

# Christ on the Cross Brings to Us

Text: Timothy J. Dinkel, 1969-

Tune: P. Friedrich Silcher, 1789-1860

1. Christ on the cross brings to us the Fa - thers love,  
2. Now free are we in Christ to love eve - ry - one  
3. Com - mu - nion as one church we re - ceive God's gifts,

God's Lamb who is the door to the heav'ns a - bove,  
To raise and teach our child - ren of God's own Son,  
Praise, pra - yer, and our thanks in re - sponse we lift,

His blood cov - ers all sin and death, we now are free,  
To build up homes in Christ as the cor - ner - stone,  
Full ar - mor locked to - ge - ther, in faith we know,

To love as Je - sus loves us, one bo - dy are we.  
With Je - sus our foun - da - tion in faith a - lone.  
With Christ we stand u - nit - ed a - gainst the foe.

4. Salt to the earth is what those of God do give,  
And shining faith in Christ by the light we live,  
This hope we give our neighbors in word and deed,  
And so honor God in mercy for those in need.

△ 5. Our Father is the author and source of love,  
The Son His sole-begotten, Word from above,  
The Spirit interceding, and faith is giv'n,  
Our Triune God we praise thee in earth and heav'n!  
Amen!

# Love Your Neighbor As Yourself

Text by Robert Voelker, 2018

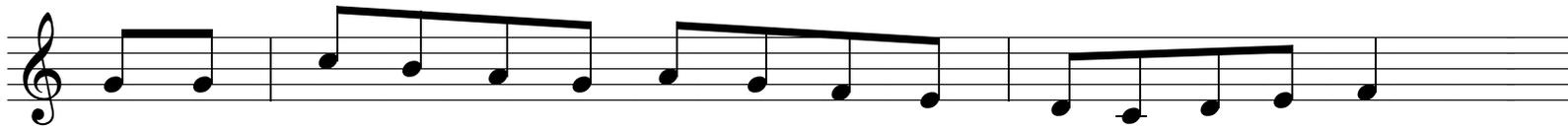
Tune by Carl Schalk



1 When they put Christ to the test, He said which com-mands were best:  
2 Which com - mand-ment do we heed Ver - sus hat - red, pride and greed?  
3 Learn-ing how to love is hard, But your tut- or is not far:  
4 Christ's dis- ci- ples show their hand In res - ponse to this com - mand;



"Love your neigh - bor as your - self," Take down jus - tice from the shelf;  
"Love your neigh - bor as your - self," Put re - venge up on the shelf;  
How you want them to treat you Is ex - act - ly what to do!  
He who loved them to the end, He who died to be their friend,



For the heart and soul and mind and strength you give to God a - bove,  
For our Sav - ior at His al - tar Will re - mem - ber you with grace,  
There is not a rule more gold - en, Not a gift you more can gild,  
Christ, whose love is our ex - am - ple, Christ, whose love has set us free,



When dir - ect - ed to your neigh - bor Brings an offr - ing of love.  
And your en - e - mies will fal - ter As they flee from His face.  
For the love you give your neigh - bor Is the whole Law ful - filled!  
Puts His love with - in His foll' - wers As Him - self He would be.

Mark 12:30-31; Leviticus 19:18; Galatians 5:14; John 13:1, 35; 15:14; 17:26  
7.7.7.7.8.7.8.6

## THE CONVENTION ELECTION PROCESS

Nomination and election procedures are prescribed in Synod's Handbook and our District Manual of Policies/Operations.

This Convention's **Committee on Nominations was elected at the 2015 District Convention**. In an email dated September 18, 2017, congregations were asked to submit names of eligible persons to be considered for the Committee on Nominations. The deadline for nominations was February 19, 2018.

Three different procedures are prescribed according to the office involved:

- 1) Nominations for the office of President (Bishop & President) or Vice President are directed by the District Secretary from the congregations to the Convention. The Committee on Nominations has no input. All congregations in their respective Regions of the District nominate up to two candidates for Vice President from their own Region. However, the Convention as a whole elects each vice president (per Synod bylaw 4.7.3). The five pastors with the highest number of nominations for President who accept nomination are placed on the ballot. The three pastors from each Region with the highest number of nominations for Vice President who accept nomination are placed on the ballot. (In case of a tie in the number of nominations, all those tied and who accept nomination are placed on the ballot.) No nominations are permitted from the floor of the Convention. Candidates receiving a majority on the first ballot shall be declared elected. When a second or succeeding ballot is required to reach a majority, the candidates receiving the fewest votes and all candidates receiving less than 15% of the votes cast shall be dropped from the ballot, unless fewer than two candidates received 15% or more of the votes cast, in which case the three highest candidates shall constitute the ballot. In every election balloting shall continue until every position has been filled by majority vote. After all Vice Presidents are elected, they are ranked by ballot by the whole Convention, First through Fourth Vice President.
- 2) To elect Circuit Visitors, each Circuit shall meet prior to the District Convention as a Circuit Forum and select a Circuit Visitor for the coming triennium (Synod Bylaw 5.2.2), with ratification of the slate of Circuit Visitors by the District Convention. Nominations for the office of Circuit Visitor may be submitted by a voting congregation of the Circuit or suggested by the District President, in consultation with the Praesidium of the District. If a Circuit fails to select a Circuit Visitor, the District President shall appoint one. The Convention shall have the right to alter the slate by amendment. The Convention shall then ratify the slate of Circuit Visitors, which ratification shall constitute the election.
- 3) At least two nominees for District Secretary, elected members of the Board of Directors, the Endowment Fund Board of Managers, and Committee on Nominations are selected by the Committee on Nominations from those submitted to them by the congregations, individual members of the District, and members of District congregations. Additional nominations are permitted from the floor of the Convention provided a written "consent to serve if elected" statement is submitted to the District Secretary. Candidates receiving a majority on the first ballot shall be declared elected. When a second or succeeding ballot is required to reach a majority, the candidates receiving the fewest votes and all candidates receiving less than 15% of the votes cast shall be dropped from the ballot,

unless fewer than two candidates received 15% or more of the votes cast, in which case the three highest candidates shall constitute the ballot. In every election balloting shall continue until every position has been filled by majority vote.

The Bishop/President and Vice Presidents, and the District Secretary, Circuit Visitors, Board of Directors, Committee on Nominations and Endowment Fund Board of Managers in attendance will be installed at the closing worship service.

## **PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE**

### A. Purpose of Parliamentary Law and Procedure

Parliamentary procedure assists a deliberative and decision-making assembly in carrying out its purpose and aims in an orderly, fair, and expeditious manner.

It is not the purpose of parliamentary procedure to make the conduct of business in an assembly difficult, to entangle an assembly in technicalities, or to provide a channel for individuals to flaunt their parliamentary knowledge.

Parliamentary law protects six basic rights:

- 1) The right of the majority to make a decision;
- 2) The right of the minority to be heard in hopes that it may become the majority;
- 3) The right of absentees to be protected;
- 4) The right of the assembly to be comfortable and to hear;
- 5) The right of the individual member to be honored;
- 6) And the orderly consideration of one subject at a time.

### B. Basic Steps of Parliamentary Procedure

The chair and members of the assembly should be acquainted with and observe eight basic parliamentary steps to take care of convention business in an orderly and fair manner:

#### **MEMBERS:**

1. Address the Chair: "Rev. Chair" (or "Rev. Bishop" or "Rev. President"). The members asking for the floor must identify themselves by name and congregation or other entity of the District they represent.
2. Await recognition by the Chair.
3. Make the motion. "I move that..."
4. Second the motion (unless not required).

## **CHAIR:**

5. States the motion (or rules it out of order).
6. Calls for discussion (unless motion is undebatable).  
Ample opportunity must always be given for expression of opinion and for discussion.
7. Takes the vote (or "calls the question").  
A tie vote defeats the motion, since a majority is required to adopt - unless the motion requires a 2/3 vote.
8. State the results.  
The vote does not go into effect until the results are announced.

## **BASIC PARLIAMENTARY PRINCIPLES FOR CONVENTION**

1. A district delegate convention is a parliamentary assembly called to deliberate and to make decisions. It receives the reports of the district president, executive staff, board of directors and various committees or mission action teams. In addition, the Convention deliberates and makes decisions on recommended resolutions of designated floor committees, which have considered proposed resolutions (overtures) from congregations.
2. All voting delegates have equal rights, privileges, and obligations.
3. The vote of the majority decides. The will of a District Convention is determined by the taking of a vote.
4. Free discussion of every proposition or resolution presented for decision is an established right for all delegates, voting and advisory. To accomplish the closure of debate a delegate must gain the recognition of the chair and, without any comment for or against the pending resolution, say, "I move the previous question." If seconded, this motion is put to an immediate vote. If adopted by a two-thirds majority, discussion is finished and the pending resolution is put to the assembly without further debate. The convention has the right to decide when it has heard sufficient discussion. This right, however, should be exercised with restraint.
5. Both proponents and opponents of a given proposal have rights, which must be safeguarded. The decision belongs to the majority, but the right to discuss, the right to be heard, and the right to oppose should be upheld. A member of the majority on one question is often a member of the minority on another.
6. The simplest and most direct parliamentary procedure for accomplishing a purpose should be followed rather than taking devious routes and multiplying technicalities.
7. Every delegate has the right to know what question is before the Convention and what its effect will be, for every action taken by a deliberative body should be taken knowledgeably.

8. Voting delegates are not bound and are not to be bound by previous instructions of their home or neighboring congregations.

### PROPOSED STANDING RULES

1. Delegates wishing to address the Convention, when recognized by the Chair, shall state their names and the name of their congregation or other entity of the district they represent.
2. An electronic response system shall ordinarily be used to register votes. When not in use for motions before the Convention, the Chair shall call for a voice vote and the raising of the right hand.
3. Questions of privilege shall ordinarily be addressed in writing to the chair, or its appointee, instead of consuming Convention time.
4. Resolutions prepared by the floor committees which are not acted upon by the Convention before adjournment die. The subject matter may be **reintroduced at the next Convention** by means of an overture.
5. Unless covered by these standing rules of the convention, parliamentary procedure shall be governed by the most recent edition of Robert's Rules of Order.
6. When speaking to the question on the floor, a delegate shall attempt to speak directly for or against the question. When the chair notes that there are many delegates waiting to speak to a given question, the chair may, at his discretion, invoke a two-minute speaking rule. The chair shall notify the assembly when this rule becomes effective.
7. The use of electronic devices (e.g. iPads, cell phones, and laptops) shall be permitted in the delegate section of the Convention. These devices must have the sound on "mute" at all times and should only be used for Convention business, such as viewing the Convention Workbook online. Courtesy, discernment, and good churchmanship should be demonstrated at all times with the use of such devices and must not distract from each delegate's responsibilities.

# A Basic Primer of Parliamentary Procedure

## I. Purpose of Parliamentary Law and Procedure

The purpose of parliamentary procedure is to carry out the aims of the assembly in an orderly and fair manner, to expedite business, to ensure justice and fairness to all, both the majority and the minority.

It is not the purpose of parliamentary procedure to make the conduct of business in an assembly difficult, or to entangle an assembly in technicalities, or to provide a channel for individuals to flaunt their parliamentary knowledge. The purpose is to make business flow more smoothly and make it easier for everyone.

## II. Parliamentary Procedure at a Glance

The motions or points listed below, 1 through 9, are in order of precedence.

In other words:

- A. When any of them is pending, you may not introduce one listed below it.
- B. You may introduce one that is listed above it.

If you want to:	You say:	May a speaker be interrupted to make this motion?	Is a second required?	Is motion debatable?	Can this motion be amended?	Is voting required? What % is required?
<b>1. Adjourn</b>	I move we adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
<b>2. Recess</b>	I move we recess	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
<b>3. Raise a question of privilege</b>	Point of privilege, Rev. Chairman...	Yes	No	No	No	No vote required
<b>4. Lay on the Table</b>	I move to table this matter	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
<b>5. Previous question</b>	I move the previous question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3 Majority
<b>6. Postpone definitely or to a certain time</b>	I move we postpone this matter until...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
<b>7. Commit or refer</b>	I move we refer this matter to a committee	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
<b>8. Amend a motion</b>	I move this be amended to read...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
<b>9. Main motion</b>	I move that...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority

### III. General Points, Proposals, and Motions

The items listed below are general points, proposals, and motions, and they have no order of procedure over another. You may introduce any one of them at any time except:

- A. When a motion to adjourn is pending
- B. When a motion to recess is pending
- C. When a point of privilege is pending.

<b>If you want to:</b>	<b>You say:</b>	<b>May a speaker be interrupted to make this motion?</b>	<b>Is a second required?</b>	<b>Is motion debatable?</b>	<b>Can this motion be amended?</b>	<b>Is voting required? What % is required?</b>
<b><i>Object to error in procedure due to a personal affront</i></b>	Point of order	Yes	No	No	No	No
<b><i>Request information</i></b>	Point of information	Yes, if urgent	No	No	No	No
<b><i>Verify voice vote by taking actual count</i></b>	I call for a division of the house	No	No	No	No	No, unless someone objects, then majority
<b><i>Object to considering a matter you think improper</i></b>	I object to consideration of this question	Yes	No	No	No	2/3 Majority
<b><i>Take up a matter which has been tabled</i></b>	I move we take from the table	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
<b><i>Take up a matter already disposed of</i></b>	I move we reconsider our action relative to	Yes	Yes	Yes, if the original motion was debatable	No	Majority
<b><i>Consider matter out of scheduled order</i></b>	I move we suspend rules and consider	No	Yes	No	No	2/3 Majority
<b><i>Vote on a ruling of the chair</i></b>	I appeal the chair's decision	Yes	Yes	Yes, if the original motion was debatable	No	Majority

### IV. Substitute Motions

In the case of a substitute motion we may follow the so-called "Behnken Rule." That is, the convention may first decide by majority vote whether or not to consider the substitute. If the decision is in the affirmative and the substitute motion is adopted, the original motion falls. If the substitute motion does not receive favorable action, either to consider or adopt, the original motion is again before the house.

## Glossary of Parliamentary Terms

**Ad Hoc Committee:** Special committee with a limited assignment and a limited life.

**Advisory Delegate:** A certified member of the Convention with the right to speak without vote; however, if appointed to a floor committee, entitled to vote there.

**Agenda:** List of items of Convention business “to be done.”

**Alternate:** A full-time substitute to take the place of a delegate to the Convention, if necessary.

**Amend:** To change or modify a resolution or motion.

**Appeal:** An appeal from a decision of the chair requires that the decision be referred to the Convention for its immediate decision by a vote.

**Audit:** Official examination and verification of accounts.

**Bylaw:** A rule of the District ranking immediately below the constitution in authority and above standing rules.

**Call the Question:** A subject or point of debate or a resolution being or to be voted on.

**Chair:** The presiding officer of the Convention, usually the President, or temporarily a Vice-President.

**Constitution:** The statement of the basic principles and structures of the Synod, the highest continuing authority created by the association of congregations, pastors, and teachers constituting the Synod. The Synod Constitution is also the constitution of all of its Districts.

**Division in the House:** A vote taken by rising or electronic device to verify a voice vote at the call of the Chair or at the request of a voting delegate.

**Floor Committee:** A working group of Convention voting and advisory delegates to whom the processing of a share of Convention business is entrusted for recommendation in turn to the Convention proper.

**General Consent:** An informal method of disposing of routine and generally favored proposals by assuming approval of a request unless immediate objection is raised.

**Handbook:** A manual containing the District or Synod Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, and Bylaws.

**In Order:** Correct from a parliamentary standpoint at a given time.

**Majority:** More than half the votes cast. The Synod Constitution provides: "All matters of doctrine and of conscience shall be decided only by the Word of God. All other matters shall be decided by a majority vote" (Article VIII.C). This means a majority in all instances except those which involve a proposed constitutional amendment; these require a two-thirds affirmative vote of all votes cast. All elections are determined not by simple plurality but by absolute majority.

**Out of Order:** Not correct from a parliamentary standpoint at that particular time.

**Overture (Memorial):** A recommendation or proposed resolution submitted by a member congregation or other authorized group for consideration by the convention.

**Parliamentarian:** A person designated by the Chair to advise him on the applicability of parliamentary principles and procedures in a given situation.

**Pending:** Not yet decided. A pending motion is one that has been stated by the Chair but is not yet disposed of by vote.

**Point of Order:** Any delegate may promptly call attention to the fact that the rules of the Convention are seemingly not in force by saying, "I rise to a point of order." Upon hearing the point made, the Chair rules as to its validity.

**Postpone:** To defer action on a question or proposed resolution (1) indefinitely or (2) until a certain specified time.

**Preamble:** The introductory part of a resolution or report, usually in the form of whereas clauses. The assembly has the right to perfect these since they are part of the resolution when presented together with the resolves.

**Previous Question:** The motion calling for the previous question stops all discussion or debate if two-thirds of the voting delegates vote "aye" after a motion has been made and seconded to call for the previous question. When two-thirds of the voting delegates have responded "aye," the Chair must immediately call a vote on the motion pending before the Convention.

**Privileged Motion:** A motion, such as to recess, to fix the time of the next session, and to change the Orders of the Day. It takes precedence over all other motions.

**Question:** A subject or point of debate or a resolution to be voted on.

**Quorum:** The fewest number of delegates that can be present and still permit business to be legally transacted. At least one-third of the voting members of the District represented by at least one of their respective representatives shall constitute a quorum (Synod Constitution XII.14).

**Report:** Usually the formal accounting given by an officer, a board, a commission, or a committee of the discharge of its responsibilities under the Constitution and Bylaws of the Synod, such an accounting to be evaluated by the delegate convention of the Synod.

**Rescind:** To annul or to cancel. To undo or reverse a previous decision.

**Resolution:** A formal proposal submitted previously in writing by a Convention floor committee for action by the Convention.

**Substitute Amendment:** When a full paragraph, section, or resolution is dropped and another is inserted in its place.

**Table (lay on the table):** To set aside a motion or a proposed resolution for consideration in the indefinite future. If adopted, it usually kills consideration of and action on the main motion by postponing it without a set time to take it up again. If this is not the intent, the motion should really be not to table, but to postpone to a set time.

