

A RESUME OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF
SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

(References are to SBC Annuals unless otherwise indicated)

- 1849 -- The Southern Baptist Convention adjourned following its afternoon session on May 25, 1849, until the next morning ". . . to give an opportunity for brethren to hold a conference in relation to the proposition for a Central Theological Institution." . . . The group which thus convened adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of such an institution and appointed a committee which it charged to place the matter before Southern Baptists.
- 1857 -- During intervals between sessions of the SBC in Louisville, May 1855, representatives from ten states and D.C. met in an Educational Convention. They voted to establish a theological seminary in Greenville, S. C., and accept the offer made by the South Carolina Convention to provide \$100,000 in endowment for the institution.
- 1858 -- A similar Educational Convention met April 3, 1858, in Greenville, S. C. This body adopted a plan of organization for the proposed institution. It was to be known as "The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary." The "Fundamental Laws" adopted required that each trustee "be a member of a regular Baptist Church in the State for which he is appointed." This Educational Convention appointed the first Board of Trustees which Board was to be "self-perpetuating, filling any vacancies that may occur in its number, and appointing additional members according to the provisions of the 4th Article of the Fundamental Laws. But the election shall be from a nomination of not less than three persons for each vacancy to be filled or new appointment to be made; said nomination to be made by the Southern Baptist Convention, at the session of that body next ensuing. . . should the Convention fail to nominate, as above, then the Board may proceed to an election without such nomination." Representation on the Board was set at 11 for South Carolina and one from each of the other states. Article 4 provided for additional members on the basis of financial contributions to the institution: 11 was the maximum number from a state. Among the "Regulations" of the Seminary which could be altered by a two-thirds vote of the trustees included the following: "The government of the institution shall be in the hands of the Faculty, who shall be equal in position, but shall have a chairman appointed by the Board." The Convention also adopted a "Plan of Instruction." . . . South Carolina granted a charter for the proposed institution in 1858.
- 1859 -- The Board elected Broadus, Boyce, Manly, and Williams as professors. The institution opened in quarters rented from the First Baptist Church at Greenville, S. C., October, 1859, with 26 students.

- 1862 -- The Seminary closed during the Civil War.
1865
- 1865 -- Southern Seminary reopened on November 1, largely through the determination of faculty not to let the institution die.
- 1866 -- The Convention adopted resolutions expressing gratitude for the progress of the Southern Seminary even under adverse circumstances. The Convention recommended that the Seminary trustees " . . . employ suitable agencies, for the purpose of increasing the funds and securing students, and that we earnestly commend to our brethren a liberal and zealous co-operation in both these objects." The SBC messengers then subscribed \$10,125 to the Seminary.
- 1867 -- The Convention permitted the Seminary's trustees "to present the claims of the Institution to the Convention,"
- 1868 -- On request of the Southern Seminary the SBC nominated persons to fill a large number of vacancies on the institution's Board of Trustees. The Convention nominated only one person for each vacancy rather than the three specified in the Seminary's Constitution.
- 1869 -- J. B. Jeter, president of the Seminary's Board of Trustees, presented the cause of the institution to the SBC in session. After other addresses on the Seminary, the Convention messengers subscribed \$16,020 to the institution.
- 1870 -- SBC granted J. P. Boyce permission to address the body regarding Southern Seminary.
- 1871 -- The Convention adopted a resolution calling for the "united and cordial support" of Southern Seminary by the SBC.
- 1872 -- Financial difficulties in South Carolina and other Southern states led the Seminary's trustees in the summer of 1872 to vote to move the institution to Louisville, Ky., "after a certain endowment shall have been secured." J. P. Boyce moved to Louisville and began campaign for endowment.
- 1873 -- The trustees of Southern Seminary requested Convention approval of the plans to remove the seminary from Greenville to Louisville. The Convention then went into "Committee of the Whole on the removal of the Theological Seminary." Out of the ensuing discussion came the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approves the action of the Board of Trustees in locating the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., when a sufficient endowment of at least \$500,000 shall be raised.

Resolved, That the Baptists of the other Southern States are earnestly recommended to contribute liberally to raise the amount of \$300,000 for its permanent endowment.

Resolved, That the Convention recommends to the Board to raise the money outside of Kentucky, on the condition that if the sum of \$300,000 shall not be raised in Kentucky, the Board shall have the right to use the amount thus contributed outside of Kentucky for a location at Greenville, S. C., or at some other place chosen by the Board, said location, however, to be approved by this Convention.

1874 -- Thirteen men addressed the Convention regarding the claims of Southern Seminary. The Convention messengers made bonds and pledges to the institution totaling \$18,500.

1877 -- Necessary endowment funds were raised and the Seminary moved to Louisville, Ky. Classes opened September 1, 1877, "in the Lecture Room of the Walnut Street Baptist Church." The Seminary Catalogue, 1877-78 Session, lists two Boards of Trustees for the institution, one under the South Carolina Charter, the other under the Kentucky Charter. They are practically identical except for several additions, including seven new Kentucky members; and a different executive committee.

1878 -- James P. Boyce, John A. Broadus, J. B. Jeter, and J. C. Hidden presented to the SBC the claims of Southern Seminary after which \$6,000 was pledged to the institution.

1879 -- Southern Seminary again presented its cause to the Convention and received a subscription of \$4,000. On motion of T. T. Eaton, the Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention feels unabated interest in the prosperity and final success of the Southern Baptist Seminary.

Resolved, That it concurs with the Board of Trustees in the opinion that it would be unwise either to close the Seminary until the endowment be collected and invested, or to use for annual support the funds which have been given for permanent endowment.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommends to the Baptist brethren and churches connected with this Convention to make contributions to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary for the annual support of the institution until the endowment fund can be collected and invested.

1883 -- The Convention considered the interests of the Southern Seminary as a special order of business. (This has been the pattern followed.) It has not been considered as a regular part of the agenda in previous years.

1884 -- The SBC assigned one and half hours on the Convention program during the morning session, May 8, 1884, to Southern Seminary. Boyce and Broadus spoke during this period in behalf of the institution "and a collection amounting to \$4,500 was taken for the Building Fund of /the/ Seminary."

- 1886 -- Construction was begun on the first building of Southern Seminary. (Since its organization in 1859 the institution had operated in borrowed or rented quarters.) The Seminary occupied "New York Hall" in March.
- 1889 -- Broadus succeeded Boyce as president of the Seminary.
- 1895 -- President Broadus died and W. H. Whitsitt, who had been a professor in the Seminary since 1872, succeeded him.
- 1896 -- The rise of the "Whitsitt Controversy," over certain statements President Whitsitt had made regarding the origin of Baptists and the practice of immersion, provoked the Convention, on motion of J. S. Coleman (Ky.), to appoint a committee to study the relations between the Seminary and the Convention. This Committee in its report stated that "Southern Baptist Theological Seminary is not, historically the creation of the Southern Baptist Convention."
- 1897 -- The Convention adopted a resolution offered by request of Southern Seminary calling for the Convention to nominate persons from whom the Board of Trustees would elect members to fill the vacancies reported.
- 1898 -- A committee of the Seminary's Board of Trustees presented a "report on vacancies to the Convention that the body may, if it wishes, nominate in accordance with the laws of the Institution, three persons for each vacancy. . . from these the vacancies will be filled by the Board."

The Convention ordered printed in the proceedings the following resolution by B. H. Carroll which he stated he would offer at the 1899 session of the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention without expressing any opinion whatever on the merits of the controversy concerning Seminary matters, about which good brethren among us honestly differ, but in the interest of harmony, particularly with a view to preserve and confirm unity in mission work, does now exercise its evident right to divest itself of responsibility in the Seminary management, by dissolving the slight and remote bond of connection between this body and the Seminary; that is, that this body declines to nominate trustees for the Seminary or to entertain motions or receive reports relative thereto, leaving that Institution to stand on its own merits and be managed by its own trustees.

- 1899 -- The day before the SBC convened in Louisville May 12, 1899, the Trustees of the Southern Baptist Seminary accepted the resignation of Whitsitt as president of the institution and as professor of Church History, which resignation had been offered July 18, 1898, to be effective at the end of the 1898-99 session of the Seminary. (Mueller, A History of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary) This no doubt influenced the following actions of the Convention. . . . The Convention Committee to which was referred the question of changing the present relations of the Convention to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and the selection or nomination of trustees reported: ". . . after long and earnest conference, beg to report that we have no recommendations

to make and ask to be discharged." A minority report offered by J. B. Hawthorne lost on a vote 260 to 356. The Convention then adopted the above majority report. . . . B. H. Carroll withdrew the resolution to which he gave notice in 1898, and concurred in the above report. . . . Upon the request of the Seminary Trustees, the Convention appointed a committee of one from each state to nominate three persons for each vacancy on the Seminary Board. The SBC adopted this committee's nominations (made during the same evening session of the Convention in which the committee was appointed).

- 1900 -- On request of the Seminary trustees, the SBC appointed a committee of one from each state to nominate three persons for each vacancy on the board. The Convention later adopted the recommendations brought by its committee.
- 1902 -- From 1899 to 1902 and in successive years, the Convention followed a similar procedure in the nomination of persons for vacancies on the Seminary Board of Trustees as requested annually by that Board.
- 1903 -- The first written report on the progress of the Seminary was presented to the Convention by the institution's trustees.
- 1904 -- President Mullins reported that the Seminary had a successful Woman's Training School in connection with the institution. The Seminary enrolled 273 students, not including 48 women who attended the classes. The Convention in session contributed \$52,223 to the Seminary's endowment fund.
- 1907 -- The Seminary Trustees offered to the W.M.U. the "entire management and control of the Woman's Training School, in connection with our Seminary" and offered to the school "all the advantages of our classrooms." The W.M.U. accepted this proposition.
- 1909 -- The SBC in session in Louisville observed the 50th anniversary of Southern Seminary. . . . Messengers pledged \$113,176.50 to the Seminary endowment. The Convention adopted resolutions commending the Seminary for its work and its current program, and commending the Seminary to the churches for their support; also endorsing "the recent advance steps it has taken in . . . providing practical training for the students in Mission and Sunday School work, thus fitting them for the full work of the ministry."
- 1913 -- SBC ordered incorporated in the Minutes for 1913 the different amounts apportioned to the various states by the trustees of Southern Seminary toward a total goal of \$18,000 for the Students' Fund.
- 1914 -- The Convention adopted the following resolution offered by Joshua Levering, a trustee of Southern:

Resolved, That this Convention request missionary and educational boards in the various States to assist as far as possible in providing adequately

for the students sent to the Seminary, co-operation in securing ways and means for raising money, and by encouraging representatives of the Seminary in soliciting funds for this purpose among the churches.

The Convention ordered that the report of the Seminary trustees on the election of new members from those persons nominated by the SBC earlier in the session be printed in the Minutes.

- 1916 -- Southern Seminary trustees reported that the Sunday School Board had contributed \$30,000 to help endow the chair of Sunday School Pedagogy.
- 1919 -- For the first time the trustees and faculty members of Southern Seminary are listed in the front of the SBC Annual along with the members of the Foreign, Home, and Sunday School Boards, standing committees of the Convention, etc.
- 1920 -- Southern Seminary trustees announced the annual suggested apportionment to be raised in the various states for the Seminary's current support and Students' Fund. (This procedure has been followed since 1913.) . . . The SBC approved a recommendation of its Executive Committee that educational institution should receive \$3,000,000 out of the 75-Million Campaign launched in 1919. The Convention appointed a committee of one from each state "to investigate. . . the whole question of theological education within the bounds of the Convention. . . ."
- 1921 -- The Convention's Committee which was appointed in 1920 to investigate educational conditions, including theological education, within the bounds of the SBC reviewed the relationship of Southern and Southwestern Seminaries and the Baptist Bible Institute to the SBC. The SBC approved its report which included the following:
2. It is desirable that each institution supported by Southern Baptists shall be so controlled, directed and owned that the funds raised by this Convention for their support shall be fully safeguarded and preserved, so that these funds shall never be used for any purpose other than that for which they were given.
 3. It is desirable that these institutions shall be so related to one another and shall be so distributed as to territory, and shall function in such a distinctive way as to prevent harmful competition, thus promoting the training of every kind and type of Christian worker that our denomination shall ever need.
- The Convention adopted this committee's recommendation that the charters of the institutions supported by the SBC be examined and a procedure recommended "by which uniformity of relationship and legal control may be secured. . . ." The SBC also approved the proposal for establishing an additional theological seminary.

1922 -- The SBC endorsed the following recommendation of its committee on theological education:

Believing that all theological institutions which receive money from our Southwide educational funds should be under the direct legal control of the Southern Baptist Convention, we recommend that no trustees shall hold office for life, but that each trustee shall be elected for a term not exceeding five years; that whatever changes in the charters of our theological institutions may be necessary to transfer to the Southern Baptist Convention either the legal control of the election or the legal control of the nomination of trustees serving for a definite term of years shall be made before the inauguration of the next campaign and that Southern Seminary gave a more detailed report to the SBC than it has given before, but included no financial statement. The trustees reported purchasing a new site for the institution on Lexington Road in Louisville.

1923 -- The Seminary began construction of the first building on the new Lexington Road campus in November, 1923.

1924 -- Southern Seminary trustees petitioned the SBC "to provide the means for erecting the needed buildings on the Seminary's new site." This request was followed with this statement by the trustees: "The Seminary throughout its whole life has been owned and controlled by the Southern Baptist Convention. . . ." (Note: this does not seem to agree with the facts.)

1925 -- The SBC Committee on Legal Status of Boards and institutions of the Convention received Convention approval of its report that "the relations with the seminary at Louisville have not been cleared up. We are assured by the officers of the seminary that this will be done, it appearing that an Act of the Legislature will be necessary and the Legislature of Kentucky does not meet this year." . . . The committee appointed by Southern's trustees to confer with the above committee reported that it had been unable to secure a meeting with the SBC Committee on Legal Status because only one member of the latter committee came to the meeting planned. The trustees' committee expressed hope that it would be able to "deal with the matters entrusted to it to the final satisfaction of both the Convention and the Trustees of the Seminary." . . . Southern Seminary included a comprehensive financial report at the end of its annual report to the SBC for the first time. . . . The SBC adopted the report of the Future Program Commission which contained the following recommendation:

We wish to recommend, therefore, in order to establish a policy for the support of occasional definite building programs of Southwide institutions, and which may be financed over a period of time (having in mind at present particularly the building program of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.); that the Southern Baptist Convention instruct its Committee on Future Programs to set up for 1927 and succeeding programs the allocation of adequate percentages to be paid in that and succeeding years

covering the period that may be agreed upon between the Convention and the Seminary for such building program; such building programs and the plans for financing, in the above and any future cases coming under this rule, to be approved by the Southern Baptist Convention, the purpose being to enable institutions to systematically finance and gradually retire the obligations of such programs.

1926 -- The SBC Committee on Legal Status of Boards and Institutions reported progress toward clearing up problems involved in the legal ownership and control of Southern Seminary.

The Seminary moved to its new campus in March, 1926.

1927 -- The Committee on Legal Status did not meet during the previous year (1926-27) and thus had no report to make. . . . Southern Seminary trustees reported, however, that the institution's charter was amended January 12, 1927, in accordance with the statements made at the 1926 session of the Convention and that the changes it proposed were in force. . . . The Seminary reported that it had expended \$2,027,325.62 in constructing necessary buildings on the new campus. The trustees suggested that the institution retain its old property until it could obtain a better price for it. They thus stated that the Seminary "will be a temporary burden upon the unified budget, and will later become practically self-supporting."

1929 -- The trustees of Southern elected John R. Sampey to succeed E. Y. Mullins as president of the Seminary. . . . Within two years the Seminary's indebtedness had been reduced from \$1,035,000 to \$834,000. Funds collected originally toward a chapel were used by the trustees to reduce the indebtedness of the Seminary.

1930 -- Southern's allocation was cut to 3 1/3% for 1930.

1934 -- The 100,000 Club allocation for Southern for 1934 was 18%. . . . The Seminary's total endowment was now 1 3/4 million dollars. Since its organization the institution had enrolled 7,120 students.

1935 -- The Southern Seminary refinanced its indebtedness in January, 1935, which then stood at \$590,000.

1937 -- Southern reported that the current campaign to endow the Chair of Old Testament Interpretation would end at the close of 1937. The endowment funds of the Seminary were handled by "a Financial Board of bond experts." This system was begun during the administration of the first president, J. P. Boyce.

1938 -- The Southern Seminary Trustees declared their loyalty to the Cooperative Program of the SBC and stated that they were "resolved to do nothing that would interfere with the progress of the Co-operative Program."

- 1939 -- Southern's faculty numbered 13 professors and 12 teaching fellows; the student body, 446. The trustees stated that the endowment of the Seminary yielded income to cover about one-third of the operating expenses of the institution. They projected a plan to increase the endowment of \$5,000,000 by the centennial year, 1959.
- 1940 -- Southern reported that all but six of its 473 students (all men) were preparing for the ministry. It continued to specialize as a school of theology. A School of Religious Education was not organized until 13 years later. . . . The Seminary reported that it had introduced wider use of the elective system in the curriculum offered.
- 1941 -- Southern reported that its indebtedness had been reduced to \$345,000.
- 1942 -- Ellis A. Fuller succeeded Sampey as president of Southern upon the latter's retirement.
- 1943 -- The SBC Executive Committee requested John R. Sampey, president emeritus of Southern Seminary, "to write his memoirs of Baptist history." . . . Southern Seminary reported that the women students from the Woman's Training School were once more attending the classes of the Seminary. This was the first time since Southern moved to "The Beeches" (Lexington Rd. campus). Sums formerly paid directly to the Seminary professors for teaching services by the Training School were now paid into the Seminary treasury. The Seminary completed paying out its debt.
- 1944 -- The movement of Southern alumni to raise funds for a chapel had yielded \$45,642 to date. The Seminary announced the expansion of its curriculum in the field of music to create a Department of Sacred Music.
- 1945 -- Southern Seminary reported that the Sunday School Board had contributed \$1,500 to the Seminary to subsidize the publication of a special issue of the Review and Expositor on evangelism. The Seminary reported a need for more student housing.
- 1946 -- The Convention voted to increase the 1947 allocation of Southern Seminary from 4 4/9%. . . . The SBC approved for the same year a capital needs allocation of \$967,000 for Southern.
- 1947 -- The SBC adopted the following statement offered jointly by Southern, Southwestern, and New Orleans Seminaries:

This Convention hereby recognizes Religious Education and Sacred Music as religious vocations, suggests that the churches officially certify those men who give evidence of a divine call and purpose to give full time to these vocations, recommends that they be given such consideration as this status merits, and requests that the names of those so certified be printed in its annual directory.

The SBC approved the recommendation of its Executive Committee "That the Convention request all agencies to amend their charters to provide (1) that the trustees or directors of such agencies be elected by the Convention; (2) that their charters may not be further amended without the prior consent of the Convention." . . . Southern Seminary reported an enrolment of 754 men, 142 training school students, 32 music students, and 76 wives of preachers for a total of 1,004. . . . Housing for married students continued to be a pressing need. . . . The Seminary received gifts of \$60,000 and \$25,000 from individuals; \$50,000 from the W.M.U., and \$12,500 from the Sunday School Board, the latter two for the completion of a wing on the administration-classroom building.

- 1948 -- Southern Seminary reported 733 theological students, 41 music students, and 203 Training School Students. The trustees projected the need of over \$3,000,000 to provide adequate student housing. . . . No change has been made in the charter in accord with the 1947 action of the SBC.
- 1949 -- The SBC referred to the trustees of Southern Seminary a motion calling for the investigation of "a charge that modernism now exists in the Seminary." . . . The Seminary completed construction of a chapel.
- 1950 -- The Seminary enlarged its faculty to meet the needs of a rapidly expanding student body: 854 preachers and 52 Music School students. The Executive Committee of the SBC reported that all Convention agencies had complied with the action of the SBC in 1947 regarding charters of the agencies except three, including Southern Seminary. President Fuller died in October.
- 1951 -- The SBC approved a capital needs allocation of \$300,000 for Southern Seminary for 1951. . . . Southern reported an enrolment of over 1,000 men plus the women students attending classes. Student housing continued to be a pressing need.
- 1952 -- The SBC approved a capital needs allocation for Southern of \$1,670,000 for for the period of 1952-56. Dr. Duke McCall, successor to former President Fuller, stated in his first report to the Convention: "Southern Baptists must ever keep this history of the mother Seminary in mind. They must understand the deep-rooted traditions which feed the life of a great school. . . . The relation of Southern Seminary to the denomination is somewhat different from that of her younger seminaries. This relationship is the result of a history in which we glory. . . . Southern Baptist Theological Seminary belongs to Southern Baptists. We will always belong to Southern Baptists. . . ." For the first time Negroes were permitted to enroll in the classes of the institution.
- 1953 -- The Seminary was organized into three schools, Theology, Music, and Religious Education. The latter opened in September, 1953. The trustees reported having "purchased all the stock of the Green Tree Manor Corporation.

In this way the Seminary has secured ownership and control of a housing project approximately one and a half miles from the campus which consists of 265 apartments." The SBC in May, 1953, adopted the following recommendations as offered by President Duke McCall of Southern regarding the two above matters:

Recommendation No. 1 - That the Southern Baptist Convention record in advance of the actual opening of the school its concurrence in the establishment of a School of Religious Education in addition to the School of Theology as part of The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Recommendation No. 2 - That the Southern Baptist Convention specifically authorize and empower the Southern Baptist Convention Executive Committee upon the request of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary to assume an indebtedness not to exceed the value of the assets of Green Tree Manor Corporation.

The SBC Executive Committee reported the following regarding the relationship between the Southern Seminary and the Convention:

The Executive Committee approved the report of a special Committee on Charters, which has been studying the charters of the various institutions for a number of years.

The report is as follows:

The charters of all institutions are now in accord with the resolution of the Convention of 1947 (see 1947 Book of Reports, p. 7, and 1947 Annual, p. 35) with the exception of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. The charter of that institution as regards election of trustees is in accord with such Convention plan, as it provides that the Seminary shall select each trustee from a list of two approved by the Committee on Boards.

The requirements fixed by the Convention, however, that the charters of institutions shall contain provision that the same may not be changed without Convention approval, the Seminary has not yet complied with. Its Executive Committee is recommending to its trustees that this provision be inserted in its charter, but limited to that provision of the charter touching the matter of election of trustees only. Your committee is of the opinion that such amendment will not be a compliance with the action of the Convention of 1947.

The Executive Committee voted that the Committee on Charters be continued "until the institutions comply with and carry out the instructions of the Convention."

- 1954 -- The SBC amended its Bylaws to make Bylaw 21 read: "The charters of all agencies shall provide that the trustees or directors of such agencies be elected by the Convention, and that their charters may not be further amended without the prior consent of the Convention." The SBC also adopted its Executive Committee's recommendation that the Executive Committee be responsible to report to the Convention the failure of any agency to comply with Bylaw 21. The Convention also adopted the Committee recommendation that the Convention approve the charter of the Southern Baptist Seminary. The "Fundamental Laws" adopted by the organizers of the institution in 1858 remained essentially the same, with some modifications. The SBC was to continue to nominate two persons for each vacancy on the Board of Trustees from whom the Board would elect one. . . . President McCall stated that to do otherwise would jeopardize the \$3,000,000 endowment of the Seminary. . . . Southern reported the inauguration of a night school particularly for student wives and the opening of a regular summer school. The Seminary reported 1,529 students.
- 1955 -- The SBC adopted a 1956 operating budget allocation of \$436,500 for Southern Seminary. . . . One of the most pressing needs of the Seminary was an adequate library building. Plans projected called for a building to cost about \$1,500,000. Total enrolment was 1,625.
- 1956 -- The SBC amended 9-(5)-(g) to read in part: "The Executive Committee shall not recommend any percentage allocation of funds for any agency or institution for which the Convention does not elect trustees or directors. (To become effective in 1958.) Dr. Duke McCall, who offered the amendment later in the session secured Convention approval of his motions to reconsider and to strike out the above amendment.
- 1957 -- The SBC adopted the following recommendation of the Southern Seminary trustees:

We recommend that the Southern Baptist Convention authorize the Board of Trustees of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary to co-operate within the Convention's Business and Financial Plan with Southern Seminary Alumni Association in its plan to raise the remaining \$500,000 necessary to complete the new library project for the Seminary Centennial.

- 1958 -- The SBC adopted the following recommendations of the SBC Survey Committee which are related to the SBC seminaries:

Recommendation 28

To make more effective use of existing seminaries, it is recommended that:

(1) Before more new seminaries are established, every effort should be made to utilize the full potential of the present seminaries.

(2) A plan for year-around operation of the seminaries be developed. A study should be made under the sponsorship of the seminaries of the feasibility and cost of year-around operation, and detailed plans for year-around operation should be developed and presented to the Convention for approval.

(3) The seminaries should make every effort to avoid duplication of college courses .

(4) Graduate study and special programs should not be offered in the newer seminaries until faculty, facilities, equipment, and library resources justify such procedures .

It is recommended that the seminary presidents establish a committee to study this matter in detail. If desirable, specialized subcommittees could be established in the various fields where need for expanded programs or conversely unnecessary duplications are felt to exist.

(5) Seminary sponsorship of Christian training and certificate programs should be studied carefully and held at a minimum.

It is recommended that a special study be conducted under the sponsorship of the seminaries to determine how the needs for degree and non-degree training can best be met with the resources available to the denomination. Alternatives to continuation and expansion of non-degree programs which might be studied would include (a) an expanded seminary extension program, (b) expanded Bible, religious education, and music education in Baptist colleges, and their extension programs, and (c) expansion of assistance to state convention sponsored Bible schools by the seminaries to improve the quality of these programs .

Recommendation 29

In view of the expanding growth and increasing demands upon our institutions, we recommend that they keep under constant review their programs, organization structures, personnel, administration, and administrative services.

President McCall reported that the accreditation of the Seminary with the American Association of Theological Schools carried the notation: "The faculty of this Institution is insufficient in size for the programs of study and/or the number of students enrolled." He further indicated that the School of Religious Education's accreditation carried a similar notation on the basis of the student-faculty ratio. . . . The Seminary raised its academic standards for admission and continuation as a matriculated student of the Seminary in order to reduce the size of the student body and provide a higher quality of training. . . . Since capital funds allocation of the SBC would not provide the amount essential to complete the construction of the new library by 1959, the Seminary reported having launched a campaign among its alumni to raise the funds required.

1959 -- Southern Seminary completed the Boyce Centennial Library. Space was leased to Carver School so that a joint library operation could be inaugurated.

1960 -- The SBC approved an operating allocation of \$557,491 for Southern Seminary in 1960. . . . The Seminary reported the employment of a Dean of the School of Theology. . . . A new statement on academic freedom and tenure was developed and approved by the trustees, administration, and faculty. The American Association of Theological Schools voted to continue the accreditation of Southern, but laid down several specific requirements to be met.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA--SOUTHERN SEMINARY

1. P. 11, A Resume of Significant Events in the History of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Insert the following after the word "addition" in line 8:

"to the School of Church Music and"

2. P. 12, A Resume of Significant Events in the History of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Under 1956, the sentence beginning "Dr. Duke K. McCall. . ." should be stricken and the following substituted for its place:

Duke K. McCall later offered an amendment which called for insertion after the word "elect" of the following: "(or, in the case of The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary nominate)." The amendment was adopted but later on a motion by Dr. McCall, it was stricken. Then on motion by Porter Routh the following was adopted by the Convention: "That it be the sense of this Convention that the method of selecting trustees of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary satisfies Bylaw 9-(5)-(g) and Bylaw 21."

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