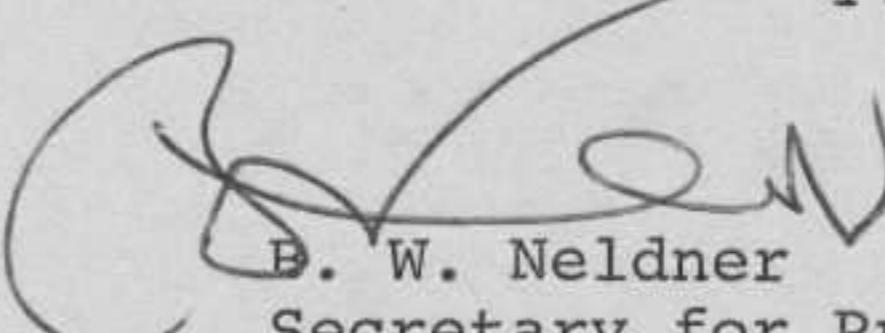


Reference is made to our telephone conversation of 18.5.78 concerning the Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church and the projects of the Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service in the Ranchi District of Bihar State, India. This matter was raised in a letter to Dr. Eugene Ries in January of this year. As indicated in our reply to Dr. Weissinger we proposed that during the next visit to Europe of our Field Director, Dr. Olav Hodne, we would suggest a visit to the Gossner Mission, Berlin, to discuss questions referring to this area which are of major interest and concern to us.

I was pleased to learn that the proposed date of 29th May, 1978, was suitable to you, and accordingly I have pleasure in confirming that Dr. Olav Hodne, Director of Lutheran World Service India and Mr. Jan Jernaes, Asia and Agriculture Secretary of the Lutheran World Federation/Community Development Service, will visit your office on that day. Travel arrangements have not yet been confirmed, however it is likely that they will arrange to arrive the previous night and call on your office next morning. Mr. Jernaes will be contacting you as soon as travel arrangements have been completed.

Thanking you for your readiness to meet with our colleagues,

Yours sincerely,



B. W. Neldner
Secretary for Programme
Administration

cc Dr. E. Ries
Dr. O. Hodne
Mr. J. Jernaes

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

10.01.1978

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Das Diakonische Werk
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in Hessen und Nassau
z. Hd. Herrn Dr. Weissinger
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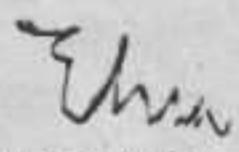
16. Januar 1978

Lieber Herr Dr. Weissinger,

vielen Dank für Ihren Brief vom 10. Januar 1978 und den guten Vorschlag, uns wegen einer Unterstützung von Projekten der Gossner Kirche in Indien direkt an die Gossner Mission in Berlin zu wenden.

Wir werden Ihrer Anregung Folge leisten und planen, dass einer meiner Kollegen in der nächsten Zeit die Gossner Mission in Berlin besuchen wird, um diese Fragen sowie andere gemeinsame Belange auf dem Gebiet der Entwicklungshilfe zu diskutieren.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen


Dr. Eugene Ries
Direktor

cc: Pfarrer Hahn
Dr. Laaser

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

LUTHERISCHER WELTBUND - LUTHERSKA VÄRLDSFÖRBUNDET - FÉDÉRATION LUTHÉRIENNE MONDIALE

DEPARTMENT OF WORLD SERVICE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Pastor Martin Seeberg
Gossner Mission
1 Berlin 41 (Friedenau)
Handjerystrasse 19-20
Germany



P. O. Box No. 66
Route de Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland
Telephone 33 34 00 Telex 289 200 LWS CH
Cable LUTHSERVE GENEVA

July 13, 1977

Subject: Educational Projects in India

Dear Friend,

Thank you very much for all the information you gave in response to our letter concerning educational projects in India.

In the meantime UELCI has requested CDS to help organizing a workshop late next year in India where development work within the churches should be discussed. To this workshop all the Lutheran churches in India will be invited and it is planned that at the workshop also educational projects in India should be discussed in detail. We certainly will keep you informed about this seminar as it develops.

Some time has passed since we wrote our letter to you concerning the above subject. Perhaps during this time new educational projects have been discussed in your organization, or some of your criteria may have changed. It would therefore be of great importance for us to receive information from you about new educational projects in India in which your organization is involved as well as to learn if any survey in this field is being made or by any related organization.

Thank you very much in advance for your continuous cooperation.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Jan Jernaeus

cc: Dr. Rajaratnam

JJ:spt

March 25, 1977
sz

The Lutheran World Federation
Department of Church Cooperation
Attn. Dr. K. Rajaratnam
Secretary for Asia
P.O. Box No. 66

1211 Geneva

Switzerland

Dear Dr. Rajaratnam,

Pastor Seeberg just returned from India and asked me to send you for your information his enclosed report concerning his visit to the GEL Church.

With kind regards from Pastor Seeberg,

very truly yours,

h
Secretary

Enclosure

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM

ACTING PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH

XXXXX

REV. DR. C. K. PAUL SINGH

XXXXXX S. Barla.

(Regd. under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

HEAD OFFICE

G. E. L. Church, Ranchi

Bihar/India

Phone 23358

Ref: No.

14/1977

EINGEGANGEN

- 1. MRZ. 1977

Erledigt

Date

February 18, 1977

To,

The Director Carl-J-Hellberg
Department of Church Co-Operation, LWF,
Route-De-Ferney 150
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland.

Subject:- Budget request of the KSS of Gossner ELC, India ,
for the year 1978.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed kindly find the Budget Estimate of the KSS(Central Office) of the Gossner ELC for the year 1978.

With humble apology we admit that we are almost two months late in submitting the Budget request of Gossner ELC to the Department of Church Co-Operation, LWF, and hence, no doubt, are in a position to be debarred of getting any help from LWF for the budget year 1978.

Inspite of all this, we beg your pardon to do us the favour to include our request in your 1978 Budget considering our unhealthy Church situation.

The Gossner ELC has gone through trouble and disorder during last three years; and after great difficulty was able to form the KSS, the central administrative body, in the month of January 1978.

The Church has now got atleast a platform to stand and work, although, because of one Anchal not joining in the KSS, there remains still weakness in the stability of the Church.

The financial position of the Church has deteriorated excessively. The outside help to the Church is really needed.

The KSS in its meeting of January 1977 has discussed and passed the following Budget of the Gossner ELC for the year 1978. The Budget 1978 in short is as follows :-

(please turn to next page)

BUDGET 1978, GOSSNER ELC, INDIA

Part	Particulars	Total Expenses Rs.	Total Income Rs.	Request from DCC/LWF Rs.
I	Regular Expenses	95183.00	95183.00	nil
II	Evangelistic Work	560556.88	560556.88	nil
III	Medical Project	11000.00	3000.00	8000.00
IV	Bethesda Training School	19000.00	11000.00	8000.00
V	Education Office	27370.00	27370.00	nil
VI	In-country-Scholership	25000.00	nil	25000.00
VII	Property Board	22120.00	22120.00	nil
VIII THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION				
a,	Gossner Theological College	74630.00	48680.00	26000.00
b,	Serampore College	12000.00	12000.00	nil
c,	Pracharak Training School, Gobindpur	42840.00	33840.00	9000.00
All Total (In rupees)		889749.88	813749.88	76000.00
All Total (in Dollars)		118633-31	108499-98	10133-33
US doller 100= Rs. 750				

EXPLANATION

1. There is very little to explain the above Budget. The expenses in all the items of the Budget is almost the same as was in 1977 Budget.
2. Only in Part II (Evangelistic work) and in Part VIIIa, Gossner Theological College the expenses has been decreased. In both cases, some items are left. In Evangelistic work there is no expenses of MIKIR HILLS and in Gossner Theological College, the salaries of three professors.

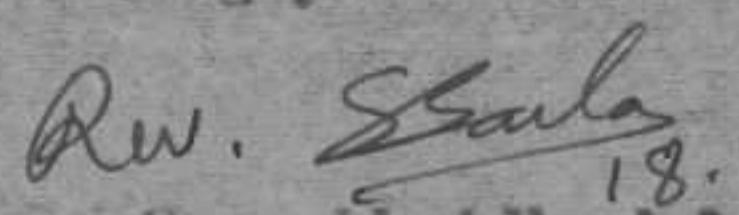
So, the Budget 1978 of the Gossner ELC is forwarded to you for your kind approval. And it is requested that a subsidy amounting to

Rs. 76000.- = US Doller 10133-33

from Department of Church Co-operation, LWF, may kindly be granted.

Thanking you in advance

Copy to:- 1. Asiatic Secretary
2. Gossner Mission,


 18.2.77
 Pramukh Adhyaksh,
 (President)
 G. E. L. CHURCH, RANCHI.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM, INDIA, (RANCHI) FOR THE YEAR 1978

Particulars.	Expense per month.	Annual Expenses.	Annual Income.	Deficit request from LWF.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part- I REGULAR EXPENSES				
1. SALARIES:-				
Pramukh Adhyaksh	750.00	9000.00		
Accountant	440.00	5280.00		
Accountant Junior	260.00	3120.00		
Clerk, UDC	310.00	3720.00		
Office Peon	165.00	1980.00		
Sweepers	60.00	720.00		
Total.	1985.00	23820.00	23820.00	X
2. OFFICE EXPENSES:-				
Postage & Contingency		3000.00		
Stationery & Office equipment		3000.00		
Electricity & Telephone		1500.00		
Printing & Publication		2500.00		
Total		10000.00	10000.00	X
3. MOTOR VEHICLES:-				
Salary of Driver	Rs. 228.00	2736.00		
Petrol & Repairs		8000.00		
Insurrance & Tax		1500.00		
Total.		12236.00	12236.00	X
4. TRAVEL EXPENSES :-				
Officers		2000.00		
Employees		500.00		
Delegates to conferences within and outside India		2000.00		
Inter Anchal transfer		1500.00		
Total		6000.00	6000.00	X
5. MEETING & CONFERENCES:-				
Central Body meetings		10000.00		
Officers meetings		2000.00		
Board & Other meetings		1000.00		
Total		13000.00	13000.00	X
6..CONTRIBUTIONS:-				
GELC Provident & Pension Fund		16000.00		
Other Organisations		2000.00		
Total		18000.00	18000.00	X
7. AFFILIATION FEES :-				
LWF/WCC/ULCI		3427.00		
NCC/BCC		1200.00		
Theol. Universities		1500.00		
Total		6127.00	6127.00	X
8. Miscellaneous		6000.00	6000.00	X

Part- I consolidated (Regular Expenses)

1. Salaries	23820.00	23820.00	X
2. Office Expenses	10000.00	10000.00	X
3. Motor Ve-hicle Expenses	12236.00	12236.00	X
4. Travel Expenses	6000.00	6000.00	X
5. Meeting & Conferences	13000.00	13000.00	X
6. Contributions	18000.00	18000.00	X
7. Affiliation Fees	6127.00	6127.00	X
8. Miscellaneous	6000.00	6000.00	X
TOTAL:-	95183.00	95183.00	X

Note:- The income of Rs. 95183.00 shown in Part-I is expected to be received from Anchals as (1) Envelope Chanda (2) Allotment and (3) other.

Please turn to Page 2

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM, INDIA, (RANCHI) FOR THE YEAR 1978

Particulars.	Expenses per month	Annual Expenses	Annual Income	Deficit Request from LWF
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part- II EVANGELISTIC WORK EXPENSES				
1. Central Office of BEL		41797.52		
2. Former JMB, South East Anchal		129781.96		
3. Surguja, Udaipur, Palamau, NWA		310571.52		
4. Kulpal Orrisa Anchal		59930.00		
5. Baghima, Madhya Anchal		18475.88		
Total:-		<u>560556.88</u>	<u>560556.88</u>	<u>X</u>

Note:- The income of Rs. 560556.88 shown above is expected as under-

Grant from Gossner Mission Berlin	= Rs. 524341.1 6
Income from Fields	= " 36215.7 2
Total	<u>560556.8 8</u>

Part-III MEDICAL PROJECT

Particulars.	Expense per month	Annual Expenses	Annual Income	Deficit request from LWF
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. TAKARMA DISPENSARY Medicine & Compounder Salary.				
1. TAKARMA DISPENSARY		2200.00	600.00	1600.00
2. KARIMATI	"	2200.00	600.00	1600.00
3. KHUNTI TOLI	"	2200.00	600.00	1600.00
4. GOVINDPUR	"	2200.00	600.00	1600.00
5. KINKEL	"	2200.00	600.00	1600.00
Total.		<u>11000.00</u>	<u>3000.00</u>	<u>8000.00</u>

Note:- Income ~~shown~~ of a sum of Rs. 3000.00 is expected as local chanda.

Particulars.	Expenses per month	Annual Expenses	Annual Income	Deficit request from LWF
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part -III BETHESDA WOMEN'S TRAINING SCHOOL				
1. SALARIES:-				
Head Mistress. H. Bhengra	490.00	5880.00		
Mrs A. Lakra	310.00	3720.00		
Mrs G. Aind	310.00	3720.00		
Mrs H. Kujur	235.00	2820.00		
Mr. Dungdung Peon	155.00	1860.00		
	<u>1500.00</u>	<u>18000.00</u>	<u>18000.00</u>	<u>8000.00</u>

2. ANNUALS:-

Contingency, PF and Miscellaneous	<u>1000.00</u>	1000.00
Total Part -III(1 +2)	<u>19000.00</u>	11000.00

Income of Rs. 11000.00 will be obtained by the Managing Committee of Bethesda Women's Training School.

Please turn over to Page 3 .

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM, INDIA, (RANCHI) FOR THE YEAR 1978

Particulars	Expenses per month	Annual Expens.	Annual Income	Deficit request from LWF
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part - V. EDUCATION OFFICE				
1. SALARIES:-				
Education Officer	450.00	5400.00		
Executive Officer	420.00	5040.00		
Clerk UDC	360.00	4320.00		
Peon	165.00	1980.00		
Night Guard	40.00	480.00		
Total	<u>1435.00</u>	<u>17220.00</u>	17220.00	x
2. ANNUALS:-				
Affiliations		1350.00		
Meetings & Refresher Course		3800.00		
Office Expenses		2000.00		
Travel Expenses		3000.00		
Total		<u>10150.00</u>	10150.00	x
TOTAL- Part - V (1+2)		<u>27370.00</u>	<u>27370.00</u>	x

Note:- The expense of this part will be met by GEL Church Central Education Fund.

Particulars.	Expense per month	Annual Expenses	Annual Income	Deficit Request from LWF
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Part- VI IN-COUNTRY SCHOLERSHIP				

10 trainees in different subject to be trained in India			x	
Rs. 2500/- per head per annum		<u>25000.00</u>	25000x20	25000.00

Particulars.	Expense per month	Annual Expenses	Annual Income	Deficit request from LWF
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

Part- VII PROPERTY BOARD OFFICE

1. SALARIES:-				
Manager	400.00	4800.00		
Clerk, LDC	260.00	3120.00		
Guard	150.00	1800.00		
Total	<u>810.00</u>	<u>9720.00</u>	9720.00	x
2. ANNUALS:-				
Office Expenses		2400.00		
Travel		3000.00		
Court Expenses		5000.00		
Grant to Anchals		2000.00		
Total		<u>12400.00</u>	12400.00	x
TOTAL (1 + 2) -		<u>22120.00</u>	22120.00	

Note:- Income shown in this portion of the Budget will be met by GEL Church Property income.

Please turn to page 4

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM, INDIA, (RANCHI) FOR THE YEAR 1978.

Part- VIII(A) THEOL EDUCATIN. (Gossner Theological College Ranchi)

Particulars.	Expense per month Rs.	Annual Expense Rs.	Annual Income Rs.	Deficit request from LWF Rs.
1. SALARIES:-				
Rev. M Tete, Principal	450.00	5400.00		
" R. DANG	450.00	5400.00		
" CAB Turkey	475.00	5700.00		
Mr. BK Toppo	300.00	3600.00		
" AM Topno	300.00	3600.00		
One MA. MTH	485.00	5820.00		
One MABD	420.00	5040.00		
Principal's Allowance	75.00	900.00		
Clerk, LDC	265.00	3180.00		
Peon	150.00	1800.00		
Librarian	280.00	3360.00		
Contingency	70.00	840.00		
Library	150.00	1800.00		
Total	3870.00	46440.00	20440.00	26000.00
2. ANNUALS:-				
Senate of Serampore		1500.00		
Hindi Th. Lit. Committee		500.00		
CISRS		200.00		
B.T.E. of N.C.C.		200.00		
CIS Madras		200.00		
Principal's Travel		300.00		
College Council Meeting		200.00		
Study tour		300.00		
Mine Repair		500.00		
Steward Institute		200.00		
Miscellaneous		1000.00		
		5200.00	5200.00	x
3. STIPEND:-				
Stipend of 32 students @ Rs. 60.00 per head per month.		23040.00	23040.00	x
TOTAL:- Part -VIII(A)-(1-3)		74680.00	48680.00	26000.00

Notes:- Income of Rs. 48680.00 shall be obtained in the following manner-

Gossner Mission	25000.00
Local effort or other foreign sources	23680.00
Total	48680.00

-x- Serampore College, Serampore)

Part- VIII(B) THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION (BIBLExTRAININGxSCHOOLxSEMINARYx)

Particulars.	Expense per month Rs.	Annual Expense Rs.	Annual Income Rs.	Deficit Request from LWF Rs.
STIPEND TO STUDENTS STUDYING IN SERAMPORE COLLEGE SERAMPORE WEST BENGAL				
Six students, expense @ Rs. 2000.00 per head per annum		12000.00	12000.00	x
Total Part VIII (B)		12000.00	12000.00	x

Note:- The income of Rs. 12000.00 will be requested from Gossner Mission Berlin.

Please turn to next page.

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM, INDIA, (RANCHI) FOR THE YEAR 1978.

Part- VIII (C) THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION
(Bible Training School Gobindpur, Ranchi Distt.)

Particulars.	Expense per month.	Annual Expenses	Annual Income from LWF	Deficit request
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. SALARIES:-				
Rev. Junas Soy. H.M.	335.00	4020.00		
" C.U. Dang	320.00	3840.00		
Miss Shanti Tutti	198.00	2376.00		
" Santoshi Hero	177.00	2124.00		
Sri Daud Topno, Mali	85.00	1020.00		
Head Master's Allow.	30.00	360.00		
Contingency	20.00	240.00		
Game, Library	20.00	240.00		
Total	1185.00	14220.00	5220.00	9000.00
2. ANNUALS:-				
Travelling		360.00		
Prize		60.00		
M. C. Meeting		300.00		
Minor repair		1000.00		
Miscellaneous		500.00		
Total.		2220.00	2220.00	X
3. STIPEND:-				
44 Students @ Rs. 50.00 per head per month		26400.00	26400.00	X
Total - Part- VIII (C) -(1-3)		42840.00	33840.00	9000.00

Note:- The income of Rs. 33840.00 shown in this column will be obtained in this manner:-

Gossner Mission	-	10000.00
Local efforts or other foreign sources		23840.00
Total		33840.00

Part VIII (A+B+C) CONSOLIDATED

A. Gossner Theological College, Ranchi			
	74680.00	48680.00	26000.00
B. Serampore College, Serampore	12000.00	12000.00	X
C. Bible Training School, Gobindpr.	42840.00	33840.00	9000.00
Total - Part VIII (A+B+C) -	129520.00	104520.00	35000.00
		94520.00	

Note:- As mentioned itemwise the expenses of THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION PART VIII is expected to be obtained as under:-

1. From Department of Church Co-operation, LWF = Rs. 35000.00
2. From Gossner Mission Berlin, Berlin = Rs. 37000.00
3. From local efforts or other foreign grants = Rs. 57520.00

Total = Rs. 129520.00

Please turn over to next page

BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CHOTANAGPUR & ASSAM, INDIA, RANCHI, FOR THE YEAR 1978.

BUDGET 1978 OF GOSSNER ELC CONSOLIDATED

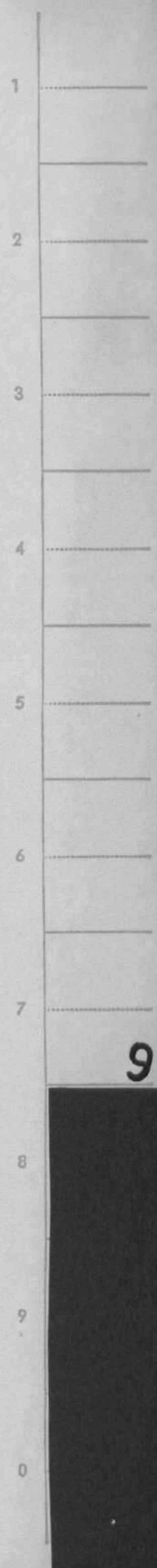
Particulars	Annual Expenses Rs.	Annual Income Rs.	Deficit Request from LWF. Rs.
Part-I REGULAR EXPENSES	95183.00	95183.00	Nil
Part-II Evangelistic Work	560556.88	560556.88	Nil
Part-III Medical Project	11000.00	3000.00	8000.00
Part-IV Bethesda Women's Training	19000.00	11000.00	8000.00
Part-V Education Office of GELC	27370.00	27370.00	Nil
Part-VI In-Country Scholarship	25000.00	Nil	25000.00
Part-VII Property Board Office	22120.00	22120.00	Nil
Part-VIII Theological Education			
A. Gossner Theological College			
Ranchi.	74680.88	48680.00	26000.00
B. Serampore College, Serampore	12000.00	12000.00	Nil
C. Bible Training School Govindpur	42840.00	33840.00	9000.00
	129520.00	94520.00	35000.00
GRAND TOTAL in Rupees	889749.88	813749.88	76000.00
GRAND TOTAL IN DOLLARS US dollar 100 = 750 Rupees	118633.31	108499.98	10133.33

Bhuria
18/2/77

Treasurer,
G. E. L. CHURCH,
RANCHI

Rw. Barla
18.2.77
Pramukh Adhyaksh.
Gossner ELC., India.

Pramukh Adhyaksh,
(President)
G. E. L. CHURCH, RANCHI



LEITZ

1650 Trennblatt ohne Ösen
1654 Trennblatt mit Ösen
zum Selbstausschneiden
von Registertasten

DIAKONISCHE ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT EVANGELISCHER KIRCHEN IN DEUTSCHLAND

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden · Bund Freier evangelischer Gemeinden · Das Diakonische Werk der EKD
Die Heilsarmee · Europäisch-Festländische Brüder-Unität Herrnhuter Brüdergemeine · Selbständige Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche
Katholisches Bistum der Altkatholiken in Deutschland · Evangelisch-methodistische Kirche · Vereinigung der Deutschen Mennonitengemeinden

Geschäftsführung: Das Diakonische Werk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland, Hauptgeschäftsstelle Stuttgart

Brot für die Welt · 7 Stuttgart 1 · Postfach 476

Gossner Mission
z. Hd. v. Herrn Pastor Seeberg
Handjerystraße 19-20

1000 Berlin 41



BROT FÜR DIE WELT

7 STUTTGART 1
STAFFLENBERGSTRASSE 76
TELEFON *20511 oder 2051-
Telegramme: Diakonie Stuttgart

Telex: 07-23 557 ddws-d

28. April 1977

Besuch bitte vorher vereinbaren
Visits should be arranged beforehand
Prévoir d'annoncer des visites
Visitas únicamente com acôrdo prévio

II-Kr/mo

Lieber Herr Pastor Seeberg,

Ganz herzlichen Dank für Ihre Zeilen vom 7. April. Es ist wirklich schade, daß wir uns nicht in Indien treffen konnten. Um ehrlich zu sein, ich traue mich seit längerem nicht mehr in das Gebiet der Gossner Kirche, um nicht für unausgegorene Dinge, die ich nicht übersehen kann, zur Kasse gebeten zu werden. Vielleicht ist es ein Fehler den Dialog mit unseren Freunden in Ranchi nicht intensiver zu führen. Aber wenn man bereits zuviel Geschäft hat, scheut man davor zurück sich weitere Probleme aufzuladen.

Die Angelegenheit mit Mr. Hinton empfinde ich als ziemlich bedrückend. Auch wenn es natürlich Millionen solcher Fälle in Indien gibt, die uns Gott sei Dank nicht auf den Leib rücken können. Meiner Meinung nach ist Hinton erheblich gestört, also krank und durch den Druck der Umstände sicher auch nicht ehrlich geblieben. Noch hält er sich irgendwie über Wasser, aber lange wohl nicht mehr. Ich bin nicht der Ansicht, daß wir ihm zu einem Taxi verhelfen sollten. Ich meine aber, daß evtl. über die Gossner Kirche etwas versucht werden sollte um seine Situation zu stabilisieren.

Würden Sie darüber noch einmal nachdenken. Die Unterlagen sende ich Ihnen mit gleicher Post zurück.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Ihr

Rainer Kruse
Asienreferat/Indien

Anlagen

Konten: Girokasse Stuttgart Nr. 2001 351 (BLZ 600 501 01) · Postscheckamt Stuttgart Nr. 344 70-701 (BLZ 600 100 70)

Spenden „Brot für die Welt“: Girokasse Stuttgart Nr. 2417 000 (BLZ 600 501 01) · Postscheckamt Stuttgart Nr. 8001-704 (BLZ 600 100 70)

Spenden „Brüderlich teilen — gemeinsam handeln“: Girokasse Stuttgart Nr. 2011 224 (BLZ 600 501 01) · Postscheckamt Stuttgart Nr. 1122-706 (BLZ 600 100 70)

C. G. Schmidt
P.O. Box 48,
Sinazese, Via Choma,
Zambia

EINGEGANGEN

9.12.1976

21. DEZ. 1976

Erledigt

Director M. Seeberg,
Gossner Mission,
Handjerystr. 19/20,
1000 BERLIN 41, West Germany

Dear Director Seeberg,

Thank you for your letter, received today. Although it is annoying to be expected to deal with such funny requests, based on happenings of long ago, it does have its own humour and causes one to smile!

I have sent a separate and very official reply to your letter, in case you wish to or need to use it. Actually I would suggest that there is not much need for reaction on your part. I am quite sure that Hinton never had any money to deposit with me, and almost as sure that he would never have deposited any with Rainer Kruse. Personally I have the impression that he is not yet normal, even though he claims to be!

It would interest me to know whether the Central Academy is an actual place, and whether Hinton is actually the Hostel Supt. there. Or did he make use of the official stamp through a friend of his, just for the sake of this letter? I also wonder why two pages of the same letter must be typed on different machines?

If Hinton is actually the Supt. he claims to be, he should be earning enough to make a living and not need your help. If he is not what he claims to be, he needs medical help rather than money.

Hinton is an Anglo-indian. I seem to remember that he had alcoholic tendencies, although I cannot be sure of this any more.

...I am sure you have heard all you need to know from me. So, may I take this opportunity to wish you every blessing for the holy Christmas season, and for the New Year of 1977.

In Christian Fellowship,

Clem Schmidt.

C. G. Schmidt

C. G. Schmidt
P.O. Box 48,
Sinazese, Via Choma,
Zambia

9.12.1976

The Director,
Gossner Mission,
Handjerystr. 19/20,
1000 BERLIN 41,
West Germany.

Dear Sir,

Re: C. B. Hinton's Letter to You, dated 22.11.1976

Although it is many years ago since this man was employed by Feed The Children Aid Programme, I still remember him well. When he came to us to plead for employment he was in very poor condition, and had evidently not had a job for quite some time. He was employed in order to help him, not because we desperately needed his services.

It is true that he worked in FCAP's warehouse at Calcutta, although his position was not as important as he now makes it out to be. There were aspects of his work with which we were not satisfied, and we brought Mr. C. B. Tigga from Ranchi to Calcutta, first to help Hinton and then to take over from him.

Hinton did not at any time deposit any of his money with me. I had the impression that he was always short of money, and he certainly would not have had anything near the amounts he mentions in his letter. As he himself admits, he cannot produce the necessary receipts to prove his statement.

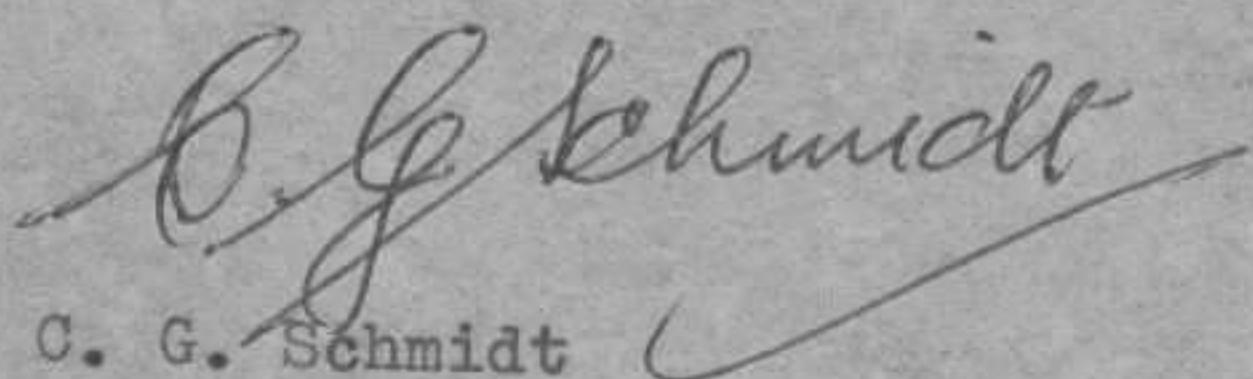
I would suggest that you be wary of representative cards which have supposedly been signed by the owners. Those of us who worked in India made a special point of never signing such cards, because we had been warned of cases where such cards were stolen and used for fraudulent purposes.

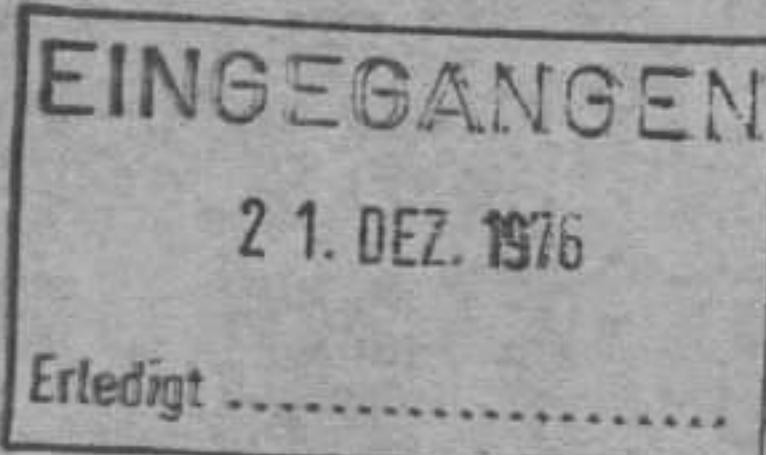
I cannot remember exactly when Hinton left FCAP, because from mid-1967 the programme was scaled down, with various people leaving at different times. But I do seem to remember that his personal effects amounted to very little, if anything at all, of value and that Mr. Tigga sent them to him.

Mr. Hinton's claim for money has no validity whatsoever, and I can only recommend that he be told to work hard and conscientiously at his present job, rather than dreaming up schemes for getting rich quickly.

I trust this gives you the necessary background information and remain

Yours Sincerely,


C. G. Schmidt



W. K. 28. 72.

30. November 1976
psbg/sz

Herrn
Clemens Schmidt
P.O.Box 48

Sinazeze via Choma
Zambia

Lieber Bruder Schmidt!

Gestern erhielt ich den in Fotokopie beiliegenden Brief eines Mr. Hinton aus Ranchi, der sich auf die Bekanntschaft mit Ihnen bezieht. Bevor ich mich zu diesem Brief äussere, hätte ich gern Ihre Stellungnahme zu diesem Schreiben.

Herzlichen Dank im voraus und gute Grüsse und Wünsche für eine gesegnete Advents- und Weihnachtszeit für Sie, Ihre liebe Frau und alle Mitarbeiter von

I h r e m


Martin Seeberg

Anlage

Registered with A.D.

Dt:- 22nd Nov. 1976

The Director,
Gossner Mission, Krk
1, Berline 41 (Friendenan)
Hondjerystr 19/20,
WEST GERMANY.

Respected Sir;

I had served to my utmost under the kind control of Herr Robert Montag, Herr C.G. Schmidt and Herr Rainer Kruse and completed the Feed the children Aid programme, sponsored by W.Germany. I had been the Incharge of the complete distribution through-out Orissa, Bihar & Bengal. My head quarter were at Bengal (Calcutta) at Baliaghata warehouse, 34 Canal South Road, Calcutta.

I had deposited a sum of Rs 2000 + Rs 2000 = 4000/- with Herr C.G. Schmidt and Rs 2000/- to Herr Rainer Kruse, who had given me a receipt on reverse of his representative card which I am enclosing to you for your kind perusal.

I left Calcutta for my home town at Jameshpur and had been made to understand that my wife had fallen with the custody of some other men and had left the house, my elder daughter had expired. My other 3 children were left with some neighbours so my presence was most essential at home, so I had been unable to return back to Calcutta, although Herr C.G. Schmidt had informed me to come and collect the money. I had deposited for the empty biscuit tins as no empty tins were returning.

Mr C.G. Schmidt had allowed me to keep my prperty such as boxes ect and other personal affects at the Baliaghata warehouse, I had so ackwordly placed that I was not able to collect these things of mine. So I had also lost all my personal affects. I had been so mentally depressed that I had to go under treatment myself. I have now come to normal and had joined as Hostel Supdt: at the Central Academy School, Bariatu, Ranchi.-8.

I am bankrupt by now and have to pay school fees, books, clothing etc. for my children. So I request your benevolence and generosity in this regard. I request your goodself to kindly help me with some amount to pull myself up as I had fallen in distress to a maximum level, Rs 6000/- in all, I deposited, two receipts from Herr C.G. Schmidt for Rs 2000 + Rs 2000/- are left within my box lying at the Baliaghata Warehouse., Calcutta.

Contd-P/2.

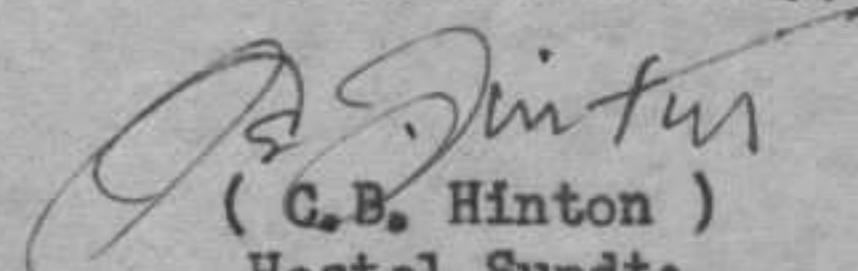
From Pre-page.

I am sending you the attested copy of of the receipt from Herr Rainer Kruse which may see for yourself.

I send this letter in good faith hoping to get a ~~return~~ return of some money.

Wishing all the Kind hearted people of West Germany a "Happy X mas and a bright New year.

Yours trustworthy,



(G. B. Hinton)

Hostel Supdt:
Central Academy,
B A R I Y A T U.
R A N C H I L S.
B I H A R (INDIA)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT DUE FORM.

One Registered letter only

To : Herr M. SEEBERG (DIRECTOR)
GOSSNER MISSION

1, Berlin 41 (Friedenau)
Handferystr. 19/20

29. NOV. 1975

Erliegt

Please
return ~~to~~ to
FROM:-

C. B. HINTON
C/o S.S. TURKEY
C. C. LTD.
Dharbhanga House
Rauchi Bihar.



प्राप्ति का समय/Received at.....
किससे/From.....
किसके द्वारा/By.....

भेजने का समय/Sent at.....
किसको/To.....
किसके द्वारा/By.....

परियथ संख्या
Circuit Number

तारीख मोहर
Date Stamp

गोप्य—समय छो स्टट रूप से ठीक-ठीक भरिए। तार मनीगार्डरों, प्राथमिकता तथा जवाबी परियात के मामले में पूरे हस्ताक्षर करें।
Note—Enter Time neatly and correctly, Sign in full In T. M. Os. Priority and Reply paid Traffic.

GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(Regd. under societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : Rev. C.B. AIND
UP-PRAMUKH ADHYAKSH : Rev. B. MINZ
SECRETARY : Rev. Dr. M. BAGE
TREASURE : Mr. C.A. ANTHONY TRIKEY.

HEAD OFFICE
G.E.L. Church, Ranchi
Bihar/India
Phone. 510

October 15th 1969
at present guest of the above Church

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Mr. C.B. Hinton worked for Feed the Children Aid Programme sponsored by the Protestant Churches in Germany, for more than one year.

He executed his duties as Storekeeper in charge in an exemplary manner. We found him to be honest, trustworthy, and always willing to carry out his duties, even under most difficult circumstances. I can sincerely recommend him for further employment, and take this opportunity of wishing him well in his future life.

Sd/-
Robert Montag
Then scheme executive of,
Feed the Children Aid Programme.

G.E.L. Church. RANCHI

Attested
H.C. Bawali
EXECUTIVE TRUSTEE
Children's Education
TRUST OF INDIA
Safdarjang Enclave
New Delhi-16

TRUE COPY



EXECUTIVE TRUSTEE
Children's Education
TRUST OF INDIA
Safdarjang Enclave
New Delhi-16

Rs 2000/-

Two thousand
from Mr. Hinton
for Empty tins

17-1-67

(17-1-67 \$ R. Kruse.

Amended

H. Chander
EXECUTIVE TRUSTEE
Children's Education
TRUST OF INDIA
Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi-16

SPONSORED BY THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN GERMANY
FEED THE CHILDREN AID PROGRAMME
PAINER KRUSE

7 STUTTGART
GEROK-STRASSE 17
W. GERMANY

5, RUSSELL STREET
CALCUTTA 16
PHONE 23-8206

TRUE COPY

To. Herr. M. Seeburg (Duischi)
West Germany.

Respected Sir,

Further to my application I am to inform your Goodself that at the present moment I am unemployed as I have come in for a serious attack of tuberculosis of the Chest and lungs and have to get medical treatment. I am to be admitted from the General Hospital to a T.B. Sanatorium and I am to pay Rs 300/- per month. I am needing your kind aid in this regard, otherwise I should take more ill and expire leaving my 5 children to suffer in these hard days at India. I am also to take complete rest so I would have to maintain the family for feeding etc. as the children are still small and are school going children. I had lost my job as a Hostel Superintendent of Central Academy School, only because I am attacked by Tuberculosis which may effect the children of the Hostel. I have no means at the present so I am compelled to request you for the necessary requirement of Rs 600/- which I had deposited. Herr Rainer Kress and Herr C. G. Schmidt would definitely confirm about the amount I had deposited and I was not able to collect as I had mentioned to you in my typed application.

I hope my letter receives your kind consideration and sympathetic approval and I shall sent the amount at a very early date.

Thanking you for your benevolence and generosity.

I remain.

Yours faithfully,

C. B. Hinton

Address:-

C/o. S.S. TIRKEY,

C.C. LTD.

DHARBHANGA HOUSE

RANCHI,

BIHAR

INDIA.

P.S. {Attached is my
(Discharge slip for admittance)
to a T.B. Sanatorium
please try to return.

DISCHARGE SLIP

Rajendra Medical College & Hospital
RANCHIUnit of :- K.K. SINHA M.B.B.S.
F.R.C.S (LOND)

Name of the Patient C.B. Thakur

Age 42 yrs Sex Male regd No Med/70 Bed No 129

Date of admission 2.10.76 Date of Discharge 16.11.76

Disease Tuberculosis lungs

Investigations Notes-

Left side and
Right side lungs affected
Plumal rub on Lt side of Chest

TIT Given-

1/10 of Isoniazid +
4) Inf. Streptomycin - 1 vial
daily for 1 month.

(2) Tetracycline Capsules

Advised-

One after every 4 hours

(3) Vitamin B Complex B.D.
for 20 days.

(4) E.S.R + T.C, D.C. to be
checked on empty stomach

He has been advised to be
admitted into a TB Sanatorium
at Khunti or He.
(X rays returned) Y.K. Joshi M/S
K.H.R. (25)

With best compliments from-

Bariatu Pharmacy
BARIATU, RANCHI-9
Phone : 21447

वरियातु फामसी

वरियातु, रांची-६

फोन नं २१४४७



To,

The Director-Pastor Martin Seeberg,
Gossner Mission Head Office - 1 Berlin 41, (Friendenau)
Handjerysstr 19/20 ,West Germany.

Dated 10.3.77.

Dear Sir,

Most humbly and respectfully I beg to state that I am the student of Gossner Theological College, Ranchi. I have come from Assam Anchal. Financially I am handicapped. Neither the Anchal nor the Ilaka nor the Parish is willing to support me due to church party strife and so on. My parents are also helpless. I do not have any financial source. My training future ~~also~~ also seems very dark. Unless you kind and ^{generous} ~~generous~~ people help, I am not in a position to continue my theological training. I need help from you. Then only there is possibility of my continued study.

May I therefore, request you to kindly find out some financial source for my present and future need and thus complete my training period. without your help my future is in dark. Kindly Pray and make me a servant of our Lord in future. I greet and thank you for your great concern and help.

Thanking you again.

*His request
may be
considered.
M.L.
10/3/77*

Yours Sincerely,

R. Lakra. 10.3.77.
(Sri Reid Lakra)
B.Th. 3rd year,
Ranchi / Bihar.

Dated:- 14th December, 1977.

Dear friends in Christ,

We have not been able to keep regular contact with you through letters due to unavoidable circumstances. But we thought that Christmas and New Years greetings would contain few lines about our work here.

To begin with we thank God for His abundant blessings. He has showered upon us this whole year. It was good to see many of you at Dar - es - Salam in June during the Lutheran World Assembly. We were privileged to attend it together and had great inspirations out of its varid programmes and meeting with people of different Churches and Countries.

Our girls - Sona (15), Shanti (12), Nijhar (10), Akay (8) and our nephew Ajay (8) are doing well in their studies. Sona and Shanti completed their annual final examinations and are waiting for their results. The latter ones will begin their examination from tomorrow the 15th of Dec. '77 and our Christmas Holidays will begin from next week including the New Years day.

Paracleta had been to U.S.A. for three months Seminar on " Women in Church and Society ". She was at Philadelphia and other places in this programme. She met our old friends, and made new ones during the Course of her stay from 2nd Oct. to 8th Dec. '77. Her experience brings another enrichment to our home, our community, and our Church for the glory of the Lord. She arrived home on the 10th Dec. quite safe and sound. We thank the Lord for her safe journey to and from U.S.A. We thank one and all who made her stay pleasant and meaningful. We regret with her that she was unable to meet many old friends at Chicago as well as Minneapolis and other places as she had to leave suddenly before the Christian rush began in U.S.A.

Nirmal remains busy as usual with his work in the College. Gossner College is growing day by day. The College is need of proper accommodation as its programme and students strength is increasing year after year. At the moment there are 1200 students in the College. Two classes have not joined as the University has delayed in publishing the Intermediate results. To make the College as a means of development of the community of Tribal people of this region has been our burden all along. With proper facilities in future a great service can be rendered to the neglected and poor people in this region. Your prayers and sympathies have meant a lot in founding and running this institution of higher learning. Kindly keep it in your prayer and uphold and sustain us to render a challenging service to the young people here. The College is collecting money for the cyclone hit area in A.P. in South India and for the alum



EINGANGEN
Miss
23. DEZ. 1977
Erledigt

Friedenau

Berlin 41

Hanover Str. 19/20

West Germany

दूसरा मोड़ SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

पहला मोड़ FIRST FOLD

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Dr. Mrs. N. M. M.

Gossner College

Ranchi

पिन पीन ८३४०००

रांची भारत INDIA

children here at Ranchi. We are adopting a village nearby to work for the betterment of the people by the students and teachers of the College.

The pre-school children's school run by Paracleta and her colleagues runs smoothly. It needs to be developed and extended at other places for the service of the needy parents. The present strength of children in the school is 45 and four teaching staff. Such schools are urgently needed in city and Industrial centre as mothers have to work to make a living to compensate husband's income. We are engaged in so many churches and community voluntary services in Ranchi City which take most of our times. We are thankful to God that our girls do quite well in their studies. We wish we would be of better help to them.

A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all of you from us. May God bless you.

Yours in the Lord,
Mrs. Paracleta,
Nirmal, Paracleta and
girls and nephew.

Mr.
Benjamin Topno
Deogaon Stone Quarry No. 10
P.O. Panposh
Rourkela - 769004
India

10th April, 1978

Dear Brother Benjamin Topno,

I thank you very much for your letter dated 21.2.1978, addressed to our Director, Martin Seeberg. You may have heard that he has left the Gossner Mission and that he is now serving as pastor in a congregation of the church in Berlin. This is the reason, why I am answering your letter.

You have asked for some Christian literature, written in some of the languages spoken in your area round Rourkela. I am pleased that you are eager to distribute so much tracts, booklets, pamphlets etc. But unfortunately it is not the Mission Direktor of the Gossner Mission in Berlin, who is in a position to supply you with this sort of literature. It is the Mission Director of the G.E.L. Church in Ranchi, Rev. Dr. Singh, who has the stock of these things and who is able to send you some. May I therefore advise you to request all these things from Dr. Singh in Ranchi. I am sure that he will help you.

Secondly you ask some questions concerning our Christian belief. It is difficult to answer such questions in writing. It is much easier to discuss them personally, face to face. Therefore I suggest that you may ask your questions at the next refresher course will organized by Dr. Singh. I am sure that you and your brothers in Christ will find the right answers to your questions.

Finally I wish you God's blessings in your preaching. May you open the hearts of many people for the good news of our Lord Jesus Christ. May God help you and guide you.

Yours in Christ,

W

Siegwart Kriebel

copy to: Mission Director of G.E.L. Church, Ranchi

Benjamin Payne (Distributo
Q-B-L Church
ROURKELA-

Respected Sir,

21.2.78

I humbly to request
you that kindly send me
"Free distribution Tracts and
Booklets, Pamphlets etc" for
Gospel preaching Field
work around my area.
There are mostly the following
languages speaking people at
our hill side called Stribe, as
Mundari, Ho, Santhali, Kharia,
Oraon-Kurukh, Bhujburi,
Hindi, Chhetanagburi, Oriya
Sadana (SADRI).

URGENT

Secondly, I want anyone -
Christian monthly magazine -
from you for which I shall
remit the ~~Subscription for~~
~~the~~ same. if available
Send as one "sample" -
to me the magazine.

I am a layman under
Rajgangpur anchal in
Jurisdiction of Rev. Jojo at
Jorabandh G. E. L. Church
from last three years. my
gospel preaching work is
good alongwith some tracts
having S. G. m. Bangalore.
It is my high hope that -

you will help me to arrange
Some Tracts, Booklets and
"Posters" for Lord's day
among my people as the
languages mentioned.

Here is a Personal Question
which Please answer me
for my listener of Gospel.

- (a) Beasts, Birds, etc. are _____
mentioned in the Bible. Where
are they going (staying) after
their death?
- (b) For a man has been shown
Two main "Stations" HELL &
HEAVEN" after death, why so?
- (c) What is different "Soul" holy-
ghost and living life
of an Elephant?

1972 स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ 25th ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE 1972 स्वतंत्रता की 25 वीं वर्षगांठ

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

हवाई पत्र
AEROGRAMME



Director-Pastor Martin
Seeberg
1 Berlin 41, Frieden
Handferysstr 19/20,
West Germany.

OF INDEPENDENCE 1972 स्वतंत्रता की 25 वीं वर्षगांठ 25th ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE 1972

दूसरा मोड SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के अन्दर कछु न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता:- SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:-

Lita Bro - Benjamin TOPNO.
Deogaon Stone Quarry No. 10.
P. O. Panposh
Rourkela - 769004.
HARSH INDIA

EINGEGANGEN

Ranchi. (Bihar)

19. JULI 1973-7-77.

Hon' Director Sahib,

We ~~max~~ draw your kind attention towards the activities of the present Pramukh Adhayak of G.E.L. Church at Ranchi Head Quarter. We the youngmen organise a forum to press our demand through this organisation. We want to stop the foreign aid given to the G.E.L. Church through you to make smooth running of the G.E.L. Church administration, but in vain the aforesaid working committee of the G.E.L. Church will do so, In this connection we appeal to your highness to help our organisation to fulfill our demand. Sir, we want to full repair of Churches of G.E.L. Church situated village and towns remodification of School building and open source of income from the properties of G.E.L. Church properties.

We appeal your highness we have source of income are vast. We the youngmen under the banner of G.E.L.Y.D.O. (GOSSNER EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION) has open an current account in Allahabad Bank, Ranchi Branch, Ranchi in the name and style of G.E.L.Y.D.O. Therefore, we request you to send us a pity amount of Rs. # 500 dollar in favour of G.E.L.Y.D.O.

We have made up a plan for development work in the ~~villages~~ of Chandwa, Kurup, Lohardaga, Khunti, Gumla and Bero for opening a PIGGERY FARM in each Head Quarter to help the needy G.E.L. Church unemployed youth residing in the aforesaid villages

We hope our prayer for financial help from you got a new way for development, or advise us from where we appeal for help. The income and source for smooth running of G.E.L.Church to full use of landed properties suited at Ranchi. In the other way we chalk out the plan and represented to the G.E.L.Church, Central Working Committee for verification and necessary action in the matter.

Our first Piggery Farm will be open at Bhelwata and P.O. Chandwa, P.S. Chandwa, Dist-Palamu, Bihar(India) under the banner of G.E.L.Y.D.O. ~~Established~~ in September'77. We appeal to your highness to send your representative to check our account and work through your representative residing in India.

The Officer bearer is as under:-

President : Sri Sushil Kumar Toppo (Professor)
Fakir Mohan Govt. College.
P.O. Balasore (Orissa).

Secretary : Sri Arik Kumar Franklin,
Raja Bonglow Compound,
G.E.L.Church,
P.O. Ranchi
Dist.Ranchi(Bihar) India.

Treasurer : Sri Subodh Ratan Tingga.
State Bank of India,
Main Branch,
P.O. Ranchi.
Dist-Ranchi.(Bihar) India.

Development Organiser: Sri S.K. Toppo.
Allahabad Bank,
Main Road,
Ranchi.

We are awaited your reply and request you to send us a suitable reply in the matter.

For G.E.L.Y.D.O.

for ~~Shippo~~
2-2-77.

Secretary.

हवाई पत्र
AEROGRAMME

To

Pastor Martin Seeberg,

1, Berlin 41, (Friedenau)

Handjerysstr 19/20

WEST GERMANY.



85P

भारत INDIA

85P

भारत INDIA

20

भारत INDIA

5

भारत INDIA



दूसरा मोड SECOND FOLD

इस पत्र के अन्दर कुछ न रखिये NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

भेजने वाले का नाम और पता

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Sri Sushil Kumar Topo.

Allahabad Bank, Main Road,

P.O. Ranchi;

Dist. Ranchi (Bihar) INDIA.

पिन PIN

834001

भारत INDIA

पहला नोड
FIRST FOLD