

1974

The Vanguard (Vol. 21, No. 5), June 1974

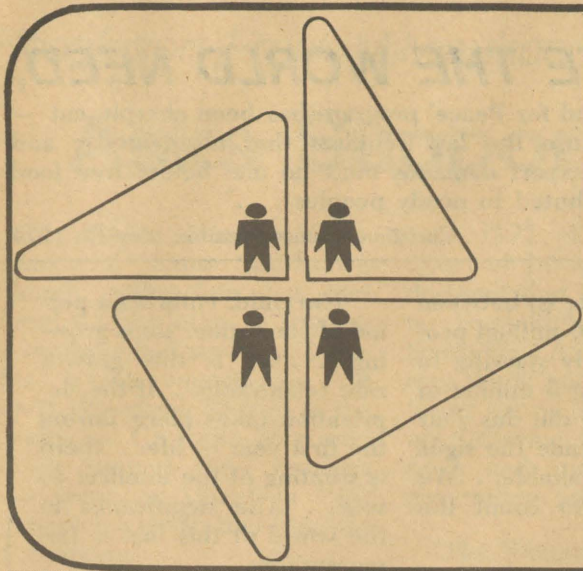
Lutheran Human Relations Association of America

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THE LUTHERAN HUMAN RELATIONS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Vanguard

A MATTER OF MONEY

Many of the major publications have recently taken note of the twentieth anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, which ruled that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional. The *New York Times* (May 12, 1974) commented, "Despite enormous strides by blacks and other aggrieved minorities, the battle for equality is far from over . . ." On page 3 of *The Vanguard* there is a story about an incident in a South Dakota courtroom, illustrating the indignities and injustice with which Indian people must contend.

Relationships among and between human beings are a continuing problem, full of complexity and almost never susceptible to easy solutions or perfect outcomes. But ease and perfection are not supposed to be the measuring rods for the accomplishment of justice and dignity. For the Christian especially, the outcome is never in doubt; it is the participation in the struggle which occupies attention and energy.

The Lutheran Human Relations Association of America has been, for more than twenty years, enlisting the attention and energy of members of the Lutheran churches for participation in the struggle. The financial limitations have always been severe. But right now these restrictions are threatening the basic operation of the Association.

The LHRAA Coordinator Program — involving people in local communities in local projects — has received encouraging financial support from the three Lutheran Churches, the Wheat Ridge Foundation and Lutheran Brotherhood. These funds are specifically designated for this program, and are not allocated for the daily operational costs, which are rapidly outdistancing the money available.

The Board of Directors, through President Richard Fox, has sent a letter to all Association friends and members, appealing for additional financial support with special contributions. We call your attention to this emergency action to emphasize the need.

To continue our ministry, to focus the love of Christ for all people on the difficult problems which still face us, to make an adequate and energizing response to human relations concerns, will require close attention to strengthening the financial base so that day-to-day functions will be sustained.

LHRAA at Southern District Conference

Pastors Study Role In Racial Concerns

OPERATION RECONCILIATION - PHASE 3

Early in May, pastors of the Southern District, Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, attended a meeting to study and discuss their pastoral role in relation to the current issues in race relations. The District includes Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and Alabama.

The conference, held on the University of Southern Mississippi campus near Biloxi, was the third major step in the District program, *Operation Reconciliation*.

Developed in a resolution presented to the District convention several years ago, the plan calls for enlisting the resources of the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America to help devise a program that would ultimately reach into the local parishes, providing opportunities for Christian response in dealing with problems of prejudice and injustice.

Under the leadership of District President John Ellermann and the social ministry committee chaired by Pastor Arnold Voigt, and with an assist from LHRAA New Orleans Coordinator Leon Wade and the LHRAA national office, a proposal was presented to and approved by the Wheat Ridge Foundation. The Foundation is providing funds, counsel, and

personnel to implement the four-phase program.

Phase One, conducted in 1972, was an overnight workshop/retreat for officers and executives of the District. The Phase Two presentation, in the spring of 1973, was similarly addressed to church leadership with counselors (or regional coordinators) in attendance.

Cont. on page three



Jan Griffen



Leon Wade

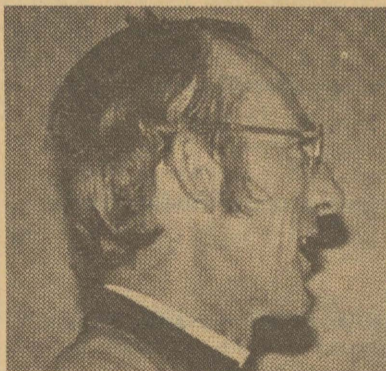
"We look to you pastors to show us how to be free in our love toward all people. . . Our children see blacks living near us; they play with black children in our neighborhood; they learn with them in the school rooms; and they ask, in surprise, 'Why aren't there any in our church?' And can pastors give us answers?"

Mrs. Jan Griffen, a resident of Birmingham, Ala., was one of a panel of lay church people on hand to address comments to the Southern District pastors. Her question was soft spoken and sincere as she encouraged the pastors to give the leadership an example of courage for which the members of the church are looking.

Also on the panel, chaired by Dr. Les Schellhase of Tuscaloosa, were Ms. Lorraine Demarest, social worker in New Orleans, and Mr. Chris McNair, newly re-elected state representative in Alabama. These lay people were asked to relate their expectations of pastors.

McNair observed, "It is not expected of pastors serving in black communities that they persuade those they serve through their life style or dress that they are 'with it' . . . We need pastors who are genuine in their respect and concern for people."

Cont. on page three



John Ellermann
Photo/Lutheran Witness
So. District Supplement

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LUTHERAN HUMAN RELATIONS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY
VALPARAISO, IND. 46383

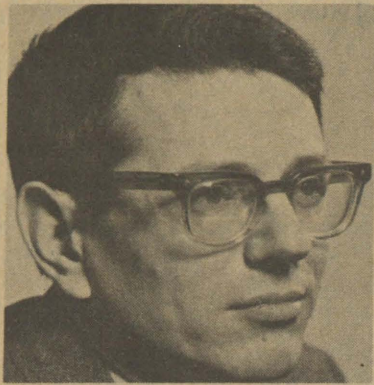
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HUMAN RELATIONS INSTITUTE

Information/Registration/Page Two



Pastor Art Simon
of Trinity Lutheran Church
Lower East Manhattan
author of
THE FACES OF POVERTY
BREAKING BREAD WITH
THE HUNGRY
THE POLITICS OF
WORLD HUNGER

and forget not the poor

industrialized nations — banded together to get a special session of the UN General Assembly on Raw Materials convened.

Ever since the oil crisis began, the Administration has been expressing unusual public concern about the poor countries. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger somberly reminds the oil-exporting nations that their hiking of oil prices may have a disastrous effect on many of those countries. He was absolutely right. But his new-found concern for the poor countries has a suspiciously self-serving ring, because it is tied to a solution (lower oil prices) that would greatly benefit the United States.

Furthermore neither Kissinger nor any other spokesman for the Administration admits that we are the Arabs of the food crisis with our sell-to-the-rich-and-starve-the-poor policy. Few remember that prices on food and fertilizer we export soared prior to the oil embargo.

These price increases will cost the less developed countries more than \$5 billion this year, and give the United States about \$3 billion in additional income from them — far more

than the sum we provide for development assistance. About that the administration has said nothing.

The United States is on the spot at the UN, not only because of the food crisis, but because we are 6 percent of the world's population and consume close to 40 percent of the world's share of raw materials. And U.S. willingness to assist poor countries has steadily deteriorated over the past decade.

In this context, Henry Kissinger addressed the special Assembly. He pledged the U.S. "to a major effort in support of development," promised to help improve the economic system, to give poor countries special trade advantages, and to increase U.S. assistance to them. He was shy on particulars, but it did mark the first time that the Administration has offered a vision of interdependence with the poor two-thirds of the world.

It could be another Watergate trick, of course: offering full cooperation, but yielding as little as possible.

On the other hand, it might be the beginning of a new relationship with the world's poor, and we should hold the Administration to it.

As I write these lines, an extraordinary discussion is taking place at the United Nations.

Poor countries, long forced to sell-cheap their raw materials and buy-dear the manufactured products they import from countries like the United States, are revolting against this arrangement. Hit by food, fertilizer and oil price hikes, they are demanding a new set of economic rules.

Because the alternative to new rules is famine and permanent poverty for many of these countries, they are dead serious, some even desperate. That's why the so-called "Third World" countries — the non-

"DESPITE THE WORLD NEED,

the U.S. 'Food for Peace' program has been sharply cut — largely because the law requires that all domestic and commercial export demands must be met before free food can be distributed to needy peoples . . ."

Christian Science Monitor, May 13, 1974

" . . . (the estimate is) between 30 million and 100 million people are now slowly starving to death, and at least 5 million of them are likely to die this year . . . For over a decade the signs have been unmistakable. . . We may now begin to count the cost."

Timothy Dickinson

Harper's June 1974

"The child, entering a period of starvation, stops growing. . . Nor is this growth rate retrievable. . . If the deprivation takes place during the first year of life. . . there is stunting of the intellect as well. . . The significance to the world of this fact is immeasurable."

Richard Selzer

"The UN General Assembly closed its special session on raw materials and development by agreeing to a new concept of solidarity among the developing countries and a new order in their economic relations with the "rich" countries . . . The general feeling (was) that at best this concept represented a beginning to an uncertain process in which many countries could be exposed to peril in the name of necessary change and progress. Most important economic powers specifically disassociated themselves from several parts of a program of action they thought was too ambitious and unrealistic . . . The American ambassador . . . warned that 'words cannot feed the starving nor help the impoverished' . . ."

Christian Science Monitor, May 3, 1974

"The assembly . . . adopted, without a vote, a declaration of principles and a program of action to help the approximately 40 countries that are in dire straits because of increased oil bills. The program calls for a 12-month emergency relief plan and establishment of a long-term development fund to be started in January . . . U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali . . . attacked the agreements on producer associations, aid to liberation movements, sovereignty over natural resources without recourse to international law, and price indexing . . ."

National Catholic Reporter, May 17, 1974

TO BUILD COMMUNITY

Institute Director

CHARLES W. DULL

Assistant Professor
Education and Psychology
Concordia Teachers College
Seward, Nebr.
Recognized Trainer:
Values Associates and
NW Regional Ed. Laboratory

Keynote Speaker

HERLUF M. JENSEN

Pastor, St. Matthew
Moorestown, N.J.
former staff official,
Board of Social Ministry LCA
former Board member, LHRAA

Dinner Speaker

WILLIAM H. GRIFFEN

Assistant Professor
Concordia Teachers College
River Forest, Ill.
Director, Diaconate Program
Chicago, Ill., former Board
member, LHRAA.

*Preacher and
Resource Person*

PAUL A. BOE

former Executive Director
Division of Social Services
ALC; now in ministry to the
Indian American people

OBJECTIVES

To experience the PROCESS
in the creation of a functioning Christian community

To study a MODEL
for community development and systematic change

To develop and practice SKILLS
to use at home in community development and change

GOALS

A better UNDERSTANDING
of the pain and joy of a community-in-development

A personal CONTRACT
for specific activity to be developed at home

A cadre of Christians RETURNING
to local communities with a sense of hopefulness,
some new understandings, some new tangible skills

FRIDAY, JULY 26
1-3:00 p.m. Registration
3:00 p.m. Opening session
SATURDAY, JULY 27
6:30 p.m. Institute Dinner

SUNDAY, JULY 28
8:30 a.m. Annual Meeting
10:30 a.m. Worship
2-4:30 p.m. Closing session

REGISTRATION FORM

LHRAA-VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY

**INSTITUTE
ON HUMAN RELATIONS**

FRIDAY, JULY 26 — 2 P.M. TO SUNDAY, JULY 28 — 4 P.M.

VALPARAISO, INDIANA

Make checks payable and mail to:
LHRAA, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind. 46383

Please send with this form a minimum of \$5.00 advance payment.

COSTS:
Registration, 2 nights lodging, all
sessions, Saturday night dinner \$41.00
Additional member of family \$28.00
Student registration \$21.00
Saturday night dinner only \$ 5.25

Amount enclosed \$

Name

Address

City, State, Zip

Child care service provided during Institute sessions for nominal fee (ages 3-10). Advance reservations required by July 15. Indicate ages and number of children.

Resolution From Milwaukee Congregation

Asks Support For Namibia

The Social Ministry Committee of Cross Lutheran Church, Milwaukee, has prepared a "Resolution in support of brothers and sisters in Namibia," which requests that "the South Wisconsin District of the Lutheran Church - Missouri Synod support their brothers and sisters in Christ in their struggle for justice and freedom in Namibia."

650,000 of the 750,000 inhabitants of Namibia in South-West Africa, are black; 340,000 of that number are members of the Ovambokavanga Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in South-West Africa.

In 1971, the International Court of Justice at the Hague declared that South Africa has no legal right to administer South-West Africa, however the area is still under the control of South Africa. The black people are suffering from the oppressions and restrictions of the government policy of apartheid.

(The Vanguard has reported on this situation in Aug-Sept, 1971, June, 1973, and April, 1974.)

The resolution from Cross Church requests that three actions be taken by the South Wisconsin District. The first, a letter of support from the Dist-

trict to the two churches in Namibia. Second, that the Social Ministry Committee of the District seek information from area Congressmen and from the U.S. delegate to the United Nations concerning action which has been taken, and urging that "strong steps to support Namibian freedom be taken by the U.S. and by the U.N."

The third step is that the District encourage congregations "to educate their members about the situation, to raise offerings for the relief of Namibian needs, and to write Congressmen and U.S. delegates to the U.N. in support of Namibian freedom."

Southern District Conference

Cont. from page one

Phase Three, the pastoral conference just completed, included a preliminary study by the pastors of three texts to prepare for the sessions. The books dealt with the record of Lutheran churches in race relations; with distortions of the Christian message which have fostered and perpetuated patterns of white superiority; and with the need to address white people as both causes of and victims in racial disparity and disharmony.

Phase Four of Operation Reconciliation is already being

planned, and will be directed toward the laity of the Southern District. The intent will be to effect constructive change in personal lives, and in the communities and institutions in which the people of the District are involved.

President Ellermann, commenting on the program, said, "This has been a long time coming; we hope that it is effective and that other Districts of the church will find Operation Reconciliation a program that they will want to adopt."



Richard Dickinson
Photo/Ockrassa

Pastor Norbert Kabelitz of Oklahoma City presented a compilation of data which showed how successful teachers of the Bible have been in "making God in our image — white." He noted that this is not something from an unenlightened past. In the 70's a church press released in Sunday school material, a picture of the Queen of Sheba (who was dark-skinned), depicting her as a blond Hollywood queen followed by a retinue of black slaves. Kabelitz said, "Until we have in every way possible, proclaimed God as having love and mercy for all peoples, we will be preaching less than a truthful message and living less than a faithful life."

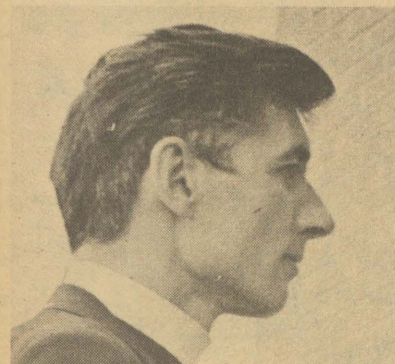
The Reverend Richard Dickinson of Chicago spoke from his own experience, pointing to the difficulty of beginning service to a black community through a church which has ignored that community's new arrivals through the years. Noting the heartache and hurt this brings to people and the hollowness such practice gives to the ring of the Gospel, he urged that church people enlarge their vision and begin their planning early.

The Reverend John Golisch helped the pastors to examine their skills as listeners. In conversation, the effectiveness of a minister is reduced through failure to hear, to listen to the inner intent in the communication of other people.

Showing the resources for an effective ministry in removing distortions from the way the Scriptures are studied, LHRAA Executive Karl Lutze led the pastors in an exercise of sermon preparations. The pastors, in small group discussions, studied ways of incorporating human relations concerns into their sermon preparations.



Chris McNair
Photo/McNair Studio



Norbert Kabelitz

Racial Tension In Sioux Falls, S.D.

The "Indian trials" being held in Sioux Falls, S.D., have been something less than front page news. The trials, under the jurisdiction of the state of South Dakota, are the result of arrests made last year when Indians were involved in demonstrations and subsequent violent clashes with police in Custer, S.D.

In the process of jury selection, the defense attorneys, one Indian and two non-Indian, requested additional preemptory challenges, allowing them the right to dismiss any prospective juror whom they considered to be prejudiced. The judge refused to grant this request, and the attorneys asked that the judge be replaced since the attorneys felt that they could not guarantee their clients a fair trial. The attorneys were charged by the judge with contempt; the two non-Indian attorneys were given a suspended sentence; the Indian attorney was jailed for 24 hours and fined \$100.

The following morning, the attorneys were re-instated. The Indian attorney was brought directly from jail to the courtroom, reportedly without being given the opportunity to attend to his personal appearance. When the judge entered the courtroom, the defendants and the Indian spectators refused to stand, saying they could not respect the court or the judge in view of the questionable treatment of their attorneys. The Indian spectators were then removed bodily and without incident, from the courtroom.

Several days later, on April 30, the Indian people planned a peaceful sit-in to call attention to what they felt were serious inequities of the judicial system in South Dakota. In the courtroom, thirteen seats were available for Indian spectators, and those who were allowed to enter the room had been previously searched with electronic equipment. No concealed weapons were found.

When the judge entered the courtroom, again the defendants and the Indian spectators refused to stand. Several attempts were made to negotiate the difficulty, but were not successful. The judge ordered those spectators who refused to stand evicted from the courtroom.

A short time later, a "tactical squad" of some thirty men entered the courtroom. They wore riot "gear" including helmets with face shields; they carried revolvers, night sticks, and cans of mace; they wore gauntlet gloves which had metal pieces embedded in the knuckles.

In the courtroom that day were four bishops and other officials of The American Lutheran Church who were attending a regional conference in Sioux Falls. They were asked to leave the courtroom before the eviction order was given. They remained in the room, with the approval of the judge, hoping that in some way their presence would be a restraining influence in a volatile situation. They, along with others, spoke to the judge, attempting to convince him to be less rigid in his determinations.

Eyewitness accounts describe the events which followed as sickening and horrible. Indians were beaten and dragged from the room, including one of the defendants. In protecting themselves and resisting the police, some of the Indians picked up chairs — in some cases to protect their heads; in other cases to throw. Several policemen were injured; a number of Indians were hospitalized. Five of the Indians who were in the courtroom were placed under arrest and warrants issued for three others. Bond for the five was set at \$8,300.

As a result of this trial, many racial tensions have surfaced in the community. Vigilante groups are forming and there has been a fire-bombing of a Lutheran church. At this writing, the trial has resumed and the jury has been selected.

Sunday, July 14 has been designated as Indian Concern Sunday by the Board of Social Ministry and World Relief, LCMS. Information and material for this special Sunday will be sent from this office to all congregations.

The American Lutheran Church is asking that congregations set aside a Sunday in June or July for this purpose. The ALC Division for Service and Mission in America, in addition to service bulletin and other material, offers a filmstrip, "American Indians and The ALC." The filmstrip points out that receipts for Indian Concerns Sunday in 1972 totaled \$75,000 which, as seed money, produced nearly one-half million dollars in government and foundation funds.

LHRAA ELECTION

Candidates for 74-75 Board of Directors

VOTING MEMBERS

Only those whose membership in LHRAA was paid between January 1973 and April 1, 1974 are eligible to vote in the 1974 election.

Provision is made on this ballot for separate voting where there are two voting members in the family.

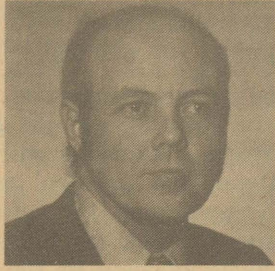
THREE YEAR TERM - VOTE FOR THREE



RICHARD K. FOX, JR. (Incumbent)
LHRAA President 72-74; Deputy Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Dept. of State, Wash., D.C.; LHRAA Vice-president 63-64; former executive, Urban League, St. Louis, Mo. and St. Paul, Minn. (LCMS)

OR **DOROTHEA LYONS**

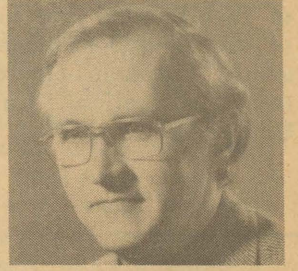
Parent Coordinator, Reading Center, Cleveland Public Schools; Board member, Metro Ministry, Lutheran Housing Corp., Cleveland; former Board member, Luth. Deaconess Assoc.; active in Urban League, NAACP, YWCA, Welfare Rights Org. (LCMS)



VICTOR R. SCHOONOVER (Incumbent)
LHRAA Vice-president 73-74; Director, Greater Omaha Area Lutheran Metro Ministry (GOAL); former director, Our Savior Lutheran Church Urban Center, Omaha. (LCA)

OR **DAVID NELSON**

Pastor, Bethel Lutheran Church, Chicago, Ill.; member, Executive Board, Ill. Synod, LCA; one of founding pastors of Christian Action Ministry, ecumenical cooperative in Chicago West Side community; Pastor Chairman, Love Compels Action Appeal. (LCA).



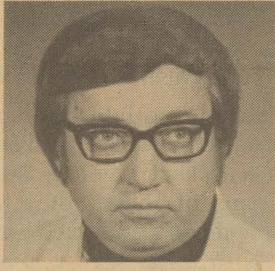
ROBERT M. SKARE (Incumbent)
LHRAA Treasurer 73-74; Managing partner, law firm of Best, Flanagan, et. al.; Vice-president and general counsel, Lutheran Brotherhood Mutual Funds; Board of Governing Members, Metro Mpls. YMCA; Director, Board of Management, U. of Minn. YMCA. (ALC)

OR **RAY MIKLETHUN**

Director, Luth. Housing Corp., Cleveland; serves Luth. Metro Ministry (Cleveland) in Global Justice Task Force; member, Metro Affairs Commission, Cleveland Council of Churches; former campus pastor, Case Western Reserve. (ALC)



TWO YEAR TERM - VOTE FOR ONE



RAY J. CHRISTENSEN
President, Filmedia Inc., documentary filmmaker (portraying Church's involvement in various social missions); former president, Lutheran Men, Omaha, Nebr.; former member, Metro Board, YMCA, Omaha; Social Ministry Committee, Augustana Luth. Church, Omaha; Church Council, Transfiguration Luth. Church, Mpls., LCA.

OR **CARVER A. PORTLOCK**

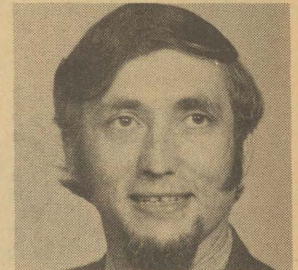
Community Affairs Manager, SmithKline Corp.; Director, Seybert Foundation, Philadelphia (grants for minority children); Trustee, Berean Institute (youth training/skills); Member of Ad Hoc Committee, Corporate Public Affairs Group, United Fund Committees; Board member: Home-maker Services, Metro area, Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, Executive Board, SE Pa. Synod, LCA.



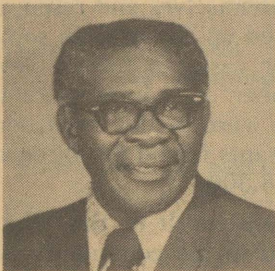
****CAROLINE MILLER**
No opposing candidate has been nominated. Ms. Miller is completing the first year of a three year term to which she was elected in 1973.

OR ****J. D. THOMPSON**

No opposing candidate has been nominated. Dr. Thompson is completing the first year of a three year term to which he was elected in 1973.



ONE YEAR TERM - VOTE FOR TWO



WILLIS L. WRIGHT (Incumbent)
LHRAA Secretary 73-74; President, Alabama Lutheran Academy and College, Selma; former director, secondary student teaching, Southern Univ., Baton Rouge, La.; special consultant, U.S. Dept. HEW; member, Board of Parish Education, LCMS.

OR **TED GLEITER**

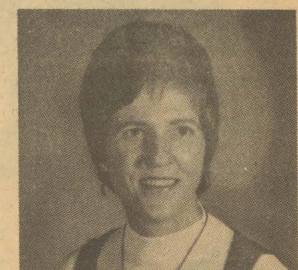
LHRAA Coordinator, Wash. D.C. area; Assistant Admin., Natl. Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin., Dept. of Commerce, Wash., D.C.; active in Home Buyers Inc. (low-income housing) and Annandale Christian Community for Action (ACCA), LCMS.



W. HERBERT KENT
Staff official, Division for Life and Mission in the Congregation, ALC; former Executive Director, ALC Men; former editor, "Greater Works"; active involvement in social/human concerns organizations.

OR **JURINE SCHELLBERG**

School social worker, Manly, Ia.; former board member, Church Youth Research, Youth Activity, ALC; Task Force for Women in Higher Ed. ALC; delegate, U.S. Conference on Children.



****MARGARET ANN JOHNSON**
No opposing candidate has been nominated. Ms. Johnson is completing the second year of a three year term to which she was elected in 1972.

OFFICIAL BALLOT

**THREE YEAR TERM—
VOTE FOR THREE**

RICHARD FOX _____

OR
DOROTHEA LYONS _____

VICTOR SCHOONOVER _____

OR
DAVID NELSON _____

ROBERT SKARE _____

OR
RAY MIKLETHUN _____

**TWO YEAR TERM—
VOTE FOR ONE**

RAY CHRISTENSEN _____

OR
CARVER PORTLOCK _____

**ONE YEAR TERM—
VOTE FOR TWO**

WILLIS WRIGHT _____

OR
TED GLEITER _____

HERBERT KENT _____

OR
JURINE SCHELLBERG _____