

**SUMMARY
OF
PROCEEDINGS**

Thirty—fifth Annual Conference

of the

**AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

Christ Seminary — Seminex

St. Louis, Missouri

June 22 — 26, 1981

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AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Thirty—fifth Annual Conference

CHRIST SEMINARY—SEMINEX

St. Louis, Missouri

June 22—26, 1981

Monday, June 22

9:00—12 Noon Board of Directors
1:00—10:00 p. m. Registration

1:00—5:00 p. m. Board of Directors

5:30 p. m. Dinner with Church and Synagogue Library Ass'n.

8:00—10:00 p. m. Reception and Tours of SemineX

Tuesday, June 23

8:00 a. m. Morning Worship (Bethel Lutheran Church
Rev. Simeon Daly, Leader

9:00 a. m. First Business Session
Simeon Daly, Presiding
Lucille Hager, Director, SemineX Library

Welcome

Introduction of New Members and Summary of Registration

Tellers' Report

Introduction of Committee Chairpersons and New Appointments

Reports

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David Green

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Representative for Contact With Foundations

John D. Baker—Batsel

Representative to ANSI Z39

Warren Kissinger

Ad Hoc Committee for Relationships
With Learned Societies

Andrew Scrimgeour

Other Business

11:00 a. m.

First General Program Session

Address by Dr. Leon Pacala, Executive Director,
Association of Theological Schools in the
United States and Canada

1:00 p. m.

Second General Program Session

*Focus on Issues in Developing
Theological Resources*

Addresses on the formation of special collections
Mr. Peter De Dierk on Resources in Calvinism
Mr. William Hessel on Resources in Adventism

Questions and Discussion

3:00 p. m.

*Collection Development in Religion and Theology
in the Library of Congress and
its Implications for ATLA Libraries*
Dr. Stephen L. Peterson

Collection Development for the 1980's

Panel Discussion
Dr. John Gessell (ATS)
Rev. Henry Bertels (ATLA)
Ms. Betty O'Brien (ATLA)
Rev. David Green (ATLA)

6:30 p. m.

Denominational Meetings

Wednesday, June 24

9:00 a. m.

Third General Program Session
Missouri Botanical Garden Auditorium

Coping With Disaster - Mr. James Reed,
Director of the Library and Curator of
Special Collections, Missouri Botanical Garden

11:00 a. m.—12:00 Noon

Tours of the Library and Gardens

1:00 p. m.

Fourth General Program Session

*Managing Serials, or Seeing the Forest
Instead of the Trees* - Dr. Charles Willard

7:00 p. m.

Second Business Session (Bethel Lutheran Church)
Simeon Daly, Presiding

Reports

Treasurer

Robert Olsen, Jr.

Standing Committees

Annual Conferences

Delena Goodman

Bibliographic Systems

Elizabeth Chambers

Collection Development and Evaluation

Donald Vorp

Library Materials Exchange	James Overbeck
Membership	James Pacala
Nominating	Roland Kircher
Publication	James Dunkly
Reader Services	Sara Mobley
Standards of Accreditation	Stephen Peterson

Other Business

9:00 p. m. Evening Worship (Bethel Lutheran Church)
Rev. Alfred Buls, Pastor, Bethel Lutheran Church

Thursday, June 25

8:00 a. m. Morning Worship (Bethel Lutheran Church)
Dr. Doralyn Hickey, Leader

9:00 a. m. Fifth General Program Session

Foundation Forum Mr. John D. Baker—Batsel, Convener

Addresses

Mr. Robert W. Lynn, Vice President for
Religion, Lilly Endowment, Inc.

Ms. Margaret S. Child, Assistant Director,
Division of Research Programs, National
Endowment for the Humanities

1:00 p. m. Workshop on Reader Education
and Library Instruction
Ms. Sara Mobley, Presiding

OR

Bibliographic Systems Panel Discussion:
Descriptive Cataloging in the AACR2 Era.

Panel: Ms. Elizabeth Chambers, Presiding
Mr. Paul Winkler, Principal Descriptive
Cataloger, Library of Congress and Editor of AACR2
and Selected ATLA Members

4:00 p. m. Open Committee Meetings

7:00 p. m. Banquet
Dr. John H. Tietjen, Speaker

Friday, June 26

9:00 a. m.—12:00 Noon Board of Directors

Theological Libraries Revisited

by

Dr. Leon Pacala

I recently received an invitation to address a group of CEO's of minority schools sponsored by the United Presbyterian Church and I was somewhat taken back by the wording on the invitation. It read literally "We would like the group to bear your presentation." Now, I kind of convinced myself that that was a typographical error but only with limited success. Father Daly was much more careful and much more gracious in his invitation for me to take part in this gathering. He went on to try to convince me that I had something significant to say to this group and also to feel wanted. So I'm very delighted to be here -- which proves that the biblical injunction that man does not live by bread alone is true -- he must be buttered up occasionally. Now that I'm here in the presence of this somewhat forbidding group, I feel somewhat like the little girl who was very much concerned about her father who was in the habit of bringing home a briefcase full of work every evening and, after dinner, repairing immediately to the study to remain there all night. She asked her mother why Daddy had to work at night and at home. Her mother explained that her father was a very busy and important person who couldn't possibly complete his work during the daytime. "Well," said the worried girl, "why don't they put him in a slower section?" Well, now, in the presence of this professionally oriented and experienced group who preside over an area of our theological communities which remains for many of us a mystery and yet still highly valued, I recognize what a fast track I'm in -- or I'm on -- at this time and I'm very grateful to be here.

When I was thinking about the assignment and the topic, I was tempted to entitle my remarks, "Theological Libraries: A Vanishing Species," and then I did some research on the experience of our theological schools with their libraries over the last three or four decades. I learned, for example, that four decades ago, there were only twelve libraries on the North American continent housing seventy-five thousand volumes or more in their theological collections. Today, there are a hundred and six which exceed that number. I studied ten libraries and their development during that period -- ten chosen at random -- and learned that, over that same period, those libraries had increased in size from 2.9 to 5.8 times, with an average growth of 3.4 times increase. So, over that long period, we have just lived through, as you know, an unprecedented period of growth and

expansion. I then tried to discern something of the trends over the more recent past and tried to analyze some of the indices that have taken place over the last five years. I found that over these five years, contrary to, I'm sure, the full satisfaction of libraries -- librarians -- that our schools continue to invest an increasing portion of their resources in theological libraries. For example, over these five years, I learned that university-related libraries had increased their appropriation for library support 37% in five years; Roman Catholic schools, 31%; denominational schools, 64%; Canadian schools, 66%; non-denominational and non-university-related schools, 84%. Now, this took place during a period of time when the consumer price index increased 51.5%. Now, what this points out, then, is that, over a five year period, that at least three of the five categories of schools had at least kept pace with the rate of inflation in the support of their libraries. I know that that doesn't tell the whole story, that the increase in costs of library appropriations and acquisitions have far outpaced the average rate of inflation. So I went back to try to understand what is happening in terms of the acquisitions picture and again this bears out the fact that library costs have exceeded significantly the average increase in inflation. Again, university-related schools over this five year period has decreased the number of volumes added to their collection by 60%, a figure so startling, in fact, that I'm very suspicious of our data. The same has occurred with Canadian schools, where the number of volumes added has decreased some 50% over a five year period; for Roman Catholic school, a decrease of 16%. Denominational schools have increased their number of acquisitions or additions to the library by a modest 28% and non-university-related, non-denominational schools, by 4%. The conclusion one can draw from this brief presentation of statistics, however, stands, namely, that it is the experience of our theological schools that, perhaps more than any other part of the institutional budget, appropriations for libraries have at least kept pace in most instances with the rate of inflation. I suspect there's a closer parallel there, related to libraries, than on any other aspect of institutional budgeting. From this, one can draw, then, at least some implications of the role, the status, that libraries may have in our institutions. But I want to concentrate not upon the financial picture or the constraints within which libraries proceed but to single out another topic for conversation and in the few minutes that we have together I would like to offer an invitation to begin anew a dialogue and perhaps even a debate about the nature and role of theological libraries in theological education, and, furthermore, I would like to include in that invitation the suggestion that persons gathered in this room assume the responsibility of becoming a more constituent part of that discussion and debate.

First, let me try to make clear my own personal perspective. At the biennial meeting of the Association of Theological Schools in 1948, L. R. Elliot, who was then the librarian of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, in one of the major addresses to that gathering, completed his presentation entitled, "The Role of Theological Libraries in Theological Education," with this comment -- he said, "I believe that seminaries should increasingly be known by their libraries and by the use made of those libraries by students and faculty." Now, I happen to believe that injunction. I also believe that that statement is true of a great many of our schools; partially true of a great many more; and, in principle at least, true of the hopes and aspirations of still a larger number of schools. But I also believe that unless the kind of discussion and debate that I'm about to suggest take place, I suspect that that index of the effectiveness of our theological schools will diminish in the years ahead.

Now, it's been an interesting and illuminating exercise to go back through official documents of the Association of Theological Schools and the official actions taken related to our theological libraries. It seems that at least once every decade it has become a topic of official action by the Association. Interestingly enough, in the 1940s, the major issue, it seemed, was that of trying to transform theological education in such a way as to make learning by books a more significant instructional mode. It's rather startling to realize that, as late as the middle 1940s, the status of theological libraries hung in the balance of the debate and the thesis that a student whose theological education included substantial learning through volumes, important volumes of every subject matter, would be much better prepared for ministry than a student whose theological education turned around standing for examinations on the basis of textbooks and lectures. How far we have traveled since the middle 1940s, at least in principle, in our schools, for learning by books, I would assume, is indeed a proven point beyond debate and discussion in our day. In the 1950s, there was an official study again made of the role of theological schools -- theological libraries -- which led to the establishment of accrediting standards for the library to be used in the accreditation processes of the Association. It's interesting to study those standards because they continue to constitute the core of the standards as they exist today. Standards were rooted in the principle that the theological library should be integrated to the purposes of the institution itself and by all means should support the instructional and the research programs of the institution. It also insisted that theological libraries should be indeed the study center of the entire institution. During the 1960s, the major study of theological education was carried on by a commission on the planning of resources for theological education, and, in the report that was submitted late in that decade, theological libraries were mentioned only in passing,

and, in the mentioning, the one point that was singled out was the potential advantage of cooperative mechanisms. A few years later in the curriculum for the 1970s that was published, no mention of theological libraries was made at all. In the 1970s, there was a joint ATS/ATLA task force on the strategy for libraries, and that report is quite interesting because there again it singles out the need and the advantages for cooperative mechanisms and structures and calls attention to the fact that theological libraries must include resources which go beyond the printed page or the bound volume. And then it ended with something of a pep talk that in times of diminishing resources we must avoid the mood that nothing could be done in terms of regional cooperation or research because of diminishing resources.

Now, as one looks at that history so briefly outlined, one has two very vivid impressions: one, how substantive and decisive was the discussion about theological libraries in the 1940s and the 1950s and, conversely, how much that kind of discussion and debate seemed to be lacking in the 1960s and 1970s, decades when procedures and techniques tended to dominate our attention. I want to suggest that it is time to return to the level of seriousness and substance that engaged the theological communities in the 50s -- in the 40s and 50s -- so far as theological libraries were concerned. I want to suggest also that this kind of a constituency is an important part of the total context in which that kind of discussion and debate might prove productive. The need for such a debate, I think, is in part less obvious than the need for all the constituents of theological communities to participate in that debate. I don't know a great deal about libraries, but I know enough to understand the problems that you confront as professionals responsible for a segment, an important segment, of your institutions. But I want to suggest that your concerns must go beyond those technical and professional concerns, and, that as members of the full community of theological educators, the concerns and issues which confront theological education as a whole will be decisive not only for the enterprise but also for our libraries as such. Your participation therefore in that discussion is absolutely imperative.

Now, let me point out in very brief outline something of the nature and perhaps the issues around which that future discussion might take place -- issues which affect our entire enterprise but which have far-ranging implications for the day in and day out responsibilities each of you shoulder. Let me suggest first of all that the immediate future of theological education will be shaped by the need to increasingly clarify its basic purposes and objectives. Throughout the twentieth century, the instructional programs and curriculums of our theological schools have been shaped increasingly by the conviction that ministry is indeed a profession. And a professional model has been the source for the motivations of the greatest

development, additions, and innovation in theological education. Now, for some, that has been a saving grace and there can be no question but what that model has had not only official but lasting impact upon the enterprise. There are others, however, who look upon that fact as something of a curse rather than a blessing and who are calling attention to the fact increasingly that we must be about the task of discerning ways in which that single model should be augmented, corrected, and perhaps even transcended. I want to suggest that you as librarians have an important stake in that discussion. And I recognize something of the anomaly however into which you are placed as a participant in that discussion. Our schools can tolerate ideology when it touches faculty; it can tolerate ideology when it bears upon administrators; but it can hardly tolerate ideology or limited perspectives where the library is concerned. There you must serve not only the advocates of a single resolution of an issue but you must cover the bases for either change or addition in whatever resolution an institution will adopt. But perhaps in that anomaly itself stands or is included some of your greatest contribution to this ensuing discussion, for you have a perspective that your responsibility will keep alive in striking a balance, in suggesting dimensions of the issues, and in evaluating whatever resolution is projected in the effort to understand the basic purpose for which our institutions exist. Profession or something else -- an emphasis upon the nurturing of competence and functions or something else -- are we in the business to nurture persons trained to perform according to certain expectations and need or are we in the business to identify and nurture those who will embody a tradition, the experience of a people, a destiny that is determinative and distinctive? That signifies something of the dimension of the discussion which all of us must undertake and be a part of.

A second issue that confronts theological education is of a different kind. The future of our institutions will be determined by their relationships to the rest of higher education. We are learning to appreciate what the 1970s did for theological education. More than we realized as we lived through those difficult years, the 1970s constituted a very creative period in the history of theological education. It was a period of growth probably second to only the the 1950s. It was a period of development and of great creativity. But it was also a time in which our theological schools increasingly isolated themselves from important centers of our culture including the other aspects of the fabric of higher education. Now, the history and the elements in that growing isolation are complex. Some of them can be traced to the unprecedented growth in the post-World War II period of university and college departments of religious studies. What happened with that growth and development was that there was an increasingly sharpened division of labor between departments of religious studies and

seminaries, the latter increasingly focusing upon their roles as agents of the church, existing for the purpose increasingly singular in understanding of preparing the leadership of the church, and increasingly narrowing the scope of institutional functions attenuated to that increasingly specialized purpose. Now, I've overdrawn the distinction, but I think there is great truth in the elements and the implications of that distinction. But what has happened as a result is that there is an increasing gulf that threatens to expand into increasing alienation and isolation. Now, it's not difficult to imagine the implications and the consequences if that gulf is permitted to grow and to develop. And yet I'm convinced that one of the greatest threats to our theological schools is that of greater, increasing isolation from other culture-forming, culture-shaping centers in our society, and it's a trend which must be very carefully discerned, assessed, and evaluated. And its implications for theological education must be made very clear. Again, I want to suggest that librarians have a very important contribution to make to that issue and to the discussion that ought to center around that issue, for there is a very real sense in which our libraries should remain the open door to the rest of the world of learning. The size and the configuration of that door will be determined largely by persons gathered in this room. The implications of that determination will be felt by theological education as a whole.

There's a third type of isolation that will increasingly challenge our theological schools which also requires serious thought and assessment. That is the threat of increased sectarianization of our instructional programs. Ecumenicity came to theological education in a very unique way in the 1960s. It was epitomized in 1968 when the first Roman Catholic seminary was accredited by the Association. Since then, every major Roman Catholic seminary has either been accredited or is well on the road to accreditation. During the period, there also developed what comes to as close a consensus in theological education as I know, often times unspoken, even more frequently never debated, and that is the belief that preparation for religious leadership can be best carried out in some form of an ecumenical context. If there is a principle that we have somehow all accepted and embraced in some sense, it's that. And yet, of late, there are signs that that principle is being seriously called into question, not explicitly, but nevertheless, no less effectively. That calling into question is the result of a number of factors, some of which are afoot in society as a whole -- forces and motivation stressing the separation of groups within our society, stressing distinctiveness; a political process which proceeds according to caucuses and encounter and confrontation -- but there are also forces within the ecclesiastical communities themselves contributing to that increasing sectarianization, namely, as our churches have experienced, as

most have, a declining support and a declining size of their enrollments, there has been a tendency to guard the ramparts, a tendency to alter or to change or to transform a concern for ecclesiastical identity to an advocacy of denominational distinctiveness, and, in that transformation is contained a great threat to the community of theological schools. Now, again, where responsible denominational identity ends and sectarianization begins is a very important issue that needs to be on our agenda in the immediate future and again I submit that librarians have a great deal to contribute to the clarification of that issue, its implications, and its resolution. Whether our libraries will become indeed denominational archives or whether they will remain centers of theological study in our institutions is not an exaggerated way to pose some of the consequences and implications of that trend.

Let me suggest a final issue and I'm finished. The theological schools in the immediate future will need to clarify for themselves again their distinctive subject matter. Ned Farley of Vanderbilt University has argued, and I think convincingly, that much of the present predicament of theological education stems from the fact that we have lost a coherent subject matter. In place of a single reality that not only shapes and relates our theological studies but also justifies and defines them, in place of a single subject matter, we have substituted a very loose configuration of highly-specialized studies, each with its own method, its own objectives, its own purposes, and somehow we have pulled it all together and called it theological study. Now, the issues and the problems implied in the increasing loss of a singular subject matter are indeed complex and comprehensive in scope. It's an issue that touches the very heart of the enterprise we represent, for it deals with the very nature of knowledge, the knowledge upon which our educational enterprise rests. For to raise a question of the subject matter of theological education is to raise a question of the theological nature of knowledge itself. What is the substance of that knowledge? What is its defining form and principle? What should be its organizational forms? Almost overwhelmingly complex questions, and yet questions which no longer can be ignored without extracting a fearful toll from the enterprise itself. Again, what kind of knowledge must our educational systems presuppose? Or, what kind of knowledge is the responsibility of the church? Or, what kind of knowledge is it our responsibility to nurture and to offer to the total pantheon of scholars in our culture and in our times? I want to suggest that we can no longer assume that these answers can come from history or from the way history has shaped our intellectual or scholarly guilds; that as theological schools have increasingly focused upon their distinctive purposes, there may be far reaching implications and consequences for the kind of knowledge upon which those purposes rest. These

are questions which must be phrased, discussed, and debated, and certainly you who preside over the gathering, the preservation and the servicing of that body of knowledge must be a constituent part.

Well, we've hopped, skipped, and jumped over a lot of issues but I want to suggest that the future of theological education requires the contribution that each can make from the uniqueness of their perspectives and that you who are such important parts of the community of theological educators have a distinctive and a very important role to play in that debate. I firmly hope you'll accept that challenge and that you will make it a part of your agenda, not first and foremost as professional librarians, but first and foremost as members of the community of theological educators and out of that basic commitment and assumption I think that there is much to be gained. Now, one doesn't have to be around an academic institution very long to be rather jaundiced about all of the great claims that will be forthcoming from a new venture or an experiment or an innovation of some kind or another. I remember once Robert Hutchins commenting that he had learned that Harvard had decided to alter the size of the diploma. He went on to say that they were either going to make it larger or smaller, he had forgotten which, but he was sure it was a step in the right direction. I want to suggest that your participation in the right kind of debate or dialogue that I have suggested would be indeed a step in the right direction and can make all the difference in the world.

Throughout this first year in office, I have learned a great deal. Part of what I have learned I owe in no small measure to Simeon Daly and his colleagues, who cornered me in one of the buildings of Princeton Theological Seminary early last October and we discussed matters of mutual interest and concern. Well, saying we discussed it overstates it -- they talked and I listened. But I came away from that meeting convinced that one of the priorities before the community of theological schools touches upon our theological libraries. It was an impression which grew throughout the year as I increased my knowledge of our schools and their leadership, so much so that, when the executive committee of the Association gathered and I was asked to submit a very small number of priorities to which I thought the Association of Theological Schools should commit itself, included in that small list was the future of our theological libraries. I remain convinced of that.

I'm happy to announce that again with the help of Father Daly and his colleagues, we have formulated a joint project of both associations which we have rather modestly entitled "Theological Project 2000." It's a project which is designed to do some of the things at least that I have been suggesting, a project that will be studied -- a study project basically of nature -- devoted to two or three important objectives: one, to try to more

clearly discern the role of theological libraries in theological education for the remainder of this century; secondly, to try to discern the resources needed to fulfill those functions and purposes; thirdly, to suggest strategies to insure those resources; and finally, to propose possible updating of the standards affecting libraries upon which accreditation rests. That's a presumptuous study to undertake and yet, we're convinced, a timely and essential one. I'm happy to be able to announce, for the first time publicly, that, yesterday afternoon, I received confirmation from the Lily Endowment that \$70,000 have been approved to underwrite such a study. It will be a study that will be inaugurated almost immediately and hopefully completed sometime in academic year 1982-83. This is one way in which our associations can be about the very essential business that is the main responsibility that you and I share. I'd also like to say that I look forward to not only working on that project but to pledging whatever resources the Association of Theological Schools may command to insure the success of that what will hopefully be a benchmark study in the development and history of theological libraries. In addition to the action taken by the Lily Endowment, I can think of no other more hopeful sign of insuring the success of that project than to indicate that we have received a commitment from one of your colleagues, one of your distinguished colleagues, Steve Peterson, who's agreed to coordinate that study for us. I look forward to the result of that and to continued relationships of our associations as we seek to find ways in which to fulfill the important purposes to which we are committed. Thank you.

Developing the Calvinism Collection

by

Peter De Klerk

There are some materials in any library that do not lend themselves to being placed on the open shelves. These materials are often rare, irreplaceable, fragile, or have archival value, and are therefore referred to a special designated room. This constitutes, whether we like it or not, a special collection.

Some special collections remain an integral part of the book collection as a whole. Don't we hear ourselves say at times that we are "strong" in this subject, and "weak" in that? If a subject is being consulted in the card catalogue, the cards listed under this subject heading represent a special collection, although the materials are not to be found in any one single classification of the library.

Any collection, whether large or small, can be separated physically without diminishing its availability, as long as the materials are classified and their location properly noted in the card catalogue. The mere classification of the books naturally divides the material by subject, and therefore into special collections.

It may be for that reason that the library literature is not very helpful in giving a satisfactory definition of a special collection. Is it because special collections vary so much?

There are, however, a few essential characteristics that are mentioned in this connection. First, the collection must include unusual titles not to be found in most libraries, and secondly, the size of the group of books must be proportionately larger than the other divisions of the library. The description that follows will show that the collection of Calviniana found at Calvin Library fits these two characteristics. This collection is known as the H. Henry Meeter Calvinism Research Collection. It consists, in the first place, of books, monographs, pamphlets, dissertations, etc. that deal exclusively with books by or about John Calvin, and of works concerning Calvinism; in the second place, the collection includes some works by and about Calvin's close associates, such as William Farel, Theodore Beza, Martin Butzer, Pierre Viret, etc. If, for example, a book has a few pages or a chapter dealing with Calvin/Calvinism, these pages are photocopied and these photocopies are placed in the CALVIN ARTICLE FILE. The books themselves do not become a part of this collection, but are placed in the

general collection. The CALVIN ARTICLE FILE also contains articles and book reviews concerning Calvin/Calvinism found in issues of periodicals. The CALVIN ARTICLE FILE is considered to be an integral part of the Calvinism Collection. It has, however, its own author catalogue. The Calvinism Collection consists, therefore, only of books, articles, and book reviews dealing with Calvin/Calvinism, that today number nearly 3,000 volumes and over 10,000 items in the CALVIN ARTICLE FILE.

In spite of the fact that our Calvinism Collection is housed in a special designated area, we see it as an integral part of the library. All the materials housed in this collection, except for the CALVIN ARTICLE FILE, can be located through the card catalogue. A few years ago, when an *ad hoc* committee was formed with the mandate to find a suitable location for the Calvinism Collection, a few voices were heard who wished to build a separate building for this collection. We had to argue for the fact that although the collection is a special subject collection, it should not be divorced from the environs out of which it arose, the late Medieval and early Reformation periods; and that it should be seen as an integral part of the library collection as a whole. And that point of view has been accepted.

In separating the Calvinism Collection from the general collection, we established, as we already discussed, the following guidelines: first, all books written by John Calvin; secondly, all books exclusively about him or concerning Calvinism. If we had more than one copy of the same edition, only one of them was placed in the collection, the other or others were left in the stacks. We made an exception with Calvin's commentaries; they were left in the stacks. We felt that they were in such great demand that it would be a hardship for the user not to be able to check them out. And we guessed correctly; they are in heavy demand. Since the Calvinism Collection was placed in a separate area, several publishers have reprinted the commentaries. These reprints are automatically placed in the collection. The Calvinism Collection is not a static thing but a very vibrant and growing one.

For the development of the collection we keep in mind the following:

- 1) to make the collection of Calviniana as complete as possible.
- 2) to buy everything written by John Calvin including the various editions and works about him or concerning him, regardless of language (that includes Latin, French, Japanese, Indonesian, Dutch, etc.). Of the English language books about him, automatically two copies are ordered, one for the collection, and one for the stacks. Of the foreign language ones, only one copy is ordered and placed in the collection.

3) to purchase all primary and secondary source materials on persons such as Theodore Beza, Martin Butzer, Michael Servetus, etc., places such as Geneva, Strasbourg, etc., and countries such as the Netherlands, Scotland, Hungary, etc. All of these items are closely associated with John Calvin and so provide a suitable support for the Calvinism Collection. These materials are not necessarily placed in the collection itself.

4) to obtain as much basic material about the period preceding the Reformation, and about the period of the Reformation as possible, as long as this material is seen in the context of the Calvinism Collection.

It is, of course, understood that all of the above mentioned materials that are added to the Calvinism Collection are not separated geographically from the total collection. This demonstrates that the Calvinism Collection is an integral part of the total library, although it is identified as a unique collection.

If we tell you that we aim to get "everything" that has been written by John Calvin or about Calvin and Concerning Calvinism, you may counter that "everything" is too undefinable. It is hardly provides a working rule. It may be better to suggest that we shall endeavor to collect every manuscript, book, monograph, pamphlet, periodical article dealing with Calvin/Calvinism. If the librarian and/or curator in charge of the collection does not muster the enthusiasm to collect "everything", it is unlikely that the materials will be supplied by others.

Therefore, it goes without saying that the building of a collection of books on a specific subject is not an easy task to perform. It takes many hours of labor to sift through publishers' and book dealers' announcements to find the titles that ought to be in the collection. To examine every catalogue that comes to the library is no mean task, since the catalogues are many. We turn the pages of the scholarly and technical journals of theology containing articles, book reviews, and the announcements of new titles, and we check published bibliographies such as are found in *Lutherjahrbuch* and in *Revue d'Histoire Ecclesiastique*, so that we may find just one or two titles. We might find nothing at all! Over the years we have secured all the accessible materials but now we must seek for things that grow more and more rare, as well as for new publications.

When I came to Calvin Library in 1969, there was already a good core of books dealing with Calvin/Calvinism. Today we have close to 3,000 volumes in the Calvinism Collection. The CALVIN ARTICLE FILE contained only 400 items, when I came to the library; now it contains over 10,000 items. Is it immodest to say it is the world's largest single collection

on Calvin/Calvinism? I will let you decide that.

The Calvinism Collection also hold two manuscript collections, the one of John Thomas McNeill and the other of Ford Lewis Battles. John Thomas McNeill (1885-1975) taught, among other places, at Union Theological Seminary in New York and at the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. These personal papers include his class lectures and his correspondence. Of special interest to the collection is his correspondence with Ford Lewis Battles concerning his English translation of John Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion* that appeared as volume 20 and 21 in the Library of Christian Classics of which McNeill was the editor. We also received 1,000 volumes from his library that have been incorporated into the Calvinism Collection and the general collection.

Ford Lewis Battles (1915-1979) taught, among other places, at Hartford Theological Seminary, at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary and at Calvin Theological Seminary. His manuscripts consist of the *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (translation of the 1559 edition), *Calvin's Commentary on Seneca's De Clementia*, *Institution of the Christian Religion translation of the 1536 edition* and *A Computerized Concordance to Institutio Christianae Religionis 1559 of Joannes Calvinus*.

In order to know which title we held in the Calvinism Collection, and which titles we still lacked, I needed what I call a working bibliography. The bibliographical information of our Calvinism holdings was put on 4 x 6 cards, as was the bibliographical information of all the titles found in Alfred Erickson, *Bibliographia Calviniana* (Nieuwkoop: B. de Graff, 1960), and in Wilhelm Niesel, *Calvin-Bibliographie 1901-1959* (München: Chr. Kaiser Verlag, 1961). With this card file stuffed in shoeboxes, I would travel the country. On my way to and from an American Theological Library Association Conference, I would stop in a theological library or a University library to check their holdings on Calvin/Calvinism. While attending an ATLA conference, you might enjoy some free time or a concert or a tourist trap, but you probably would find me near the card catalogue of the library with my shoeboxes, adding cards to my file (of course, a card never gets thrown away). On my cards I would also note the library where I discovered some special items, so that the titles could be retrieved at a later date. It was a delight to learn the special information concerning Calvin/Calvinism that the librarian/cataloguer may at times put in the card catalogue for the clientele of his/her library.

Most of this research I have done in conjunction with my annual "Calvin bibliographies" published in the November issue of the *Calvin Theological Journal*; the tenth annual bibliography is to be published in the November 1981 issue of the journal. It is, of course, difficult to say where

my first love lies, the "Calvin bibliography" or the Calvinism Collection, but both benefit from my research. I have always viewed the two as separate entities regardless of the fact that they are meshed. Upon my retirement, I can take my "Calvin bibliography" with me but not the Calvinism Collection.

Why do I share this experience, which is highly personal, with you? Well, a special collection such as the Calvinism Collection only grows and expands through the enthusiasm and determination of the one in charge. I have had the full backing of the administration of Calvin Theological Seminary and Calvin College, but they probably are not fully aware of the personal time and money that I spent in building up this collection.

The Calvinism Collection does not have a budget. Some items such as buying of books and photocopying of materials for the collection are charged to special accounts but otherwise all costs incurred are part of the overall library budget. In other words, the day to day running expenses connected with the collection are part of the library budget.

All the materials in the Calvinism Collection are duly classified and placed where they can be found. We do not feel that we are building a "broom closet library." But a library patron does not always see it this way. If he is not fully aware of what the symbol in the left-hand corner, over the call number, means, he will be frustrated when he is unable to locate the book in the stacks. A day or a week later, he discovers that the particular title is in the collection. Another frustration that patrons, especially students, grumble about is that the materials in the collection have been designated for library use only. They don't realize the advantage of having the materials at hand on a daily basis, rather than unavailable for days, as would be the case if they could be checked out. There is a danger on the part of the librarian and/or curator, that he is overly protective of the materials, particularly if he has more or less single handedly built up the collection. But certain characteristics of a person, both the patron and the librarian, cannot be overcome. That is a fact of life.

Well, where does this lead us? We still have a long ways to go before we make the collection as complete as possible. Periodically, we receive inquiries as to whether we hold a certain item concerning Calvin/Calvinism. And often we have to admit that we do not have it. We really have not yet tried to obtain the works of those men with whom John Calvin had dialogue. If the Calvinism Collection is to be a research collection then these men should be represented in the holdings of Calvin Library.

What does the future have in store? First, the plans for the expansion of the Calvinism Collection, presented by the *ad hoc* committee that I mentioned before, are soon to be implemented. The space of the present

location of the Calvinism Collection/ will be extended towards the south of the library. The mere 58 square feet of the present space will become approximately 350 square feet. This new extension will not only contain a stack area but also a conference room, a rare book room, a work room, two enclosed study rooms, a reading area with tables and chairs, and easy chairs. This should all be finished by summer of next year.

Secondly, another *ad hoc* committee, which later on was appointed, has submitted a report for the establishment of a CALVIN AND CALVINISM STUDY CENTER, that has been approved by the faculties of Calvin Theological Seminary and Calvin College, and by the Board of Trustees, the governing body of the two institutions. This committee recommends that the work of the CALVIN AND CALVINISM STUDY CENTER includes the following:

- 1) Building up the holdings of the Calvinism Collection;
- 2) Editing, translating and publishing texts (a second edition of *Calvini Opera*);
- 3) Stimulating general scholarship and interest in Calvin and Calvinism;
- 4) Serving the Christian Reformed Church and larger community;
- 5) Promoting the formation of young scholars in Calvin and Calvinism studies;
- 6) Encouraging and facilitating the use of the Center by faculties and students of Calvin Theological Seminary and Calvin College; and
- 7) Integrating the work of the Center with classroom

High ideals? Personally, I do not think so. Over the course of many years we have obtained materials that will not gather dust, but will be used to the fullest.

Resources in Adventism

and Development of an Adventist Collection

by

William H. Hessel

The collecting of Adventist materials is a youthful enterprise. The Seventh-day Adventist Church was officially formed only 118 years ago. Energy and support has gone into programs directed primarily toward membership growth rather than study of roots. Then too, the church had immediate eschatological expectations that did not nourish preservation. If the world were soon to face destruction what value was there in collecting and preserving material? Records in heaven were important, but in Adventist eschatology even parts of them were blotted out!

In the very early years from 1844 to 1863, documents and even deeds were held by individuals; but with the formation of local conferences, the General Conference in 1863, and various institutions such as sanitariums, publishing houses and colleges, these organizations maintained their own records though the ravages of fire and the carelessness of people took their toll. Probably not one could envision these documents being used one hundred years later.

Now Adventism has come into the period where historical perspective is possible and the canons of historical research require documentation. Collecting interest has increased, especially among younger persons. One can be grateful for the accidents of history and culture that have preserved records.

There has been one notable example of preservation. After the earliest years, most of the letters and manuscripts written by Ellen G. White were carefully preserved, due to the belief that these writings were inspired by God. At first there were copies made by hand, often by her husband, and with the coming of the typewriter in 1863 secretaries made six or seven carbons. All correspondence was filed away. This growing store of literary output, which eventually reached sixty thousand pages by the time of her death in 1915 and covered hundreds of topics, moved with Ellen White as she traveled throughout the country and to other continents. The files settled with her in St. Helena, California, in 1901, there to remain until 1937 when they were moved to Washington, D.C. Custody of this material

remains in the hands of a self-perpetuating board of trustees.

The Ellen G. White Research Center in Washington, D.C. now houses a collection which contains the following source materials:

Sixty thousand pages of Ellen White letters and manuscripts

Index files of the Ellen White materials

A biography file chronologically arranged to follow the daily activities of Ellen White

A question and answer file

Early Adventist publications

Most recently the White Estate has been researching and collecting the source materials upon which Ellen White drew in here writing. Scores of books of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries have been added to the collection, most of them being conservative religious writing of the inspirational type. Her grandson is engaged in writing her biography, and a bibliography of her published works is being prepared.

In 1960 a duplicate research center was established at Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan, and since then smaller centers have been set up in other countries. Another United States center is at Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California.

When Andrews University was established in 1960, it brought together the libraries of Emmanuel Missionary College, with its predecessor, Battle Creek College, and the Seventy-day Adventist Theological Seminary, which had inherited the General Conference Library. The Heritage Room was formed to properly handle rare materials and this collection presently constitutes the best library of Seventh-day Adventist books and periodicals. It has sought to collect exhaustively English language Adventiana and Millerite materials and is a depository for the two United States Seventh-day Adventist publishing houses, the Review and Herald of Washington, D.C., and the Pacific Press of Mountain View, California. Foreign language journals are acquired but other non-English materials are selected only if they deal with Adventist history, biography, and doctrine, or are Ellen White translations. Mrs. Louise Dederen is the curator.

Major collections are:

Extensive holdings of Adventist and Millerite books and periodicals

Biographical information and personal papers of some Adventist leaders. Included in this is a continually growing collection of reminiscences by retired workers

An obituary file of more than 80,000 Seventh-day Adventist employees and members

The Advent Source Collection: 3,700 items dealing with prophetic interpretation used by L. E. Froom in writing the four volume set, *Prophetic Faith of Our Fathers*

The Conditional Immortality Collection of 1,145 items

Some denominational records such as General Conference minutes, Lake Union Conference minutes and archival material of Andrews University

At Loma Linda University there is a similar but smaller collection with a strong emphasis in medical and health-related materials. Mr. James Nix is the librarian in charge of this collection and the Ellen G. White Research Center there.

In 1973 the General Conference Archives was established in Washington, D.C., to collect and organize administrative materials of the General Conference that are of historical and cultural value. This archive contains the most extensive records of the denomination and includes minutes, proceedings, official and personal correspondence of officers, financial records, legal documents, photographs, recordings, films, and machine readable data. There are minutes from world divisions, which are a part of the General Conference itself. Holdings are approximately 3,000 linear feet, the equivalent of 300 five-drawer files. Collecting is pursued mainly through regular archival accretion, but an increasing number of personal collections of major leaders are being donated. Most records are open to researchers. The archivist is Dr. F. Donald Yost.

Little has been accomplished in preserving local conference and congregational records though it has been suggested that this be divided along geographical lines, with the exception that all Regional (Black) conference and Black congregational materials go to Oakwood College of Huntsville, Alabama. Overseas colleges and universities have been encouraged to set up their own heritage rooms and archives. New feelings of national identity have recently helped this process.

Only a few months ago, through the efforts of a few individuals, Adventist Historical Properties Incorporated was formed to begin a small reconstructed nineteenth-century village in Battle Creek, Michigan, to illustrate Adventism at that time. Such an historical site will depict an interesting section of American history that includes the reform movements with all their trappings: the American costume and bloomers, hydrotherapy, vegetarianism, the Graham cracker, and Elijah's Manna (later to become Post Toasties).

Budget for the collecting activities of archives has been small. While individuals have been employed to organize collections, little money has been appropriated for acquisition. A major exception was Loma Linda University's purchase of the Peterson collection of Millerite and Adventist materials from the New York Public Library. A recent trust gift of \$400,000 to the Heritage Room at Loma Linda will substantially help its budget.

Guidelines for collecting rare English language Adventism are similar at both Andrews University and Loma Linda University. Any variant in printing or binding is retained. What is considered rare can usually be determined only by the book dealer and collector of experience and he judges by what comes into his hands over a period of years. In the last fifteen years the experience of these persons has been that original materials have become more than scarce. The lengthening years separating today from the pioneers of the Advent cause, and a lack of appreciation for the faith of the forefathers have made the early pamphlets rare. Today's demand for mobility also makes it difficult to keep personal libraries.

The rare items we are discussing generally fall into the period from 1846-1878. The most notable authors are Joseph Bates, James and Ellen White, J. N. Andrews, J. N. Loughborough, J. H. Waggoner, and Uriah Smith. The Joseph Bates and James White pamphlets were first privately printed, the former at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and the latter at Oswego and Rochester, New York. These were published from 1846 to 1851. In 1853 the Adventist imprint stated: Published at the Advent Review Office, Rochester, N.Y. In 1855 the move was made west to Battle Creek, and the imprints carried that name. About 1858 it changed to Steam Press of the Review and Herald Office, and then in 1860 to Steam Press of the Seventh-day Adventist Publishing Association. A few items bearing these imprints are scarce, almost all are rare. A press run of pamphlets during this time was generally from three to five thousand. One advantage is that they were printed on good quality rag paper before the introduction of high chemical wood pulp. Also, it was common to take pamphlets and bind them together with hard covers, thus helping to insure longevity. Even though rare, the price on any of these today on the market would probably run from \$75 to \$125.

A number of Seventh-day Adventist works up to 1870 are in the University Microfilms collection entitled "The Millerites and Early Adventists." This collection consists of 60 reels embracing about 1,000 books and pamphlets, 111 volumes of periodicals, and 800 items of correspondence to and from William Miller. The areas covered include: sources dealing with the study of prophecy in the nineteenth century; Millerite and anti-Millerite publications; the works of post-1844 Adventist groups, especially Advent

Christian and Seventh-day Adventist; and selected secondary works. The collection is based on the bibliography *The Rise of Adventism*, edited by Edwin Gaustad. The Millerite and Advent Christian material was gotten from Aurora College, Aurora, Illinois, which has the best collection in those areas.

In this set 18 percent of the works are Seventh-day Adventist published. Of the 21 secondary Seventh-day Adventist works, 18 deal with history, two with doctrine, and the other is the Seventh-day Adventist encyclopedia. Two significant omissions must be noted. Works by Ellen White were left out, and of course, Seventh-day Adventism cannot be explained without paying attention to the position she held. While her name is not found in the index to the collection, two of the twenty-seven works she had authored up to 1870 are buried in it. One of the twenty-seven is currently not in print. The other omission is early Seventh-day Adventist periodicals. However, they too are available. In order to supply research centers around the world the General Conference Archives has had them filmed. A run of the weekly *Review and Herald*, the most important of the journals, from 1850 to 1940 is available at a cost of under \$300, about 16 cents per negative fiche. Yearbooks may also be purchased.

For a listing of over 1,100 periodicals *A Union List of Adventist Serials*, published in 1978, is available from the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary Library at Andrews University. This gives the location of holdings including colleges, research centers, publishing houses, the American Antiquarian Society, and Aurora College.

The possibility of putting together a representative collection of non-rare Seventh-day Adventist materials that reflects distinctive doctrinal beliefs, doctrinal change, history, practice, and objectives is good. In the appended bibliography most of the works are in print in some form.

The easiest way to purchase in-print Adventist published books is to visit the nearest Adventist Book Center located at local conference offices, often in the capital city of the state. Leaves-of-Autumn Books, P.O. Box 440, Payson, Arizona 85541, deals in out-of-print Adventist books and has also reprinted many early items. Often there are Adventist and Millerite items in the catalogs from Richard Owen Roberts of Wheaton, Illinois, and Stroud Theological Booksellers of Williamsburg, West Virginia.

This has been a backward look. Present concerns and controversies in the church would require much more telling. If I can be of assistance to any of in your collecting endeavor, feel free to contact me.

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Collection Development in Religion and Theology in the Library of Congress

by

Stephen L. Peterson

The best way to introduce the purpose of this paper is to quote an early statement of purpose which I tried in the first draft and then offer the statement of purpose around which the paper is actually organized. The aborted statement read:

The purpose of this paper is to attempt a definition of what the aggregate collection development policy of the American Theological Library Association should be -- what its institutional members should collect and not collect. Eventually, this definition should tell us something about the nature and extent of the library collections scholars of the twenty-first century will inherit for the study of Christianity on Canada and the United States of America.

This statement led nowhere and I started over more modestly. What I have, in fact, tried to do is (1) describe in general terms the approach to collection development in religion in the Library of Congress and in ATLA institutions, (2) suggest ways in which these fundamentally different approaches to collection development might affect collection policies, and (3) propose some strategies for greater coordination of effort between the Library of Congress and our own member institutions. The main point of reference here is to the Library of Congress even though the membership of ATLA spreads across Canada and, indeed, other countries. This is a pragmatic limitation. I only had ready access to information from the Library of Congress and, in any event, I do not feel qualified to properly assess the situation in Canada. I am led to believe, however, that the collection development in the Canadian National Library is different from that in the Library of Congress and I hope that this problem will be addressed by a competent spokesman at a future meeting.

I also want to say that, after formulating an initial outline and several questions, I did talk a better part of a day with officers of the Library of Congress, primarily Mr. John Finzi, Director of the Collection Office. I am grateful to him and his colleagues for sharing their time and much valuable information with me. To be fair, I have not had a chance to let Mr. Finzi look over this paper although I asked him to do so. Because he has not had

an opportunity to review my remarks, I bear full responsibility for the accuracy of the details of our conversation.

I.

Let us begin by observing a number of general details about the Library of Congress which have a bearing on collection development but which we tend to ignore in thinking about that Library and assessing its impact on our own institutions. The Library of Congress is supported by the Federal Government and, at least in the eyes of some, operates for and is constantly accountable to Congress. Thus the Library of Congress is a government agency, susceptible to the pressure of competing interests and shifts in the balance of power. Among other things, this means that while there is interest in collecting religion in the Library of Congress, this interest is generalized and definitely nonsectarian. Religion is likely to be reviewed primarily in the light of political or sociological concerns. For example, the Library of Congress is presently showing considerable interest in the so-called Moral Majority which, regardless of its apparent political program, is certainly not a major theological initiative.

Although the Library of Congress is the copyright depository library for the U.S.A., not all books received by copyright deposit are kept for research collections. Furthermore, not all books received on copyright deposit which find their way to the collections do so in a prompt and orderly fashion. In short, one cannot assume that a book bearing U.S. copyright will be necessarily or readily found in the collections of the Library of Congress. It must be remembered that the selection officers of this Library have a duty to create orderly collections out of the quagmire of material which enters the Library of Congress through the copyright deposit mechanism.

The most important detail to remember for our purposes is that the Library of Congress is an independent research library -- the largest in North America. I only use the word "research" to classify the Library of Congress with those other libraries which are similarly described. That is, while the Library of Congress is unique by virtue of its size, it is otherwise similar to and susceptible to the same problems as other major libraries that are associated with large universities. To say the Library of Congress is independent means it is not attached to an institution having a resident body of scholars -- not intended as a slur upon the members of Congress! Perhaps the best way to amplify and signify the importance of this observation for the discussion is to note that one problem the Library of Congress *does not* share with university-based research libraries is a need to cater to the whims of faculty members or the foibles of course reading lists.

A final preliminary detail worth noting is that the religion collections in the Library of Congress are indeed sizeable. In 1969 the Library of Congress added 8,888 titles in its classification BL-BX and 7,494 titles in the same classification sections in 1979. At the end of 1979 the total volumes classified as religion in the Library of Congress numbered 437,615. Obviously the collections and collecting practices of the Library of Congress in the field of religion are too important to be neglected.

By contrast, what can be said for the institutional members of the ATLA? Three observations are germane to this discussion. First, ATLA Libraries are, for the greater part, privately supported and their continued financial wellbeing -- like that of their institutions -- in large measure depends upon the willingness of individuals, organizations, and foundations to support them.

A close corollary of this is that ATLA Libraries serve narrow and special interests. Very few of our libraries have a statement of purpose which does not include a pledge to support the study needs of our respective institutions. Indeed, the accrediting standards of the Association of Theological Schools require this of us.

The third observation is more difficult to state clearly. Our theological libraries are more than mere libraries. They are integral parts of educational institutions which most assuredly view their roles and purposes in terms larger than establishing libraries. Indeed, our libraries are one component of institutions given to the orderly, rigorous, and systematic transmission of Christian faith. Here it is the concept of transmission that is important. Our libraries seek to do more than collect books published on religious topics. Our goal is not to buy books on religious subjects but to buy books which will be germane to our institutional view of the Christian heritage. Each of us doing book selection in a theological library passes over many books which we judge to be marginal to this task of transmitting our accepted institutional notion of Christian faith. We do not pass over these books because they are not religious, but because we judge them to be peripheral to the real task of collection development as perceived in our library. They do not contribute significantly to the transmission of Christian faith.

II.

With these generalities in mind, let us inquire more specifically about collection development in religion in the Library of Congress. As it turns out, the Library of Congress is currently reviewing its collection development policy for religion. There is an extant policy statement which has

been applied, with varying consistency, since 1957 and there are drafts of the emerging policy. The older policy has been subject to wider and narrower definition over the years and is, in any event, a rather general statement giving considerable latitude to the collection officers. Thus, it is difficult to be precise about the collection development objectives of the Library of Congress over the past three or four decades. I would, however, draw the following tentative conclusions about this collection development based on various statements and my discussions with the officers of the Library.

First, books on religious topics are collected at the Library of Congress in a very pragmatic and straightforward manner. What I mean to note here is that if a book is judged important, the Library of Congress adds it. Now, many things may signify that a book is important, but a book passing this test will be acquired for the collections. What I find curious and enviable about this is the apparent absence of overarching concerns for subject balance, collection strengths, or sectarian interests. The result of the approach at the Library of Congress must undoubtedly be a very even collection, probably more even than most other libraries are able to achieve. Less important books, however, are acquired only on a selective or representative basis. This means that many topics will simply not be covered in sufficient depth.

Another aspect of the religion collections at the Library of Congress is their appropriate concentration on the United States. This has not been an exclusive preoccupation at the Library of Congress but certainly a noticeable concentration. A decided shift, however, seems to be taking place in this regard. The draft of the new policy statement under consideration proposes that the Library of Congress collect works of religion as it is "known and practiced" in the United States. This is an important change. It makes American religion a subject rather than considering the United States as the preferred provenance for materials collected. It gives a clearer collecting objective and, if implemented over time, a collection with a discernible cast or temper will result. Moreover, it provides criteria by which foreign materials may be collected according to a rational principle. Perhaps the most important aspect of this shift is that it widens the collecting interest of the Library of Congress to include works which previously might have been considered minor or unimportant but which do reflect the knowledge or practice of religion in this country.

Another feature of the Library of Congress practice is that its collection policy focuses on religious materials of rather general interest. Highly specialized or geographically localized topics are not as likely to be collected as broader topics affecting a large segment of the population. This is especially true of denominational materials. we have in this country few truly

national denominations, and even if the larger regional denominations are included the Library of Congress' denominational concern is rather limited.

The collection development policy for religion which is now taking shape at the Library of Congress is tilting toward what we might call the phenomenology of religion. The Library is planning to focus on religious history and religion in the national life. This is not to say that the intellectual development of religion will be neglected, but it appears more appropriate to the officers of the Library to specialize in the collection of religion as it is experienced or evidenced in the life of the American people. This may mean that the exegetical fields and theology proper may decline somewhat in the Library's collection. Missions may decline, but the history of the churches outside the U.S.A. is likely to continue to be acquired more for its history than for its ecclesiology.

It is also possible that there will be a lessening of foreign language acquisitions, especially in the area of theology. With the reductions in the PL 480 program and the closing of many foreign acquisitions offices, most foreign material acquired by the Library of Congress will come from countries with well-organized book trades. Much of this material will treat religion as it is practiced in the United States.

This is a general overview of a complex situation; nevertheless, let me offer a modest appraisal. On balance, it is advantageous for the Library of Congress to focus its collecting in religion rather more narrowly than in the past. To organize its collections in religion around the understanding and practice of religion in the United States is a most appropriate principle and should produce an important collection of research materials.

I appreciate the care and deliberation with which the Library of Congress is modifying its approach to collection development in religion. Substantial changes in the collection practices of our large research libraries should not be made quickly or lightly as such changes can produce unfortunate and often unpredictable results. Furthermore, the changes now taking place at the Library of Congress are being considered in the light of careful scrutiny by other libraries. The results will certainly be more acceptable to these libraries and their collections will certainly play a more significant role as a result of the Library of Congress' decisions.

I am not willing to criticize the Library of Congress for the materials which will be excluded by its newly emerging policies. Rather, I take some of these omissions to be the springboard for a discussion of the role many of our theological libraries may play in building our own resources for the study of Christianity.

III.

This statement and the logic of this paper suggest that the next topic should be collection development in the ATLA. But, of course, there really is no such thing as an ATLA collection development program. It is possible, however, to turn the question around and ask about the responsibilities our member libraries must assume if there are to be reasonably strong resources in North America for the study of Christianity. What is being suggested here is that there are ways in which we can do our collection development work separately and cooperatively that will, along with the efforts of the Library of Congress, give this country coherent and strong research resources for the study of religion. The Library of Congress is striving toward a well articulated, rational and appropriate program for collecting religious materials, yet it leaves large and significant lacunae in the collections of North America, lacunae which some or even many ATLA libraries must address. What is being questioned here is the naive assumption that the Library of Congress does not leave room for any serious collection development in other libraries, and hence that these libraries may safely devote all their efforts to tending their rather specific needs.

What are some of the areas left unattended by the Library of Congress? Stated more constructively, in what areas do we need to join forces with the Library of Congress to achieve stronger collections in religion and particularly in Christian theology? Theology has a fullness, a depth, and a breadth which needs careful cultivation. The literature of the Church which is important to the study of Christianity is ancient and vast. While theology in the end may only and ultimately have to do with how men and women live with God, theology is also a discipline far more extensive and complex than the phenomenology of religion. Permit an awkward analogy. While the Library of Congress may properly confine itself to collecting *books* about how religion is known and practiced in this country, it is important to preserve the working papers, the manuscripts, the early drafts, the notecards and the full archival record. It is the collection of this fuller record to which our theological libraries must attend. This means that older literature should still be acquired. We have several fine twentieth century collections of religion in this country. We have fewer, perhaps only two or three, splendid nineteenth century collections and these badly need each other in some subfields of theology. The eighteenth century collections tend to reflect a more general preoccupation with the English eighteenth century to the neglect of other literatures and cultures. Our collections thin out quickly for the earlier centuries. Retrospective collection

for theology is still needed on this continent.

Foreign acquisitions are also needed. The need here, however, is less for a highly technical foreign literature dealing with the current agenda of theology than for indigenous literature, especially from nonwestern Christianity. While the major study and training centers for theology and ministry are still predominantly western, it is clear that Christianity has ceased to be a growing phenomenon in the world except in some areas of Africa. Surely there will be some leveling of this situation over the next few decades and, in any event, it would appear that our libraries must adequately reflect the ecumenical face of Christianity.

Narrow and specialized topics need documentation. This should include denominational and transdenominational material as well as studies of Christian sects and civil religion. It is still safe to say, I think, that we have far too many general theological collections and not nearly enough specialized theological libraries in this country.

To summarize my answer to the question of what the Library of Congress has left for us to do, I would answer "More than enough." We are left as a matter of first importance with an angle of vision, a collecting focus which concentrates on the integrity of theology as a discipline and as a witness with which to do our collection development. This focus is as necessary and appropriate for our libraries as it is inappropriate and unwise for the Library of Congress. Also, we are left with a plethora of topics, interests, eras, and countries which still cry for documentation.

IV.

Finally, let us ask if there is anything specific that the ATLA can do in this regard. Note that I am not speaking of the response any individual library should make. I am asking about our response as a professional association and I am afraid I speak as a prophet of doom. While many large cooperative projects seem possible, I do not think an ATLA collection development policy is possible and if it were possible I doubt it would be desirable. The world has yet to see a first-rate library collection built on a cooperative collection development program, and I am beginning my reckoning from the outstanding library acquired by Ashurbanipal in Nineveh in the latter seventh century B.C.E. There are, however, some things that can be done. This organization can establish ways of opening and maintaining constructive conversation with the Library of Congress, and for that matter other major libraries, on collection resources in religion and theology. This is self-apparent and sounds easy. Yet, it has not been done and I confess without shame that Mr. Finzi, in our discussions

together, asked many difficult questions which I could not answer and for which I could not suggest other sources of information. There is work to be done, questions to be addressed, answers to be sought, and long lasting structures of communication and development to be established.

Another very constructive thing that is possible has already begun and I hope it does not end. This association can take concrete steps toward encouraging and promoting responsible long-term collection development in its member institutions. We need to explore ways in which we can do our own work in our libraries with greater sophistication, and we need to explore ways in which we can share the results of this work together. Today's section of this 1981 Conference strides notably in this direction, and I congratulate the officers and the Collection Development Committee on this start. I hope these sessions become an enduring and stimulating part of our annual deliberations.

Editorial Note

At the time Dr. Peterson presented his paper, officers of the Library of Congress had not had an opportunity to review it comprehensively. They have now done so and have offered the following remarks in response to his paper. We are grateful for their decided contribution to this discussion.

John Finzi, Director, Collections Development Office

-----I have two sets of remarks: one of a general nature concerning the definition of the word "Religion", and the other more specific and more serious concerning your interpretation of LC policy.

As regards to the first, I must confess that what I found disturbing in your paper is that the words *Religion* and *Christianity* are used almost interchangeably. The two are certainly neither identical nor coterminous. Religion, as a universal human phenomenon, has been traditionally of deep interest to the Library of Congress, and even more so in the last few decades, in all its manifestations, past and present, from the most primitive to the most elaborate: Animism, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, etc., etc. Our collections in these areas reflect this particular stress and are indeed strong and will continue to remain so. Our deep interest in foreign cultures and societies, whether in the Far East, Near East, or South and Southeast will continue to insure this commitment. What is "Religion" as a subject just as History, Philosophy, or Social Anthropology, a whole field of study with very complex ramifications in all cultural aspects of a given society. The fact that Christianity and its various denominational subdivisions are part and parcel of European and American history and culture gives them a particular weight in our collecting responsibilities simply

because they are an integral part of our culture.

As regards your interpretation of the developing LC policy in these areas, it is unfortunate that some misunderstanding has occurred. The timing was probably bad, since you got to see only the first paragraphs of a very incomplete draft. As I stressed above, LC is not "organizing its collection around the understanding and practice of religion in the United States," we are rather looking at "Religion" as a whole and complex subject that may shed light in other areas, but certainly not as a subdivision of American studies. Although we are still in the process of drafting an up-dated acquisitions policy statement, the matter has been discussed with subject librarians and selection officers and general agreement seems to be emerging along the following lines:

1. There should be research coverage, historical and current, of major religions on a world-wide basis, with special stress on movements and developments in the United States.
2. There should be research coverage of newer religious groups and trends, and of current issues and controversies.
3. Materials of purely local or denominational interest (U.S. and foreign), especially in the administrative area and in contradistinction to national or international sphere, should be largely the responsibility of other and more specialized institutions.
4. Instructional and devotional materials, largely of a repetitive nature, should be limited to representative selections.

Aside from these general principles, there will probably be little change in our traditional policy. -----We are already strong in these areas and there has been no suggestion that we cut down on them, except for the elimination of duplication and repetitive editions. Should foreign acquisitions be reduced, the reduction is likely to occur primarily in categories 3 and 4 as listed above.

Jean Metz, Selection Officer, Collections Development Office

Dr. Peterson's evaluation of LC's collection policy is both accurate and sympathetic. It is only in a few details that I feel it should be amended.

1. Copyright. While it is true that not all copyright receipts are selected, all that are issued by regular trade or denominational publishers are kept. Only privately printed, vanity-press, and pamphlet publications are presently excluded. Because many publishers are participating in the CIP program, their publications are given the highest cataloging priority and

thus are readily available after publication.

2. In stating that LC is not obligated to cater to the requirements of faculty members, he overlooks the fact that the Library of Congress has a good number of constituencies and that for this reason it must develop in partial collections not open to the charge of censorship. A further pressure comes from the local clergy who make extensive use of our collections and who expect to find their requirements amply supplied.

3. Dr. Peterson underestimates the impact of copyright in the character of our collections. It is true that important books are added, but it is equally true that less important ones are kept by virtue of their availability. Defining "less important" is a pragmatic operation, but there are a good many publications for which heavy requests can be anticipated. Since virtually all publications are copyrighted in the U.S., I question his conclusion that many topics are not covered in sufficient depth at LC. This situation may change, of course, if we narrow our acquisitions policy for religion and if we decide to depend on regional libraries for the responsibility of acquiring local history including that of churches and like materials.

4. I am not so sure that the proposed new policy statement on religion as "known and practiced" in the U.S. will widen our collecting interest, as he supposes. We are already retaining virtually all denominational publishers' output. It is difficult to imagine what other materials would be obtainable to enlarge our collections. The only exception that comes to mind are the regional proceedings of various denominations. For the same reason, I do not anticipate a decline in the exegetical fields or theology proper. In fact I do not see how they can be divorced from the study of the practice of religion in the U.S.

5. It is to be hoped that in the foreign field there will be a decline in such receipts as lives of Indian swamis or in Spanish hagiology. We should continue to acquire, however, the writings of all important and/or controversial figures such as Schillebeeckx and Küng. Disputes about the new Dutch catechism, worker-priests, etc. should also be documented. The impact of missions in Africa and Latin America (if not their teaching literature) is likewise within our field of interest.

Collection Development for the 1980's

The following brief addresses are from members of a panel discussing "Collection Development for the 1980's." References are to an essay by Mr. Stephen L. Peterson, "Collection Development in Theological Libraries: A New Model -- A New Hope," in Essays on Theological Librarianship Presented to Calvin Henry Schmitt, edited by Peter de Klerk and Earle Hilgert (Philadelphia: ATLA, 1980), pp. 143-62.

Reflections on "Collection development in theological libraries: a new model -- a new hope."

by Stephen L. Peterson

by

Henry J. Bertels, S.J.

We continue in this second presentation to reflect on Steve Peterson's article "Collection development in theological libraries: a new model, a new hope." Since we have been requested to make observations from the particular perspective of the Woodstock Library, these reflections are based on a theological library with a strong Roman Catholic denominational base with an openness to other religious traditions.

Peterson presents a typology for libraries who wish to evaluate their collection development policies. The two purposes of his typology are: 1. to help individual libraries identify more clearly their own role and obligation in the larger picture of theological collections in the U.S. and Canada; and 2. to call our several theological libraries to an enlarged sense of responsibility for bodies of literature which are currently not adequately represented in our collections. I find the purposes as stated very helpful, especially as consciousness raising models. They call attention to our need to keep expanding our vision, raising our levels of performance and sensitizing us to the concern for future generations. The call is to a sense of responsibility for the larger Christian (and theological) community, to the notion of international research resources.

Toward the beginning of the article, Peterson asks: "What are the collection development obligations of the theological libraries of the United States and Canada; what is the scope and the limits of the obligation." As the author observes, the possibility of single library self-sufficiency is now simply preposterous.

With this question in mind, I would like to address the notion of obligation: the scope and limits, as seen from the perspective of the Woodstock Library. We find that the scope of such an obligation will be dictated by different criteria governing the library: Who is served by the library? what are the commitments and contracts made? what is the basic purpose for existence and what is the self-understanding of the library? Using the typology of Peterson, the Woodstock Library would be closer to the third type. As background it should be noted that the Woodstock Library

suffered two major moves within five years: from Woodstock, Md. to New York City, then from New York to Washington, D.C. Thus there was a shift from an in house seminary library used exclusively for the training of Jesuits, (Maryland), to a Roman Catholic library in an ecumenical consortium (New York and Washington). The Woodstock Library is now located on the campus of Georgetown University and is a member of the University Consortium of Washington, D.C. It retains its independent status as a theological library belonging to the Woodstock Theological Center, a theological research institute run by the Jesuits.

Despite the moves and shifts, the self-understanding of the library has remained firm. The basic goal of the Woodstock Library as dictated by the parent organization (the Society of Jesus) has been and continues to be, to build as good and as complete a Roman Catholic and Jesuit theological library as possible, with strong commitments to other Christian traditions and to the Jewish tradition. The shifts that have occurred in the collection development have been dictated by a change in the patrons and users. The library is to serve the needs of the dozen or so scholars attached to the Woodstock Theological Center as well as the faculty and students who are associated with the religion courses in the university.

It is hardly necessary to go into details about the scope and range of the collection. It is a basic type III library with the breadth and depth that would be hoped for in such a type. A growing awareness of the interest in and the need for documentation in popular Catholic religious devotions has led us to collect more and more of popular devotional literature, such as pious prayer books, novenas, devotions to saints, and apologetic pamphlets. Certain areas of religious concern present themselves as special to the Woodstock Library either because a good basic collection has already been assembled, or because a growing interest demands the material. A sampling of such areas: Jesuitica, Jansenism, Anti-Catholica, and Anti-Jesuitica in the first category; charismatic movement, ordination of women, liberation theology, and theological dissent in the church in the second category. Such are the observations about the scope of the library.

With regard to the limits of the obligations of theological libraries, the first thing that dictates any limitation would be its resources: financial and personnel. It is rare that any theological library claims to have enough of each. Another area which could limit the obligations of a theological library would be the availability of neighboring libraries which have particular strengths. For example in the Washington, D.C. area, there is Catholic University with fine collections of canon law, semitics, and Catholic diocesan papers; Georgetown University with its Early Catholic Americana; the Kennedy Institute of Bioethics with its close to complete collection in bioethics; and the Dominican House of Studies with Dominicana. Then

there are special major collections across the country which cannot and should not be duplicated, for example, University of Dayton collection of Mariology, the Berkeley collection of Canon law, and the St. Louis collection of Vaticana.

It is apparent that there is a need for some central listing of the various collections of Catholica that exist in the U.S. and Canada. And also there is need for a directory of all the theological and denominational resources in libraries in North America. These kinds of listings would be very important for a more intelligent and comprehensive collection development policy for the individual library.

These reflections on Peterson's paper coming from one type of library are in the nature of a report of what one library is trying to do, however imperfectly. It is hoped that this particular collection development activity reflects Dr. Pacala's "responsible denominational identity," as well as responding to ecumenical responsibilities. The great value of Peterson's reflections is to renew our awareness of responsibility to future generations and to reawaken enthusiasm for the special kind of theological library enterprise we are capable of. We all need encouragement to continue to improve our ideas of collection development and our pursuit of excellence in our libraries.

**Curriculum Theory and Theological
Library Collection Development
(A response to "Collection Development
in Theological Libraries:
a New Model -- a New Hope"
by Stephen L. Peterson)**

by

John M. Gessell

Stephen Peterson's paper raises important questions about the assumptions which lie behind theological curriculum development and theological library collection development, which demand the attention of theological librarians and faculties alike. He correctly inquires about the collection development obligations of theological libraries in the United States and Canada in order that the selection process results in objectives which govern practice rather than practice dictating results.

In response to Peterson's thoughtful proposals, it will be my care for the next several minutes to address myself to the question of criteria for collection development from within the teaching and learning process of theological education itself. I promise not to solve the criteria problem, but I want to suggest a way of making a beginning. I will do this from the perspective of a theological educator who starts with two assumptions: (1) one of the basic purposes (though by no means the sole purpose) of a theological library is to support the processes of theological education; and (2) proper theological collection development is a function of clarity about the nature of theological education, its methods and purposes.

Dr. Peterson touches on this problematic himself when he warns about as yet undefined goals for library collections, and of the danger of development programs which are too narrowly defined in terms of present curricula and institutional needs, and which will leave a legacy of severely impoverished resources for scholars of the next century.

Peterson's paper should come as no surprise for, if my assumptions are correct (and I believe they are), then theological libraries share the same fate as theological education. This is to say that the lack of clarity about the nature and purposed of theological education is part of the larger late-twentieth century problem of the confusion about the purposes of the Church and its ministry in the world. This incoherence is both a cultural and a theological problem. It affects both school and library.

I will try to describe the nature of the problem by a brief review of immediate past history. Ever since 1946 when Samuel Blizzard issued his report on the nature of theological education we have witnessed increasing confusion and indirection about what theological schools should be doing. Blizzard focused on two things -- the need for the development of more so-called practical courses for future ministerial practitioners, and the need for the schools to provide the means by which students might attain some sort of meaning and coherence of faith and practice in their own lives.

But not much was changed, and in 1957 came the now-famous Carnegie foundation study conducted by H. Richard Niebuhr, Daniel Day Williams and James M. Gustafson. In that study the storm warnings were flying. It called for "some universal rationale and logic of internal relationships to order the diversity of theological studies." (*The Advancement of Theological Education*, p. 82) Yet, as Robert Lynn has written in an unpublished essay, there was no readily discernable path toward that goal, and Niebuhr and his colleagues argued (*ibid.*) that "the real key lies in the nature of the Christian faith itself and hence beneath the surface of any formal scheme."

The ATS has tried to bring some focus to the task of theological education in the past two decades through the use of its revised Standards for Accreditation, and through a study of its Resources Planning Commission entitled "Theological Education in the 1970's." ATS standards in general call upon member institutions to define their own purposes and goals for theological education and then to demonstrate that they possess the resources, including paramount library resources, to meet these goals. But such standards do not, nor can they be intended, to define coherence and unity in theological education. Member institutions of ATS during this same period have been encouraged to develop programs which will seek to overcome the alleged irrelevancy of much of theological education and its "academic", that is, unreal, nature. Such things as the use of the case study method, intern years, clinical pastoral education, theological reflection groups, supervised field education, advanced programs of study and practice such as the D.Min. have become commonplace attempts to try to close the gap between academic program and the life of faith and practice signaled by Blizzard.

But most observers, whose primary concern has been the unity, the coherence, and the clarity of the purposes of theological education, while not unsympathetic to the hard work involved in these attempts by faculties and staffs of theological schools, remain unconvinced that the problem has been properly addressed.

I suspect that Edward Farley of Vanderbilt Divinity School, in a paper entitled "The Reform of Theological Education as a Theological Task" (1979), has put the problem as succinctly as any. He writes that American theological schools borrowed from Germany a four-fold pattern of organizing the curriculum into specialty disciplines of Bible, theology, history, and practical theology. While there developed internal incoherencies within each of the specialties, the relational incoherencies between the four led American theological educators to posit a split between theory and praxis and, as a corrective, to build into theological school curricula bridges between the "academic" disciplines and "real life."

As we have seen, this twentieth century strategy has not solved the problem of the unity and coherence of theological education and, indeed, has compounded the confusion. For, as Farley notes, the four-fold pattern still organizes the curriculum and provides criteria for faculty structure and replacement, while the two-fold pattern becomes the standard way of thinking about theological study (p. 16). One rationale is imposed upon another and "since a unifying rationale is present neither in the curriculum nor in the student, there is little or no pattern which makes visible what is important and why" (p. 26). Confusion is compounded for school and library and is exacerbated by the cultural and world crises characteristic of our time.

I would like to turn now to some tentative indications of how we might proceed, and to follow this with some implications for library collection development.

I think the clue to Dr. Blizzard's query about the means by which theological students might achieve meaning and coherence in their own lives was given by Richard Niebuhr and his colleagues when they wrote that the real key to ordering theological studies and to bring into the diversity a coherent center of unity lies in the nature of the Christian faith itself. Farley writes (p. 30) that an appropriate organization is one which "displays the study of theology in patterns of work which reflect in some way the structure of faith itself, the structure of Christian existence, and how ministry reflects such." Thus, he says, "the normative reality of that matrix to which theological education is subject and by which it measures its task is Christian faith itself. It is the interrelation of faith, the community of faith, and ministry which grounds the possibility of a unifying subject matter of theological education" (p. 34). The link between the Christian faith, the community of faith, the ministry of the Church to the world becomes the matrix, unifying subject matter of theological education, a center of clarity and coherence, and an expression of its purpose.

Now what does this do for us? Nothing yet. But this kind of paradigm for organizing and clarifying the purpose of theological education permit us some movement. The achievement of twentieth century specialities and disciplines within theological study (Bible, theology, history, etc.) need not be given up. Their value to the Church and for faith can be affirmed. In addition, the attempt to relate theological studies to practical experience must be continued. But neither of these achievements of the contemporary theological enterprise can be used as the matrix and center of coherence for theological education. They become part of its methodology.

Further, putting method where it belongs permits us to be open to new forms of theological existence in the life of faith in the Christian community such as the feminist movement, liberation theologies, black religion and theology, ecological consciousness and other global paradigms of churchly and Christian existence. In other words, with a center of clarity and coherence we can be open to new ways of "doing theology." Robert McAfee Brown points out (*Theology in the Americas*, ed., Sergio Torres and John Eagleson, p. xi) that the orientation has changed. It "was in large measure to books, ideas, concepts, and modes of argument, rather than to human struggle, anguish, pain, and exploitation" that theology used to appeal, seeking a fixed position or a restatement of "the faith once delivered to the saints." This is "not," says Brown, "the crying need of the present." And Charles McCoy (*When Gods Change*, p. 13) forcefully suggests that the "theological pattern dominant in the Western tradition -- a pattern I...call

the Constantinian paradigm -- is too narrow in scope to deal with the contemporary plurality of faiths, values, and interests."

"In addition to new paradigms for Christian existence," writes Farley (p. 26) "there are new and exciting literatures, methods of interpretation, which do not simply coincide with the fourfold pattern (of theological study) and its areas of scholarship. One thinks of hermeneutics, language studies, social phenomenology, spirituality..." In other words, the interrelation between the humanities and social scientific literature appropriate to each theological discipline is necessary for developing hermeneutical competence.

To sum up:

The coherent center and unity of theological education lies in the nature of faith itself, in Christian existence in the Church as a community of faith with the task of ministering to the world. This is the "subject matter" of theological education. It will be open to new forms of Christian experience in the world and to new and ever-changing social contexts of ministry in the world.

I can not go further than this at the moment. But there are ways of putting the hueristic question: what will it take for our students to survive into the twenty-first century? what is an effectively functioning minister in a world constituted by a plurality of values and by various forms of global consciousness? how can we teach our students the abilities to engage in critical and analytical thought, this is to say, to teach them to become competent exegetes of the world and critical interpreters of all of its documents -- exegetes of the Scriptures, of documents arising out of the theological tradition, of social systems, of human persons, of contemporary media, etc.; in other words, theological education as a universal hermeneutical task.

Now: some implications for library collection development which follow from this understanding of the purposes and unity of theological education which cannot be carried on in isolation.

1. Clearly even the primary library collection (to use Peterson's typology) cannot exist in isolation from materials which interpret the pluralistic culture of which we are a part and the global consciousness which is the context in which theology goes on today. Social scientific materials, hermeneutics, language studies, phenomenological works, provide the matrix within which the theological discipline must go on, not to mention the history and comparative study of religions. This probably means theological libraries will need to depend on larger university collections elsewhere.

2. If Brown and McCoy are correct in their reading of the world and the place of theology in it, what non-print sources are required and available to provide the necessary context and matrix for theological study? Where do we find the documentation of human struggle, anguish, pain, and exploitation? How does a theological library represent the pluralism of contemporary global cultures? What limits are feasible to us in collection development?

3. How can library classification systems signal alternatives in theological education to conceptual, "Constantinian," static modes of teaching and learning? Most library classification systems represent the four-fold arrangement of the classical discipline and the two-fold separation of "theory" and "practice." How do new modes of consciousness in theology and how does a central focus for all theological studies in a life of faith in the Church in the world become reflected in collection classification and arrangements?

4. What is the role of the theological librarian in assisting faculties to break out of their "locked-in" thinking patterns based on nineteenth century paradigms and what is their role in assisting in the process of reformulating the theological curriculum?

5. How can a bibliographical data-base be built for computer retrieval of theological materials and how can the cognate "secular" disciplines appropriate to each of them be developed in the near future?

As you can see, I have responded to Peterson by some initial probes and questions. A lot of careful thought and analysis will be required. I am convinced that faculties and theological librarians must work together to develop the clarity and coherence about the nature and purpose of theological education upon which the theological school and the theological library alone can engage in appropriate planning and development into the next century.

**Response to
"Collection Development in Theological Libraries"**

by

David L. Green

I would like to approach the topic of collection development by varying Steve's typology somewhat.

Fundamentally, I would see three distinct types of library: (1) curriculum centered; (2) research special; and (3) research general. Each of these has certain special features affecting collection development.

The first type, which I have called "curriculum centered," serves primarily and almost exclusively to support the course work of the institution it is associated with. It resembles the "undergraduate library" of many universities. It will generally not support faculty research. There are two special requirements for collection development in this context: (a) students as well as faculty should participate in the planning; and (b) cooperative arrangements are absolutely necessary to support both the research needs of the faculty and study needs of students in ancillary disciplines, especially in the sciences, if theological education is not to take place in a vacuum.

The second type, which I have called "research special," undertakes to build a collection above and beyond the immediate instructional needs of the institution, but only in a limited area. Such a library should observe at least three principles in framing its collection development policies: (a) it should be sure that its goals are tailored to its resources rather than its ambitions (specialization even in a reasonably narrow field like "biblical studies" is a large — and expensive — order); (b) the area of specialization should be coherent, fitting in well with the general strengths and purposes of the collection as a whole, and able to stand alone (a specialization in "biblical studies" without equivalent specialization in at least many aspects of Greek and Hebrew philology is badly deficient); and (c) the area of specialization, ideally, should make a contribution to the bibliographical universe by not duplicating work done elsewhere (specialization in "early vernacular versions of the Bible" is more apt to make such a contribution than "biblical studies" in general, both because it is less likely to duplicate effort and because it is a more realizable goal).

Both these types have a common feature: they represent "stand alone" libraries in the sense that they are (almost) self-sufficient **for their own goals**. Their intended users (the student community of the institution or researchers in the narrow area of specialization) can reasonably expect to find all their needs met *in situ*. They rely on other institutions primarily for materials outside their defined purpose.

The third type is different: a general research library expects, in a sense, to be all things to all researchers. This is true whether we are talking of a truly general research library such as that of a major university or a more specialized library covering a general field (such as religion, whether

or not limited to Christianity). The researcher has a legitimate expectation when he comes to a research library to find in (or at least through) it “all” his or her needed material.

As soon as we admit that this is a legitimate expectation, we realize that such a library’s collection development program must be cooperative. For “collection development” we should substitute “bibliographical access.” This means to me that we must increasingly look on our major research libraries as components of a general “religious bibliographical utility” which as a whole provides materials for researchers in the field of religion. I would like to outline a brief agenda that such a utility imposes on us.

First, we must have a cooperative preservation project. Even if we are not bibliophiles, the vast bulk of “information” (i.e., text) in the field of religion depends for its existence on a more or less rapidly decaying physical substrate. The realistic options include treatment of paper to lengthen its life, microfilming of text, and preserving text in machine-readable form (on tape, disk, or whatever). All these options are relatively expensive, and so cooperation under a central program is vital if the work is to be done. The point is simple: we can afford preservation (if at all) only if each item is preserved once only and as well as possible. Both duplication and palliative efforts that need to be redone merely waste resources and could well prevent the job from being done. This is clearly a plug for the preservation program the ATLA has been studying.

Second, we must share the work of current documentation. I can only touch on this very difficult problem. Standard publications of religious and theological scholarship are generally under good bibliographical control (although even here there are exceptions, as in the case of Latin America); but the source material of religious scholarship, especially history, is often obscure and quasi-ephemeral. Sermons, liturgical materials, position papers, devotional manuals — the “documentation” of our religious life — are under no systematic bibliographical control, and are rarely systematically collected. Here is a point at which the specialized research collections mentioned as our second type can provide an invaluable service. In trying to control this material, we should beware casting too small a net. To a large segment of the U.S. population, the Hare Krishna movement is a far more important religious option than the Russian Orthodox Church.

Third, the preservation and control of all these materials imply a shared data-base of detailed records; ultimately, I think, we should plan for full-text storage. Since no research library can hope to present the researcher with immediately available physical copies of all the available material, the researcher will increasingly confront not a book (or periodical,

or pamphlet, or microfilm, or whatever), but a (catalog) record representing the item. He or she will have to decide efficiently from that record whether the material is "relevant" (in some sense of the word). Here I will show my own biases: I do not think we should be content with minimal level cataloging of any items. We need not just full records (like current LC cataloging, for example), but augmented records with additional descriptors and abstracts — and ultimately access to on-line full text. The work and expense of controlling, collecting, and preserving "minor" materials is lost unless they are made accessible to users, and that means high quality cataloging. Indeed, I would argue that the more obscure and ephemeral an item is, the more important it is that cataloging bring out all the aspects of study to which it is relevant.

Finally, what may be the most difficult item on our agenda has little to do with bibliography or libraries. If we are moving in the direction of a bibliographical utility, it will have to be undergirded by formal, legal, enforceable, contractual arrangements. Framing these presents a formidable political problem. Our institutions are used to controlling their own libraries. If these libraries are to become nodes in a general utility, this control will pass, at least in part, to outside agencies. This is not going to be comfortable for the institutions we serve, and it is not going to be comfortable for us. I think our libraries are going to operate increasingly on a "fee for services" basis; how the fees are set, how the costs are paid, and what services are provided present challenging legal and political problems. I think we should begin addressing them — as individuals and as an association — immediately.

In short, we have our work cut out for us!

Collection Development for the 80's The Small Library

by

Betty A. O'Brien

Collection development in theological libraries is complicated today by the very nature of theological education. No longer can we be concerned solely with such easily defined areas as biblical studies, doctrinal theology, church history, etc., but we have to contend with the practical applications of theology to counseling, sociology, psychology, medical, political and

technological ethics and the like. Trying to keep current with the literature of all these areas is indeed a major undertaking.

It seems safe to assume most small library collections are serviced by small staffs of one or two, only one of whom might be a professional. Perhaps time has lessened my initial idealism, but it seems to me we must begin to recognize the limits of time and energy of the personnel of small library operations, especially when it seems more and more is being expected of them. Steve Peterson reflects some of these added responsibilities in the introduction of his essay -- bringing bibliographical description of theological collections into emerging national bibliographic networks -- concern for conservation and preservation of materials -- the educational role of the librarian to integrate the use of library resources into the process of theological education -- stewardship in the areas of collection development. Add to this the attempt to keep up with all library literature and especially the cataloging changes of AACR2 while fulfilling faculty obligations and actively participating in consortia and other cooperative ventures. It is no wonder one becomes overwhelmed and frustrated.

Faced with all these facets of the job, the librarian must determine his or her priorities -- or face breakdown. The time spent on any one area of responsibility is not available for use on other areas. Collection development, as important as it is, is just one aspect of the librarian's job. I question whether a single librarian, given the limited amount of time, can really do the kind of systematic and thorough job that should be done. It seems to me this is one area that can be shared, with some degree of effectiveness, with the faculty, and the librarian in the small library may be forced to rely on faculty judgements for much of the material selected. Since the librarian works with the material in all stages from selection, ordering, cataloging to giving reference help, he or she should be in the position to know the collection well enough to be able to supplement faculty suggestions where necessary to fill obvious gaps.

Given the instability of the lives of small seminaries, I question the need for the librarian to be overly concerned with long-range planning -- especially beyond that of the administration. I also question the justification of spending a large percentage of a small budget for materials that are not currently in demand.

The typology used by Steve in his paper is both interesting and useful. While most small libraries would probably fit into Types I and II -- Primary library collection development -- not all these libraries are necessarily small. It will be the larger libraries that will have to bear the brunt of responsibility for assuring the good library for the future because the small library can do little more than supply the curriculum needs of the institution.

To a lesser degree I see the possibilities of small libraries being involved with type III (Documentation) and type IV (Research). Certainly some denominational libraries are small and must be responsible for collection and preservation of the documentation for that denomination. A small research library is also possible, provided the area of specialization is very limited. In both cases an adequate staff is essential.

Ideally the small library with limited financial resources should be using those resources wisely by purchasing only the best materials available. But the very smallness of the library staff makes that kind of selection all but impossible. Perhaps institutions need to be reminded that more staff could produce a better library and in the long run show better stewardship of available resources.

As a representative of a small library that is facing extinction, I would like to suggest that some thought be given to the effect this has on the work of the librarian in general and specifically on collection development practices. How can the integrity and value of the librarian be preserved when the library is no more? How can the librarian exercise influence on decisions concerning the disposal of the library? What does the closing of a library do to the collection development policies of neighboring institutions? At this point I have no answers -- only questions.

Managing Serials*

by

Charles Willard

The purpose of this address is to share with you notions and concerns that I have about serials, to make several preliminary commitments on behalf of myself or the library where I work, and to solicit your hard and reflective critique. The order of the aspects of serials that I wish to consider probably does not follow a logical pattern. On the other hand, it does more or less represent the path of my own experience, and I am willing to assume that what was real for me may be real for you, even if neither be logical. By way of a brief overview, let me say that we are going to be looking at the question of bibliographic control, from several different perspectives. The first, Part A, is the problem of the provision of access to the contents of serials, that is to say, the bibliographic control of journal articles. We deal with this as a retrospective matter, one, and then as a current consideration, two. We then take up the business of identification, Part B: what are the journals, newsletters, and other serials germane to the study of religion and theology. Next, that is, Part C, we review several ancillary services provided by some types of journals that may be of benefit to the profession as well as to the scholarly world at large; here we have to do with the contents and responsibilities of journals beyond the publication of scholarly articles. Finally, you will see that during the discussion of the earlier concerns, two proposals for specific action to respond to the problems are advanced. The last, section, Part D, will develop a number of by-products that may be derived from the success of the two proposals.

A. 1. Retrospective indexing unfortunately connotes an antiquarian pursuit, a subject that is assigned for those never to be days when there is world enough and time for anything and everything. With libraries engaged in what appears to be a desperate and even a losing economic battle for the control of current literature, any proposal focused on literature of the past, indeed the far past, is an invitation to scorn. The scornful, moreover, point to numerous studies alleging a radical dropoff in the citation of literature

*A portion of this address was presented at the ACRL conference under the title "Retrospective Indexing: Tombstone or Touchstone?"

more than a decade or two old. Any such proposal, therefore, would seem to merit a very low priority.

First of all, I am going to attack the generalized implications of literature use studies, *A. 1, Section 1*. Then I develop a model for the structure of a retrospective project that minimizes the labor intensive and therefore enormously expensive approaches to serial indexing that currently characterize the field of religion and theology, *A. 1, Section 2*.

Section 1. It is not necessary to review in detail here the substantial number of studies that have been made on the use and so-called obsolescence of literature (See Line and Sandison [1974]). Although several methodological questions have recently been raised about the assumptions and applications of many of these studies (Line [1970]), and (Line and Sandison [1974]), it is virtually axiomatic that older literature is less used and that the curve charting this diminished use is strikingly similar across most disciplines. On the basis of the nature of my own research and what I assumed to be that of others in my field, I used to think that so-called "normal" use curves would not characterize research in religion and theology, inasmuch as the issues and contributions articulated in serial literature during the early decades of the twentieth century do not cease to be relevant merely by the passage of time. This belief, however, was undermined by a series of published and unpublished studies showing that our field produces a curve that coincides with everyone else's.

Consequent speculation suggested to me that another factor, or factors, may be the cause of the diminishing use of older literature, that is, factors other than merit or relevance. The falloff of citations, as it occurs in the 1950s and early 1960s is intriguingly coincident with the beginning of many of the most widely used periodical indexing and abstracting services, including Religion Index One. The hypothesis that I have set for the first part of the afternoon is this: Lack of bibliographic control rather than lack of quality is the primary factor in the infrequent citation of older serial material in current literature.

It is necessary to acknowledge at the outset that the arguments that are available to us in the first stage are from silence. I do not, therefore, anticipate conclusive demonstration but rather a series whose results converge. The initial step was the identification of four articles, published in the 1920s and taken at random. The articles were the following:

"The original form of Paul's letter to the Colossians" / Clayton R. Bowen (Journal of Biblical Literature, 1924).

"Cardinal Mercier et la theologie" / Pierre Charles (Nouvelle Revue Theologique, 1926).

"La chronologie de l'activite litteraire de Theodor de Mopsueste" / J. M. Voste (Revue Biblique, 1925).

"Albrecht Ritschls spaetere theologische Entwicklung" / Ernst Guenther (Theologische Studien und Kritiken, 1922).

A series of monographs dealing with each of the four subjects represented by the articles and published subsequently was then examined in detail. Of the six monographs on Colossians, none cited the article¹ of the six on Mercier, one cited the article² Of the eight on Theodore of Mopsuestia,³ three cited the article,⁴ and of the seven on Ritschl, two cited the article.

I also made a search for unpublished dissertations bearing on the four subjects and ascertained whether the relevant article⁵ was cited in the bibliography.⁶ I identified dissertations on Colossians,⁵ on Theodore of Mopsuestia,⁶ and on Ritschl.⁷ The article was cited by those on Colossians and Theodore of Mopsuestia, but in none of the three on Ritschl.

It is evident that there is some unevenness here, and if there be not a credible, alternative explanation for the appearance of the articles in the later literature, then the hypothesis is called into question.

A closer examination of the context of the two subjects that appear to violate the hypothesis, namely, Theodore of Mopsuestia and Ritschl, tends to provide a probable explanation. The article on Theodore occurred in a series of related articles in the same publication over a short span of time. The thesis of Voste was taken up in the following, proximate discussions and from these entered the discussion in monographs. It is, moreover, noteworthy that two of the monographs cite the same truncated portion of the article, suggesting that the reference in the second instance is, in fact, not direct but indirect. In the instance of Ritschl, the first published of the

1 Bujard, Francis and Meeks, Grosheide, Lohse, Radford, and Robertson.

2 Beauvain, Boudins, Gade, Ramaekers, and Simon (1962). Cited by Simon (1960).

3 Brade, Greer, Patterson, Sullivan, and Wickert. Cited by Dewart, Koch, and Norris.

4 Courth, Hefner, Link, Nicolaisen, and Timm. Cited by Hök and Schäfer.

5 Hobson.

6 Zaharopoulos.

7 Hoover, Lotz, and Privett.

two contained the citation in a bibliography that is regularly referred to thereafter in the literature as exhaustive, sufficiently so that a number of scholars content themselves with providing subsequent, supplementary bibliographic notes.

The second leg of the hypothesis is that since library catalogs provide a form of bibliographic control for monographic literature although not, except in the rarest of circumstances, periodical literature, the proportion of articles to monographs cited should decrease in the more distant decades. I returned to the original selection of monographs in the initial subject areas in order to make the necessary comparison.

Of the monographs that were used in the first part of the study, I selected four whose bibliographies appeared to be substantial and to contain a variety of types of materials. I computed the ratio of articles to the whole number of cited titles, excluding primary sources and reference works. I then analyzed the citations in blocks of decades going backwards from the publication of the monograph (See Table 1.) One bibliography exhibited an exceptionally low percentage of periodical articles (17%). The other three were all close to 50%, i.e., 49%, 54%, and 52%. Two of the latter also showed an interesting bell curve, which supports an assumption that it takes longer for periodical articles to enter the mainstream of bibliographic control. In three of the bibliographies, the percentage of articles does fall off as the chart moves away from the publication date of the bibliography. The one that departs from the predicated pattern was published in Scandinavia in the early 1940s. It does not follow the pattern because the author obviously did not rely upon a library catalog or references in other secondary works but made an exhaustive -- and doubtless exhausting -- original examination of an astonishingly wide spectrum of periodical literature of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The foregoing evidence suggests a pattern, I believe, of the non-use of material bearing directly upon the problems being discussed in the subject areas. The reasons that have been advanced for the use of some articles in subsequent studies supports the argument rather than undermining it, for it is precisely because the later used articles happened to get caught up in the literature that they have continued to be cited. The other articles, which shared the common characteristic of age, did not make it into the normal forms of bibliographic control, namely, exhaustive published bibliographies or a wider discussion, and as a consequence, these articles are not a part of the on-going scholarly discussion. For practical purposes, they were never written.

Two further determinations would provide additional substantiation of the hypothesis. The first would be a qualitative evaluation of the articles

initially selected. If any, but especially those nowhere subsequently cited, be found to lack scholarly merit, then the hypothesis could suffer the critique that the author was aware of the article but made a conscious decision to omit it. The second would be to make a careful search of appropriate journals during the period and succeeding decades; if additional articles within the same subject area appear and are also absent from the same monographic bibliographies, then the presumption for the hypothesis borders on conclusive.

Section 2. Until very recently, even though the argument may have been conceded that this earlier literature is more attractive to scholarship than has hitherto been recognized, the labor intensive requirements for indexing and classifying periodical literature manually would have severely limited the feasibility of a retrospective project. The increasingly broad availability of sophisticated computer assisted techniques and their application to bibliographic problems offer, however, a very attractive alternative. Research in the 1960s on the relative merit of machine generated keyword indexing over against human constructed indexing terms and classification showed that machine indexing compared favorably, in terms of both recall and precision (Borko [1964], Knable [1965], Kraft [1964], and Sparck Jones [1974]). This means that the text of the titles themselves will produce search keys sufficient to collect as wide an array of literature as a manually generated index or classification scheme and also that the search keys permit a comparatively narrow refinement of the search without the loss of desirable records. The consequence of these observations is that a much higher percentage of the available funds for bibliographic access may be invested in pure data collection and entry.

In addition to author searching, the software has long existed to enable searches of titles, abstracts, and descriptors by words, truncated roots, and Boolean combinations. Once the data is in a machine readable form, for example, the following hypothetical inquiry is possible. We have a scholar who is interested in an interpretive approach to certain aspects of Paul's apocalyptic world view. First, we ask the machine to set aside all records that have the term apocalyptic, which we will call set 1. Then we ask for a collection of all the records with the name Paul, although from that group we want to eliminate any record that also has the name Tillich or Ricoeur; we will call this set 5. Then, using a truncation technique, we ask in a single command for all records with either hermeneutics or hermeneutical, and we call this set 6. Next we request the machine to take a look at our three groups and set aside all the records that appear in set 5 and also in either of the other two sets, 1 or 6, that is, what records are there that are about Paul, but not Paul Tillich and not Paul Ricoeur, and about either apocalyptic or hermeneutics. The resulting group could be further refined,

by chronological limitations, e.g., only articles published since 1950, or by language, e.g., only English language articles. In our example, we have provided a further subject restriction, namely, with the term Romans -- not this time using a truncation mechanism, which would have brought up everything on Rome and the Roman Empire.

More recently, there have been other advances, such as the machine generation of substitutive terms and the appropriation by machine techniques of previous search routines to enhance current and prospective searches (Kalgren and Walker [n.d.], Sparck Jones [1971, 1974]). For example, the machine is able to learn by informed observation of repeated search routines that the Eucharist is effectively equivalent to the Lord's Supper and to Communion and, therefore, to search the latter two phrases automatically when asked to search the first.

This leads logically to the point that a cooperative enterprise, involving theological seminary libraries through North America, should be entirely feasible. Rather than undertaking to reinvent the bibliographic computer assisted wheel, we would establish a relationship with one of the national data base service agencies, which we shall call for the purposes of this paper, STARE, an acronym meaning storage and retrieval. In cooperation with STARE, a panel of scholars and subject and information science specialists would establish a format for the required and optional data elements. The panel would also set the subject and chronological scope of the project, from which would be developed a master list of journals, then priorities, and then assignments.

The required elements would consist of title -- translated if non-English -- author, and bibliographic citation. Among the optional elements would be cited names, descriptors, and subject fields. It seems to me that it is an open question as to how much standardization would be required in the optional elements, e.g., I am doubtful that a name authority file or a common thesaurus is necessary. The format should be capable of further expansion to include, for example, classification and abstracts.

The participating libraries would have the incentive of being able to select serials for retrospective indexing that reflect their own strengths, the interests and concerns of their own constituency, or both. Since the software of STARE permits either online data entry or batch mode processing, it would be possible for a participating library to add its data locally through an inexpensive data transmission terminal or, through the use of local computer facilities, to generate a disk or tape for delivery to STARE for batch loading.

All of this has somewhat the quality of a superheated hot air balloon. In order to collapse it to more nearly realistic proportions, let us take a

short excursus into the realm of dollars and numbers. I choose Religion Index One simply because it is the tool that is most familiar to all of us. Volume fourteen, which arrived in our libraries earlier this month, indexed 12,672 articles from 263 journals. A thirty year retrospective undertaking, at the same annual rate, would produce about 190,000 articles. At fifteen articles an hour, it would require 12,650 hours to input, paid at \$5 an hour, approximately \$63,400. At the point that a data base of that size were in existence, it would cost \$13,650 annually to store it is STARE.

Now, how much is access to such a data base going to cost? Let us suppose that we were able to anticipate that 25 large libraries might use the data base 30 hours a year; another 50 libraries, an average of 15 hours a year, and many smaller libraries as well as colleges and universities with departments of religion, let us estimate 100, use of for 7.5 hours a year. STARE charges \$16 an hour for access. If we were to set a royalty of \$10 an hour, so that a library's effective hourly use charge is \$26, the 2250 hours of use would produce a total of \$58,500. STARE would take \$49,650 of this for access and storage, leaving a surplus of \$8,850, which figure I want you to remember.

If the royalty were set at \$25 an hour, the surplus would be \$42,600, another figure to remember.

Now let us consider another set of figures. Suppose we were to propose an annual commitment to 1,000 journals, amounting to 24,000 articles. This would be almost four time the current coverage available through Religion Index One. The annual storage costs for the data would be \$144. The cost of inputting this data would come to \$8,000 -- remember the excess if the royalty were set at \$10? If a current, RIO equivalent 30 year retrospective data base were up, and the royalty were set at \$25, an input from 1,000 journals a year could be maintained and the cost of inputting the original thirty year retrospective could be recovered in less than two years based on the annual surplus of \$42,600.

Let us take a final dollar/time estimate. How much is this going to cost a library? The large library should be able to conduct 200 searches in 30 hours, for an annual total cost of \$1,230 or \$6.15 a search under the \$25 royalty program. Not bad, I think, for complex and intricate searches of an 190,000 article data base that will grow at the rate of 24,000 articles a year.

Part A. 2. The thoughtful among you will have immediately seen that the mechanism proposed for capturing the bibliographic data of older serial literature could, of course, also be applied to current serial literature. If the argument in the second phase of the first part of this address be sustained, that is, that machine keyword generation and computer assisted searching are not less and possibly more effective than manual indexing, then it may

be argued that the substantial sums that libraries now invest in the acquisition of manually produced bibliographic control for a number of subfields within the area of religion and theology, which is inevitably limited to a relatively small number of high demand journals, might be more responsibly invested in the computer assisted bibliographic control of a much larger number of journals.

There are three elements needed to make a program along these lines successful: (1) a list of serials, (2) a commitment from a group of libraries to be responsible for a specified subset of the titles, and (3) a data terminal for each participating library or, alternatively, access to a computer and peripheral equipment that will generate discs or tapes in a format that can be batch loaded by the host service agency, STARE.

Now I cannot responsibly seek commitments from libraries without something more specific and probable in hand, and I anticipate that the question of local access to data terminals will be resolved as soon as even relatively small libraries perceive the enormous potential in access to Religion Index One, Religion Index Two, and the retrospective multi-author index online through BRS. Therefore, let us look at the question of lists.

Part B. Of the makings of lists, it may be said of librarians, there is no end.

There are four general types of lists in which one may locate theological and religious journals. First, lists of journals indexed or abstracted by tools such as Religion Index One, Religious and Theological Abstracts, Internationale Zeitschriftenschau fuer Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete, and so forth. Second, General or specialized holdings or subscription lists of libraries, for example, New Serial Titles, union lists of various library cooperatives including the BTI, SEPTLA, and CATLA, the subscription and gift list of the Overseas Ministries Study Center at Ventnor, New Jersey, and CONSER. Third, simply lists, either general, such as Ulrichs and the annuals produced by EBSCO and Faxon, or specialized, such as the ones by Schwertner and Westerfer. (Schwertner, 1974; Westerfer, 1976) Fourth, lists of abbreviations used by various journals and reference tools, containing, inter alia, serials titles. There is an interesting discussion, by the way, of current developments in the control of serial literature, including a discussion of some of these types, from the European perspective, in *Les revues de sciences religieuses* by Langhorst. (Langhorst, 1979) This work is taken up in an expanded discussion by John V. Howard, Librarian of New College in Edinburgh, in the most recent issue of the *Bulletin of the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries*. (Howard, 1981)

For our purposes, all of these lists are afflicted with one or the other of the following fatal deficiencies: (1) insufficiently comprehensive in scope or (2) out of date.

What we need is an array of bibliographic data that will start out in machine readable form but that does not need to be accessible online. We would need to start with a collection of records that could easily be the CONSER collection developed by the BTI. If that record structure were considered too complex or cumbersome for our purposes, the Europeans have developed several other models for data collection. In addition to the title, the record would contain information on scope and level, ISSN, periodicity, a description of its format and typical contents, and subscription information. Once these data were assembled, they would be produced in a COM microfiche, with a hard copy or fiche printout containing the alphabetical title listing and the register number for the original, full record. Supplements could be produced periodically, taking the form of additional register fiche as required for the new information, a fully cumulated complete title listing, and a hard copy printout that would contain a list of additions to the basic list with more information than mere title and less than the full record, perhaps title, scope, and level. Major changes in a record already in the data base, e.g., cessation or address modification, would result in a similar hard copy printout. All changes, however, would produce a new record in the register, and the register number would be accordingly changed in the alphabetical title listing.

The purpose of the list would be simply to provide to ATLA libraries, and to any others who might have some interest, exactly that, an exhaustive list of titles. The purpose of the supplements would be to provide an annual alerting service so that libraries would have concentrated in a single place, a comprehensive list of new, or newly discovered, titles that bear upon the disciplines common to scholarship in religion and theology.

We are able to deal somewhat more rapidly with the last two areas under consideration this afternoon. The first of these, *Part C*, I have described as ancillary services, that is, the uses of some journals beyond their primary *raison d'être* of conveying scholarly articles. I mention here three, that is, service as a selection tool and a bibliography and for current contents of other journals. In view of the lengthy delays that often characterize the appearance of reviews following publication, one cannot responsibly use journal review sections as primary selection tools. I find, however, the seventy-five or so that I regularly go through to be valuable backup sources, both for titles that would not appear in the normal trade channels reflected by the standard tools that I employ and for works whose title does not connote anything relevant to a theological collection.

In recent years, I have been impressed by journals that regularly include systematic and comprehensive bibliographic surveys of both broad and narrow subfields within the discipline of religion and theology. In addition to being the first ancillary service I described earlier, I anticipate that the faculty in our institutions would find these bibliographic undertakings to be of enormous value in keeping up with the field. During the past semester, I made a preliminary effort to identify as many of these types of journals as possible. This is an instance in which a bare list is not very helpful, and for that reason, I enlisted the assistance of a couple of graduate students to analyze and to describe the nature of these bibliographic enterprises. The results of this work, which I anticipate will complement the reference work that has been announced by our sister association in the United Kingdom, I am distributing at the close of these remarks. The journals that are covered in the first collection number twenty-eight.

Finally, in this section I take note of journals that include lists, in whole or in relevant part, of the contents of other journals. I have not at this point made an effort to assemble a list of such titles, and it may be that that task can be taken up later.

The last general section, *Part D*, considers briefly relatively inexpensive by products of the development of a machine readable data base of journal contents and, secondarily, a machine readable list of relevant journal titles. Data that are to be added to the primary collection will not be dumped in willy nilly. They will be collected and stored, if added directly and online, and simply saved if delivered in the batch mode. At regular intervals, all these new data would be processed for addition to the primary data base. At that point, the incoming data could be run through predetermined search routines. For the scholar who is interested in Paul, for example, all relevant titles in the new load could be peeled off, printed out, and delivered. The same routines could be set for narrow or broad interests.

I acknowledge that there is some self-interest behind the last phase. On more than one occasion, I have been the publication of articles in recent journals about which I had never heard. I assume this was not, or not solely, because of some common incapacity on my part and that it results from the fact that we simply do not have the same types of exhaustive tools for identifying, much less controlling, periodicals. Maybe the rest of you do it much better than I, for I simply have not found the time to go through every issue of the two dozen or so of the indexing and abstracting tools to which we subscribe, checking complete title listings against our own lists. I have assumed, however, that I would be glad to go through a comprehensive list of new titles, and I am prepared to undertake to develop such a list, along the lines described earlier, if I can find others to share the

cost.

I want to suggest in closing that the simple title mechanism that I have proposed for the control of serials articles might also work for monographs.

*Comparison of Periodical Articles¹
and Monographs in Bibliographies¹*

	Boudins	Norris	Koch	Hök
<i>Overall</i>				
Monographs	70	63	31	132
Articles	14	60	37	143
Per cent Articles ²	.17	.49	.54	.52
<i>Contemp. Decade</i>				
Monographs	9	1	5	
Articles	8	0	2	
Per cent Articles	.47	.0	.29	
<i>First Previous Decade</i>				
Monographs	18	20	8	11
Articles	4	19	21	3
Per cent Articles ²	.22	.49	.72	.21
<i>Second Previous Decade</i>				
Monographs	6	10	8	11
Articles	1	12	9	13
Per cent Articles ²	.14	.54	.53	.57
<i>Third Previous Decade</i>				
Monographs	3	4	6	29 ³
Articles	0	15	4	25
Per cent Articles ²	0	.79	.40	.46
<i>Remainder</i>				
Monographs	34	28	4	82
Articles	1	14	1	102
Per cent Articles ²	.03	.33	.20	.55

1. Excludes primary sources and reference works.

2. Number of articles as a percentage of the whole number of bibliographic references for the period.

3. For two decades.

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For reasons of clarity, the references have been significantly truncated. The bibliographical section follows the forms recommended in the *American National Standard for Bibliographic References* (ANSI Z39.29-1977). Periodical abbreviations are from, or patterned on, *Internationales Abkürzungsverzeichnis für Theologie und Grenzgebiete* by Siegfried Schwertner.

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Library Instruction: Evaluating Library Resources and Student Needs

by

Sara Mobley

Most librarians today agree on one point: library instruction programs are absolutely necessary if students and faculty are going to use libraries to the best advantage. Although definitions of what constitutes an instructional program may differ considerably, the underlying belief in these programs is important. This paper deals first with those items that should be included in assessing a library's ability to provide library instruction, and second, with how to evaluate what students must know about a library in order to use it.

Many librarians, in their initial enthusiasm about starting an instructional program, decide what kind of program they will design without assessing the needs of their patrons or the capacity of their libraries. Each one has his own ideas about the best approach, and there is a tendency to adopt that method regardless of the situation. Instead, librarians should begin by looking at the library's resources. How well prepared is the library to meet the needs of its patrons? What resources are available? And what do the librarians have to offer? Then they need to look at their patrons, particularly students. What do they need to know about the library in order to use it? What do they already know? And what is the best way to teach them?

These questions are still relevant, even if there is already an active instructional program. The situation is always changing -- new students, new courses, new librarians -- and periodic re-evaluation seems essential to keep up, or, preferably, keep ahead.

Library Resources

The type of library is important to the kind of instruction librarians can offer. For the purpose of this paper, we are concerned with theology libraries. But some theology libraries are part of a larger university system, while others are independent institutions, operating on their own. If the library is part of a university system, it is usually one of several libraries on campus. Non-theological reference tools and other materials are held elsewhere, and other librarians are responsible for teaching students about the

use of these sources. In independent institutions, where the library's collection includes more non-theological resources, the librarian likely takes responsibility for instruction in non-theological as well as theological materials.

The size of the library's collection also plays a part in a preliminary assessment. If the library has a large collection, the librarian should tell students about resources in all fields covered by the collection, although it will make sense to highlight unique assets and special collections. Time restraints often constrain the librarian who can only try to generate enough interest so that students will come back to find out more about what the library contains. With a small collection, the information about the library's resources can be more comprehensive.

There are also certain characteristics about a theology school that need to be taken into consideration. One is denominational affiliation. If the school is a denominational institution, the librarian may need to offer specialized instruction in the literature of the denomination.

Another factor is the number of students. Smaller numbers allow more personal contact with students. One-to-one instruction, the most effective type, becomes more viable. On the other hand, a larger number of students requires other methods that still allow for meeting individual needs. Group instruction and printed handouts and guides are effective ways to deal with large numbers, but the librarian will need to allocate more efficiently time spent on the problems of individuals.

Librarians must also take into account the school's curriculum, since it has a direct bearing on the type of assignments students will be given. In a practicum oriented curriculum, students typically spend less time in the library. A research oriented curriculum, on the other hand, required students to write more papers, making heavier use of traditional library resources. One thing to remember about the curriculum is to be sensitive to changes. Librarians must be flexible enough that their methods can change as the curriculum changes.

Each class differs in ways that can affect the librarian. All the juniors may write exegetical papers their first year, and need assistance in using the language tools, biblical and theological dictionaries and commentaries. However, the only seniors in the library may be those planning to do Ph.D. work. Over the years their needs have changed. As they become more interested in advanced subject bibliography, library instruction for them must change, too.

Another question to be asked is: who is going to be involved in library instruction? The size of staff may help determine this, since with only one or two professionals the possibilities are limited. If the staff is

small, using non-professionals or theology students for tours and other orientation activities may help. With a larger staff, the responsibilities can be divided. Even though the library director or reference librarian is usually the one in charge of library instruction, it pays to find out about other people on the staff with special skills, such as subject or language expertise or artistic abilities, who can make a contribution.

It may be easier to involve more staff in certain activities than others. Orientation tours are one possibility. Conducting tours gives the technical services staff a chance to meet the students. And it saves some time for the public services staff.

Library exhibits provide another opportunity to use non-public services staff. In the cataloging department at the Pitts Theology Library, we have a member of the Schwenckfelder Church. During the past year he developed two exhibits for the library on Caspar Schwenckfeld and the Schwenckfelders. No one else on the staff had the subject knowledge necessary to do as good a job as he did, so staying alert for special capabilities in the staff can lead to felicitous results. When it comes to writing guides to the literature or to using the library, however, it is probably more appropriate for the reference staff to take that responsibility.

If the reference staff is in charge of the instruction program, instead of the library director, certain other factors need to be considered. For one thing, the reference librarian needs to ask what kind of support he will have from the director for the instruction program. Whether or not the director considers it important will determine the amount of money made available, the amount of staff time allowed for it, and the kind of public relations work he is willing to do for the program in other sectors of the theology school. He may be instrumental in determining the form of instruction.

One librarian, having returned from a library instruction workshop, became excited about the possibilities of teaching a formal course in theological bibliography. He developed a syllabus and a reading list, then proposed the course to the director. He was told, quite bluntly, that courses such as the one he had in mind were not a productive way to teach students about the library. That librarian decided that the best thing he could do was redirect his energies to other forms of instruction.

Obviously, the amount of direct involvement of the director varies considerably. Some directors give the reference staff free rein to do what they think is best; others want a step-by-step accounting of how they spend their time. But, if a librarian is in that kind of situation, the important thing is to be aware of the director's point of view. You may decide to change it, but first be aware of it.

It is also necessary to look at the financial side of instruction programs. The amount of money available certainly plays a part in determining what can be done. Sometimes there is a special budget for instructional programs, but more than likely, instructional needs will be included as part of the regular budget.

In addition to asking how much money is available, it is important to determine how it will be used. There are certain direct costs such as printing handbooks and guides to library tools, viewing equipment and sound equipment. Slide/tape shows, often used for orientation, cost approximately \$500.00 for a fifteen minute show. This includes \$50.00 for film and developing the slides, \$20.00 for a tape, \$200.00 for a media specialist's time (40 hours at \$5.00 per hour) and \$200.00 to \$300.00 for the time it takes for a librarian to do the planning and to write the script. For multiscreen productions, it is necessary to allow for approximately \$150.00 per hour of studio time for programming slides and other technical work.

There are also indirect costs, and the most costly of these is usually staff time. It takes time for writing and updating guides to the library. Pathfinders, basic guides to the literature of an area, require about fifteen hours to develop. Other guides may require less time depending how familiar the librarian is with the material to be covered. If a bibliography course is taught, the librarian should anticipate that the preparation time will be four to six hours for each hour in class. Plus there is the actual teaching time and time for grading papers and consultations with students. Another activity that is important for an instruction program is contact with faculty and students. It is necessary to build rapport, but it does cost money to do that.

Another factor that goes into an evaluation of the library's resources is the availability of assistance from outside the library. For instance, at the Theology School at Emory, there is a media center, separate from the library. When we decided to do a slide presentation for orientation, one of the media staff took the pictures, had them developed and set them up. We might not have been as interested in that type of orientation program if we had had to pay for it directly out of the library's budget.

Librarians from other libraries can be very helpful. No one needs to try to operate in a vacuum. If someone else has written a guide to using the card catalog or periodical indexes or COM catalogs, these can be used as models for guides in other libraries. In most cases, it saves time and money to build on someone else's work.

Do not overlook the teaching faculty as a library resource. They are, after all, experts in their fields, and their assistance in developing pathfinders and other guides to the literature of particular subjects can be

immensely helpful. Faculty support for library instruction has other dimensions, too. Certainly their support for some types of instruction is more necessary than for others. If a librarian is interested in doing course-related instruction, he first has to be invited into the classroom. And for formal bibliography courses, a faculty committee frequently has to vote whether or not another course will be added to the curriculum. But, even if the kind of instruction employed does not require faculty sanctions, librarians should recognize that if the faculty support library instruction, they are much farther ahead.

Student Needs

Evaluating the library's resources is only part of the picture. We also need to look at the target audience -- the students. What do they need to know about the library in order to use it most effectively? At the very least, they need an orientation to the building and some idea of the resources that are available to them.

Tours are the usual form of orientation. These can be guided by a librarian, self-guided, using print guides or cassette players, slide/tapes, slides alone or one of several other methods. At Emory, a slide presentation is narrated by a librarian. A guided tour which follows and printed handouts reinforce what has been shown on the slides.

The type of orientation depends on how many people must be reached, how much information will be given, and how much time is available. Librarians should keep in mind that students will not remember very much of what they hear; some tests indicate as little as twenty percent in that kind of situation. It may be more important to stimulate their interest so they will come back, make them feel welcome, and give them a positive attitude toward the library and librarians.

Instruction in the use of basic library tools is essential, too. Again, the methods used depend on the number of students to be reached and the amount of time available. If a bibliography course is offered it is possible to teach thoroughly the use of key reference sources, but the librarian must recognize that only a small portion of the student body will be reached. At Emory, a three year plan has been developed to introduce students to basic reference sources and theological fields during their school years. The ultimate objective is to provide them with enough basic information so that they will be able to use any library without the constant assistance of a librarian.

Finally, librarians need to provide instruction in search strategies and advanced bibliography in the various theological disciplines. This appeals to a very limited audience, and it is more time consuming than other types of

instruction. But, it can be the most rewarding type because the librarian is dealing with students who are highly motivated to learn about the library.

Librarians also have to determine what students already know about using the library. First of all, they have to recognize that the levels of library sophistication will vary enormously -- between M.Div. students and Ph.D. students, between juniors and seniors, and even between two people in the same class. One informal way is simply to observe students to see where they have difficulties and make notes about the questions they ask most frequently. Testing is another way to determine what students know.

If librarians decide to test, there are a number of questions that need to be answered before designing the test. Who is going to be tested? Only juniors? Or middlers and seniors, too? It might be useful to do tests for the different levels to determine what progress has been made.

When should the testing take place? Students feel over-tested and over-oriented at the beginning of the year, but that is when librarians need information, too. One possibility is to test both at the beginning and at the end of the year, using the second test as a pre-test for the next year.

What kind of information is being sought? Whether students possess basic library skills? Whether they have advanced bibliographic skills? What student attitudes about the library and librarians are? How they are using the library, whether for research, for reserve book reading, for study hall, or possibly for a social gathering spot?

Finally, what will be done with the results? Will the data be used to improve a program, to modify a program, or perhaps to justify a program? If a librarian is trying to justify the existence or the need for an instructional program and can show that students lack basic library skills, it can strengthen his arguments.

A corollary to testing is asking students what they want to know about the library. An argument against doing this can certainly be made. After all students can not request instruction in how to use a reference tool if they do not know it exists. But student input can help direct librarians in meeting their needs as *they* perceive them, particularly with students who have been in school for a while. Upperclassmen can be asked what kind of information would have been useful at the beginning that they did not find out about until later. Do they feel competent about using the library now, or are there library skills that they still do not have? What is their attitude about the library and librarians? Who has been helpful and in what ways?

Finally, what is the best method for teaching students about the library? I do not think there is one best method. The key to success is flexibility -- changing instructional methods if they are not producing the

desired effect, trying new things, varying the method depending on who and what is being dealt with and using a combination of methods instead of depending on just one.

One Book -- Many Books

by

John H. Tietjen

The latest issue of the *Library Journal* contains a fascinating article and a thoughtful editorial on a confrontation between the Moral Majority and the Washington State Library over access to circulation records. I don't want to mislead you into thinking that a rare president is addressing you, one for whom the *Library Journal* is regular reading fare. Lucille Hager, the Director of our library, called the issue of the publication to my attention when she and I talked about what I was going to say in this banquet address. The confrontation in the State of Washington took place because of a request of the Moral Majority for a list of borrowers of the film, "Achieving Sexual Maturity." The Moral Majority wanted to make use of the information concerning borrowers to bolster efforts for legislation calling for closer parental and community control of sex education in the public schools. The confrontation was avoided when, after taking the Washington State Library to court, the Moral Majority asked for the case to be dismissed without prejudice, which means it cannot be tried again. So there was no definitive decision. Yet the ingredients were all there: freedom of information, freedom of speech, right of privacy, and lurking over it all the specter of censorship.

The confrontation in the State of Washington is not an isolated incident. It is an illustration of a much larger problem present in many ways right now. The problem has to do with what books libraries should have available, especially for children, what textbooks should be used in the schools of the land, whether creation should be taught alongside evolution, whether time should be set aside for voluntary prayer in public schools. Theological libraries will not have to face the Washington State Library problem. But we will probably face the problem in a different form. There is no escape from the tension between truth and freedom. I want to deal with that tension tonight through the theme "One Book -- Many Books."

"People of the Book -- that's how Muslims describe Jews and Christians. Because we are "people of the Book" we have a privileged position among Muslims over other non-believers in the Koran. The prophet Mohammed was right. Jews and Christians are "people of the Book though they differ as to what constitutes the Book. Both have a volume of writings that is sacred to them. They believe the volume tells the Truth, the

ultimate Truth about the meaning of life.

Christians believe that God has been revealed in history, has acted through the nation of Israel, was incarnate in Jesus of Nazareth, and is present among believers as the Holy Spirit. In that revelation we find the Truth about life, the world and ourselves. The Church is the community of those who believe the Truth of revelation. Christians meet together to learn about the Truth, to preserve it, to share it. We sponsor seminaries for that purpose. In seminaries we build libraries for that purpose.

Everything we do in the Church is in the service of the One Book and the Truth to which it witnesses. No matter how complex or detailed we may think the Truth is, all churches operate with a reductionism that in some way says, as those in my Lutheran tradition do, that the Bible is the rule and norm of faith and life. However we see the relation of Scripture and tradition, we agree with that most radical of all statements, made by some Christians, "No creed but the Bible." We are "people of the Book."

That is true of theological librarians. We may forget it as we get caught up in our mundane chores. The day-to-day tasks involve librarians in purchasing, processing, cataloging, circulating books, and then trying to get them back from recalcitrant students and faculty. So we may not be able to see the forest for the trees. You know the story about three men at work on an ecclesiastical structure. When asked what they were doing, one said that he was laying stones one on top of the other. The second said that he was constructing a wall. The third said he was building a cathedral. From time to time we need perspective on what we are doing. All those books with which we are involved are in the service of the One Book. They help the seminary and the Church to know and share the Truth.

But the One Book is not enough. It has never been enough. You have to understand it, explain it, share its message, live out its teachings. That has produced other writings -- many books. Commentaries, dictionaries, historical studies are designed to help understand the text of the One Book. Apologetic and systematic treatments seek to pass on its message. We have to know something about the world and about life for which the message of the One Book is the Truth. We need to know how others have understood the Truth.

So we go from One Book to many books. In the service of the One Book we collect a library. The development of the Seminex library is a fascinating illustration. Because of what our faculty believed was commitment to the Truth of the One Book, we found ourselves "in exile," as we said. We faced a problem for continued teaching: we had no library. Our first library was a table in the St. Louis University Divinity School commons with a sign on it marked "Library." The library consisted of two dozen

books from the studies of our faculty. We saw the need for many books and so began building our library. We made a basic decision: to tie into existing libraries and not to duplicate basic resources. We made another basic decision: to limit the number of volumes that would be available in the stacks so as to avoid the need for constantly expanding space. We started with the collections of deceased colleagues. Primarily through gifts we received, many from ATLA schools and librarians, we today have a collection of 32,000 volumes.

We all know that a multitude of books is not enough. Today libraries have media centers with tapes and filmstrips and records and videotapes. We are taking advantage of technological advances in communication. We make use of the computer and tie into OCLC.

I'm sure you don't realize it. In gathering many books you are trouble-makers. You surely don't think of yourselves that way as you quietly go about your work. However, the consequences of your work is that many books "relativize" the One Book.

Go to the stack area where commentaries are. Take down the commentaries that deal with a particular Bible text. There will be almost as many views about the meaning of the text as there are commentaries. Libraries produce the same result as education in general. The more you learn, the more you realize how little you know. The more you learn, the less certain you are that the position you hold is absolutely true. In a course I had during seminary days with Jaroslav J. Pelikan, that noted historian told us that the church historian had a twofold task: first to foster love for mother church, second to slay her sacred cows. Many books contribute to the slaying of sacred cows.

I personally have had a fascinating experience with Biblical inerrantists who did not want to hear about problems with their position. They saw the posing of problems as an attack on their faith and a subversion of the One Book. I can appreciate the problem from my own personal experience. I was a home-grown Missouri Synod boy who went off to Union Seminary in New York. I would have preferred the blissful ignorance of traditional positions to the relativizing that resulted from new knowledge. Denominational views are secure behind denominational walls. It is different when you have to test those views in an ecumenical arena. That is what a good library is.

But the library's many books cause the problem of relativizing the Truth. In our own land we have seen the development of denominationalism to account for the presence of many churches when the Scriptures tell us there is one church. We have taken on the attitude that denominations are just different roads leading to the same God. It's only a little step to

the next relativization. Religions are just different roads leading to the same God. The end result of the relativizing process is that the One Book is just one among others.

Confrontations like that between the Moral Majority and the Washington State Library are caused when some resist relativizing in the name of Truth, or in this case, what is moral, which for the Moral Majority is the same thing. Some rise up as vigilantes to proscribe error when they are convinced that what is true or moral is being threatened.

The January issue of *American Libraries*, a publication of the American Library Association, reported a phenomenon related to the November elections.

"My phone has been ringing off the hook," Director Judy Krug of ALA's Office for Intellectual Freedom told a *Los Angeles Times* reporter shortly after Ronald Reagan's sweep Nov. 4. "It is the beginning of a major assault" on the First Amendment, she predicted.

Krug has been monitoring incidents of censorship in libraries and schools for 13 years. Last year more than 300 cases were reported to her office. Recently the calls have been increasing. During the month of November the reports of censorship snowballed from an average of 3-5 a week to 3-5 each working day.

The current threats to library collections seem to come from established conservative groups, the newly emerged Christian Right and the New Right, single-issue organizations, and both feminist and antifeminist groups.

"All the pressures that were just below the surface are now coming out," she told the *Times*, "pressures to remove those materials...on moral grounds or because they...do not reflect 'traditional American values.'"

Krug cited specific cases: a complaint about the use of *Brave New World* in a Statesville, N. C., high school course; an attempt to ban *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* from an English class reading list in Wapakoneta, Ohio; and a fundamentalist minister's campaign to remove all books by Harold Robbins and Sydney Sheldon for the Washington County (Va.) Public Library.

The phenomenon is very familiar in the Church. In former days Christians (if they were entitled to the name) banished heretics and put them to death, all in the name of the Truth. Book burnings were a dramatic way to proscribe error. I wanted to use an illustration from my

own tradition so as not to condemn anyone else's past, but I couldn't quite get away with it. There is a famous book burning in Lutheran history. It took place on the morning of December 10, 1520, at the Elster gate outside the walls of Wittenberg. Students and professors built a bonfire. Onto the pyre they threw works by John Eck and Jacob Emser, Luther's opponents in the controversy. Into the flames they also hurled the *Summa Angelica* by Angelo de Chiavasso, which was to them a heinous example of how the cure of souls had strayed from true religion. It was probably also used because Luther's colleagues wouldn't give up their copies of Thomas Aquinas' *Summa*. Most important of all, they threw into the fire a copy of the Canon Law because they saw it as inimical to the Gospel. Almost incidentally Luther threw in the fire a copy of the Papal Bull of Excommunication. That incident made the fire famous.

My review of the event recalled the reason for it. It happened because the Papal Ambassador Aleander had instigated the burning of Luther's works. That had taken place at Louvain and Liege, at Cologne and Mainz, though, if reports are correct, Aleander may have been duped by students who burned books by Luther's opponents instead of by him.

Today we use more sophisticated ways to proscribe error. The St. Louis newspapers reported recently that Hans Küng will not speak in St. Louis when he is across the river at Southern University in Edwardsville. He has not been invited to St. Louis. He is not welcome in the Archdiocese. The Sacred Congregation on Doctrine of the Faith has declared that Küng may no longer teach as a Catholic theologian. Though he continues as a professor at Tubingen University, he no longer represents the Roman Catholic Church in his teaching.

Protestants have their ways of proscribing "error." Our faculty, when we were at Concordia Seminary, was condemned in a politicized church convention contrary to the bylaws of the church for views "not to be tolerated in the church of God." I will spare you my own experience with inquisition procedures. I will share my experience as a seminary student with how to eliminate error. You propose a straw man to be knocked down in the name of the truth. I remember the observation made by Robert Handy, one of my teachers at Union Seminary, about F. E. Mayer's book, *The Religious Bodies of America*, for which the series of volumes by Arthur Carl Piepkorn, *Profiles in Belief*, is the successor. Handy observed that what Mayer did was compare the real situation in other people's traditions with the ideal situation in his own. So in the cause of One Book we do our battles against many books.

Vigilantes for the truth often do not have power to achieve their goals. So they become disagreeable and unpleasant in their search for

power. On the other hand, more often than not, those who are really on the side of truth do not have power either. Jeremiah was a lonely figure as he contended against the religious establishment of his day. Indeed, a popular prophet may be a contradiction in terms. Again and again in history true believers have had to confess the faith and stand up for the Truth against opposition and a great cost.

Today is an important anniversary in the Lutheran tradition. On June 25 in 1530 princes and representatives of three cities in Germany presented a confession of faith to Emperor Charles V at the imperial diet in Augsburg. So the Augsburg Confession was born. It resulted as a response to a reasonable request made by the Emperor to various sides on the religious controversy that had divided Europe that they present and compare views to reach consensus and heal division. As the diet wore on, the political situation changed. The Emperor could not get out of his request for a confession of faith. So he tried to prevent it from being read. When that failed, he boxed the reading into a very small room so it could be heard only by a few. He didn't reckon with the resourcefulness of his opponents. With windows wide open on a June day, the crowd that had gathered in the courtyard below could hear loud and clear the reading of the confession through the articulate voice of Chancellor Beyer. For many at that time the document became what it still is for some today: the confession of Gospel Truth.

As for the confessors at Augsburg, our Christian calling to witness sometimes becomes a responsibility to confess. In the Gospels Jesus Himself makes clear that we may have to suffer for the Truth. Recently someone (perhaps the publisher) sent me a copy of a reprint of Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*. In reading around in the volume I was struck by the martyrdom of Robert Barnes. As he went to the stake he said:

"I am come hither to be burned as a heretic; now listen to my faith. God knows I never to my knowledge taught any erroneous doctrine, but only those things revealed to me by scripture. I believe in the holy and blessed Trinity, three persons and one God, that created and made all the world: and that this blessed Trinity sent down the second person, Jesu Christ, into the womb of the most blessed and purest Virgin Mary. ...For I believe that without man's will or power he was conceived by the Holy Ghost, and took flesh of her, and that he suffered hunger, thirst, cold, and other passions of our body, sin excepted. the sufficient ransom for the sin of all the world."

A heretic indeed!

We don't burn heretics at the stake any more. But you better believe it: we are not done with our Christian responsibility to endure suffering for our commitment to the Truth of the One Book.

The point of this presentation is to underscore the tension between truth and freedom. Though like you I am interested in freedom of information, I think we need to avoid the knee-jerk liberal response to efforts made to guard the truth from error, the point made very well in the editorial in *Library Journal*. Though like you I am committed to the Truth of God, I think we need to avoid suppression of ideas because that may in fact suppress the Truth of God. We have to live with the tension between truth and freedom.

On the one hand, we have to continue to be people of One Book. We have to maintain our commitment to the Truth. From my work as editor of *Profiles in Belief* I know how much disagreement there is over what the Truth is. But from my work with *Profiles* I am also impressed with how much Christians have in common. Recognizing what we have in common we have to deal with what makes us different. In the quest for the Truth none of us should be expected to compromise our particular understanding of the Truth. As we do our work of gathering many books, we should continue our commitment to One Book.

Just because of that commitment, we must foster many books. What we often forget is that we have no need to fear loss of Truth. God has His own ways of preserving Truth. God may use us, but he doesn't really need us. Jesus told Nicodemus that the Spirit is like the wind, blowing where it wills. God sees to it that the Truth gets accomplished.

The quest for Truth has to go on in an ecumenical arena. The Spirit of God is not the captive of any one group. The Spirit gives gifts to all Christians, which we are to use for the good of all.

Lutherans and Roman Catholics have experienced recently the benefits of seeking Truth in a more ecumenical arena. Theologians of our two communities have been meeting officially since 1965. They tell us that differences we still have. They also tell us that there has been much convergence of views. We are using different terms for the same reality. We are emphasizing different sides of the same truth. Now the results of the work of the theologians is being translated so that it can be shared with the rank and file in the church.

There is need for a forum for the free exchange of ideas. Libraries are just that. There is need for the extension of the library function into the wider arena of the church's life. Linkage of libraries through consortia and computers is an illustration of what should be in the church. We need to share many books in the service of One Book.

So go back to your work with joy and commitment.

FOUNDATION FORUM
Mr. Robert Lynn, Ms. Margaret Child

Ms. Child:

That was a remarkably positive introduction for anybody coming from Washington, D. C. in 1981 I'm not sure that you're going to have quite the upbeat image at the end of this talk that you may have gotten from either the introduction or the charming fable. Actually, I feel rather peculiar standing and talking to a group at this point. I am much more used to sitting with an adding machine or a calculator in my hand, adding up columns of figures, trying to make them fit within the new parameters that we have been given for expenditures for this year or next year.

Now I've just come from three days of working on our fiscal 1983 budget—the initial budget preparation. It's a rather difficult exercise to engage in because, as I will explain in a few minutes, at the moment, we don't really even know how much money we will have next year; so either to prepare figures or, even harder, the rhetoric to support your request for the program two years down the line is what I suppose could be called a leap of faith. As most of you have probably read, either in the public press or in specialized newsletters, the National Endowment for the Humanities is one of the many, many agencies which has been cut by the new administration since it took office in January. The cuts initially were applied to our fiscal '82 budget as a part of the President's present budget message to Congress. We had, of course, prepared an '82 budget many months before for Mr. Carter, and those figures were all nicely in tabular form with again a great deal of supporting language for why NEH should expand. The directives that we got from the Office of Management and Budget were essentially to cut our request by 50%, so that whereas originally we had expected or asked for 117 million dollars for next year's money if the Carter budget had gone through, we were now given a ceiling of 59 million, which is quite a drop. Perhaps it's a little fairer to compare that 59 million to our actual expenditures last year, which were somewhat over 100 million dollars. It's a little bit more than half of what we spent in fiscal '80 and even a little more than what we think we are going to be able to expend this year, although there is a big *if* involved in that figure, which was projected to be rather more than 106 million.

When we were given this 59 million dollar figure, we were not given any instructions by the Office of Management and Budget on how to allocate it within the agency. If you can imagine, there was a certain amount of struggle that went on internally, both intellectual struggle and argumentation in the halls and a lot of memo writing. Basically, the decision on how to absorb that kind of cut was made by the chairman of the

Endowment, Mr. Joseph Duffey, and the underlying pattern which emerged from a whole series of decisions was to cut the public programs in which the Endowment engages much more severely than what Mr. Duffey termed the *heart* of the humanities, which he feels are the research supporting programs. The division in which my program is located—the Division of Research Programs, the Fellowships Division, and the Education Programs Division—was cut relatively less than were the Division of State Programs or the Division of Public Programs or our Division of Special Projects. So, where our cuts ranged from about a quarter to a third of our current funding, the cuts in these public-oriented programs ranged from two-thirds even up to, in some cases, abolition of programs.

The one exception is the Challenge Grant Program; some of you may be at institutions which have received challenge grants since that program was started four years ago. That program was very badly cut. It has virtually been decimated so that it is going to be impossible to make any new challenge grants for several years, and they are still trying to decide how they are going to handle the offers which they originally had out. This is a rather unusual program in terms of Endowment funding because all other programs are responsible for funding projects, whereas challenge grants are directed to institutional support. It springs from the idea that there are certain ongoing basic costs that humanistic institutions are confronting in the 1970s and now the 1980s which are central to their survival — to their institutional survival — and which need assistance that cannot be rendered by private support. This is so because project support is very often a drain on institutional resources when you actually figure out the real costs of doing public programming or developing a new curriculum or the kind of editing project or big bibliographic project or library processing project that are funded out of the Research Division. The institution ends up having to put considerable resources into these projects; meanwhile, salary costs go up and energy costs go up. Libraries in particular have been struggling with the escalation in the price of nomographs and serials. Those institutions which purchase heavily overseas have been especially affected by the decline of the dollar. All of this is very old news, but the Challenge Grant Program was devised in order to address these basic operating costs. I'm sounding a bit mournful here because I had a great personal, emotional investment in that program. It was originally thought up, if you want to use that term, within our division, and next year, they were going to allow second applications just from research libraries. I had fought for two years to get the program opened up for a second round of applications to help libraries meet some of these basic costs, and now, of course, this has all been wiped out. So I will wipe away a tear and go on to what it means for the program that I am still left with, which is the Research Resources

Program.

The Research Resource Program has been in existence now for six years. It was originally set up to make both primary and secondary materials available for scholarly research in the humanities. It is in the Division of Research, and was started because we were increasingly getting applications to do substantive research projects. Almost without fail, these would start off by saying, "Before I can do this research, something has to be done about cataloging or arranging and describing such and such special collection of books, or such and such collection of manuscript materials." We got enough requests of that kind that it seemed sensible to break off a separate budget item to begin to deal with what seemed to be an enormous backlog throughout the country of research materials which were not under any kind of intellectual control. That remains the primary focus of the program, and I think it's something that you really do have to keep firmly in mind when thinking about applying to the program. We are not a program for support of historical societies or archives *per se*. We are a program which exists in order to make the raw materials that are needed for advanced scholarly research in one of the humanistic disciplines available. That is the basis on which we evaluate all applications which come to us. It has led us into some rather far-flung activities, such as support for bibliographic networks because, by extension, if you can go to a computer database and find out that the title you need is at another institution quickly and easily, then that title becomes more accessible to you as a scholar. But we are not doing this because we have a wonderful, grand vision of the country being blanketed with computer terminals. We are doing it because we are hoping that this kind of increased access to materials will promote better scholarship.

One of the things I've done for the fiscal '83 budget projection is to look at the grants that we made in the first five years of the program from 1976 to 1980. I think that our bias, or program thrust, has been very much reflected in the kinds of grants we have made, because the largest number have been to arrange and describe primary sources. We have done far more in numbers of projects for manuscripts, photographs, architectural records, sound recordings, and now, videotape documentation — the kind of primary source that most scholars depend on.

All right. Where have the current cuts left this program? In 1980, we actually expended \$3,727,000 from the program for what we call organizational projects, which are everything from cataloging through a wide range of other activities, and another \$283,000 for preservation. I'll return a little bit later to talk about the preservation program. This year we are expecting to spend \$3,900,000 for organization and improvement grants, and \$500,000 for preservation. In fiscal '82, we had originally under the

Carter request been given \$4,100,000 — just a \$200,000 increase for organization and improvement — but the preservation budget was being jumped to a million dollars. Next year, now, in the real world of 1982, we will have a total of \$3,000,000 for both programs combined. The conservation program has been eliminated as a separate program line, and, although we are still accepting applications specifically directed toward conservation and preservation, they will have to be funded out of the total \$3,000,000 dollar allocation. Essentially, we have been cut by just about one-third from the funding that we have available this year.

This is not a happy prospect, which is one reason that I look a little bit tired and harassed. It has certainly been a useful exercise, in some ways, however, because if you have a sudden drop in your standard of living, you immediately start looking about for activities that you may possibly stop engaging in; we have certainly been engaged in an examination of the program priorities. We have looked very carefully at the kinds of projects we have been funding over the past years and we are hoping to sharpen our focus so that certainly we will be asking even more stridently than in the past, "What is the utility of this project for humanistic research?" As a result of asking that question, there are also certain kinds of projects which probably will no longer be as competitive as they have been in the past. These large projects, such as the grants that we made some years ago to help develop the BALLOTS system at Stanford, the grant that we made at the University of Chicago to develop its automated data processing system for the library there, the grants that we now have — we have one to OCLC to bring up a foreign character set capability in Greek, Hebrew, and, I believe, Arabic characters; we have one to RLG for East Asian character set capability. I think that it will be surprising if we make any more of that kind of major investment in the machinery of bibliographic control. First of all, they are very expensive, and the immediate payoff for the humanistic scholar is remote. I mean, you can justify it intellectually, but it takes a long time. It's not something that's going to help people in the short run, and that's the kind of thing that we're going to be looking at.

We're also going to be looking at projects in fields which are very narrow or where there are very few scholars functioning; these are all losses, and they are terrible losses, if you look just on purely intellectual grounds. For instance, we have a project now to catalog the Tibetan texts at the Field Museum in Chicago. How many people are going to be interested in gaining access to that original Tibetan? How many Tibetologists are there in the United States? There are not a lot, although it is a fascinating project and, if you look at all of human history, it's probably a very worthwhile project. But it's going to be hard to justify the expenditure of federal dollars for something that is going to have a payoff in the short run for a very

few people.

There are other kinds of activities — we have in the past made a number of grants for oral history projects. We are still not at all sure that scholars really use oral history materials the way they use written materials, either printed or manuscript materials, even to the extent that they use photographs. There seems to be a real interest in photographic and visual documentation. Probably the generation whose minds were shaped by TV are now moving into the scholarly ranks, and, if they can't have a few pictures around, they feel lost. But oral history is a real dilemma for us. We have always said we will fund oral history only when it could be clearly demonstrated that it supplemented a documentary collection of some kind, but I think we'll probably pull back from doing even that because we are just not convinced that the expenditure really is cost-effective in terms of making documentation available for scholarship. It's a very expensive way to collect information, if you actually take into account the cost of the equipment and the cost of the transcription of the tapes.

We will probably do fewer single-person bibliographies. We will be looking more at sustaining our support for bibliographies which serve an entire field, such as the Renaissance bibliography for which we have been paying the editorial costs for the last three years in one grant and have just made another grant to automate it so that it will become more cost-effective. We have also been carrying *L'annee philologique*, which is the standard bibliographic publication in the field of classics. We support the Near East Union Catalog. We do the Slavic bibliography. And those are so central to scholarship in entire fields and actually, to some extent, outside of entire fields. We funded the automation of the MLA bibliography. RLA and RLM were both NEH projects, also. So that that is the kind of projects that we will be focusing on, I think, in bibliographical terms, rather than ones we funded this last cycle — a Milton bibliography, a Machiavelli bibliography, a Richard Crenshaw bibliography — which are good, strong projects, but they have a much narrower scope.

We have done a great deal in the past in terms of overseas filming grants. We have supported for more than ten years now the overseas filming and then the cataloging that is being done by the Hill Monastic Microfilm Library at St. John's University in Minnesota, the filming of medieval manuscripts primarily in the monasteries and archives of Europe and the Iberian peninsula, where they are now filming in Portugal. We also had a massive filming of medieval (mainly biblical) texts in Ethiopia. That kind of project is going to be scrutinized even more severely, partly because not just those projects but almost all of our overseas microfilm projects have at one time or another run into political difficulties with the governments of the countries in which the filming operation is being conducted.

Permits come and go; customs officers get very officious about whether or not exposed microfilm can be shipped out of the country. In some cases, permits have been withdrawn completely because this is viewed as a kind of intellectual colonialism. I think that we are going to have more trouble with overseas microfilming projects in getting them through in the future.

So, what are we going to be left with? I think we will probably see that, like the rest of the Endowment, there is this sort of going back to the core. Certainly, we will continue to invest considerable sums of money; remember we will have three million dollars. If you apply the old "Is the cup half-empty or half-full?" approach, three million dollars is not an inconsiderable sum. Next year, we will be funding continuing projects to arrange and describe non-print collections. We will be doing a number of cataloging projects. Actually, we have just made a rather interesting grant to catalog all the Mennonite materials at Goshen College in Indiana, I believe, which is the largest collection of Mennonite print materials in the country. That will be put into OCLC and it will then be available throughout the country. That is the kind of special collection that our cataloging grants normally go to.

We are also going to be looking to private foundations much more aggressively to help us in funding some of our activities. The Research Resources Program has had a long history of successful fund-raising on the part of its projects. It's not something that the program should take any credit for; our determined and energetic grantees should get the credit. Last year, for example, we brought in over two million dollars in matching funds on our projects. Because that money comes out of a separate budget fund (the money to match it), in essence our program funds were increased by that amount. Next year, unfortunately, we have only been allocated a million dollars in treasury funds over and above the three million we have in outright money. But that does mean altogether if you add in the million dollars in private money that has to be raised to match — to liberate — the million dollars in treasury funds, we will have a total of five million dollars going into our projects. As I say, our grantees have been very energetic in this area and particularly, I think, in the preservation grants, which we will certainly continue to make. There is a potential there for raising private money. I think that it is easier to go out and raise funds when you can show that materials are disintegrating than to go and make a case to a private foundation to catalog or to process another kind of collection. It's very hard to dramatize cataloging, I've decided, or arrangement and description; I think the foundations do like something that is a little easier to grasp than why you need to do this according to AACR-2. Maybe I'm being denigrating. I have not had that much experience with the Lilly Foundation, so you (Mr. Lynn) may take a very learned view of the

proposals that come to you.

We are also really going to shift our focus in the way in which we look at the projects overall that we fund; often, among ourselves, we have tended to think of them as *our* projects. The Hittite dictionary, for instance, at the University of Chicago, isn't really an NEH project. It's a University of Chicago project and has been funded by a number of other outside contributors as well as NEH, but we tend to look at them in a very proprietary way. I think that's going to change. I think that we will now think much more of contributing and assisting a project which will be a complex of sources in terms of its overall funding. My program has always had a very high cost-sharing requirement from the sponsoring institution or organization and, as I say, there will be this looking to private foundations.

Now, you've noticed that I have been talking as though the future of the agency was assured. This is probably just my own psychological self-defensive mechanism operating. However, I think that the news that we have been getting in recent weeks has been a little bit more positive than it was in the dark days of February and early March; I think the appointment of the task force to look into the future of the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts by President Reagan is turning out to be a positive sign. Initially, I think, there were many people who felt that the task force was simply a mechanism to find a way to end those two agencies. I am now verging into the very tenuous world of rumor. The rumors that have been coming floating back through the halls of the Endowment in recent days suggest that this is probably not the case, that there does not seem to be an actual vendetta being pursued by the Administration against these two agencies, that the cuts in our funding were not because of any theoretical conviction that the government should not be engaging in this kind of activity, but simply because OMB was looking for any and every place to cut the federal budget. Our money looked somewhat more vulnerable than other program budgets, so that we have had one rather (I would prefer to look at it as) positive experience recently: Six weeks ago, now, immediately after the May meeting of our council at which millions of dollars worth of projects had been approved, we were told that we could not make, send out, the award letters resulting from that council action, that the Administration was going to prepare a rescission bill to take back a certain amount of our budget. Initially the figures that we were told that we would have to absorb out of fiscal '81, the current year funding, were 28 million dollars. That amount out of a total budget this year of 106 million dollars is a rather healthy sum, especially when you're moving into actually the fourth quarter of your fiscal year.

So, that's one of the reasons that I have been glued to the adding machine, because we initially were looking at what we could cut, in the

most draconian way, which of those projects that had been approved at May council would not be funded at all, which we would be willing to mortgage our three million dollars next year in order to fund, and which we might be able to fund if we were left any money at all for this year's funding. So, we went through enormously complex exercises, trying to find 28 million dollars within the agency's budget. Then, as a result of the intercession of the task force, we were given another hearing at OMB. A member of the task force made the presentation for the agency; he went over, with wonderful charts that the staff had spent days preparing, and as a result, the recision request was dropped to \$7.4 million. This was only a little bit more than a quarter of the original figure.

As a result, all the May awards are in the process of going out, which has been a great relief not only to the staff but also to a lot of people who thought they had the money and then were told, "No, it wasn't quite certain." I had one man who was going to do a bibliography of eighteenth and early nineteenth century Southern sermons who had rented his house with an unbreakable lease, had told his university to hire somebody else for next year, had signed a lease in Chapel Hill because he's going to be doing his research at the University of North Carolina, and then got a phone call saying, "Sorry, we thought you had the money but now it looks as though you don't." He now has been told that he does have his money; I think he'll probably spend all next year in analysis. So, there were all these human dramas being played out.

This is only an Administration proposal. Congress now has to approve it. It has forty-five legislative days in which to act, so we will not know until close to the end of August whether or not that \$7.4 million dollars is actually being lifted out of this year's money or whether, if Congress turns down the recision bill, we will have it. I foresee a lot of scrambling at the end of August when a decision is finally reached. It's kind of nerve-racking, to put it mildly.

I seem to have gone on for a rather long time. I would like, however, to reiterate something that was said in the introduction. We — and I will use "we" here rather than "I" — do try to be responsive. My advice to anybody who is considering applying, not just in these uncertain times but at any time, is that when you begin to think about a project that you think might be eligible for NEH funding, once you have read the guidelines and think that you have a pretty clear idea of what we do and do not support, you should get in touch with a staff person. The best way to do this is to write a brief letter describing your project and put your telephone number on it. We suffer from a perennial shortage of secretarial help. Writing letters back seems to be something that takes an inordinate amount of time. It is much easier to pick up the telephone and call people, and we do. They

have taken out our Xerox machines, but we still have our WATS line. (We have to go to one central Xerox facility for the whole agency. You spend all your time waiting on an elevator.) We prefer to call people back and talk to them directly; you can have a kind of dialogue that you cannot have by mail. It is not, on the other hand, awfully useful to leap on an airplane and come to Washington. People are always wanting to do so, but that really is not necessary. We can do an awful lot of the talking by phone; although, if you are in Washington, we are always glad to see you, although we do like to have a little notice, like the day before. A lot of people just walk in; if they had, for instance, walked in yesterday, they would have found everybody running around with their hair standing on end trying to get this fiscal '83 budget finished by the close of business yesterday, and there wouldn't have been anybody to talk to. So, it is good to give us at least twenty-four hours notice. We also do like to see something in writing so that you don't spend the first twenty minutes telling us in long detail what it is you want to do and then we have no written record of it and cannot remember six months later what the project was all about. So those are just little tips.

I will be here at least until the middle of the afternoon. If anybody does have projects and would like to talk to me, even if I haven't seen a written document, I would be delighted to sit down in a quiet corner with you to discuss anything within the general parameters I've outlined.

Mr. Lynn:

By way of a personal note at the beginning, I want to say to Dr. Child that, as one along with all of you who is committed to scholarship in the field of religion and theological studies, I'm delighted at what the National Endowment has given those of us who care about this particular sector of American scholarship. My colleagues across the country, and I for one, am grateful and watch with the same kink of anxiety and fascination that you do about what is next going to transpire in the Reagan Washington.

In order to keep this session in bounds, Mr. Campbell suggested that I aim for twenty minutes. The invocation of the limit of twenty minutes reminds this Presbyterian elder of his experience in the pew listening to the modern sermon. Contemporary homily seems to have three points: a dash of scripture, a great deal of impersonal experience, and a call to repentance and renewal. So, in this sermon-like presentation, there are three points. There is scripture borrowed from the president of Yale University, a declaration of repentance which includes you but is also addressed to you by me, and a call to renewal on behalf of all of us.

First, the scripture. Two months ago, President Giamadi of Yale University addressed the Yale Club of St. Louis; the substance of his

address dealt with the Sterling Memorial Library and its golden anniversary in the year of 1981. Mr. Giamadi declared that the extraordinary neo-Gothic combination of church and fortress was fifty years old this year. I want to read you this as my text. He says, "The Sterling Memorial Library opened in 1930 and it was in its day an architectural marvel and an engineering wonder. It all issued into a structure massive, simple, inviting, and endlessly complex, a cathedral of battlement. An interior built to hold three and a half million books, almost fifteen hundred readers, hundreds of employees, books, papers, documents, pamphlets, tablets, cards, maps, coins, and collections of every kind; the whole adorned with inscriptions, statuary reliefs, carving, and stained glass windows explaining the history of letters, of writing, of scholarship, of libraries." He said, "Say 'the library' to me, and I think of Sterling itself, the main reading room where, to put it most simply, I learned how to read and to write, and where, like thousands before me and after, I first learned how majestic is the commonwealth of knowledge and how thrilling to earn citizenship in that city." And then the scripture for today: "You can have a library without a university, but you cannot have a university without a library at its beating heart." My paraphrase of the scripture, as preachers are wont to do, is, "You can have a library without a theological school, but you can't have a theological school without a library at its beating heart."

That version of the text reflects the way in which I read the history of American theological education. During the last seven years, a group of us have been attempting to put together the first comprehensive history of Protestant theological education in the United States. This summer, a group of scholars located at Notre Dame will begin investigation of the first major history of American Catholic theological education. According to my interpretation of the Protestant story, the library is right at the heart of the theological school at its best. Look, for instance, Charles Willard, at that wondrously expansive declaration of 1812 which launched Princeton Theological Seminary and the claims that were made for the library. The library was declared intrinsic to the future of that school's service of both church and society.

Or, I recall the marvelous story of that redoubtable Calvinist, Edwards Parkhurst of Andover, who took, in his middle years, the continental trek as evangelical scholars were wont to do and visited both Halle and Berlin. When he went to Berlin, he went into Professor Hengstenberg's study. (Norm Canfield knows this story. It's a beautiful one.) He looked at Hengstenberg's study and discovered to his amazement and chagrin that this one German professor had as many books as were in all of the Andover collection. That one particular experience sent him back to Andover with renewed determination to see to it that the school lived up to its

scholarly responsibility.

If the library is not at the center of the seminary, then soon, within a generation, the theological school is offering the training and behavior and indoctrination in unexamined belief. My own personal experience confirms that. When I left New York City for the Midwest, I was asked what it was that I would miss most about New York City. I said after only a moment's reflection that I would miss the restaurants, my church, and that magnificent library at Union Theological Seminary, where Richard Spoor and his colleagues work so diligently. In Indianapolis, I have been taken in by Leslie Galbraith, who is a genial and good host at Christian Theological Seminary. We found a church. I won't say anything about the restaurants.

This trinity of mind, body, and spirit (not necessarily in that order) is very important to me. But, if you look at the record of the Lilly Endowment during the past few years, you do not find that conviction reflected in our annual grants. Alas, the library has not been central to the work of the Lilly Endowment in theological education. There's no reason, I trust, in this company to apologize for the Endowment's commitment to the American theological seminary at a time when most foundations are either oblivious to or frightened by theological schools. This one foundation has produced an average of \$3,000,000 dollars a year in support of theological schools in this country (and I will describe those programs in a moment), but out of that \$3,000,000 dollars, there is for direct library-related grants only about two percent. The criteria of those few library grants that we have given are that they must serve at least a cluster of libraries, encouraging inter-institutional cooperation — that's easier said than done, as we have discovered —, and that they must have a potential significance for service of American theological education as a whole.

Now, what accounts for this apparent — not apparent — for this real distance between my own vision of the centrality of the library and the actual behavior of this one foundation? There are at least three reasons. First, I will have to confess my own failure as an educator of my colleagues. From time to time, I have attempted to increase the number of library-related grants but have failed to persuade others that this is as central as I happen to think it is. We have settled therefore in to a current routine of making one library grant a year. In 1978, it was to the University of Chicago on behalf of a union catalog involving a variety of the neighborhood theological schools, some of whose librarians are here today. And then, in 1979 and 1980, that beguiling salesperson, Andrew Scrimgeour, managed to sell us on the Boston Theological Institute serials project. I'll say a word more about Andy in a moment. In 1981, just two weeks ago, as a matter of fact, we made a grant to the Association of Theological Schools, which, in cooperation with the ATLA, is going to be

making a very important inquiry. I'll come back to that also, in a moment. But we have not done a good job at the Lilly Endowment in responding to the library and I take personal responsibility for that failure. But, unfortunately, I'm not alone in this responsibility. There's another group.

Second, this discrepancy between vision and reality also reflects the paucity of outstanding proposals which come our way. There is a considerable bit of abstract thinking about foundations in the latter part of the twentieth century. We are often asked, as though there are firm ontological categories, whether the Lilly Endowment is pro-active or reactive — do we initiate or do we respond? Well, anyone who knows anything about foundations knows that foundations exist in reciprocal relationship to their public, and that we are simultaneously pro-active and reactive. I have to report to you that, while there have been a few excellent grant possibilities laid before our eyes from you and your colleagues, there haven't been nearly enough. I would say only a handful of you have proved to be resolute and imaginative advocates of library grants. In that company, I would certainly think of Andy and Charles and John Baker-Batsel, who have often found me a fitful and erratic student. (I think I understand a little bit more about embrittlement but not so much that I couldn't learn a great deal more.) But they have largely been in the minority, and that minority has not produced enough pressure upon us to generate excitement and a new sense of possibility. One of the ways I have of educating my colleagues is to show them first-rate proposals. These proposals have not been forthcoming. I suspect that one reason why they have not been on our desk is due to the third group involved in this pattern of default.

The gap between the Giamadi reaffirmation of our tradition and the reality of day-to-day life at the Lilly Endowment almost reflects the benign neglect of the presidents and trustees. After all, it's presidents who often have to sign the letter, and we want to know what trustees know about it before it comes to us. And this is a very serious problem that faces both you and me. In the course of the last year, I have spent time with some eighty-nine presidents of Protestant seminaries as they contemplated the future of theological education. I have listened with great care to what it was that they talked about. Only a few of those presidents ever mentioned the library. We are engaged in a program of education of trustees; I meet from time to time with boards of trustees and I enjoy it very much, if the president will let me alone with them, asking them what it is that interests them or excites them or moves them about theological education. What do they worry about? They never mention the library except if I prompt them. Now, our concern for those trustees in education comes out of our larger interest in seminary governance. We have three themes at the Lilly Endowment currently: our work in seminary governance and that involves

direct work with presidents and trustees. If these people do not govern with vision and with prudence, then we're in desperate difficulty. Our second theme is, of course, our work in development strategy, where I think, with a few understandable exceptions, we've have some remarkable results, and now we're encouraging through the ATS the beginning of a fundamental debate on the presuppositions underlying the theological course of study. You will be hearing more about that in due time. But our current experience in an effort to reinforce interest in seminary governance has led us into constant conversations with presidents and trustees, and there, we find few echoes of a determined commitment to the centrality of the theological library. Now, as I look across the room, I see a few people whose president provides a happy exception to that, but you would be discouraged to know how few exceptions there really are. So we're all involved. I am responsible; I think you are partly responsible; and the trustees and the presidents likewise figure in this pattern of default.

Finally, I would like to talk about a call to renewal. During the next two years, Lilly Endowment staff is determined to learn from the work of the ATS-sponsored inquiry into the future of theological studies, which Mr. Pacala described to you, and which Mr. Peterson of Yale University is going to be the project director. That is our major library-related commitment at the Lilly Endowment for the next two years, and, in contrast to some foundation grants, we hope to be deeply involved so that we can learn from and with Mr. Peterson and his colleagues. I trust that you know enough about this inquiry so that you will sense that it could be an educational occasion for all of us. My expectations of this inquiry are as follows: that it will illumine the roles of theological libraries throughout the next two decades, that it will help us understand the nature of library resources needed to fulfill those roles, that it will assist us in developing and recommending guidelines for library development, and that it will enable us to develop the strategies and programs which will assist schools in shaping library resources. That's a very heavy assignment, when you think about it — the roles of theological libraries through the next twenty years, the nature of library resources required to fulfill those goals, guidelines for library development, and strategies and programs which will assist the schools in shaping library resources.

I take this ATS and ATLA venture to be an educational occasion for all of us. For in my understanding — at least the reason why I'm so interested in learning from it — I see it as an opportunity to find ways of renewing our common commitment to the central purpose of the library to theological education. As the findings of the group become known, I will do everything in my power to be sure that those results are made known first of all to presidents and then to trustees. For example, during the next

two years, I'm going to be meeting with some thirty to thirty-five different groups of trustees, and I hope that I will have an opportunity to share my own new understanding with such a representative group. It is evident therefore that those of us at the Lilly Endowment — at least, to speak for myself — are taking this inquiry seriously, so seriously that this foundation will not be making any more major library-related grants until June of 1983. This declaration, which is news to some of you, is not a moratorium, but rather an anticipation of an educational pause that will help all of us fashion a better future. It reflects not a decrease of interest but, on the contrary, a beginning of a renewed determination to find ways of assisting you and others to realize a larger promise of what Mr. Giamadi talked about. In these times of constraint, whether at the National Endowment or at the more than two hundred theological schools across the country, all of us are involved in a renewed — a renewed — quest for locating that which belongs to the essence of our work. The theological library is at the heart of our common activity. You can have a library without a theological school, but you surely cannot have a theological school without a library at its beating heart.

Thank you very much.

The following case study was developed for the 1980 ATLA program at the request of Andrew D. Scrimgeour (Ad Hoc Committee on the Storage and Preservation of Theological Library Materials) and Charles Willard (Executive Secretary, Board of Microtext). It was the focus of discussion June 18 (9:00 a.m. — 10:10 a.m.). It was also considered during the Joint Session of the ATLA with the Association of Theological Schools ("Preserving Disintegrating Collections", June 18, 3:15 p.m. — 4:30 p.m.).

Capital Theological Library: A Case Study

by

Meredith B. Handspicker

Part A

Being a competent and effective librarian is becoming more complex each year, thought John Pace, sitting in his office. A comprehensive study of the collection for which he was responsible in Capitol Theological Seminary had just been completed. He was now faced with the task of drawing up recommendations to present to the Faculty Library Committee for review. Pace felt that the conservative function of librarians was about to take new forms. He hoped he could communicate that in his recommendations.

Capital Theological Seminary: Located in a metropolitan area, Capital is a denominational school with an ecumenical mixture of faculty and students. It offers the basic M.Div. curriculum as well as an S.T.M. degree and both a professional and an academic doctorate. It is but a short distance from a university that has a strong Ph.D. program in religion, and there are several other seminaries in the city with which Capital cooperates. They have reciprocal borrowing privileges and have created a union list of theological serials. Capital's library is strong in the major theological disciplines. It has large nineteenth century holdings since it was founded in the third quarter of that century.

A Developing Problem: Five years ago John Pace realized that at the then present rate of book and journal purchasing, Capital's library was quickly running out of shelving space. Cramping was especially severe in the biblical, ethical, and pastoral psychology sections. He reduced this by rebalancing the collection — giving less growth space to those sections of the collection that were growing more slowly.

But within a year, however, Pace realized that this was merely a stop-gap. His further search then led to a longer term alternative when he learned at the

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American Theological Library Association Conference in 1976 that Union Theological Seminary in New York was abandoning its unique classification system and adopting that of the Library of Congress. Capital used the Union system. Pace realized that by shifting to the Library of Congress classification system for new acquisitions, he would be able to put the present collection into compacted quarters thus freeing more shelf space. Paxton adopted this plan and bought another few years.

In 1979 Pace calculated that, with the current level of purchasing, the library would be approaching practical saturation within four years. He presented his report to the President of Capital, James Michaels. Michaels agreed to report the problem to the Board of Trustees. While preparing his report, Michaels chanced to read an article in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* that spoke of the alarming rate of book disintegration in older library collections. Books were crumbling irretrievably to dust, it reported.

Michaels called in Pace and inquired about the situation in Capital's library. Pace stated that he had no statistics but suspected that significant portions of the collection were very brittle. Armed with this opinion, President Michaels finished his report to the Trustees.

A Mandated Study: After hearing the President's report, the Board of Trustees decided that a full study of Capital's collection was warranted. They requested the librarian to organize such a study and asked that it document the following: (1) What are the circulation patterns of books in the library? (2) What is the level of paper stability in the collection? (3) What is the extent of the space problem? In addition they asked that the librarian develop recommendations to present to the Faculty Library Committee, which should then develop a report for consideration by the Board of Trustees.

John Pace considered the requests of the Trustees and concluded that he could conduct such a study with the available staff of the library and a CETA employee. He calculated that with a scientifically selected random sample of some 2,000 monographs — journals were excluded for various reasons — they could gain results with a confidence factor of 99% having a tolerance of plus or minus 3%. In addition to the scientific sampling, Pace had other tools at his disposal. The Barrow Research Laboratory had developed a chemical spot test to determine high levels of acidity, a characteristic of many books printed since 1860 because of changes in the paper manufacturing process. A simple method to test paper brittleness was the bending of a corner of the page of a volume to determine whether it was able to survive rebinding. The final tool Pace used was also simple: the "date due" slip in the back of books from the sample. These slips had been in use since 1940 and easily supplied circulation data for the past five years.

The Study's Results: When he viewed the results of the study, Pace became even more aware that books printed since the middle of the nineteenth century are "time bombs" that self-destruct. Using the Barrow test and the brittleness test, he found the following:

- (1) That the paper in 92% of the books printed between 1800 and 1899 is acidic, and 78% of these volumes are too brittle to be rebound.
- (2) That for volumes printed from 1900 to 1950 acidic paper is found in 97%, and 58% are too brittle.

Since 26% (85,000 books) of Capital's collection dates from the nineteenth century, this means that 66,300 of these volumes are too brittle to be rebound; similar figures might be computed for volumes purchased from 1900 and 1950. But virtually all volumes are in danger ultimately because of the built-in acid content of paper as well as polluted and humid air that promotes deterioration.

Using the "date due" slips of the sample, Pace was able to develop reliable statistics for the circulation patterns of various parts of Capital's collection. He summarized them so the patterns would be clear:

- (1) 92% of the total circulation of the years 1974 to 1978 (the last five years) were for books of the 1900-1978 period.
- (2) 75% of the total circulation of the years 1974-1978 were for books published since 1940.
- (3) 96% of the titles from the nineteenth century had not circulated at all from 1974-1978.
- (4) 74% of the titles published from 1900-1949 had not circulated at all from 1974-1978.
- (5) 51% of the titles published from 1950-1978 had not circulated at all from 1974-1978.

Pace was especially struck by figures at the ends of the chronological span. The first was, to him, the stark fact that books published in the last thirty years represented only 40% of the collection, *but* this portion of the collection accounted for over 75% of the total circulation of books in the past five years. The second was his perception that if *all* the books published in the nineteenth century were transferred to closed, compact storage, only 4% of the total circulation might be affected.

What to Recommend? John Pace stared at the summaries he had prepared. The figures were clear, but what would be a responsible set of recommendations to make to the faculty committee? Pace believed that a number of factors had to be considered. First, there was the original problem that had started the study: space to store the collection. Could this be found in the present facilities, or was expansion needed? Second, there was the responsibility for conserving theological resources for present and future use in seminary education and research. Third, there was the question of access to materials — both for current study by students and for scholarly research by students and faculty alike. All of these he considered questions of stewardship. He began sketching out alternatives.

END OF PART A

Part B

President Michaels faced a decision. His librarian had drawn up a series of recommendations designed to deal with space problems in the library of Capital Theological Seminary, and with the problem of constantly deteriorating books. The Faculty Library Committee had considered but rejected the recommendations, and had drafted instead a report to him and board of Trustees urging the construction of an addition to the library.

Librarian's Recommendations: Pace had put together a package of recommendations that he considered were mutually supportive. Together they made more space available in the present library facilities, and he believed guaranteed the conservation of older material and adequate access to it for research. He had recommended the following for consideration:

- (1) Weeding the collection in two ways: (a) Deleting older, non-theological material from the collection and (b) deleting theological material that was marginal to Capital's curriculum but collected heavily either by neighboring seminaries or the university.
- (2) Purchasing back runs of major journals in microform so as to allow for removal of space consuming hard bound copies.
- (3) Eliminating traditional stacks for the older portion of the collection that was still classified in the Union system and placing it in compact storage.
- (4) Moving to a zero growth collection where weeding would take place at the same rate as purchasing.
- (5) Offering significant portions of the older theological materials to the developing American Theological Library Association Preservation Project for reproduction in microform.

Objections: During the course of the faculty committee's discussions, a number of objections developed. Among them were the following:

- (1) Pace's proposal's are highly labor intensive, both for his staff and for the faculty. Not only would the faculty have to invest large amounts of time in determining what materials could, without detriment to the collection, be discarded, but also the staff would have to withdraw the records of these titles both from the local catalog and from the various regional and national cooperative programs to which Capital had reported these holdings. The zero-growth segment of the proposal, moreover, means that the evaluative process would be repeated continually so that many of the same materials would have to be gone over again annually.
- (2) There is a danger in developing a dependency upon another library. As one observed, "Unless we make such dependence a contractual arrangement, we can wind up in the same difficulty as those seminaries in Philadelphia and New York when the Philadelphia Divinity School moved to Cambridge or when Woodstock moved out of New York — their collections went with them."

- (3) Microforms are more difficult to use than bound volumes, and many people develop eye strain when using readers very long. Then, too, books have been around for a long time. No one knows if microfilm will last for a hundred years. There are terrible stories about libraries that threw away their original volumes of the *New York Times* in order to replace them with microfilm. The microfilm gave off a gas that destroyed the containers and storage cabinets in which it was housed.
- (4) "It is impossible to browse in microforms. Pace already brought that problem home to us when he split the collection by abandoning the Union classification system. Now it is proposed that we have a three way collection: part in the stacks, part in compact storage — wherever that would be — and part in microform."
- (5) "We believe it is possible that technology will be developed that will enable us to preserve deteriorating books inexpensively. We have seen reports that a gaseous process can stop the deterioration of books, and books can be wheeled into the chamber by the truckful. Would it not be wiser and more prudent to hold on to our books for yet a little while rather than discarding them so that they are lost forever?"
- (6) Finally, in the Association of Theological Schools accrediting procedure, quality is tied to size.

After these and other problems had been aired, the committee voted to recommend to the President and the Board of Trustees that they consider raising money to build an addition to the library. When he read the faculty recommendation, President Michaels wondered what his action should be.

END OF PART B

Part C

John Pace wished he could figure out what his responsibilities were now — as a librarian and as a loyal member of the Capital Theological Seminary staff. The Board of Trustees and the President had just agreed to engage in a campaign to raise money for a new library addition.

The Process: After the Faculty Library Committee had voted to recommend to the Board that it consider erecting more library facilities, the President had transmitted that recommendation to the Board. He had also transmitted the five recommendations that John Pace had presented to the faculty committee.

During the discussion with the Board, President Michaels had noted that it was difficult to raise money for compact storage and microfilming. Such a project had little appeal to donors. He said, however, that he believed it would be relatively easy to raise money for a building since it could be named for a major donor. Even sections of a new facility could be used as memorials.

After hearing the faculty recommendation, reading the set of recommendations of the librarian, and hearing the opinion of the President, the Board voted to seek funds in the neighborhood of 2.5 million dollars for a library addition.

END OF PART C

**American Theological Library Association
Minutes**

Christ Seminary - Seminex
St. Louis, Missouri
June 22-26, 1981

First General Session, 9:00 a.m., June 23

President Simeon Daly called the meeting to order.

Host Lucille Hager welcomed the members of the Association to the campus of Washington University, on behalf of Christ Seminary - Seminex, and expressed appreciation to Thomas Rick and Mary Bischoff for their work in making arrangements for the conference.

Introduction of new members and first-time attendees (David Wartluft) Mr. Wartluft reported that there were approximately 50 new members at the conference this year, and that over 100 new people had joined the Association since last year.

Teller's Committee Report (David Wartluft) Mr. Wartluft reported the election of the following persons:

Vice-President and President Elect:	Robert Dvorak
Board of Directors,	
Class A members:	Dorothy Parks Richard Spoor
Index Board,	
Class A member:	Martha Aycock
Class B member:	Inez Sperr
Board of Microtext:	Maria Grossman

Chairpersons for standing committees announced (Simeon Daly)

Annual Conferences:	Lawrence Hill
Bibliographic Systems:	Elizabeth Flynn
Collection Evaluation and Development	Donald Vorp
Library Materials Exchange	Roger Williams
Membership:	Kay Stockdale
Nominating:	Roslyn Lewis
Publication:	Earle Hilgert
Reader Services:	Sara Mobley

President Daly announced that Michael Thornton would serve as Parliamentarian for the meeting.

Motion by Jerry Campbell that the minutes of last year's meetings be accepted; seconded by Robert Olsen. The motion carried.

Executive Secretary's Report (David Wartluft) Mr. Wartluft stated that no written report would be distributed to the membership, although the Board of Directors had received a written report. He announced that the 1981 *Proceedings* will be

produced by Jerry Campbell and John Baker-Batsel in a somewhat different format. He also reported that the draft study of the Standards of Accreditation has become a "best seller," with an average of five requests a day being received. He asked that employment-seekers and potential employers who wanted to meet each other let him know and a time and place would be arranged.

Activities of the Board of Directors were announced: The Board held a series of evaluations of appointed officers and has set terms of office for the appointed officers of the Association. The Publication Committee is defining its role in the Association; it will take over the publication of the *Proceedings* after 1981, and it will investigate other projects. The Task Force '81 arose out of an effort to discover whether an annual conference serves the best interests of the Association. The Task Force has recommended a change in format and content of the annual conferences and of the role of Executive Secretary. Their report would be distributed to the membership for study and discussion. Future conferences would be announced at a later business session.

Mr. Warren Kissinger had prepared a sheet illustrating new subject headings being used by the Library of Congress for liturgical works; he had made the sheet available for distribution at the first business session. The members were reminded that a helpful article in the subject of uniform titles for liturgical works had appeared in the last issue of the *Newsletter*. "Liturgical Works and AACR-2," by Thomas Pater at the Catholic University of America.

Mr. Wartluft announced that he will be starting a sabbatical immediately following the conference and he expressed to the Association the pleasure he has had in serving it for ten years as its Executive Secretary.

President Daly thanked Mr. Wartluft for his years of service.

Treasurer's Report (Robert Olsen) Copies of the annual audit had been distributed to the membership. Mr. Olsen commented that the Association is solvent; they had more receipts of monies this year, sales were up, interest was increased, and some small monies had been raised from Scholars' Press for John Trotti's *Aids* sales. Expenditures were less than anticipated (printing, travel, and committee expenses). The Index Board deficit occurred because of outflow of funds for purchasing capital equipment (microprocessors) for producing the Indexes. Mr. Olsen moved that the report of the annual audit be accepted; seconded by Mr. Trotti. The motion carried.

President Daly announced that the budget for the coming year would be presented to the membership at the business session on June 24.

Statistician's Report (David Green) Schools which did not respond to the questionnaire are blank on the report which was distributed to the membership. Data for these schools could be filled in during the conference, but the figures in the report could not be changed. Mr. Green will ask for the same data this year. He would like a sample week in November to be available for circulation statistics. He has asked the Board of Directors to form a committee to consult with him, especially when the Z39 report is published.

Board of Microtext Report (Charles Willard) The two collections described in the report as being available could be picked up at the end of the first business session. They are titled "Women in the Church in America" and "Christianity in China." The Board reported substantial progress in catching up with the backlog; more than double the amount of filming had been done this year than was done last year. Application has been made to NEH for a grant; copies of that proposal are available upon request. Mr. Willard also announced that the Princeton Institute will be held again next year; the steering committee will meet at the end of the ATLA conference, and information will be sent to the membership or published in the *Newsletter*.

Index Board Report (Grant Bracewell) The Board anticipates an increase in equity balance next year. They cannot predict the cost of going on-line with the BRS vendor. Some income will be generated through this vendor, but some subscribers may depend upon BRS rather than continuing subscriptions. The D.Min. project is very new and reports on it are still coming in. Instructions for submitting institutions will be rewritten and circulated before fall.

Contact with Foundations (John Baker-Batsel) Mr. Baker-Batsel announced that he had de facto tendered his resignation, since it is the Executive Secretary who should be the contact with foundations. The place where most funds are needed is for the preservation project. He described this as a stupendous task, the cost of which will be staggering. He feels that the best foundation for the project is in the Association itself, whose members will have to pay a substantial amount of money to get the program underway. He expects to help with funds from the Graduate Theological Union, and he expects each of the members to follow this lead. Unless the Association can show foundation representatives that we are willing to commit our own money to the project, we will not be able to raise the multi-million dollars needed for it. Each member should study the report of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Preservation of Theological Materials in terms of what it means to their own libraries and administration.

Task Force '81 (Norman Kansfield) Mr. Kansfield presented a summary of the report, distributing copies to the members. He asked that the members study the recommendations. An open forum was scheduled at 8:00 p.m., June 23, with further discussion to be heard at the second business session on June 24.

ANSI Z39 (Warren Kissinger) Mr. Kissinger reported that the Board had agreed to accept ANSI Z39's annual fee assessment and thereby become a participating member. The various standards which are available can be ordered. A sheet outlining new subject developments in liturgy and ritual from the Library of Congress has been prepared by Mr. Kissinger and will be offered to interested members.

Ad Hoc Committee for the Preservation of Theological Materials (Andrew Scrimgeour) The membership had received an abbreviated version of the Report, lacking the charts and tables. These had been put on slides and were to be presented at the next business session on June 24, when the report will be discussed in full.

Ad Hoc Committee on Relationships with Scholarly Societies New attachments to the report were available to the members: "Provisional Listing of Associations, Societies, and Other Organizations of Interest to Theological Librarians," and "Provisional Listing of Journals with an Extensive Bibliographic Apparatus." The proposal to the editorial board of RSR for the inclusion of major reference and bibliographic works in its review service was accepted.

President Daly announced that Mr. Wartluft will no longer be Executive Secretary and that the Board of Directors is setting up a search committee for this position. Mr. Albert Hurd will function this year as Executive Secretary.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

Second General Session, 7:00 p.m., June 24, Bethel Lutheran Church

Ad Hoc Committee for the Preservation of Theological Materials (Andrew Scrimgeour) Mr. Scrimgeour presented slides illustrating the report and agreed to make the graphs and charts being shown available to the membership. He hoped that these would be published in the *Proceedings*. He offered to meet at 4:00 p.m., June 25, with anyone who wants to discuss the report in more detail. There are other steps to be taken as the Ad Hoc Committee ends its work. There needs to be a search for an appropriate management agency. It was suggested that perhaps the Board of Microtext could act in this capacity, but the commercial sector should also be investigated because businesses can bring their own capital into the project. ATLA would want control of our own materials to reside with the theological community, however. The Ad Hoc Committee will propose involvement of ATS in the project. These problems should be addressed by a task force. The Board of Microtext has made a proposal to NEH asking for funding for a project director and an advisory committee which should begin its work with efforts toward funding the project. This work should begin within the next nine months. The constituency of the advisory committee should reflect the geographic spread of ATS and ATLA. Fund raising strategy is critical, as is project management, title selection, and ATLA participation. A roster of nominees for the advisory committee will be presented to the Board of Directors on Friday. It is anticipated that the committee will be appointed immediately and will begin its work this summer. General discussion and questions then followed:

Question: Has anyone decided how much money it is going to take to do this? **Answer:** No.

Question: Was there any look at the titles that would not be worth preserving from this time-frame? **Answer:** No. That would have to be a policy decision of the growing program.

Question: The study identified a random sample; how could others be identified? **Answer:** Provision was made for materials that were not classified but were known to be theological; if there was catalog control on that material, that was included.

Question: Nothing was said about periodicals. In some institutions no periodical holdings will be in the card catalog. **Answer:** The study was exclusively on monographs.

Question: Did you take into consideration the climate of the collection being sampled? **Answer:** No.

Question: Will the tables be available later? **Answer:** We don't know; we hope they will be available in the *Proceedings*.

Question: Would you or the Board consider submitting the report for general publication in library literature? **Answer:** The Committee is considering turning it into an article or two.

Question: Won't brittleness get worse as time goes on? **Answer:** Yes.

Treasurer's Report (Robert Olsen) Mr. Olsen moved that the proposed budget for 1981/82 be accepted; seconded by Mr. Galbraith.

Discussion: The item for the Library Materials Exchange has been increased in part to allow for the increase in postage, but also because the monies financing that project have been donated and it is thought the Association should fund that ourselves. Mr. Galbraith asked if this were a binding plan. Mr. Olsen responded that this is a proposed budget; we present it with the best information at hand, but all of the proposed figures may not be finally accurate. For example, disbursements are not always spent. In answer to a question about why membership in CLENE was dropped, Mr. Olsen said that it was not giving the Association its money's worth. Mr. Caldwell raised a question about the honorarium for the Executive Secretary, indicating that he did not feel this would be adequate for the five-year office, although it seemed adequate for the one-year appointment. Mr. Olsen stated that at the moment we are seeking just to get through next year. The question is a concern of the Board which will continue to look at it in terms of responsibilities, salary, and of financing the position. The motion carried.

President Daly added that the function of the Executive Secretary is a serious problem which the Board will keep working with, and he invited the membership to continue to voice their concerns and comments. He reminded the members that the Board does have to keep making adjustments to the budget and that it does have the authority to do this.

Annual Conferences Committee Report The Association probably will not go to Plymouth, Michigan, in 1983 due to insufficient housing at St. John's. The Committee is working with this now and the new site will be announced as soon as possible.

The dates of the 1982 conference in Toronto were announced as June 21-25.

Lawrence Hill spoke concerning the proposal to hold a conference in Edinburgh. He advised the membership that this should be dealt with within the next several months and a decision arrived at. He solicited more responses, either positive or negative, from members within the next month, so that the Committee can know what kind of report to give Edinburgh and the Board of Directors. His concerns are: the possibility of getting a chartered plane; the possibility of staying

there for three weeks for an educational tour; the possibility of having the conference begin on the East coast and then going to Edinburgh for a continuation of the conference. Program possibilities are: 1) several days of conference in Edinburgh with British lecturers on the philosophy of librarianship in general and theological librarianship in particular; 2) chartering a coach so individuals could continue trips to other libraries in Britain, the Isles, Oxford, Cambridge, Blackwells, the British Museum, etc. with lectures at each on collection development; 3) free time for sightseeing; 4) living accommodations in hostels; 5) delaying the conference until August to take advantage of cheaper accommodations which might then be obtained at universities.

Laurie Gage encouraged the members to come to the British Isles; he thought it possible that a joint session with the British Theological Library Association could be arranged. Mr. Caldwell asked who would make the decision about whether or not the conference would be held in the British Isles. President Daly replied that the Board of Directors would make the decision on the recommendation of the Conference Committee. Mr. Caldwell expressed the opinion that the members of the Association should be able to have a voice in the vote or to have some opportunity to discuss the pros and cons; he felt that this kind of decision should be made by the body as a whole. It was requested that the Conference Committee get together some kind of proposal with facts and data as to how the venture could be worked out and approved by members of the Association, including suggestions on how to get help with funding. Father Hill said that he planned to do that; the purpose of the questionnaire had been to see whether the Committee should think any more about it. President Daly suggested that 39 "yes" votes out of 92 votes was a precarious margin for the Association to base a decision on.

Bibliographic Systems (Elizabeth Chambers) The report was accepted without discussion.

Collection Evaluation and Development (Anne Marie Salgat) The report was accepted without discussion.

Library Consultation (John Trotti) Planning for a training event next summer is progressing. There has been excellent response and cooperation from Grant Bra-cowell and OMS. Those who are on the list and those who indicated interest will hear from Mr. Trotti and plans will be announced in the *Newsletter*. News about funding has not been received yet, and it is not clear who will be responsible for this. The Board of Directors will consider this, after which our application will have to be resubmitted.

Membership (James Pakala) Membership growth is the responsibility of the entire membership, personal or institutional. The activity should be referred to the new Executive Secretary now, but the Association must be careful that this concern does not become a low priority.

Nominating Committee The report consisted of the slate of officers which was voted on and reported at the initial business session. In the January meeting, the Board of Directors moved that for the office of President we will try for one or two years to nominate only one person. There are many factors involved in finding the

right people to run for office, and it is increasingly difficult. The single nomination will be tried, therefore, even though it has disadvantages as well as advantages.

Reader Services (Sara Mobley) The report was accepted without discussion.

Accreditation (Stephen Peterson) There was nothing to add to the report as distributed. President Daly announced that the committee has been dissolved.

Task Force '81 (Norman Kansfield) As a point of information Mr. Kansfield commented that a continuing education unit equals ten contact hours of face-to-face classroom experience, with other work being done at other points when class is not in session. He expressed confidence that our Association could handle such a program in conjunction with its annual conferences. It was moved and seconded that the Association accept and endorse the report of the Task Force '81 and that we also urge the Board of Directors to implement the proposals in such a manner as they deem wisest and most beneficial for the Association.

Discussion and questions followed:

Question: Are we voting on the 2-page summary document? **Answer:** Yes.

Question: What is the plan of the Board of Directors to fund the Executive Secretary under this plan? **Mr. Campbell answered:** We cannot answer this directly because it depends on part on how the membership receives the report; we urge you to come to the Board meeting on Friday. We don't know what the budget allotments are going to have to be. It is quite possible that they will have to be altered in January. President Daly added that this question touches a vital area, and if clear answers were available they would be given. The Board knows the Association cannot fund a full-time office, but we will do the best we can.

Question: Is it possible to consider these proposals seriatum or are we voting on the whole report? **Answer:** the whole report.

It was moved by George Johnston that we consider the proposals seriatum; seconded by Mr. Caldwell. **Discussion:** Mr. Peterson reported that the Board of Directors had found it impossible to consider these seriatum because of their inter-related character. The previous motion leaves it to the Board, which is exactly the kind of motion that was hoped for.

The question was called, and the motion did not carry.

Discussion continued on the first motion: If the Association passes this motion, if it is decided that we can get along without a word processor better than an Executive Secretary, the Board can decide that. They don't have to implement this all at once if they do not find it wise to do so.

The question was called, and the motion carried.

Publication Committee (James Dunkly) There was nothing to add to the report distributed. The report was accepted without discussion.

John Baker-Batsel then requested a matter of personal privilege, which was granted by President Daly. Mr. Baker-Batsel had overheard earlier comments about the availability of electronic mail services. He is in an organization which

provides this through Telenet, and he offered to talk to anyone who is interested in taking advantage of this. This had not been written up for the *Newsletter* because GTU was very busy moving into its new building. One way that space was made when they began their move was by discarding or replacing large runs of volumes, such as the British Museum catalog. Mr. Baker-Batsel offered to discuss this with any interested persons.

Mr. Scrimgeour asked when more details would be available on the ATLA/ATS study on libraries. President Daly replied that it may be soon; he had just been informed that Lilly had made the grant. Stephen Peterson will be coordinator of the project. An advisory Board is being developed and the information will be given as soon as possible.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Joyce L. Farris
Recording Secretary

ATLA TASK FORCE '81
Meeting of 5-6 March 1981 at
Cook Center for Theological Research
Western Theological Seminary
Holland, Michigan

Following discussion at the midwinter meeting of the ATLA board of directors, President Simeon Daly appointed the following persons to serve as a task force to consider implications of moving to a biennial format for ATLA conferences and of related suggestions for improving structure, governance, operations, and general effectiveness of ATLA: Norman Kansfield (chair), Robert Olsen, Jerry Campbell, Sarah Lyons, Albert Hurd, James Dunkly, and Simeon Daly. This group met from Thursday afternoon, 5 March 1981, through the evening of the following day. Norman Kansfield provided admirable hospitality for the group, both at his new library building, the Cook Center for Theological Research, and at his home.

The first session was devoted to setting agenda, beginning from the original fourfold charge to the task force from President Daly: "(1) to probe implications of alternating annual conferences and continuing education workshops; (2) to reexamine governing structures of ATLA and probe the implications of moving to longer terms for elected officers; (3) to consider a more creative role for the executive secretary and whatever else may be necessary to sharpen the effectiveness of ATLA to meet its goals; (4) to reexamine the goals themselves: add and subtract at this stage in our history." The first three of these received substantial attention and generated the bulk of this report; the fourth was discussed only indirectly, as items arose from consideration of the other three that seemed to reflect on our own understanding of ATLA goals and on the statement of purpose found in the Certificate of Incorporation, article IV.

In order to inform the discussion further, Bob Olsen distributed a revision of the budget proposed at the midwinter directors' meeting for 1981-82 and a statement of final cash balances from annual conferences for the years 1975-80. These cash balances represent net gain or loss to the general fund of the Association occasioned by annual conference expense and revenue in each of those years. In addition, Simeon Daly reported on the current state of conversations between ATLA representatives and the executive director of the Association of Theological Schools, Leon Pacala, and on planning currently under way for continuing education programs involving ATLA.

The first session ended with an agreement that five areas required consideration: (1) program, (2) structure and governance, (3) budget and finance, (4) membership, and (5) strategy for further action.

The second session began with an extended look at the present shape of annual conferences as compared to possible models for biennial conferences and continuing education programs. It was agreed that any ATLA general meeting, whether for continuing education or for business or for some combination, ought to be confined to a week, including travel time. (Nothing was said about the appropriateness of a longer period for more specialized events, such as the two-week period occupied during the past two summers by the Princeton Summer Institute of Theological Librarianship.) Gradually the following possible models emerged: (a) alternating continuing education events with some combination of business meetings and other kinds of programs, the latter being more or less along the lines that annual conferences have been taking in recent years; (b) a similar alternation, but with an emphasis on plenary sessions rather than workshops in non-continuing-education years; (c) continuation of the present scheme of annual meetings, but with the shape of the meeting changed to provide for more regular and more accreditable forms of continuing education each year; (d) continuation of the present pattern, but with continuing education done at entirely separate conferences called strictly for that purpose.

At this point some speculation was made concerning potential attendance at each of these sorts of conferences, and the question was also raised whether it was more important to have a maximum number of personal members present or a maximum number of institutional members represented. While neither of these issues was answered in any definitive way, the questions did keep coming up throughout the meeting. The committee recognized that it did not have the information to provide firm answers but did endeavor to keep these considerations in mind while discussing each possibility.

Discussion shifted here to implications of having business meetings as such only every second year and whether it would be desirable to have brief business meetings of some kind even in years when the bulk of the conference was reserved for continuing education. The difficulty of having elections, extended discussions, committee meetings, committee reports, and budget approval in non-business years was considered, with the conclusion that more responsibility would fall on various officers and committees to keep the business of the Association going.

That conclusion led to a discussion of structure, focusing on the need for a program committee to develop annual conferences (of whatever shape) particularly if officers were to serve two-year terms. The present system of relying on the vice president alone to generate program, with help on details from the committee on local arrangements, was found to be all committee members to be less than optimal. The task of the annual conference committee being simply to recommend sites, that committee was adjudged not to be, in its present role, helpful in program planning. The need for a unified program committee was felt to be a necessity, no matter what model conference was ultimately chosen.

The importance of a program committee led to some reflection on the nature of committees, both standing and ad hoc, with reference to their ongoing tasks and to their relation to each other and to the board of directors. The board's discussions of the office of executive secretary were brought up here, with a look at the proposed 1981-82 budget to see how much money was allotted here and there for functions of the sort that such an executive officer might perform. Something like \$6500 might be identified from such lines as periodical exchange, executive secretary's honorarium, library consultation program, contact with foundations, membership, and office expense.

The potential advantages to having such an executive officer seemed to be several: (a) overall unity of action and representation of the Association; (b) close link with elected officers and directors of the Association, yet with scope for independence of judgment and initiative; (c) continuity of planning and representation to outside groups, particularly foundations. It was also recognized by the task force that the relationship of such an office to the Board of Microtext and the Index Board needs careful consideration by the board of directors.

To begin discussion on Friday morning, it was proposed that we have an integrated annual conference on something like the present model, but with provision for regular continuing education of an accreditable kind. The following rough outline emerged for an annual conference of five days, with something like seven hours per day as optimal working time:

continuing education (1 CEU)	10	bibliographic papers, etc.	3
panel discussions, etc.	2	business meetings	4
committee & other work	4-12	denominational meetings	1
(expandable by working 7 hrs/day)		unscheduled meetings	1
(expandable)		open committee meetings	4
worship	1.5	TOTAL	30.5-42.5

With this model as the ground for discussion, the task force quickly concluded that an ongoing program committee was imperative to flesh out such an outline each year and to administer it effectively; the old system of vice president (changing annually) plus local arrangements committee (changing annually) could not handle such a program adequately. Such a committee ought to have the following elements:

1. One-day meeting at annual conference; additional meeting at midwinter with president, vice-president, and executive secretary at next host city.
2. Other necessary consultation to be done by correspondence and telephone.
3. Chairperson to meet further with local arrangements committee for details.
4. No ex-officio members.
5. Three members on committee, bringing in executive officers, local arrangements group, and subcommittees as needed.
6. Appointment by president with advice and consent of directors.
7. Staggered 3-year terms, but terms of initial three members to be of 5, 4, and 3 years to insure necessary continuity at beginning.

The committee ought to seek to work about 5 years ahead in outline, and perhaps 2 years ahead in detail.

It was suggested that the continuing education workshop, which is such a key element in the program format above, might (if successful at the annual conference) be taken on the road afterwards to a different part of the country.

At this point the proposal to have a biennial conference was reviewed. The task force concluded that biennial meetings did not care for the needs of committees to meet more frequently or, more generally, for members' needs for contacts within the profession. The geographical problem would also be exacerbated, since it would be twice as long, on the average, as now before one could expect the conference to be held in one's own area. Still, the proposal was found to have merit as a possible alternative, particularly if the economic situation causes a growing number of members not to be able to come every year.

Despite the decision not to recommend a biennial conference, the kinds of structural changes in ATLA that such a move would necessitate seemed important to pursue. With that sense of purpose, then, the task force recommended the following:

1. An annual conference, on the model outlined above.
2. A program committee, on the model outlines above.
3. Deletion of all present committee structure.
4. Establishment of new committee structure, as outlined below.
5. Retention of ad hoc committee concept.
6. Establishment of new executive office and officer, as outlined below.
7. An annual meeting of directors, at the annual conference (no midwinter).

While the program committee and executive office would occasion additional expenditure, the elimination of a midwinter directors' meeting and of a number of present budget lines for committees would result in substantial savings. The presently proposed budget for 1981-82 (agreed on at the midwinter directors' meeting) could accommodate all these shifts with no increase necessary in the total amount budgeted.

The new committee structure would be as follows:

1. Six standing committees of the board of directors, with one director assigned to each committee (program, publications, nominating, collection evaluation and development, reader services, and bibliographic systems).
2. Ad hoc committees to report to board of directors as assigned.
3. Standing committees to have specific responsibility for planning both of program for annual conference (input to program committee) and of agenda for ATLA generally.
4. Standing committees to have responsibility for ad hoc and continuing work in their respective areas.
5. Standing committees to be able to suggest possible nominations for its members.
6. Standing committees to establish subcommittees as needed.
7. Directors to approve policy and finances of standing committees.
8. Executive secretary to coordinate inter-committee affairs, raise funds, poll directors as needed, etc.
9. Flexibility, especially in timing, to be preserved.

The new executive officer's job description was set out as follows (drafted by Simeon Daly): The executive secretary is appointed by the board of directors for a five-year renewable term, with evaluations as provided in the schedule adopted by the board in January 1981. The executive secretary serves as a member of the board but without vote (7.2). The executive secretary is responsible to the board of directors and has the responsibility to carry out the projects assigned by the board. The executive secretary contributes agenda items for the board meetings and sees that important agenda of the Association not be lost in the transitions of officers. The executive secretary represents the Association to other academic associations and boards. S/he is responsible for contact with foundations on behalf of the Association with all the current data on the Association necessary for that role. The executive secretary is responsible for the membership rolls, maintains promotional literature, and actively recruits new members. S/he provides a membership listing to officers of the Association as requested and to other legitimate requesters as deemed reasonable. The executive secretary solicits invitations and makes recommendations for sites for the annual conference. S/he will provide host libraries with the handbook and determine as far as possible the ability of the host to meet the needs of the Association's meeting. S/he will work with the program committee and the host to see that needs are anticipated. The executive secretary will provide mailing labels to participants in the duplicate exchange program and monitor, as required, the list of participants. The executive secretary shall serve as a member *ex officio* of the program committee, providing continuity to its membership and acting as a liaison with the board of directors. The executive secretary shall maintain files of the minutes of the Association and such other records as are important to the operation of the same, e.g. job descriptions, committee memberships, etc. S/he shall see that all pertinent records are deposited with the archivist.

The executive secretary shall see that statistical records are made, kept, and published on the instruction of the Association.

To effect the establishment of the new executive office, the task force recommended that the Association purchase and maintain word-processing equipment, which could also be used for producing the *NEWSLETTER* and the *PROCEEDINGS*. Other necessary office equipment and supplies might either be purchased or provided by an institution acting as host for the executive office. A suggested budget for the office was also drawn up (see financial appendices provided by Robert Olsen).

James Dunkly
(for the task force)

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

PROPOSED GENERAL OPERATING BUDGET

1981/1982

	Restructured Task Force 3/81	Adopted Bd. of Dirs. 1/81	Operating for 1980/81
Revenue:			
Dues	30,000	30,000	30,000
Sales	600	600	1,500
Interest	750	750	900
Total	31,350	31,350	32,400

Disbursements:

<i>Printing & Publishing</i>	6,200	6,800	11,990
Proceedings	3,000	3,000	8,500
Newsletter	3,200	3,800	3,490
<i>Bd. of Dirs./Commts.</i>	8,050	11,400	10,365
Travel	4,000	7,500	6,200
Contact w/Fndtns.	0	1,000	1,000
Committee Expense	4,050	2,900	3,165
<i>Executive Secretary</i>	11,200	6,600	5,630
Honorarium	4,000	1,800	1,530
Clerical	2,000	1,335	1,300
Phone, Post., Supl.	1,900	2,165	1,900
Travel	2,000	0	0
Consult. Program	900	900	400

Stat. Records	400	400	500
<i>Other Honoraria</i>	1,600	1,600	975
Recording Sec.	450	450	0
Editor	900	900	765
Treasurer	250*	250	210
<i>Professional Services (CPA)**</i>	375	375	295
<i>Dues</i>	270	120	655
Ansi Z39	200	50	50
CLENE	0	0	35
CNLIA	70	70	70
CSR	0	0	500
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	1,500	1,000	500
<i>Undesignated Reserve</i>	2,155	3,455	1,990
TOTAL	31,350	31,350	32,400

*The Index Board pays \$400 and the Microtext Board pays \$250 towards the Treasurer's honorarium, making a total honorarium of \$900.

**In addition to this figure, the Index Board contributes an amount equal to its prorated percentage of annual interest revenue.

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

PROPOSED COMMITTEE OPERATING BUDGET

1981/1982

Committee	Restructured by Task Force 3/81	Adopted by Bd. of Dirs. 1/81	Operating Budget for 1980/81
Ad Hoc Comm. for the Storage and Preservation of Theol. Material	350	350	350
Annual Conferences	0	50	50
Bibliographic Systems	150	150	150

Collection Evaluation and Development	500	500	350
Library Materials Exchange	0	200	50
Membership	0	100	50
Nominating	50	50	50
Program	1,500	0	0
Publication	1,300	1,300	1,800
Reader Services	200	200	215
Standards of Accreditation	0	0	100
TOTAL	4,050	2,900	3,165

Report
ATLA Representative to the
American National Standards Committee Z39

Since 1933, when ANSI Z39 was designated American Standards Committee Z39 it has become responsible for setting standards pertaining to libraries, information science, and related publishing practices. Its current statement of purpose is "to develop and promote standards for information systems, products and services." Elimination of work duplication and conflicting standards were key goals sought by Z39 over the years, with the result being the formation of 33 standards for information agencies.

Standards are developed by subcommittees made up of professionals in the specific areas of concern. Draft standards developed within these groups go out to the Members of Z39 for comment. During this procedure any conflicting opinions are resolved. The draft standard is then submitted to the Z39 members for vote and announced for public review for ANSI through its bi-weekly publication, *Standards Action*. Once public review and member representative voting is complete, the proposed standard is submitted to the ANSI Board of Standards Review (BSR). Along with the record of the voting, pertinent documentation, and certification that the ANSI procedural requirements have been met. BSR approved standards are then prepared for publication by ANSI. ANSI requires that all published standards be reviewed as to suitability and applicability every five years.

A recent change in Z39 Bylaws shifted the financial support structure from funding agencies to the membership. In January 1981 the Z39 Executive Council established the following schedule of Participating Member Service Fees. These

fees are voluntary in 1981 but will become mandatory in 1982.

Budgets Within Z39 Scope	Annual Fee
up to \$199,999	\$200
\$200,000 to 499,999	\$500
\$500,000 to \$749,000	\$750
\$750,000 to \$1,499,999	\$2500
\$1,500,000 and over	\$5000

The ANSI Z39 Annual Meeting, which I attended, was held at the Library of Congress, April 30, 1981. The major items of business consisted of Committee and Subcommittee reports and the election of officers.

Z39 publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Voices of Z39*. Those wishing to receive it should contact:

Robert W. Frase, Executive Director
American National Standards Committee Z39
U.S. Department of Commerce
National Bureau of Standards
Washington, D.C. 20234
Administration Building, Room E120

A list of available Z39 standards, prices, order form, etc. can be obtained from:

American National Standards Institute, Inc.
1430 Broadway
New York, NY 10018

Respectfully submitted,

Warren S. Kissinger

Annual Report
Committee on Annual Conferences
June 1981

There is not much more to report since the report was sent to the President of ATLA in January. The Committee is working with libraries who have invited the Conference to meet with their institutions for the year 1984, 1985, and 1986. We have not received all of the information concerning probable costs, available speakers, and sites for tours. We expect to receive this information during the 1981 Conference in St. Louis. Since one of our Conference invitations came from New College in Edinburgh, Scotland, the Committee decided to poll the membership using the ATLA *Newsletter* as its vehicle for the poll. As of May 15th seventy-seven replies were received. It is evident that we will not be able to receive a majority vote which will determine the wishes of the membership

concerning a conference in Edinburgh. Numerically the vote is as follows: 44 "Yes", 19 "No", and 13 "Undecided".

Since some members may have overlooked the questionnaire which was mailed with the *Newsletter*, copies of the questionnaire may be requested from Committee members. We will be able to process copies of the questionnaire if they are returned by the end of the first day of the Conference.

Mrs. Geneva Hamill
Rev. Lawrence Hill, O.S.B.
Delena Goodman

**Committee on Bibliographic Systems
Annual Report 1980-1981**

The principal activity of the ATLA Committee on Bibliographic Systems during the year 1980-1981 has been to prepare for a program on problems member libraries have encountered in implementing the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rule*, Second Edition, since January 1981. This "clinic" is to be held Thursday, June 25, with Paul Winkler of the Library of Congress as a special resource person.

The Committee has also corresponded with the Library of Congress about uniform titles for liturgical works and certain other matters mentioned by ATLA members at the 1980 open meeting. It has written to OCLC Inc. in regard to its union listing and serial record enhancement capabilities.

Although the initiative for the event did not arise in this committee, we would like to call attention to the meeting held September 17, 1980, in Washington, D.C., at the office of the International Commission on the Liturgy of representatives of ATLA and the Library of Congress. We commend to ATLA members' attention the informative report on "Liturgical Works and AACR-2" prepared by Rev. Thomas Pater for that occasion.

The Committee would also like to express appreciation to Doralyn Hickey for her "Standard Words" columns in the *ATLA Newsletter*, although this feature predated the organization of this committee and we can therefore claim no credit for it.

The chair of the Committee would like to thank committee members, Winifred Campbell, Russ Pollard, and Leo Tibesar, for their cooperation during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Chambers

Library Consultation Program

The 1980-1981 year was a busy one for your consultation program. Much time was spent in the fall planning for a consultation training event for the summer of 1981. Arrangements were made for that event the week prior to ATLA in St. Louis and 12 consultants gave their applications pending final financial arrangements. We were not able to secure funds for support of the event and the Board decided at the January meeting to defer the event until summer 1982. Plans are now underway for the beginning of that event one week prior to ATLA, meeting in Toronto with Grant Bracewell helping to make arrangements for the group. John Baker-Batsel continues to seek funding for this event with the Arthur Vining Davis Foundation and others.

A total of seven inquiries about consultations were received during the year. Two of these consultations were completed, one is under way, two are scheduled for summer and fall, and two are still in the discussion stages. The consultations undertaken were:

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Consultant</i>	<i>Dates of Consultation</i>	<i>Status</i>
Western Evangelical Seminary Portland, Oregon	John Baker-Batsel	October 30-31 1980	Complete
Luther Rice Seminary Jacksonville, Florida	Keith C. Wills	March 18-20 1981	Complete
Regent College Vancouver, B.C.	Pat Baker-Batsel	pending	in progress

Expenses for the year total \$300, two honoraria at \$150 each. Office expenses of \$35.80 were submitted after the ATLA books were closed and will appear in next year's accounting.

With the potential of four (or more) consultations next year plus office expenses, we respectfully request that our budget be increased from \$600 to \$800 which would allow for only one more consultation than is presently in the pipeline and coverage of office expenses. For the past several years we have not exceeded

the \$600 figure, but increased interest in consultations leads us to the higher asking.

In the discussions of consultation training with Duane Webster and the OMS in Washington, D.C., we have reviewed our list of consultants and three persons have dropped their names, seven new ones have applied as consultants, giving us a total of 35 ATLA consultants on file. ATLA members wishing to offer their services in this way and/or be involved in the consultation training should direct their inquiry to the Coordinator of Consultation Service. Information regarding having an ATLA consultation should also be directed to him.

John B. Trotti, Director
Union Theological Seminary in Virginia
3401 Brook Road
Richmond, VA 23227

Index Board Report June 1981

The Index Board's commitment is to provide access to information in religion and theology. *Religion Index One: Periodicals* continues to be the foundation of our activities. There are 1,052 subscriptions for Volume 14 and this cumulation is now in press. The annual publication of *Religion Index Two: Multi-Author Works* is finding acceptance among our constituency which is more limited than RIO. RIT '79 is now at the binders and should be distributed to the 435 subscribers in the near future.

A new endeavour for the Index this year has been to function as a publisher of the index of festschriften (1960-69) prepared by Betty and Elmer O'Brien. Miss Dickerson tells us it has been a new experience to be publisher's editor rather than editor of the index material itself. Though this work was different it was not less time consuming or less arduous. There have been 236 copies of *RIT: Festschriften 1960-69* sold. The other retrospective project *RIT: Multi-Author Works 1970-75*, which is partially supported by an N.E.H. grant, is proceeding satisfactorily on its present schedule. Already the Index office has received 102 firm orders for the publication.

Miss Janilyn Richardson resigned her position as Assistant Editor for Religion Index Two in October 1980. The Board is pleased to announce that it has appointed Mrs. Diane Lauderdale to this position. The Board is gratified that in Fay Dickerson, Paul Petersen, Diane Lauderdale and Ernest Rubenstein we have a team of senior editors at the Index office who are able to carry forward the multiple projects that we have undertaken and who mutually support each other's work. This staff along with the staff of indexers produce the information that provides access to the published literature.

The major change that has taken place in the Index office procedures this past year has been the transition from keypunch cards for data input to the use of microcomputers for the input of data. There are four Apple II microcomputers in use by the editorial staff of the Index. This equipment has facilitated both the input itself and the editing and correction of the data which now takes place prior to running the initial sort programs by the computer contractor. While this change has made procedures more efficient and convenient we look forward to the time when the revisions of our programming will allow us to drop the card images with fixed fields and utilize variable fields for most of the data elements.

The religion index thesaurus has been re-edited this past year and it is planned to offer this thesaurus at an initial subscription price of \$15.00 per year. This subscription will provide continuing updating. While the use of the thesaurus will be essential for those wishing to access the data base through the data base vendors, the information in the thesaurus will be helpful to any user of our publication.

Most of you will know that at the request of members of ATLA and ATS the Index Board is initiating a Doctor of Ministry index project. The Board has assumed the responsibility to publish annually an index including abstracts of the project reports or theses submitted in partial fulfillment for the D. Min. degrees that are awarded by our member schools of ATS. Of the 70 schools that are at this time awarding the degree of D. Min., 20 schools or consortia have committed themselves to submit reports this year. Four more have committed themselves for inclusion next year, and one has declined. Other schools have written inquiries about the project. On the basis of the replies received it is our expectation that the first issue of this index to D. Min. projects will have between 100 and 125 reports cited. The annual index will include those reports received up to a cut off date for that year. Reports received subsequently will appear in the following year's publication. It is planned that these indexes will be issued annually and that cumulations will be issued from time to time in microfiche.

During the development phase of this project Mr. William Zimpher of the Boston University School of Theology has undertaken the arduous task of contacting and following up these contacts with the member schools. The Index Board and the whole Association owes a sincere word of thanks to Bill for this work that he is now engaged in. At this time he is sharing with the Board in the preparation of the follow-up mailings for those schools who in the original survey indicated an interest in the project but who have not yet replied to our specific invitation to commit themselves to the index.

The Board wishes to express appreciation for the dedicated work of all the staff under the direction of the editors named above and the Business Manager, Ken Webster. Although we have many valued subscribers outside of the ATLA it is to the members of ATLA that we look for suggestions, encouragement and support. Our enthusiasm for sharing what we do with you may be illustrated by the fact that the first draft of this report filled seven pages!

Respectfully submitted,

Martha Aycock, Secretary
Edgar Krentz
Inez Sperr
Peter VandenBerge
Grant Bracewell, Chairperson

Membership Committee

The Membership Committee met during last year's annual conference in Denver. Owing to concern about the impact of the higher dues, the Committee considered fourteen strategies for membership growth and retention. Six of these were implemented during the year: i) prospective response to an earlier letter sent to the library director at each ATLA member institution; vid. 1979 *Proceedings*, p. 30); ii) ATS institutions in ATLA were contacted; iii) letters with ATLA brochures went to the 34 institutional and individual members of the Council of Archives and Research Libraries in Jewish Studies; iv) letters with brochures went to 66 ALA-accredited schools of library and information science; v) individuals joining ATLA were invited to refer prospective members' names to the Committee and new institutional members received a special form for referring names of both individuals and institutions; vi) an advertisement was placed in the *Atla Newsletter*. Several other strategies await further consideration and possible implementation.

Below is the 1981 membership report:

<i>Category</i>	<i>4/80</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Losses</i>	<i>4/81</i>	<i>Net</i>
Full	301	52	54	299	-2
Full Retired	43	4	1	46	+3
Associate	89	14	16	87	-2
Student	19	15	11	23	+4
Honorary	4	1	1	4	0
Institutional	145	14	11	148	+3
Interim Inst.	5	1	0	6	+1
TOTALS	606	101	94	613	+7

One-sixth of our membership is new, but our net growth is not significant (although an additional 15 new members were enrolled since the above statistics were completed April 1, 1981; 8 of these are full members). The outreach for new members appears to have offset losses. The use of the new ATLA brochure and the piece in the *Newsletter* were particularly helpful, and the Committee's budget

increase is designed both to allow for more advertising and to cover rising postage costs.

Respectfully submitted,

Judy Knop

Kay Stockdale

James Pakala, Chairperson

*American Theological Library Association
Treasurer's Records
Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
and Changes in Fund Equities
For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1981*

	FUND			
	General	Index	Microtext	Total
<i>Receipts:</i>				
Sales	2,097.40	229,784.53	24,914.99	256,796.92
<i>Dues:</i>				
Personal	13,627.42			
Institutional	17,607.92			
Total				31,235.34
Interest	2,235.96	4,822.36	1,072.45	8,130.77
Annual Conf.	1,500.11			1,500.11
NEH Grant		42,617.63		42,617.63
Refund — Computer		5,350.00		5,350.00
COMPORT			11,750.00	11,750.00
Reserve Funds (ATS)		18,000.00	20,000.00	38,000.00
Reserve Funds (Scholars Press)	536.00		6,152.76	6,688.76
Other		420.38		420.38
TOTALS	37,604.81	300,994.90	63,890.20	402,489.91
<hr/>				
<i>Disbursements:</i>				
Wages and salary		175,959.78		175,959.78
Payroll taxes		11,370.32		11,370.32
Employee fringe benefits		7,790.52		7,790.52
Microfilming			35,231.37	35,231.37
Printing and publishing	10,777.38	34,035.49	2,559.69	47,372.56
Travel	6,330.55	6,994.80	2,520.91	15,846.26
Phone, postage, supplies	1,921.52	11,113.40	185.86	13,220.78
Professional services/ consultants	295.00	1,230.00		1,525.00
Contact w/foundations	89.23			89.23
Committee expense	811.86			811.86
Office	1,894.87			1,894.87
Honoraria	2,705.00	230.00	16,911.38	19,846.38

FUND

	General	Index	Microtext	Total
Consultation program	300.00			300.00
Computer services		40,275.04		40,275.04
Equipment		16,892.47		16,892.47
Equip. maintenance		630.50		630.50
Advertising		1,770.36	122.81	1,893.17
Dues	520.00	799.50		1,319.50
Statistical records	256.74			256.74
Annual conf. 1981	1,700.00			1,700.00
Rent		4,810.12		4,810.12
Festschrift project		2,769.06		2,769.06
Insurance		608.00		608.00
Other	526.42	1,276.75		1,803.17
TOTALS	28,128.57	318,556.11	57,532.02	404,216.70
Change in fund balance	9,476.24	(17,561.21)	6,358.18	(1,726.79)
Equity balance at 4-30-80	8,591.38	52,642.33	4,955.14	66,188.85
Equity balance at 4-30-81	18,067.62	35,081.12	11,313.32	64,462.06

(See accompanying letter to Treasurer's Reports)

MEMBER OF
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
TEXAS SOCIETY OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

SANO A J. HENSLEY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
4252 NORWICH
FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76109

June 10, 1981


American Theological Library Association
7301 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19119

Notes on Treasurer's Report:

The Treasurer's records are maintained on the cash basis and reflect assets and equities resulting from investment interest received directly by the Treasurer, cash disbursed by the Treasurer and cash receipts from other activities of the Association as reported to the Treasurer by Association members. Complete records relating to the source of cash receipts other than interest income are not in the custody of the Treasurer of the Association.

The Treasurer's cash receipts and cash disbursements records have been reviewed for the fiscal year which ended April 30, 1981, and have been found to be in order. The Association has never capitalized amounts expended for equipment or for preparation of indexes and microfilm negatives. Therefore, any assets acquired by the corporation during the fiscal year which ended April 30, 1981, have likewise not been capitalized. No attempt was made to determine the correctness of classification of charges made to the various accounts.

The accompanying report states the cash position of the American Theological Library Association as reflected by the Treasurer's records.



Sanoa J. Hensley
Certified Public Accountant

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*American Theological Library Association
Treasurer's Records
Statement of Assets and Fund Equities
Resulting from Cash Transactions
April 30, 1981*

Assets:

Bank — University Bank, Fort Worth, TX	\$18,299.11	
Bank — Continental Bank, Chicago, IL	8,281.46	
Savings — United Savings of Texas, Fort Worth, TX	1,807.03	
Money Market Fund — Shearson Loeb Rhoades, Inc. New York, NY	36,087.95	
 Total Assets		 <u><u>\$64,475.55</u></u>

Liabilities:

Payroll taxes Payable		13.49
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Fund Equities:

General Fund Equity	18,067.62	
Index Fund Equity	35,081.12	
Microtext Fund Equity	11,313.32	
 Total fund equities		 64,462.06
 Total Liabilities and Fund Equities		 <u><u>\$64,475.55</u></u>

Committee on Collection Evaluation and Development

Task and Agenda. The Committee on Collection Evaluation and Development provides an organizational framework for analysis of institutional patterns of theological collection development. In its responsibility for initiating, stimulating, and supporting studies and activities relating to the building and analysis of theological collections, the Committee is especially concerned with the problem of understanding what is taking place within collections being developed for theological purposes by ATLA libraries. The specific challenge posed by this problem is that of arriving at a framework of thinking about collections and collecting in a theological setting that will generate options productive of Association action.

During the 1980-81 year, the Committee has brought certain key questions to its agenda in an effort to identify basic priority issues. What is collecting and how many libraries are collecting in what sense? What kinds of basic information and analysis do we need about American and Canadian theological collections? What are the policies, written and unwritten, as well as the environmental and institutional factors that are shaping theological collections? How much retrospective collection development is there among theological libraries? What is the status of special subject collections? How are denominational collections being shaped throughout ATLA libraries; who is collecting what denominational materials and how extensively? What is needed in terms of useful guidelines for book selectors and collection development librarians? How can ATS institutions be brought to active joint responsibility for the future of theological library resources on the North American continent? How can we begin to draft a national policy of shared responsibility and resource dependency as the basis for the establishment of effective cooperative collection development programs regionally and nationally?

Projects and Plans. The Committee plans, beginning with the 1981 annual conference, to sponsor collection related discussions aimed at placing local collection development activity in the context of a coherent national whole. Within the coming year, the Committee expects to complete and distribute the bibliography on collection evaluation and development that is in process. The Committee also expects to address the problem of aids for collection analysis and review, the formulation of collection development policy statements, the allocation of funds in support of collections, the book and periodicals selection process, and book storage and retirement programs.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald M. Vorp, Chairperson

**Report of the ATLA Representative to the
Council of National Library and Information
Associations**

The Council of National Library and Information Associations met on December 5, 1980 and May 8, 1981 in the Williams Club, New York City. David Wartluft, Executive Secretary, and James Irvine, ATLA Representative, attended for ATLA. The latter was elected a Director, 1981-1984.

The following items of business may be of interest to ATLA members:

New Member The Association of Christian Librarians (formerly, Christian Librarians Fellowship) was admitted to the Council at the December meeting. ATLA should welcome this action because it adds another constituency of religious libraries to this national council of nineteen library associations. In the field of religion the Council now includes: ATLA, Association of Christian Librarians, Association of Jewish Librarians, Catholic Library Association, Church and Synagogue Library Association, and the Lutheran Church Library Association.

Staff Development Out of a wide-ranging discussion of the major problems facing library associations, including inadequate funding, recruitment, relationships to other library organizations, and publicity, emerged a consensus that a staff development program was most needed. Under the leadership of David Bender, Executive Director of the Special Libraries Association, a staff leadership program was held at the Hilton Hotel, New York, May 8-10, 1981. David Wartluft, Executive Secretary of ATLA, attended the program and will be able to share its benefits with the association.

Thor Power Tool Case The Council is supporting the efforts of Senator Moynihan (Senate Bill S578) and others in the House of Representatives to provide retroactive relief to publishers who are having the full value tax levied on their inventory. This change in tax policy was the result of the application by the IRS of the Supreme Court decision in the Thor Power Tool case to publishing companies' inventories. All libraries should support this effort to exempt publishers from the tax, so that the publishers will be able to keep books in print rather than dumping the inventory into the remainder market or destroying them. Pressure by librarians across the country can muster support for Senator Moynihan's bill or those to be introduced in the House of Representatives.

Federal Funding for Library Programs Although theological libraries receive no federal funds directly, they do benefit indirectly by the programs of the Library of Congress, postal rate fees, and other federal services. Theological librarians are affected also by the national perception of the value (or lack of it) of libraries in our culture; therefore we need to resist efforts to eliminate federal funding for library programs, to support adequate funding for the Library of Congress, and to encourage reasonable postal rates for the mailing of educational materials.

Respectfully submitted,

James S. Irvine
ATLA Representative

**Report of the
Libraries Material Exchange Committee
June 1981**

The Library Materials Exchange program of ATLA continues to provide active flow of duplicate materials between theological, college and university libraries. Even though books and other materials can be included on exchange lists, very little non-serial literature actually flows in these channels.

In the late summer of 1980, accumulated exchange lists were checked against the master list of addresses of the previous year. About fifty libraries were asked by letter if they wished to continue participation in the exchange program. Most of the responses indicated a desire to continue participation, about twelve libraries admitted that they were slow in producing an exchange list, and only one library wished to drop out of the exchange program.

By mid-October a fairly accurate list of participants and their revised addresses had been established. A master list was typed and the mailing labels were run in-house on a Xerox 3100 copier. The lists with a cover letter explaining how the program should work were sent by November 15, 1980, to 130 participants which includes 128 schools and the next two chairpersons of the committee.

Since that time, exchange lists have been coming in at a brisk pace. At least 72 lists have been produced since October, 1980. About two-thirds of the 128 participating libraries have produced at least one list in 1980/81. No doubt many more lists will be produced over the summer months so that by Fall, 1981, all 128 libraries will have produced one list.

Since the production of mailing labels was done in-house this year, the budget of \$50.00 did not come close to meeting the expenses of the committee. \$50.00 seems to be barely enough to cover the cost of postage and stationery. Expenses of \$91.90 for producing the mailing labels were charged against the budget thus leaving a deficit of \$41.90. If the Religion Index Office can in the future bear the cost and the labor of producing the mailing labels, perhaps a modest budget for postage and stationery might suffice.

Several new institutional members were added to the list of participants in the exchange program this year. A few regular ATLA institutions were put back on the mailing list during the year having put their houses in order. Other regular ATLA institutions are not on the list because of the non-payment of ATLA dues.

It is not always easy for the chairperson of this committee to know the particular status of an institution in regard to the privilege to participate. If an institution has been dropped from the list, it may take some time for that institution to be put back on again once dues are paid and an exchange list has been produced. A few schools attempt to participate in the exchange program without becoming ATLA members; here might be a fruitful field for recruiting new ATLA institutional members.

Respectfully submitted,

James A. Overbeck, Chairperson

**Report to the
American Theological Library Association
From Contact with Foundations**

The efforts of my office this year have been directed to the final preparation of the proposal for consultation training which was submitted to the Arthur Vining Davis Foundation.

The Program Officer for religion for the Arthur Vining Davis Foundation underwent surgery and was ill for over two months in the fall. This delayed the submission of our proposal and its progress through the procedures of the Foundations. The result was that the Office of Management Studies, which was to conduct the training, had to be relieved from its commitment to meet a June, 1981, deadline. When I notified the Foundation of this necessity, they removed the proposal from consideration and asked us to rework and resubmit it. This will be done in early summer and will be back at the Foundations to confirm our commitment with the Office of Management Studies for training in June, 1982.

The ATLA Board of Microtext and the Ad-Hoc Committee on Preservation and Storage have made fruitful contacts with the National Endowment for the Humanities for a proposed methodological study. The final draft of the proposal was submitted to NEH on June 1st, and will be considered in their next round.

It is my considered judgement that fund raising would best be done by the Executive Secretary of the Association. Even though I have Board membership, my title and office are a source of confusion for foundation officers. This presents a problem in making successful contacts. They understand the office of Executive Secretary, which title carries a great deal of weight with them. In view of the reorganization of the Board, I propose that this change be made immediately, that I be relieved of the office of Contact with Foundations, and that the new Executive Secretary take over that responsibility.

Respectfully submitted,

John D. Baker-Batsel

ATLA Board of Microtext

Annual Report: 1 May 1980 - 30 April 1981

This report of the Board of Microtext is in four parts: recent and new activities, operations, personnel, and funding.

Activities. In January, the Board distributed a new, fully cumulative catalog, containing all titles in the program, including the microfiche that had also been distributed through Scholars Press. At the 1981 ATLA Conference, the Board is announcing a collection of additions to the original group of monographs in the series, "Women and the Church in America." The production of these new titles utilizes an innovative camera process that makes it possible to generate 48X microfiche for the series from low reduction camera negatives on roll film. Simultaneously, the Board is announcing a collection of theological serials and original monographs and pamphlets in Chinese filmed from the Missionary Research Library of Union Seminary.

Operations. During this fiscal year, the Board has received half of the cash balance of \$12,176 from the sale of microfiche through Scholars Press, which unilaterally terminated the experimental relationship with the Board approximately one year ago. The Board has discussed the implications of the probable move of Princeton from OCLC to RLIN in the coming year, inasmuch as the Board has shared the use of the OCLC terminal owned by Princeton. The Board is committed to continuing to make its records available through OCLC and is investigating the alternatives that will make this possible.

Personnel. At the end of August, the major projects that have required a full-time cataloger and administrative assistant will be completed, and the Board decided not to continue a full-time position thereafter.

Funding. The Board has been concerned for some time about the implications of its continuing deficit operations for the preservation microfilming of serials. During the past year and after consultation with the ATLA Board of Directors, the Board approached twelve foundations with regard to funding a major extension of the serials program. The response to these inquiries was negative, and as a result, the Board will have to look very closely during the coming year to balancing its expenditures on filming serials with actual income. The Board's parallel concern for preserving monographic literature has matured more slowly, awaiting the final report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Preservation. The National Endowment for the Humanities, one of the twelve approached by the Board, was more receptive to

a proposal for a planning grant related to a monograph preservation program than an extension of a serials program. After consultation with the ATLA President, the Representative to Foundations, and the Convenor of the Ad Hoc Committee on Preservation, the Board decided to proceed with the submission of such a proposal by the 1 June 1981 NEH deadline, with the understanding and anticipation that the proposal would be supplemented by the report of the Ad Hoc Committee once that report was published.

Respectfully submitted:

Louis Charles Willard
Executive Secretary
ATLA Board of Microtext

Maria Grossman
Chairperson
ATLA Board of Microtext

**ATLA Publications Committee
Report to Annual Conference
June 1981**

The committee did not meet between the end of the 1980 annual conference and the end of the 1980-81 fiscal year, but a meeting was held on 15 May 1981 in Chicago. The committee's expenses for that meeting will be a part of the 1981-82 fiscal year. No awards were made and no other expenses incurred for 1980-81.

At the May meeting, several matters of importance were discussed. Kenneth Rowe, who continues to edit both the Monograph Series and the Bibliography Series, reported extensively on those two enterprises, both of which are published by Scarecrow Press. The committee voted to publish two more titles in the Monograph Series during the coming year: James L. Ash, Jr., *Methodism and the Academy: An Intellectual Biography of William Warren Sweet*, and Lewis V. Baldwin, *"Invisible" Strands in African Methodism: A History of the African Union Methodist Protestant and Union American Methodist Episcopal Churches*. In addition, we have several manuscripts in active preparation for publication in the Monograph Series, and several being explored for the Bibliography Series.

Efforts continue to find a publisher for a third series, to consist of bibliographic guides to the major sub-fields of theology. In that connection, the committee recommended that the ATLA Board of Directors explore the possibility of establishing a revolving publication fund, so that a vehicle for front money could be established in anticipation of entering into an agreement with a publisher. Such a fund, once established, could also enable ATLA to publish under its own imprint.

Further, such a fund would be the logical destination of funds repaid to ATLA by recipients of ATLA grants who receive royalties on their finished products.

The Proceedings of the Association will be published under the committee's auspices beginning with this annual conference. Jerry Campbell is undertaking the editing of this year's Proceedings through University of California systems he has used before. Our committee will need to meet soon after this year's Proceedings appear, in order to evaluate procedure, format, and cost. We are eager to expand the Proceedings to include articles and other material not part of the annual conference, and a number of suggestions along that line were discussed at the May meeting of the committee.

With this annual conference, Peter DeKlerk leaves the committee, Earle Hilgert takes the chair, and Betty O'Brien becomes a member. Kenneth Rowe continues ex officio.

James Dunkly (for the committee)

Reader Services Committee

The Reader Services Committee continued work on the ATLA Library Instruction Clearinghouse during the 1980-81 year. The list of print materials available for loan from the Clearinghouse was mailed to each ATLA institutional member in December, and the February issue of the *Newsletter* contained a supplementary list. The circulation policy provides for a one month loan period. Unless otherwise stated, all materials may be copied as long as the source is acknowledged, if the borrower adapts or incorporates substantial sections.

As of May 15, the Clearinghouse had circulated 592 items to 28 libraries. One objective of the Clearinghouse, and one reason for maintaining circulation records, is to determine areas in which to concentrate on developing new instructional materials. We will be able to see where the most interest is and where obvious gaps in the collection are.

So far, the most frequently requested materials have been bibliographies and guides in the area of biblical studies. Bibliographies in practical theology have also been heavily used, particularly those on preaching. Of the materials categorized under "Library Tools," the bibliographies and guides on theological research and research methods received the most circulation. The bibliographies on developing personal theological libraries have also been requested often.

Most librarians in ATLA have focused their efforts on writing guides for using library tools, especially book review sources, the card catalog, periodical indexes, and reference books in general. In most specific subject areas, only one or two bibliographies or guides to the literature are currently in the Clearinghouse files. And some areas are particularly neglected, for instance, doctrinal theology.

We now need to turn in this direction and begin covering the theological disciplines.

Constant cooperation and communication is essential in order to avoid duplication of effort. We urge those who are interested in working on bibliographies and guides to contact the committee chairperson. Or, if you have any instructional aids currently in process, please let the committee know. We continue to solicit new or revised materials for the Clearinghouse collection and, as these are received, notices will be placed in the *Newsletter*.

Respectfully submitted,

Sara M. Mobley, Chairperson

Committee on Resolutions

Whereas the Thirty-Fifth Annual Conference of the American Theological Library Association has been held at Christ Seminary - Seminex in Saint Louis, Missouri, June 22-26, 1981,

Be it resolved that our sincere appreciation be expressed:

To Christ Seminary - Seminex for hosting our conference on the open and beautiful campus of Washington University;

To Lucille Hager, Thomas Rick (who led us through Lines A and B), Mary Bischoff, Elizabeth Danker, and all members of the staff for their efficiency, organization, and relaxed, cheerful and friendly manner of taking care of the details concerning our needs;

To Christ Seminary Conference Committee for graciously wining and dining us on the fifteenth floor by the light of the setting sun;

To Washington University for its cooperation and assistance in helping to make the conference successful, especially Toodie Williams, Shirley Tarkow, Angie Herr, and Scott Carlisle;

To Simeon Daly who as President of the Association for two years has led us in his gentle manner to action in the face of present and future challenges and facilitated the work of the Association in achieving its goals;

To Jerry Campbell who as Vice-President planned for us a varied educational and supportive program on library resources and services;

To David Wartluft who served ATLA so cheerfully and efficiently in a self-sacrificing way as Executive Secretary for the past ten years and to his wife Joy who contributed much of her time and talents;

To Ronald Deering, Albert Hurd, Donald Thompson, and to the initiator and principal investigator Andrew Scrimgeour for the important scholarly and diligently

prepared "Collection Analysis Project" report, of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Preservation of Theological Materials;

To James Reed and his assistants for the pleasureable tours through the especially beautiful Missouri Botanical Gardens and Library;

To the speakers, Dr. Leon Pacala, Peter DeKlerk, William Hessel, Stephen Peterson, James Reed, Charles Willard, Robert Lynn and Margaret Child, for their expertise, thought provoking and practical presentations, inspiring us to move to the forefront of changes in theological education;

To the panel members, Dr. John Gesell, Henry Bertels, Betty O'Brien, and David Green for their insights, shared experiences, and learned discussion;

To the workshop presiders Elizabeth Chambers and Sara Mobley, and the panel members Paul Winkler, Elvire Hilgert, Winifred Campbell and Ferne Weimer for assisting us in being innovative instructors and descriptive catalogers;

To our chapel leaders, Rev. Alfred Buls, George Johnstone and Simeon Daly and organist, Mary Bischoff, who called us by word and song to thanksgiving and reflection and inspired us not to work for ourselves but for a higher purpose;

To Dr. John Tietzen, our banquet speaker, who will teach us from his own wisdom;

To the members of the Board of Directors, Ad Hoc and Standing Committees for their commitment and many hours of work for the advancement of the Association and of theological libraries;

And finally to all those who by their presence and participation continue to make the American Theological Library Association a professional organization with creativity, active involvement, and pleasant and good fellowship.

Respectfully submitted,

Sharon Taylor
Angela Woods
Lawrence Hill, Chairperson

**Ad Hoc Committee on
Relationships with Scholarly Societies
Annual Report to the ATLA
June 1981**

We have the following items to report:

1. *Annotated List of Scholarly Societies* One of the charges to our committee was "to encourage ATLA members to participate in scholarly societies". We are distributing at this time a preliminary list of learned societies in which ATLA librarians might make a bibliographic contribution.

2. *Bibliography and "Religious Studies Review" (RSR)* Last spring we presented a proposal to the editorial board of RSR for the inclusion of major reference and bibliographic works in its review service. This received favorable review and John Bollier (Yale Divinity School Library) has been asked to undertake the responsibility for monitoring titles for a new review section that will be called "theological bibliography" or "research tools"; he is also responsible for finding reviewers for recommended titles.

John reported last month that the editorial procedures with RSR have been worked out and that sixteen titles have been recommended for review in RSR so far. He went on to say "All prospective reviewers I contacted have been most cooperative. Some have volunteered to recommend additional works for review. Through personal contact at the ATLA meeting next month, I hope to make progress in both of these areas".

3. *ATLA Display at 1980 AAR/SBL Annual Meeting in Dallas* Fay Dickerson of the Indexing Boards graciously coordinated an ATLA display at the November meetings of the American Academy of Religion and the Society of Biblical Literature in Dallas. Participating were the Indexing Board, the Board of Microtext, and the Publications Committee (ATLA Scarecrow Press series).

4. *Denver Dinner Meeting Evokes Criticism of ATLA Annual Meetings* 31 librarians joined the committee for a dinner discussion in Denver last June on the role of librarians in the various scholarly societies. Perhaps the most significant issue to surface was the self-critical reflection that in recent years one of our most vital contributions to the scholarly community has been lacking -- namely, the presentation and critique of bibliographic papers at our annual meetings.

This observation was formally shared with Jerry Campbell, ATLA Vice President, in the hope that a bibliographic paper could be commissioned for the St. Louis conference. We would also urge that bibliographic papers become a regular component of all future ATLA meetings and would further suggest that a "call for papers" be issued each year in the August issue of the *Newsletter*.

Donald M. Vorp
Louis Charles Willard
Andrew D. Scrimgeour, Convenor
16 June 1981

**Standards of Accreditation Committee
Report for 1980-81**

For some years it has been the intention of the Committee on Standards of Accreditation to issue a handbook to assist librarians in applying the standards of accreditation of the Association of Theological Schools especially in the self-study process prior to an accreditation visit. This handbook was substantially completed in 1975, but its publication was delayed for several reasons not the least of which was that the Committee was asked by this body to consider two issues which were not germane to it. Now time has overtaken the project. In 1982-84, the ATS will be drafting new standards of accreditation. In light of this, the Board of Directors voted in its January 1981 meeting not to publish the handbook, but to make it available to ATLA members on request in its preliminary form. It will have limited usefulness to institutions receiving accreditation review under existing standards.

Copies of *A Librarian's Handbook on the ATS Standards for Accreditation (1972)* may be obtained by writing the Executive Secretary. An announcement to this effect will appear in the *Newsletter*. The Committee has been discharged.

Stephen L. Peterson, Chairperson

Statistical Records Report

1979/1980

Population Served and Library Staff

Institution	Students	Faculty	Professional Librarians	Other Library Staff
Acadia				
Alliance	65	8	3	2.75
Anderson	141	11.4	1.5	3.1
Andover Newton	317	38	3	6.9
Asbury	848	45	5	18
Ashland	291	18	1	2
Assemblies of God	195	14.5	0	10
Associated Mennonite	159	17	2	3
Atlantic	86	9	3	1
Atonement				
Austin	104	14.5	1.5	3.5
Bangor	86	9	2	4
Baptist Missionary	41.8	9.8	1	3
Bethany/Northern	202	26	4.5	6
Bethel	344.6	26	2.5	5.2
Biblical (Hatfield)	106	6.9	2	1.5
Billy Graham Center	0	0	4	5
Boston Univ	453	30.5	4	5
Brite	180.7	13.8	2.4	4.9
Calvary Baptist	60	4	1	4
Calvin	175	17	1	3
Catholic Sem Found				
Catholic Sem Union	315	33	25	40
Catholic Univ of America	401	40	1.5	1.73
Center for Biblical Studies	39	4	1	0.8
Central Baptist	113	9	0.5	3
Chicago Theol Sem	91	12	1.5	1
Christ (Seminex)	165.5	29	3	2.8
Christ the King	129.2	18	3.5	0.5
Christian	253		3	2.5
Christian and Missionary All.	0	0	2	0
Claremont	190.2	23.3	4	6.3
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	147.8	22	2.5	5.5
Columbia (Decatur)				
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	211	7.5	2	6.2
Conception	96	14	2.3	1.5
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	552.9	34.5	3	8.5
Concordia (St. Louis)	487	33.7	4	6
Congregational	0	0	3	5
Conrad, Inc.				
Conservative Baptist	303	19	1	4
Covenant	116.6	11	2	3
Dallas				
DeAndreis	33	9	1	1
DeSales				
Disciples Hist Soc	0	0	2	0.5

Institution	Students	Faculty	Professional Librarians	Other Library Staff
Dominican	35	14	1.8	1.7
Drew	1,884	126	14	36
Dubuque Schools of Theol Duke Divinity	425.5	49	3	10.5
Earlham	75	9	5	
Eastern Baptist	220	15	2	3
Eastern Mennonite	1,088	74.5	5.8	17.2
Eden	142	18	7	8
Emmanuel				
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	52	10	2	3
Emmanuel (Toronto)	237	8	0.5	2.33
Emory	466	34	5.5	8.7
Episcopal S.W.	58	11	2	3
Episcopal/Weston	252	35.5	3.85	7.6
Erskine				
Evangelical (Myerstown)	46	6	1	1
Fuller	1,244.6	48	6	9
Garrett/Seabury General	131.5	18	2	3.5
Golden Gate	497.1	28	2	8.5
Gordon Conwell				
Grace	304	14.4	2	4.5
Graduate Theol Union	1,413	160	6	12.5
Harding	167	11	2	3
Hartford			1	0
Harvard	400	35	8	9.5
Hebrew (Cincinnati)				
Hebrew (L.A.)	86	22	1	3
Hebrew (N.Y.)				
Historical Foundation	0	0	6	7
Holy Cross				
Hood	49	7	2	3.5
Howard				
Huron	544	42	2.5	7
Iliff	215	26.2	2.4	7.0
Immaculate Conception				
Interdenominational	273	33	2	1
Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick	559	65	7	12
Kenrick	121	18.5	1	2.3
Knox	94	7	2	2
Lancaster	128	14	2	5
Lexington				
Liberty	613	35	3	5
Lincoln	167.5	19.5	2	3.5
Louisville	137	15	2	4
Lutheran (Columbia)	162	16	2	1
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	218.3	18.5	2	6
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	193	17.5	4	3
Lutheran (Saskatoon)				
Luther/NW	778	56	5	6
Mary Immaculate	50	13.5	1	1

Institution	Students	Faculty	Professional Librarians	Other Library Staff
Maryknoll	166.4	28.7	3	2
McGill		14	1	2
McMaster				
Meadville	35	4.5	0.5	2.5
Memphis	106.9	14.1	3	0
Mennonite (Fresno)	108	10	2	5.5
Methodist	233	22	2	3.7
Mid-America				
Midwestern Baptist				
Moravian				
Mount Angel				
Mount St. Alphonsus	55.5	17	1	3
Mount St. Mary (Emmitsburg)	1,457	81	5	5
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	127	20	3	3
Nashotah	90	10	2	3.5
Nazarene				
New Brunswick	87.3	10.7	2	2.2
New Orleans	880.9	58.65	3	10.5
New York				
North American	120	12	1.5	2.5
North Park	137	11	1	3.5
Notre Dame				
Oblate (D.C.)	26	15	4	0
Oblate (San Antonio)	75	8	1	2
Oral Roberts	205	17	4	8
Pacific School of Rel				
Payne	28	5	1	3
Perkins	353	35	3	6.4
Phillips	90	13	1.6	8.4
Pittsburgh	195.2	20	2	4.2
Pontifical Josephinum				
Pope John XXIII	52	12	2	11
Princeton				
Queens	90.5	15		
Reformed	246	16	2	3
Regis	52	14	1	6
Sacred Heart	119	21	2	2
Schwenkfelder				
Seventh Day Adventist	310.5	29.9	1.5	6.5
Southeastern Baptist	921	42	5	13.9
Southern Baptist	1,526	100	6	24
Southwestern Baptist	3,204	127	9	63
St. Andrew	40	7	1	1
St. Augustine	66	13	1	1.5
St. Bernard	63	12	2	3
St. Charles Borromeo	85	26	6	15
St. Cyril & Methodius				
St. Francis (Loretto)				
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	86	17	1	2
St. John (Brighton)	170	34	1	1.5
St. John (Camarillo)	100	15	4	3

Institution	Students	Faculty	Professional Librarians	Other Library Staff
St. John (Collegeville)	1,976	119	7	13.5
St. John (Plymouth)				
St. John (Winnipeg)	385	38	1	2
St. Joseph (Yonkers)			1	2
St. Leonard	25	10	1	0.5
St. Louis	10,496	1,313	1	5.5
St. Mary (Baltimore)	251	42	2	2.9
St. Mary (Cleveland)	72.3	13	1	1.5
St. Mary (Houston)				
St. Mary (Mundelein)				
St. Maur				
St. Meinrad	335	76	2	6
St. Michael	2,500	182	7.6	15
St. Patrick	83	16	2	2
St. Paul (Kansas City)	149	21	2	4
St. Paul (St. Paul)	110	14	2.5	4
St. Peter	103	10	1	4
St. Stephen	324	4	0	0.5
St. Thomas (Denver)	1	1	2.8	0
St. Thomas (Houston)	39.3	7.6	1	3
St. Vincent	45	10	4	10
St. Vincent de Paul	90	12	2	3
St. Vladimir	93	14	1	2.5
Sulpician				
Swedenborg	1	0	1	0
Talbot	3,210	175	3.8	23
Three Hierarchs				
Trinity (Deerfield)				
Trinity (Ellendale)	333	24	2	4
Trinity Lutheran	276	22.5	3.5	4
Trinity (Toronto)	74.7	7	0.8	1.6
Unification		11	2	2
Union (N.Y.)	315.5	35	5	15
Union (Richmond)	456.2	42.5	6	13
United (Dayton)	298	26	3	3
United (New Brighton)	151	17	2	1
Univ of Dallas				
Univ of the South	88.4	11.2	1.2	3.7
Univ of Winnipeg				
Vancouver	115.8	16	1	4.5
Vanderbilt	277	25	1	9
Virginia	152	19	2	4.5
Washington Theol Co				
Wesley	270	37	2	4
Western Conservative	443	37	2	6
Western Evangelical	108	9	4	1
Western Theological				
Westminster				
Wilfrid Laurier	5,152	269	13	38
Woodstock				
Wycliffe	60	6	2	0.3

Institution Yale	Students	Faculty	Professional	Other Library		
	389	35	Librarians	Staff		
			6	10		
Collection						
Institution	Volumes	Unb. Volumes	Per. Reels	Mfilm Prdcl. Fiche	Sound Subs.	Recds.
Acadia						
Alliance	65,459		657		599	1,839
Anderson	52,448		221	26	154	2,090
Andover Newton	196,400		571	499	583	0
Asbury	124,511	600	2,535		642	1,287
Ashland	56,789	1,050	312	5	332	714
Assemblies of God	37,200	3,500	2,135	30,577	491	1,484
Associated Mennonite	82,210	4,000	258	6,180	228	228
Atlantic	49,350	1,300	62	20	275	566
Atonement						
Austin	111,415	1,782	1,542	174	426	1,054
Bangor	70,641	125	162	158	415	23
Baptist Missionary	27,400	1,000	203	560	1,321	
Bethany/Northern	128,522	170	400	2,567	684	1,365
Bethel	89,750	16,050	1,150	1,550	1,002	3,350
Biblical (Hatfield)	35,412	2,823	52	135	111	369
Billy Graham Center	64,000	2,500	2,800	23,000	350	250
Boston Univ	111,523		1,837	1,253	594	993
Brite	113,997	1,358			679	
Calvary Baptist	35,000	100	50		230	300
Calvin	96,140		685	3,312	355	0
Catholic Sem Found						
Catholic Sem Union	84,648	480	355	0	480	0
Catholic Univ of America	170,000	600	2,070	200	579	0
Center for Biblical Studies	12,040	400	0	0	49	25
Central Baptist	66,707		164		299	1,182
Chicago Theol Sem	93,212		110		305	
Christ (Semine)	31,052		20	3,161	330	0
Christ the King	78,233	1,000			423	700
Christian	96,305	1,500	700	25	487	1,558
Christian and Missionary All.	3,000		30	20	12	150
Claremont	108,410	3,553	491	453	565	730
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	199,883	3,660	926	191	479	665
Columbia (Decatur)						
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	55,862	346	130	1,830	607	2,480
Conception	89,270		130	0	264	3,291
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	101,074	500	1,749	987	600	3,589
Concordia (St. Louis)	151,112	9,500	2,487	14,014	1,114	3,154
Congregational	220,000	3,000	250	0	80	0
Conrad, Inc.						
Conservative Baptist	61,975	5,200	161	2,054	412	875
Covenant	37,760	200	50	1,499	325	300
Dallas						
DeAndreis	41,668	250	35	371	211	260
DeSales						

Institution	Volumes	Unb. Per. Volumes	Mfilm Reels	Prdcl. Fiche	Sound Subs.	Recds.
Disciples Hist Soc	22,000	10,000	231	3	205	556
Dominican	50,557	288	17	30	263	0
Drew	396,276		13,192	63,373	1,484	1,821
Dubuque Schools of Theol	219,546		1,648	2,408	850	
Duke Divinity						
Earlham	31,684			126	110	
Eastern Baptist	86,750	4,450	350	150	427	0
Eastern Mennonite	102,001	6,000	1,758	2,081	1,019	2,993
Eden	66,575		179		247	532
Emmanuel						
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	47,643		633	7,639	524	436
Emmanuel (Toronto)	49,832		3,193		248	295
Emory	357,107		2,156	10,948	1,064	
Episcopal S.W.	80,208		769	0	248	884
Episcopal/Weston	243,937		1,158		832	1,247
Erskine						
Evangelical (Myerstown)	40,351	10,000	300	20	201	
Fuller	130,000	1,625	1,600	0	744	600
Garrett/Seabury						
General	194,134		283	44	425	150
Golden Gate	98,113		1,031	634	487	5,056
Gordon Conwell						
Grace	36,346	400	107	710	310	200
Graduate Theol Union	330,850					
Harding	60,334	0	1,569	194	535	955
Hartford	74,000	10,000	1,000	3,000	213	150
Harvard	355,583		4,363	3,097	2,060	
Hebrew (Cincinnati)						
Hebrew (L.A.)	70,000	350	5,000		275	400
Hebrew (N.Y.)						
Historical Foundation	60,725		2,844	105	130	3,712
Holy Cross						
Hood	22,167	1,050	64	231	159	265
Howard						
Huron	109,000	750	240	177	234	0
Iliff	109,424		446	11,737	636	800
Immaculate Conception						
Interdenominational	80,098	500	750	300	232	
Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick	376,540	1,200	89,796		1,114	182
Kenrick	66,191	350	237	138	361	1,396
Knox	69,257	1,200	101	267	164	172
Lancaster	120,838	100	990	2,994	378	1,980
Lexington	83,413	10,000			1,014	
Liberty						
Lincoln	61,252	5,000	719	8,977	425	8,634
Louisville	87,288	200	125	100	373	750
Lutheran (Columbia)	71,982	1,500	430	5,700	619	55
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	121,397		232		425	501
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	129,784	7,400	580	1,773	555	1,248
Lutheran (Saskatoon)						
Luther/NW	171,812	3,130	393	419	669	1,824

Institution	Volumes	Unb. Per. Volumes	Mfilm Reels	Prdcl. Fiche	Sound Subs.	Recds.
Mary Immaculate	58,740		519	331	382	400
Maryknoll	85,345	800	100	100	600	0
McGill	62,746	0	178	8,683	191	93
McMaster						
Meadville	91,010		65	10	117	
Memphis	68,775	400	305	3,313	577	319
Mennonite (Fresno)	27,641		49		231	125
Methodist Mid-America	74,108	0	485	0	335	1,460
Midwestern Baptist						
Moravian						
Mount Angel						
Mount St. Alphonus	74,390	600	400	2,700	700	70
Mount St. Mary (Emmitsburg)	130,166	500	6,400		725	696
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	79,000	50	50	650	332	2,000
Nashotah	63,053	1,700	140	210	580	185
Nazarene						
New Brunswick	134,491	6,192	168	150	344	150
New Orleans	149,475	500	3,114	90	794	748
New York						
North American	54,592	230	289	119	395	2,290
North Park	42,954		286		174	507
Notre Dame						
Oblate (D.C.)	36,522				200	
Oblate (San Antonio)	33,000		0	1,267	295	115
Oral Roberts	77,357	200	508	3,854	984	5,619
Pacific School of Rel						
Payne	17,114	53		49	53	
Perkins	183,292	63	1,550	2	363	0
Phillips	83,114	5,827	1,380	2,170	468	1,814
Pittsburgh	189,733	921	1,242	1,156	921	1,334
Pontifical Josephinum						
Pope John XXIII	33,525	367	39	3,714	285	1,442
Princeton						
Queens	34,038	360			120	
Reformed	50,000		700	8,000	500	3,100
Regis	85,600		10	40	350	95
Sacred Heart	54,732	3,985	313	22	194	9,134
Schwenkfelder						
Seventh Day Adventist	105,522	1,215	881	1,200	801	503
Southeastern Baptist	120,350	5,127	5,073	61,196	1,043	3,492
Southern Baptist	253,594	17,501	6,112	1,397	1,272	17,282
Southwestern Baptist	394,545	78,508	4,883	1,593	1,308	25,135
St. Andrew	25,000	80		600	80	
St. Augustine	32,346		42		189	396
St. Bernard	81,925	50		0	450	3,648
St. Charles Borromeo	175,805	2,000	316	0	542	3,591
St. Cyril & Methodius						
St. Francis (Loretto)						
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	59,595	4,500	250	0	367	900
St. John (Brighton)	118,864		407		345	

Institution	Volumes	Unb. Per. Volumes	Mfilm Reels	Prdcl. Fiche	Sound Subs.	Recds.
St. John (Camarillo)	110,000	200	1,500		400	1,200
St. John (Collegeville)	288,168	1,100	15,914		1,194	4,211
St. John (Plymouth)						
St. John (Winnipeg)	38,710				140	
St. Joseph (Yonkers)	94,604		105		436	0
St. Leonard	46,984	200	0	0	179	500
St. Louis	107,956	0	145	32	842	0
St. Mary (Baltimore)	86,822		2,356		273	
St. Mary (Cleveland)	41,346	275	440	220	366	957
St. Mary (Houston)						
St. Mary (Mundelein)						
St. Maur						
St. Meinrad	107,920	10,000			565	874
St. Michael	220,222		5,992	612	1,572	
St. Patrick	58,200	90	43	540	199	404
St. Paul (Kansas City)	62,036		300	10	340	
St. Paul (St. Paul)	70,675	850	260	300	390	0
St. Peter	31,677		641		270	
St. Stephen	11,736				31	
St. Thomas (Denver)	96,500	400	1,791	50	420	10
St. Thomas (Houston)	37,000	1,800	134	1,138	285	1,789
St. Vincent	211,990		3,314	132,490	748	4,195
St. Vincent de Paul	41,900	500	158	54	245	275
St. Vladimir	42,000	3,000	345	1,231	295	369
Sulpician						
Swedenborg	32,215	624	10		32	75
Talbot	174,078		8,674		1,075	0
Three Hierarchs						
Trinity (Deerfield)						
Trinity (Ellendale)	60,000	800	50	1,200	360	70
Trinity Lutheran	75,300	2,500	950	100	485	1,750
Trinity (Toronto)	30,140	1,100	55	30	61	11
Unification	24,300	4,200	2,400	21,000	410	
Union (N.Y.)	536,470	5,000	12,000	20,000	1,250	2,000
Union (Richmond)	213,474		2,110	22,401	1,126	19,297
United (Dayton)	92,793		993	981	307	1,583
United (New Brighton)	54,510	833	24	452	303	837
Univ of Dallas						
Univ of the South	73,098	880	14,099		885	775
Univ of Winnipeg						
Vancouver	60,867		347	324	273	1,174
Vanderbilt	125,037		1,506	366	889	292
Virginia	102,596		1,354	210	414	349
Washington Theol Co						
Wesley	94,790	12,000	387	964	526	2,038
Western Conservative	38,000		270	357	425	1,945
Western Evangelical	38,118	2,450	58	8	405	540
Western Theological						
Westminster						
Wilfrid Laurier	345,694	900	13,171	114,649	4,291	6,188
Woodstock						

Institution	Volumes	Unb. Per. Volumes	Mfilm Reels	Prdcl. Fiche	Sound Subs.	Recds.
Wycliffe	43,054	20		499	94	180
Yale	320,640	500	2,995	8,727	1,018	0

Financial Data

Institution	Total Expenses	Wages & Salaries	Library Materials	1980/81 Budget
Acadia				
Alliance	118,923	77,632	32,355	118,000
Anderson	66,279	43,164	915	73,064
Andover Newton	158,975	86,970	45,232	169,217
Asbury	216,568	138,147	45,444	250,063
Ashland	42,500	24,500	17,595	43,000
Assemblies of God	126,114	59,478	40,146	108,727
Associated Mennonite	84,456	41,706	18,860	94,445
Atlantic	75,500	46,450	20,500	81,891
Atonement				
Austin	114,137	58,306	30,425	120,000
Bangor	55,784	34,168	17,479	57,700
Baptist Missionary	43,172	21,972	21,200	51,143
Bethany/Northern	155,726	106,482	28,252	161,357
Bethel	120,550	71,261	35,141	131,565
Biblical (Hatfield)	35,950	25,795	5,669	40,552
Billy Graham Center	297,000	120,000	43,000	250,000
Boston Univ	187,195	118,166	31,707	138,759
Brite	153,597	88,689	49,414	167,343
Calvary Baptist		31,774	23,000	67,024
Calvin	112,294	46,000	43,794	120,000
Catholic Sem Found				
Catholic Sem Union	100,092	62,234	28,550	112,257
Catholic Univ of America		36,610	28,956	66,266
Center for Biblical Studies	25,000	15,000	6,000	27,000
Central Baptist	57,307	36,623	18,155	65,961
Chicago Theol Sem	85,714	44,348	23,000	72,027
Christ (Seminex)	104,091	64,588	23,201	106,383
Christ the King	71,541	32,543	38,350	75,000
Christian	94,772	63,373	24,845	97,229
Christian and Missionary All.		12,500		
Claremont		103,068	46,200	162,491
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	138,554	66,790	53,448	145,266
Columbia (Decatur)				
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	141,006	78,571	55,915	170,000
Conception	54,698	24,754	16,029	56,496
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	162,788	87,221	52,022	137,200
Concordia (St. Louis)	320,274	128,534	125,185	379,000
Congregational		51,415		70,897
Conrad, Inc.				
Conservative Baptist	98,287	51,238	32,180	126,102
Covenant	86,684	56,129	17,108	95,840
Dallas				
DeAndreis	35,657	15,000	17,556	38,500
DeSales				

Institution	Total Expenses	Wages & Salaries	Library Materials	1980/81 Budget
Disciples Hist Soc	127,512	75,652	4,225	127,512
Dominican	64,687	40,073	18,730	78,030
Drew	789,282	533,728	215,699	829,700
Dubuque Schools of Theol	213,611	128,674	65,992	217,682
Duke Divinity				
Earlham	11,600			16,000
Eastern Baptist	72,200	48,000	18,000	66,900
Eastern Mennonite	239,382	147,838	72,752	251,606
Eden	119,098	39,000	17,741	119,098
Emmanuel				
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	89,753	39,093	32,761	74,560
Emmanuel (Toronto)	90,750	31,000	14,770	95,500
Emory	252,984	117,819	112,274	244,100
Episcopal S.W.	84,846	53,132	14,636	101,741
Episcopal/Weston	198,344	133,455	54,250	211,174
Erskine				
Evangelical (Myerstown)		21,000	12,000	34,500
Fuller		184,880	38,200	311,056
Garrett/Seabury				
General	160,965	89,115	52,000	176,000
Golden Gate	156,314	95,760	40,134	162,226
Gordon Conwell				
Grace	84,982	48,616	21,302	93,111
Graduate Theol Union	430,670	221,930	102,350	581,156
Harding	89,483	49,679	27,902	
Hartford	29,847	8,500	17,800	25,500
Harvard	472,814	289,684	104,727	496,534
Hebrew (Cincinnati)				
Hebrew (L.A.)	26,620		15,000	29,585
Hebrew (N.Y.)				
Historical Foundation	66,146	49,500	6,330	88,145
Holy Cross				
Hood	23,349	18,323	5,026	30,000
Howard				
Huron	125,331	78,458	36,580	148,317
Illiff	215,284	97,882	76,439	216,936
Immaculate Conception				
Interdenominational	66,851	40,750	15,203	75,000
Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick	386,804	250,467	96,896	455,461
Kenrick	65,730	31,678	499	74,500
Knox	73,327	46,562	17,175	77,300
Lancaster	108,985	40,605	33,570	122,286
Lexington	87,260	47,260	38,000	96,700
Liberty				
Lincoln	85,897	56,917	16,500	94,486
Louisville	145,662	93,216	28,137	161,071
Lutheran (Columbia)	80,062	43,804	33,159	100,760
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	127,536	70,008	38,915	138,982
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	142,102	63,568	32,923	153,975
Lutheran (Saskatoon)				
Luther/NW	190,309	108,708	62,072	219,840

Institution	Total Expenses	Wages & Salaries	Library Materials	1980/81 Budget
Mary Immaculate	52,038	25,798	20,386	57,923
Maryknoll		45,000	12,820	96,070
McGill	88,238	67,667	18,951	94,246
McMaster				
Meadville	36,600	28,400	7,000	46,135
Memphis	47,142	26,148	13,878	84,434
Mennonite (Fresno)		29,462	27,610	
Methodist	136,779	72,422	41,186	153,000
Mid-America	86,044	41,981	128,025	183,363
Midwestern Baptist				
Moravian				
Mount Angel				
Mount St. Alphonus	62,530	26,757	26,545	63,860
Mount St. Mary (Emmitsburg)	237,310	123,200	104,110	256,350
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	84,539	35,472	33,802	84,325
Nashotah	107,316	56,027	35,204	120,261
Nazarene				
New Brunswick	69,348	38,142	15,610	72,009
New Orleans	151,764	101,012	39,803	164,488
New York				
North American	83,656	48,490	32,852	86,177
North Park	78,457	36,727	30,592	88,434
Notre Dame				
Oblate (D.C.)				13,000
Oblate (San Antonio)	44,599	29,296	18,133	45,900
Oral Roberts	120,077	73,292	30,804	123,118
Pacific School of Rel				
Payne		17,600		
Perkins	367,493	84,538	268,997	
Phillips	114,877	63,528	25,192	116,096
Pittsburgh	169,430	89,530	60,000	
Pontifical Josephinum				
Pope John XXIII		15,967	12,000	28,728
Princeton				
Queens			10,226	
Reformed	115,380	57,435	51,000	128,500
Regis	86,215	45,375	21,500	71,930
Sacred Heart	51,651	25,164	22,325	58,260
Schwenkfelder				
Seventh Day Adventist	279,405	74,811	57,287	262,615
Southeastern Baptist	278,780	169,898	53,027	305,503
Southern Baptist	449,533	248,140	99,275	509,562
Southwestern Baptist	748,276	469,019	137,782	749,670
St. Andrew	32,000	22,000	2,000	37,000
St. Augustine	34,825	20,587	13,237	36,283
St. Bernard		39,600	36,000	78,411
St. Charles Borromeo	134,848	87,871	29,115	139,000
St. Cyril & Methodius				
St. Francis (Loretto)				
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	54,928	15,396	19,500	27,650
St. John (Brighton)	66,407	17,966	40,001	72,201

Institution	Total Expenses	Wages & Salaries	Library Materials	1980/81 Budget
St. John (Camarillo)	115,000	55,000	28,000	120,000
St. John (Collegeville)	479,082	252,314	182,134	
St. John (Plymouth)				
St. John (Winnipeg)	69,431	45,424	20,059	
St. Joseph (Yonkers)	77,413	35,095	28,665	80,000
St. Leonard	28,799	15,588	9,703	29,267
St. Louis	80,366	43,398	29,031	92,000
St. Mary (Baltimore)	74,514	43,643	18,483	79,461
St. Mary (Cleveland)	40,544	14,360	20,176	43,000
St. Mary (Houston)				
St. Mary (Mundelein)				
St. Maur				
St. Meinrad	165,643	71,189	55,256	163,557
St. Michael	586,228	357,500	156,528	601,080
St. Patrick	39,278	20,589	315	42,000
St. Paul (Kansas City)	116,123	62,477	28,424	138,345
St. Paul (St. Paul)	74,500	44,500	18,000	83,500
St. Peter	54,585	27,000	26,085	60,000
St. Stephen	6,000	4,200		6,000
St. Thomas (Denver)	43,027	25,870	2,810	53,000
St. Thomas (Houston)	41,300	21,500	15,200	46,300
St. Vincent	244,814	118,051	83,206	238,633
St. Vincent de Paul	47,927	20,000	2,700	38,493
St. Vladimir	49,658	32,515	11,429	53,500
Sulpician				
Swedenborg		10,000	2,100	11,100
Talbot	331,537	164,428	107,877	348,762
Three Hierarchs				
Trinity (Deerfield)				
Trinity (Ellendale)	42,759	27,719	11,871	42,759
Trinity Lutheran	139,599	85,747	32,408	155,301
Trinity (Toronto)	39,889	26,206	6,974	43,510
Unification	60,000		59,000	60,000
Union (N.Y.)	444,760	270,420	113,040	466,640
Union (Richmond)	421,982	187,472	92,022	476,840
United (Dayton)	141,221	97,311	28,514	160,611
United (New Brighton)	75,005	41,986	18,300	83,746
Univ of Dallas				
Univ of the South	99,997	63,410	32,309	119,210
Univ of Winnipeg				
Vancouver	115,591	76,457	36,134	136,740
Vanderbilt	219,274	73,243	39,940	241,201
Virginia	175,634	81,280	43,810	188,550
Washington Theol Co				
Wesley	140,323	77,608	42,612	148,620
Western Conservative	126,000	93,500	21,600	137,820
Western Evangelical	74,331	39,268	1,295	78,980
Western Theological				
Westminster				
Wilfrid Laurier	1,478,520	791,298	601,991	1,472,221
Woodstock				

Institution	Total Expenses	Wages & Salaries	Library Materials	1980/81 Budget
Wycliffe	40,334	24,050	10,110	51,550
Yale		268,915	104,807	402,718

Circulation Data ¹

Institution	Regular	3 Day or Less	Used in Library	Total (col. 1+2)	I.L.L. Sent	I.L.L. Rec'd.
Acadia						
Alliance					108	155
Anderson					153	22
Andover Newton					250	99
Asbury					309	115
Ashland	175	55	109	230	26	8
Assemblies of God	382			382	53	173
Associated Mennonite	296	302		598	23	21
Atlantic	175	30	10	205	91	20
Atonement						
Austin					5	2
Bangor	86	29		115	183	57
Baptist Missionary	207			207	1	12
Bethany/Northern	484			484	149	6
Bethel	325	83		408	569	314
Biblical (Hatfield)					30	57
Billy Graham Center					0	0
Boston Univ	751	79	81	830	170	91
Brite	214	36		250	579	263
Calvary Baptist					10	5
Calvin					160	160
Catholic Sem Found						
Catholic Sem Union	252			252	211	230
Catholic Univ of America						
Center for Biblical Studies					3	67
Central Baptist					235	9
Chicago Theol Sem					5	85
Christ (Seminex)	87	12		99	114	38
Christ the King	230			230	60	31
Christian	387	45		432	138	73
Christian and Missionary All.					0	6
Claremont	430	166	160	596	177	225
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	431	163		594	177	27
Columbia (Decatur)						
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	850		350	850	5	31
Conception	154			154	55	81
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	761	75		836	620	410
Concordia (St. Louis)					222	70
Congregational					25	0
Conrad, Inc.						
Conservative Baptist	1,501			1,501	5	43
Covenant	149	300	218	449	8	20
Dallas						
DeAndreis					66	12
DeSales						
Disciples Hist Soc					9	0
Dominican	160			160	35	4
Drew					2,009	811
Dubuque Schools of Theol	414	266		680	15	130
Duke Divinity						
Earlham						
Eastern Baptist	193	78	293	271	224	82
Eastern Mennonite	520	164		684	223	308
Eden					226	153
Emmanuel						
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	292			292	82	115
Emmanuel (Toronto)	401	47	251	448	76	
Emory	682			682	426	145
Episcopal S.W.					18	4
Episcopal/Weston	393			393	284	124
Erskine						
Evangelical (Myerstown)	65	59		124	20	30
Fuller					157	87

¹ Circulation reported for the week of November 9-15, inclusive.

Institution	Regular	3 Day or Less	Used in Library	Total (col. 1 + 2)	I.L.L. Sent	I.L.L. Rec'd.
Garrett/Seabury General					35	8
Golden Gate					169	164
Gordon Conwell						
Grace					234	502
Graduate Theol Union					573	399
Harding					194	149
Hartford	14			14	52	113
Harvard					335	77
Hebrew (Cincinnati)						
Hebrew (L. A.)	100			100	80	70
Hebrew (N.Y.)						
Historical Foundation					0	0
Holy Cross						
Hood	68	53	135	121	0	4
Howard						
Huron	671	52	135	723	74	34
Illiff	317	19		336	1,208	31
Immaculate Conception						
Interdenominational	467	45		512	24	10
Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick					229	21
Kenrick	120		75	120	10	13
Knox	382			382	110	4
Lancaster	291	58		349	124	5
Lexington	380	28	300	408		
Liberty					7	628
Lincoln	408	522	1,043	930	48	30
Louisville	512	3		515	61	11
Lutheran (Columbia)					6	2
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	383	82	13	465	71	97
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	363	16	82	379	348	182
Lutheran (Saskatoon)						
Luther/NW	793	111		904	850	482
Mary Immaculate	138		47		60	40
Maryknoll					187	137
McGill					122	60
McMaster						
Meadville					157	4
Memphis					14	10
Mennonite (Fresno)					13	70
Methodist	389			389	42	30
Mjd-America						
Midwestern Baptist						
Moravian						
Mount Angel						
Mount St. Alphonsus	153			153	64	116
Mount St. Mary (Emmitsburg)					188	322
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	270			270	286	157
Nashotah					28	98
Nazarene						
New Brunswick					74	18
New Orleans	744	21	241	765	53	161
New York						
North American	365	55		420	309	48
North Park					79	30
Notre Dame						
Oblate (D.C.)						
Oblate (San Antonio)						
Oral Roberts						
Pacific School of Rel						
Payne					9	18
Perkins					610	128
Phillips	190	27	162	217	563	51
Pittsburgh	364			364	391	49
Pontifical Josephinum						
Pope John XXIII	127		90	127	2	2
Princeton						
Queens						
Reformed					73	28

Institution	Regular	3 Day or Less	Used in Library	Total (col. 1+2)	I.L.L. Sent	I.L.L. Rec'd.
Regis	371			371	79	6
Sacred Heart	185	0		185	14	
Schwenkfelder						
Seventh Day Adventist					315	310
Southeastern Baptist	2,590	540		3,130	418	194
Southern Baptist	2,070	483		2,553	1,078	386
Southwestern Baptist					750	237
St. Andrew					25	1
St. Augustine	103			103	14	0
St. Bernard						
St. Charles Borromeo	364			364	349	59
St. Cyril & Methodius						
St. Francis (Loretto)						
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	190			190	3	3
St. John (Brighton)					106	2
St. John (Camarillo)					16	13
St. John (Collegeville)					1,186	2,054
St. John (Plymouth)						
St. John (Winnipeg)	272	16	59	288		
St. Joseph (Yonkers)					9	5
St. Leonard	27			27	31	43
St. Louis	335			335	222	0
St. Mary (Baltimore)					21	14
St. Mary (Cleveland)	102	0		102	20	7
St. Mary (Houston)						
St. Mary (Mundelein)						
St. Maur						
St. Meinrad	721			721	348	186
St. Michael	1,984	503		2,487	313	50
St. Patrick					190	30
St. Paul (Kansas City)					10	3
St. Paul (St. Paul)	165			165	342	274
St. Peter						
St. Stephen	31		17	31		
St. Thomas (Denver)	107			107	13	5
St. Thomas (Houston)					1	8
St. Vincent					157	216
St. Vincent de Paul	400		100	400	0	6
St. Vladimir	346	110		456	3	10
Sulpician						
Swedenborg						
Talbot	2,990	1,187		4,177	291	162
Three Hierarchs						
Trinity (Deerfield)						
Trinity (Ellendale)					111	188
Trinity Lutheran	343	44	94	387	96	18
Trinity (Toronto)	156	58	228	214	13	0
Unification						
Union (N.Y.)	1,144			1,144	2,095	24
Union (Richmond)	1,023	44	688	1,067	471	274
United (Dayton)	254	20		274	479	144
United (New Brighton)	271			271	149	158
Univ of Dallas						
Univ of the South	278	253		531	149	151
Univ of Winnipeg						
Vancouver						
Vanderbilt					447	178
Virginia					198	42
Washington Theol Co						
Wesley	385	84		469	94	61
Western Conservative	625	300		925	26	149
Western Evangelical	324		170	324	238	69
Western Theological						
Westminster						
Wilfrid Laurier					1,236	1,549
Woodstock						
Wycliffe	112			112	15	16
Yale					299	18

Comparative Tables

% Increase in Volumes¹

Institution	%
Hartford	6224.79
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	33.45
Oblate (D.C.)	21.74
Southwestern Baptist	20.76
Calvary Baptist	20.69
Pope John XXIII	17.83
St. Mary (Baltimore)	13.55
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	13.51
Baptist Missionary	11.61
Biblical (Hatfield)	9.13
Christ (Seminex)	8.15
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	8.06
Disciples Hist Soc	7.93
St. John (Camarillo)	7.84
Hebrew (L.A.)	7.69
Reformed	7.30
Fuller	7.00
Hood	6.75
Maryknoll	6.68
Wilfrid Laurier	6.57
Evangelical (Myerstown)	6.19
St. Thomas (Denver)	6.04
Western Conservative	5.78
Associated Mennonite	5.65
Asbury	5.47
Kenrick	5.21
Lutheran (Columbia)	5.20
Calvin	5.20
Nashotah	5.09
Eastern Mennonite	5.03
Concordia (Et. Wayne)	5.00
Bethel	4.97
Talbot	4.93
North Park	4.77
Iliff	4.39
Conservative Baptist	4.16
Oral Roberts	4.10
St. Patrick	3.93
Southeastern Baptist	3.87
Western Evangelical	3.77
Wesley	3.76
Brite	3.73
St. Leonard	3.72
Mary Immaculate	3.69
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	3.64
Methodist	3.56
Concordia (St. Louis)	3.53
Catholic Sem Union	3.52
North American	3.40
Trinity (Ellendale)	3.39
Dominican	3.29
Harding	3.24
St. Mary (Cleveland)	3.22
Union (Richmond)	3.05
Lexington	2.94
Mount St. Alphonsus	2.75
St. Paul (Kansas City)	2.74
Luther/NW	2.74
Christ the King	2.65
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	2.63
DeAndrcis	2.63

Lancaster	2.61
Virginia	2.60
Seventh Day Adventist	2.59
Conception	2.59
St. John (Winnipeg)	2.58
United (New Brighton)	2.56
Unification	2.53
Lincoln	2.52
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	2.42
New Orleans	2.40
Christian	2.23
Univ of the South	2.16
United (Dayton)	2.15
St. Vincent	2.05
Ashland	2.05
Trinity Lutheran	2.01
Austin	2.00
McGill	1.90
Bangor	1.81
Central Baptist	1.80
St. John (Collegeville)	1.70
Vanderbilt	1.62
Pittsburgh	1.61
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	1.59
Golden Gate	1.53
Emory	1.53
Southern Baptist	1.49
Episcopal/Weston	1.47
Wycliffe	1.44
Dubuque Schools of Theol	1.40
St. Augustine	1.37
Eastern Baptist	1.34
Phillips	1.31
Eden	1.31
Swedenborg	1.19
St. Stephen	1.15
General	1.07
Graduate Theol Union	1.06
St. Paul (St. Paul)	0.96
Perkins	0.90
Harvard	0.73
Andover Newton	0.70
New Brunswick	0.68
Yale	0.65
Drew	0.65
Assemblies of God	0.54
St. Charles Borromeo	0.46
Episcopal S.W.	0.39
Boston Univ	0.08
St. Andrew	0.00
Knox	0.00
Interdenominational	0.00
Huron	-0.91
Memphis	-0.99
Congregational	-2.22
Union (N.Y.)	-3.34
Louisville	-4.08
Vancouver	-8.41
Historical Foundation	-30.20
Mennonite (Fresno)	-58.73

¹ Excluding unbound periodicals.

**% Increase of 1980/81 Budget over 1979/80
Total Expenses**

Institution	%
Mid-America	113.10
Memphis	79.11
Earlham	37.93
Graduate Theol Union	34.94
Historical Foundation	33.26
Hood	28.49
Conservative Baptist	28.30
Wycliffe	27.81
Meadville	26.05
Lutheran (Columbia)	25.85
St. Thomas (Denver)	23.18
Dominican	20.63
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	20.56
Episcopal S.W.	19.91
Univ of the South	19.21
St. Paul (Kansas City)	19.14
Baptist Missionary	18.46
Huron	18.34
Concordia (St. Louis)	18.34
Vancouver	18.30
Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick	17.75
St. Andrew	15.63
Luther/NW	15.52
Asbury	15.47
Central Baptist	15.10
St. Louis	14.48
United (Dayton)	13.73
Southern Baptist	13.35
Kenrick	13.34
Union (Richmond)	13.00
Sacred Heart	12.80
Bihlical (Hatfield)	12.80
North Park	12.72
Lancaster	12.20
Interdenominational	12.19
Catholic Sem Union	12.15
St. Thomas (Houston)	12.11
St. Paul (St. Paul)	12.08
Nashotah	12.06
Methodist	11.86
Associated Mennonite	11.83
United (New Brighton)	11.65
Reformed	11.37
Mary Immaculate	11.31
Trinity Lutheran	11.25
Hebrew (L.A.)	11.14
Lexington	10.82
Louisville	10.58
Covenant	10.56
Anderson	10.24
Vanderbilt	10.00
Lincoln	10.00
St. Peter	9.92
Southeastern Baptist	9.59
Grace	9.57
Western Conservative	9.38
General	9.34
Bethel	9.14
Trinity (Toronto)	9.08
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	8.97
Britc	8.95
St. John (Brighton)	8.72
Atlantic	8.46
New Orleans	8.38
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	8.36
Mount St. Mary (Emmitsburg)	8.02
Center for Biblical Studies	8.00
DeAndreis	7.97

St. Vladimir	7.74
Virginia	7.35
St. Patrick	6.93
Calvin	6.86
McGill	6.81
St. Mary (Baltimore)	6.64
Episcopal/Weston	6.47
Andover Newton	6.44
Western Evangelical	6.25
St. Mary (Cleveland)	6.06
Wesley	5.91
Knox	5.82
Emmanuel (Toronto)	5.23
Talbot	5.20
Austin	5.14
Drew	5.12
Eastern Mennonite	5.11
Harvard	5.02
Union (N.Y.)	4.92
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	4.84
Christ the King	4.83
St. John (Camarillo)	4.35
St. Augustine	4.19
New Brunswick	3.84
Golden Gate	3.78
Bethany/Northern	3.62
Bangor	3.43
St. Joseph (Yonkers)	3.34
Conception	3.29
St. Charles Borromeo	3.08
North American	3.01
Oblate (San Antonio)	2.92
Christian	2.59
St. Michael	2.53
Oral Roberts	2.53
Christ (SemineX)	2.20
Mount St. Alphonsus	2.13
Dubuque Schools of Theol	1.91
St. Leonard	1.63
Ashland	1.18
Phillips	1.06
Ijiff	0.77
Southwestern Baptist	0.19
Unification	0.00
Trinity (Ellendale)	0.00
St. Stephen	0.00
Fden	0.00
Disciples Hist Soc	0.00
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	-0.25
Wilfrid Laurier	-0.43
Alliance	-0.78
St. Vincent	-2.52
Emory	-3.51
Seventh Day Adventist	-6.01
Eastern Baptist	-7.34
Josephinum	-8.47
Boston Univ	-25.87
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	-49.66

**% Increase in Expenditures for Library
Materials**

Institution	%
Disciples Hist Soc	1249.84
Associated Mennonite	1238.54
Baptist Missionary	791.13
Catholic Sem Union	188.65
Historical Foundation	153.20
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	123.03
North American	56.01

Dubuque Schools of Theol	55.94
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	55.60
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	53.90
Southwestern Baptist	50.60
North Park	43.62
Emory	43.20
General	42.47
Biblical (Hatfield)	39.15
Luther/NW	39.12
Reformed	30.77
St. John (Winnipeg)	29.86
St. Meinrad	26.61
Iliff	26.42
Seventh Day Adventist	24.28
Ashland	24.24
Wycliffe	23.29
St. Mary (Cleveland)	22.20
Dominican	22.04
St. Peter	21.72
Memphis	20.06
Hartford	18.67
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	17.93
St. John (Collegeville)	17.03
Bangor	16.60
Drew	16.49
St. Paul (Kansas City)	16.36
Boston Univ	15.47
Methodist	15.41
Union (Richmond)	15.20
Phillips	15.20
St. Leonard	15.05
Yale	15.03
Southeastern Baptist	14.25
Calvin	12.19
Hebrew (L.A.)	11.11
Golden Gate	10.77
Southern Baptist	10.45
New Orleans	10.30
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	9.75
Asbury	9.74
Talbot	9.51
Trinity (Toronto)	9.45
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	8.64
Huron	8.22
Concordia (St. Louis)	7.25
Nashotab	6.30
Central Baptist	5.95
Univ of the South	5.94
St. Paul (St. Paul)	5.88
St. John (Brighton)	5.79
Christ (Seminex)	5.71
Trinity Lutheran	5.30
Eastern Baptist	5.24
Swedenborg	5.00
Conservative Baptist	4.62
Andover Newton	4.08
Eden	4.02
Episcopal S.W.	3.41
DeAndreis	3.27
Pittsburgh	3.09
Lincoln	2.79
Conception	2.75
Lexington	2.70
United (Dayton)	2.35
Eastern Mennonite	1.95
Harding	1.57
St. Vincent	1.42
United (New Brighton)	1.39
McGill	1.16
Brite	1.07
New Brunswick	0.41

Union (N.Y.)	0.04
Unification	0.00
St. Louis	0.00
St. John (Camarillo)	0.00
Oral Roberts	0.00
Mennonite (Fresno)	0.00
Calvary Baptist	0.00
Vancouver	-0.34
Graduate Theol Union	-0.76
Wilfrid Laurier	-2.40
Harvard	-2.44
Knox	-4.09
Lutheran (Columbia)	-4.19
Mount St. Alphonsus	-4.68
Bethel	-5.02
Wesley	-5.74
Christ the King	-6.01
Austin	-6.26
Bethany/Northern	-6.52
St. Charles Borromeo	-6.80
Pope John XXIII	-6.98
Interdenominational	-7.38
Lancaster	-9.10
Episcopal/Weston	-9.58
Louisville	-21.58
St. Patrick	-24.28
Vanderbilt	-25.46
Trinity (Ellendale)	-25.96
Hood	-40.32
Western Evangelical	-42.08
St. Mary (Baltimore)	-42.32
Perkins	-46.54
Fuller	-47.31
Maryknoll	-63.48
St. Thomas (Denver)	-77.15
Anderson	-94.42
Kenrick	-97.86

Volumes Per Student

Institution	Vol/Stud
St. Thomas (Denver)	96500.00
Swedenborg	32215.00
St. Vincent	4710.89
Meadville	2600.29
St. Charles Borromeo	2068.29
St. Leonard	1879.36
Union (N.Y.)	1700.38
Regis	1646.15
New Brunswick	1540.56
General	1476.30
Dominican	1444.49
Oblate (D.C.)	1404.69
Episcopal S.W.	1382.90
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	1352.39
Mount St. Alphonsus	1340.36
St. Bernard	1300.40
DeAndreis	1262.67
Mary Immaculate	1174.80
St. John (Camarillo)	1100.00
Austin	1071.30
Chicago Theol Sem	1024.31
Alliance	1007.06
Pittsburgh	971.99
Episcopal/Weston	968.00
Lancaster	944.05
St. Thomas (Houston)	941.48
Conception	929.90
Phillips	923.49
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	916.21

Harvard	888.96
Evangelical (Myerstown)	877.20
Univ of the South	826.90
Yale	824.27
Bangor	821.41
Hebrew (L.A.)	813.95
Emory	766.32
Knox	736.78
Wycliffe	717.57
St. Patrick	701.20
Nashotah	700.59
St. John (Brighton)	699.20
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	692.97
Virginia	674.97
Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick	673.60
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	672.46
Baptist Missionary	655.50
Pope John XXIII	644.71
Memphis	643.36
St. Paul (St. Paul)	642.50
Louisville	637.14
Bethany/Northern	636.25
Brite	630.86
St. Andrew	625.00
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	622.05
Andover Newton	619.56
Payne	611.21
Christ the King	605.52
Central Baptist	590.33
Calvary Baptist	583.33
Atlantic	573.84
St. Mary (Cleveland)	571.87
Claremont	569.98
Josephinum	568.80
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	556.10
Calvin	549.37
Kenrick	547.03
Vancouver	525.62
Perkins	519.24
Associated Mennonite	517.04
Dubuque Schools of Theol	515.97
Maryknoll	512.89
Ijiff	508.95
St. Augustine	490.09
Eden	468.84
Union (Richmond)	467.94
St. Vincent de Paul	465.56
Sacred Heart	459.93
North American	454.93
Hood	452.39
St. Vladimir	451.61
Vanderbilt	451.40
Lutheran (Columbia)	444.33
Oblate (San Antonio)	440.00
Catholic Univ of America	423.94
Earlham	422.45
St. Paul (Kansas City)	416.35
Trinity (Toronto)	403.48
Eastern Baptist	394.32
Christian	380.65
Oral Roberts	377.35
Queens	376.11
Anderson	371.97
Lincoln	365.68
Harding	361.28
United (New Brighton)	360.99
Western Evangelical	352.94
Wesley	351.07
St. Mary (Baltimore)	345.90
Seventh Day Adventist	339.85
Biblical (Hatfield)	334.08

Covenant	323.84
St. Meinrad	322.15
Methodist	318.06
North Park	313.53
United (Dayton)	311.39
Concordia (St. Louis)	310.29
Center for Biblical Studies	308.72
St. Peter	307.54
Interdenominational	293.40
Trinity Lutheran	272.83
Catholic Sem Union	268.72
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	264.75
Bethel	260.45
Mennonite (Fresno)	255.94
Boston Univ	246.19
Graduate Theol Union	234.15
Luther/NW	220.84
Drew	210.34
Emmanuel (Toronto)	210.26
Conservative Baptist	204.54
Reformed	203.25
Huron	200.37
Golden Gate	197.37
Ashland	195.15
Assemblies of God	190.77
Christ (Seminex)	187.63
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	182.81
Trinity (Ellendale)	180.18
New Orleans	169.68
Southern Baptist	166.18
Asbury	146.83
St. John (Collegeville)	145.83
Southeastern Baptist	130.67
Southwestern Baptist	123.14
Grace	119.56
Fuller	104.45
St. John (Winnipeg)	100.55
Eastern Mennonite	93.75
Mount St. Mary (Emmitsburg)	89.34
St. Michael	88.09
Western Conservative	85.78
Wilfrid Laurier	67.10
Talbot	54.23
St. Stephen	36.22
St. Louis	10.29

Expenditure Per Student

Institution	\$
St. Thomas (Denver)	43027.00
St. Vincent	5440.31
Dominican	1848.20
Alliance	1829.58
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	1726.02
Regis	1657.98
St. Charles Borromeo	1586.45
Episcopal S.W.	1462.86
Union (N.Y.)	1409.70
Phillips	1276.41
General	1224.07
Nashotah	1192.40
Harvard	1182.03
Virginia	1155.49
St. Leonard	1151.96
St. John (Camarillo)	1150.00
Univ of the South	1131.19
Mount St. Alphonsus	1126.67
Austin	1097.47
DeAndreis	1080.52
Louisville	1063.23

St. Thomas (Houston)	1050.89
Meadville	1045.71
Perkins	1041.06
Mary Immaculate	1040.76
Baptist Missionary	1032.82
Iliff	1001.32
Vancouver	998.20
Chicago Theol Sem	941.91
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	937.44
Union (Richmond)	924.99
Seventh Day Adventist	899.86
Atlantic	877.91
Pittsburgh	867.98
Lancaster	851.45
Brite	850.01
Eden	838.72
St. Andrew	800.00
New Brunswick	794.36
Vanderbilt	791.60
Episcopal/Weston	787.08
Knox	780.07
St. Paul (Kansas City)	779.35
Bethany/Northern	770.92
Covenant	743.43
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	736.28
North American	697.13
Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick	691.96
Western Evangelical	688.25
St. Paul (St. Paul)	677.27
Wycliffe	672.23
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	668.27
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	665.66
Concordia (St. Louis)	657.65
Bangor	648.65
Assemblies of God	646.74
Calvin	641.68
Center for Biblical Studies	641.03
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	638.70
Christ (Seminex)	628.95
Josephinum	599.12
Oblate (San Antonio)	594.65
Methodist	587.03
Oral Roberts	585.74
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	584.22
North Park	572.68
Conception	569.77
St. Mary (Cleveland)	560.77
Christ the King	553.72
Kenrick	543.22
Emory	542.88
Harding	535.83
Trinity (Toronto)	533.99
St. Vladimir	533.96
St. Vincent de Paul	532.52
Associated Mennonite	531.17
St. Peter	529.95
St. Augustine	527.65
Wesley	519.71
Lincoln	512.82
Central Baptist	507.14
Trinity Lutheran	505.79
Dubuque Schools of Theol	502.02
Andover Newton	501.50
United (New Brighton)	496.72
St. Meinrad	494.46
Lutheran (Columbia)	494.21
Hood	476.51
United (Dayton)	473.90
St. Patrick	473.23
Anderson	470.06
Reformed	469.02

Memphis	440.99
Sacred Heart	434.04
Drew	418.94
Boston Univ	413.23
St. John (Brighton)	390.63
Emmanuel (Toronto)	382.91
Christian	374.59
Bethel	349.83
Biblical (Hatfield)	339.15
Eastern Baptist	328.18
Conservative Baptist	324.38
Catholic Sem Union	317.75
Golden Gate	314.45
Hebrew (L.A.)	309.53
Graduate Theol Union	304.79
Southeastern Baptist	302.69
St. Mary (Baltimore)	296.87
Southern Baptist	294.58
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	294.43
Wilfrid Laurier	286.98
Western Conservative	284.42
Grace	279.55
Asbury	255.39
Interdenominational	244.88
Luther/NW	244.61
St. John (Collegeville)	242.45
St. Michael	234.49
Southwestern Baptist	233.54
Huron	230.39
Eastern Mennonite	220.02
St. John (Winnipeg)	180.34
New Orleans	172.28
Mount St. Mary (Emmitsburg)	162.88
Earlham	154.67
Ashland	146.05
Trinity (Ellendale)	128.41
Talbot	103.28
St. Stephen	18.52
St. Louis	7.66

Ratio of Wages to Library Materials

Institution	Ratio
St. Patrick	65.36
Kenrick	63.48
Anderson	47.17
Western Evangelical	30.32
Disciples Hist Soc	17.91
St. Andrew	11.00
St. Thomas (Denver)	9.21
Historical Foundation	7.82
St. Vincent de Paul	7.41
Fuller	4.84
Swedenborg	4.76
Biblical (Hatfield)	4.55
Western Conservative	4.33
Meadville	4.06
Bethany/Northern	3.77
Trinity (Toronto)	3.76
Boston Univ	3.73
Hood	3.65
Episcopal S.W.	3.63
McGill	3.57
Maryknoll	3.51
Lincoln	3.45
United (Dayton)	3.41
Southwestern Baptist	3.40
Louisville	3.31
Covenant	3.28
Southeastern Baptist	3.20

Asbury	3.04
St. Charles Borromeo	3.02
St. Vladimir	2.84
Billy Graham Center	2.79
Christ (Seminex)	2.78
Harvard	2.77
Knox	2.71
Interdenominational	2.68
Eastern Baptist	2.67
Trinity Lutheran	2.65
Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick	2.58
Yale	2.57
Christian	2.55
New Orleans	2.54
Phillips	2.52
Southern Baptist	2.50
Center for Biblical Studies	2.50
St. Paul (St. Paul)	2.47
Drew	2.47
Episcopal/Weston	2.46
New Brunswick	2.44
Alliance	2.40
Union (N.Y.)	2.39
Golden Gate	2.39
Wycliffe	2.38
Oral Roberts	2.38
St. Mary (Baltimore)	2.36
Trinity (Ellendale)	2.34
United (New Brighton)	2.29
St. Michael	2.28
Grace	2.28
Atlantic	2.27
St. John (Winnipeg)	2.26
Claremont	2.23
Associated Mennonite	2.21
St. Paul (Kansas City)	2.20
Eden	2.20
Catholic Sem Union	2.18
Graduate Theol Union	2.17
Huron	2.14
Dominican	2.14
Vancouver	2.12
Regis	2.11
Emmanuel (Toronto)	2.10
Union (Richmond)	2.04
Eastern Mennonite	2.03
Bethel	2.03
Central Baptist	2.02
Univ of the South	1.96
St. John (Camarillo)	1.96
Dubuque Schools of Theol	1.95
Bangor	1.95
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	1.93
Chicago Theol Sem	1.93
Austin	1.92
Andover Newton	1.92
Memphis	1.88
Virginia	1.86
Vanderbilt	1.83
Wesley	1.82
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	1.80
Brite	1.79
Harding	1.78
Methodist	1.76
Luther/NW	1.75
Evangelical (Myerstown)	1.75
General	1.71
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	1.68
Obiate (San Antonio)	1.62
St. Leonard	1.61
Nashotah	1.59

Conservative Baptist	1.59
St. Augustine	1.56
Conception	1.54
Talbot	1.52
St. Louis	1.49
Pittsburgh	1.49
North American	1.48
Assemblies of God	1.48
St. Vincent	1.42
St. Thomas (Houston)	1.41
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	1.41
St. John (Collegeville)	1.39
Ashland	1.39
Calvary Baptist	1.38
Pope John XXIII	1.33
Lutheran (Columbia)	1.32
Wilfrid Laurier	1.31
Seventh Day Adventist	1.31
St. Meinrad	1.29
Iliiff	1.28
Mary Immaculate	1.27
Catholic Univ of America	1.26
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	1.25
Lexington	1.24
St. Joseph (Yonkers)	1.22
Lancaster	1.21
North Park	1.20
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	1.19
Mount St. Mary (Emmitsburg)	1.18
Sacred Heart	1.13
Reformed	1.13
St. Bernard	1.10
Mennonite (Fresno)	1.07
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	1.05
Emory	1.05
Calvin	1.05
St. Peter	1.04
Baptist Missionary	1.04
Concordia (St. Louis)	1.03
Mount St. Alphonsus	1.01
DeAndreis	0.85
Christ the King	0.85
Josephinum	0.84
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	0.79
St. Mary (Cleveland)	0.71
Hartford	0.48
St. John (Brighton)	0.45
Mid-America	0.33
Perkins	0.31

% Increase in Microfilm² (Reels)

Institution	%
Virginia	45033.33
Hartford	33233.33
St. Peter	4173.33
Univ of the South	1115.43
Maryknoll	400.00
Talbot	381.89
Eastern Baptist	218.18
Christ (Seminex)	100.00
Fuller	93.94
Western Conservative	78.81
Pope John XXIII	62.50
Bethel	53.33
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	52.44

² Note that the number of microfilm units reported includes fiche for the libraries reporting a single figure for both.

Baptist Missionary	40.00
Trinity Lutheran	27.86
Asbury	26.75
Louisville	25.00
Calvary Baptist	25.00
Reformed	23.02
Emory	22.71
Union (N.Y.)	20.00
St. Mary (Cleveland)	19.57
Hebrew (L.A.)	19.05
Oral Roberts	18.97
Unification	17.07
Christian	16.67
Nashotah	14.75
Dominican	13.33
DeAndreis	12.90
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	11.54
Seventh Day Adventist	11.38
Trinity (Ellendale)	11.11
Harding	10.73
Harvard	9.08
St. John (Brighton)	7.96
Concordia (St. Louis)	7.62
Southeastern Baptist	7.55
Biblical (Hatfield)	6.12
Yale	6.02
Mount St. Alphonsus	5.54
Episcopal/Weston	5.27
Pittsburgh	5.25
Associated Mennonite	4.88
Eastern Mennonite	4.77
Ashland	4.70
Luther/NW	4.24
General	4.04
Wilfrid Laurier	3.57
Western Evangelical	3.57
Union (Richmond)	3.38
Southwestern Baptist	3.17
Conception	3.17
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	3.11
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	2.89
Lancaster	2.80
Southern Baptist	2.40
New Orleans	2.00
Bangor	1.89
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	1.75
Boston Univ	1.66
Vanderbilt	1.55
St. Vincent	1.50
Phillips	1.25
Historical Foundation	1.25
Andover Newton	0.71
Mary Immaculate	0.58
Eden	0.56
Anderson	0.45
Golden Gate	0.39
United (Dayton)	0.30
Methodist	0.21
Lincoln	0.14
St. Thomas (Denver)	0.06
Vancouver	0.00
United (New Brighton)	0.00
Trinity (Toronto)	0.00
Swedenborg	0.00
St. Paul (St. Paul)	0.00
St. Mary (Baltimore)	0.00
St. Louis	0.00
St. Augustine	0.00
North American	0.00
New Brunswick	0.00
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	0.00

Memphis	0.00
McGill	0.00
Knox	0.00
Iliff	0.00
Episcopal S.W.	0.00
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	0.02
Dubuque Schools of Theol	0.00
Conservative Baptist	0.00
Congregational	0.00
Central Baptist	0.00
Catholic Sem Union	0.00
Calvin	0.00
Bethany/Northern	0.00
Austin	0.00
Drew	-0.14
St. Patrick	-2.27
Assemblies of God	-2.95
St. Paul (Kansas City)	-7.12
St. John (Camarillo)	-25.00
Wesley	-26.29
Huron	-30.84
Kenrick	-35.77
Evangelical (Myerstown)	-40.00
Lutheran (Columbia)	-85.04
Hood	-88.36
Mennonite (Fresno)	-95.97

% Increase in Microfiche

Institution	%
St. Andrew	5900.00
Luther/NW	1169.70
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	1122.76
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	788.35
Mount St. Alphonsus	285.71
Mary Immaculate	263.74
Drew	237.81
Knox	210.47
Wesley	114.22
Christ (Seminex)	103.94
Maryknoll	100.00
Yale	86.55
Baptist Missionary	84.82
Virginia	81.03
Nashotah	70.73
North American	63.01
Union (N.Y.)	60.00
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	54.14
Concordia (St. Louis)	50.87
Seventh Day Adventist	49.44
Hartford	46.06
Harding	45.86
Bangor	43.64
Evangelical (Myerstown)	33.33
Wilfrid Laurier	31.17
Pittsburgh	29.31
Lutheran (Columbia)	20.58
Louisville	19.05
Union (Richmond)	15.88
Pope John XXIII	15.38
Western Evangelical	14.29
Emory	13.59
Iliff	13.39
Memphis	10.36
St. Mary (Cleveland)	10.00
St. Paul (St. Paul)	9.09
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	8.58
United (Dayton)	7.92
Lancaster	7.62
St. Louis	6.67

United (New Brighton)	6.60
Andover Newton	6.40
Unification	6.33
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	6.11
Phillips	4.88
Southeastern Baptist	4.74
Biblical (Hatfield)	4.65
St. Vincent	3.83
Oral Roberts	3.80
Southwestern Baptist	3.37
Bethel	3.33
Hood	2.67
New Brunswick	2.04
Kenrick	1.47
Assemblies of God	1.25
Conservative Baptist	0.98
McGill	0.31
Reformed	0.24
Lincoln	0.22
Bethany/Northern	0.12
Trinity Lutheran	0.00
Trinity (Toronto)	0.00
New Orleans	0.00
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	0.00
Huron	0.00
Golden Gate	0.00
Dubuque Schools of Theol	0.00
DeAndreis	0.00
Calvin	0.00
Boston Univ	0.00
Austin	0.00
Ashland	0.00
Eastern Mennonite	-3.52
Wycliffe	-24.51
Western Conservative	-31.61
St. Patrick	-42.55
Christian	-58.33
St. Paul (Kansas City)	-60.00
Trinity (Ellendale)	-74.76
Vancouver	-75.27
Vanderbilt	-86.44
Southern Baptist	-91.34

Circulations Per Student³

Institution	Circulations
St. Thomas (Denver)	100.00
Regis	7.13
Univ of the South	6.01
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	5.62
Lincoln	5.55
Conservative Baptist	4.95
Baptist Missionary	4.95
St. Vladimir	4.90
Western Evangelical	4.57
Dominican	4.57
St. Vincent de Paul	4.44
St. Charles Borromeo	4.28
Knox	4.06
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	4.03
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	4.02
Covenant	3.85
Louisville	3.76
Associated Mennonite	3.76
Union (N.Y.)	3.63

³ This figure was derived by dividing the total number of circulations (both regular and short, but not including in-library use) by the number of students.

North American	3.50
Southeastern Baptist	3.40
Claremont	3.13
Trinity (Toronto)	2.86
Mount St. Alphonsus	2.76
Mary Immaculate	2.76
Lancaster	2.73
Evangelical (Myerstown)	2.70
Hood	2.47
Pope John XXIII	2.44
Phillips	2.41
Bethany/Northern	2.40
Atlantic	2.38
Union (Richmond)	2.34
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	2.21
St. Meinrad	2.15
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	2.13
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	2.13
Western Conservative	2.04
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	1.96
Emmanuel (Toronto)	1.89
Interdenominational	1.88
Pittsburgh	1.86
Boston Univ	1.83
United (New Brighton)	1.79
Christ the King	1.78
Wesley	1.74
Christian	1.71
Southern Baptist	1.67
Methodist	1.67
Dubuque Schools of Theol	1.60
Conception	1.60
St. Augustine	1.56
Sacred Heart	1.55
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	1.51
St. Paul (St. Paul)	1.50
Emory	1.46
St. Mary (Cleveland)	1.41
Trinity Lutheran	1.40
Brite	1.38
Bangor	1.34
Huron	1.33
Talbot	1.30
Eastern Baptist	1.23
Bethel	1.18
Luther/NW	1.16
Hebrew (L.A.)	1.16
St. Leonard	1.08
St. Michael	0.99
Kenrick	0.99
United (Dayton)	0.92
New Orleans	0.87
Catholic Sem Union	0.80
Ashland	0.79
St. John (Winnipeg)	0.75
Eastern Mennonite	0.63
Graduate Theol Union	0.61
Christ (Seminex)	0.60
St. Stephen	0.10
St. Louis	0.03

Ratio of I.L.L. Sent to I.L.L. Received

Institution	Ratio
Union (N.Y.)	87.29
St. John (Brighton)	53.00
Meadville	39.25
Iliff	38.97
Knox	27.50
Central Baptist	26.11

St. Andrew	25.00
Bethany/Northern	24.83
Lancaster	24.80
Yale	16.61
Regis	13.17
Phillips	11.04
Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick	10.90
Dominican	8.75
Pittsburgh	7.98
Anderson	6.95
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	6.56
North American	6.44
St. Patrick	6.33
St. Michael	6.26
St. Charles Borromeo	5.92
Louisville	5.55
DeAndreis	5.50
Trinity Lutheran	5.33
Perkins	4.77
Virginia	4.71
Atlantic	4.55
Episcopal S.W.	4.50
General	4.38
Harvard	4.35
New Brunswick	4.11
Western Evangelical	3.45
United (Dayton)	3.33
St. Paul (Kansas City)	3.33
Ashland	3.25
Bangor	3.21
Concordia (St. Louis)	3.17
Southwestern Baptist	3.16
Lutheran (Columbia)	3.00
Christ (Seminex)	3.00
Emory	2.94
St. Mary (Cleveland)	2.86
Southern Baptist	2.79
Eastern Baptist	2.73
Asbury	2.69
North Park	2.63
Reformed	2.61
St. Thomas (Denver)	2.60
Andover Newton	2.53
Vanderbilt	2.51
Austin	2.50
Drew	2.48
Interdenominational	2.40
Episcopal/Weston	2.29
Brite	2.20
Huron	2.18
Southeastern Baptist	2.15
McGill	2.03
Calvary Baptist	2.00
Christ the King	1.94
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	1.91
Christian	1.89
St. Meinrad	1.87
Boston Univ	1.87
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	1.82
Bethel	1.81
Talbot	1.80
St. Joseph (Yonkers)	1.80
Fuller	1.80
Luther/NW	1.76
Union (Richmond)	1.72
Lincoln	1.60
Wesley	1.54
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	1.51
St. Mary (Baltimore)	1.50
Mary Immaculate	1.50
Eden	1.48

Graduate Theol Union	1.44
Methodist	1.40
Memphis	1.40
Maryknoll	1.36
Harding	1.30
St. Paul (St. Paul)	1.25
St. John (Camarillo)	1.23
Hebrew (L.A.)	1.14
Associated Mennonite	1.10
Josephinum	1.03
Golden Gate	1.03
Seventh Day Adventist	1.02
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	1.00
Pope John XXIII	1.00
Calvin	1.00
Univ of the South	0.99
Wycliffe	0.94
United (New Brighton)	0.94
Catholic Sem Union	0.92
Wilfrid Laurier	0.80
Claremont	0.79
Kenrick	0.77
St. Vincent	0.73
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	0.73
St. Leonard	0.72
Eastern Mennonite	0.72
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	0.71
Alliance	0.70
Conception	0.68
Evangelical (Myerstown)	0.67
Trinity (Ellendale)	0.59
St. John (Collegeville)	0.58
Mount St. Mary (Emmitsburg)	0.58
Mount St. Alphonsus	0.55
Biblical (Hatfield)	0.53
Payne	0.50
Grace	0.47
Hartford	0.46
Covenant	0.40
New Orleans	0.33
Assemblies of God	0.31
St. Vladimir	0.30
Nashotah	0.29
Mennonite (Fresno)	0.19
Western Conservative	0.17
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	0.16
St. Thomas (Houston)	0.13
Dubuque Schools of Theol	0.12
Conservative Baptist	0.12
Baptist Missionary	0.08
Chicago Theol Sem	0.06
Center for Biblical Studies	0.04
Liberty	0.01
St. Vincent de Paul	0.00
Hood	0.00
Christian and Missionary All.	0.00

Ratio of Books to Circulation⁴

Institution	Ratio
Hartford	5285.71
St. Leonard	1740.15
St. Thomas (Denver)	965.00
Hebrew (L.A.)	700.00

⁴ The number of volumes in the collection divided by the number of circulations (total) in one week. The figure is not itself significant; a relatively low figure represents high circulation in proportion to the size of the collection.

Bangor	614.27
Conception	579.68
Kenrick	551.59
Emory	523.62
Pittsburgh	521.24
Mount St. Alphonsus	486.21
St. Charles Borromeo	482.98
Union (N.Y.)	468.94
Brite	455.99
St. Paul (St. Paul)	428.33
Mary Immaculate	425.65
St. Mary (Cleveland)	405.35
Phillips	383.01
Graduate Theol Union	382.04
St. Stephen	378.58
Lancaster	346.24
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	342.44
Christ the King	340.14
United (Dayton)	338.66
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	336.50
Catholic Sem Union	335.90
Evangelical (Myerstown)	325.41
Dubuque Schools of Theol	322.86
St. Louis	322.26
Eastern Baptist	320.11
Dominican	315.98
St. Augustine	314.04
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	313.66
Christ (Semine)	313.66
Sacred Heart	295.85
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	292.59
Bethany/Northern	265.54
Pope John XXIII	263.98
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	261.07
Ashland	246.91
Atlantic	240.73
Regis	230.73
Christian	222.93
Bethel	219.98
Lexington	204.44
Wesley	202.11
United (New Brighton)	201.14
Union (Richmond)	200.07
New Orleans	195.39
Trinity Lutheran	194.57
Methodist	190.51
Luther/NW	190.06
Hood	183.20
Claremont	181.90
Knox	181.30
Louisville	169.49
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	163.16
Interdenominational	156.44
Huron	150.76
St. Meinrad	149.68
Eastern Mennonite	149.12
Trinity (Toronto)	140.84
Univ of the South	137.66
Associated Mennonite	137.47
St. John (Winnipeg)	134.41
Boston Univ	134.37
Baptist Missionary	132.37
North American	129.98
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	120.90
Emmanuel (Toronto)	111.23
St. Vincent de Paul	104.75
Southern Baptist	99.33
St. Vladimir	92.11
St. Michael	88.55
Covenant	84.10
Western Evangelical	77.16

Lincoln	65.86
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	65.72
Western Conservative	41.99
Talbot	41.68
Conservative Baptist	41.29
Southeastern Baptist	38.45

Cost per Circulation⁵

Institution	\$
Hartford	2131.93
St. Leonard	1066.63
Christ (Semine)	1051.42
Brite	614.39
Kenrick	547.75
Phillips	529.39
United (Dayton)	515.41
Graduate Theol Union	497.31
Bangor	485.08
Pittsburgh	465.47
St. Paul (St. Paul)	451.52
St. Thomas (Denver)	430.27
Mount St. Alphonsus	408.69
Dominican	404.29
St. Mary (Cleveland)	397.49
Catholic Sem Union	397.19
Union (Richmond)	395.48
Union (N.Y.)	388.78
Mary Immaculate	377.09
Lutheran (Philadelphia)	374.94
Emory	370.94
St. Charles Borromeo	370.46
Atlantic	368.29
Trinity Lutheran	360.72
Conception	355.18
Methodist	351.62
Eastern Mennonite	349.97
St. Augustine	338.11
Bethany/Northern	321.75
Dubuque Schools of Theol	314.13
Mount St. Mary (Norwood)	313.11
Lancaster	312.28
Christ the King	311.05
Emmanuel (Johnson City)	307.37
Wesley	299.20
Bethel	295.47
St. Francis (Milwaukee)	289.09
Louisville	282.84
Sacred Heart	279.19
United (New Brighton)	276.77
Lutheran (Gettysburg)	274.27
Eastern Baptist	266.42
Hebrew (L.A.)	266.20
St. John (Winnipeg)	241.08
St. Louis	239.90
St. Michael	235.72
Colgate R/Bexley/Crozer	233.26
Regis	232.39
St. Meinrad	229.74
Boston Univ	225.54
Christian	219.38
Lexington	213.87
Luther/NW	210.52
Baptist Missionary	208.56
Emmanuel (Toronto)	202.57

⁵ Total library expenses divided by total circulation reported (for one week). Again, the figure itself is not significant; *relatively lower* figures may represent greater "efficiency."

North American	199.18
New Orleans	198.38
Concordia (Ft. Wayne)	194.72
St. Stephen	193.55
Covenant	193.06
Hood	192.97
Knox	191.96
Univ of the South	188.32
Trinity (Toronto)	186.40
Ashland	184.78
Southern Baptist	176.08
Huron	173.35
Columbia Grad (Columbia)	165.89
Western Evangelical	150.47
Associated Mennonite	141.23
Western Conservative	139.23
Interdenominational	130.57
St. Vincent de Paul	119.82
St. Vladimir	108.90
Lincoln	92.36
Southeastern Baptist	89.07
Talbot	79.37
Conservative Baptist	65.48

COLLECTION ANALYSIS PROJECT

Final Report

*Ad Hoc Committee for the Preservation
of Theological Materials*

American Theological Library Association

*Ronald F. Deering
Albert Hurd
Andrew D. Scrimgeour
(Principal Investigator)*

*Donald D. Thompson
(Library Consultant)*

June 1981

DATA SUMMARY

Number of Libraries Participating in all Phases of the Study — 82

Total Theological Titles Held by Participating Libraries for:

Publishing Period of 1800-1929 — 637,598

Publishing Period of 1860-1929 (The period of advanced paper deterioration.)
— 998,000

Number of Unique Titles Published Between 1860 and 1929 — 218,000

Note: These 218,000 titles convert to 258,766 volumes (See pp. 8-9).

Smallest Number of Collections Required to Provide 100% of the Total Titles:

60% — 1 Library

70% — 2 Libraries

80% — 4 Libraries

90% — 7 Libraries

95% — 15 Libraries

100% — 39 Libraries

Note: The assessment that 39 libraries can provide 100% of the total coverage is an approximate minimum. It is likely that all participating libraries have unique holdings, but the number of such holdings is minimal.

INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes the final report of the ATLA Ad Hoc Committee for the Preservation of Theological Library Materials. The Committee was formed by the Board of Directors in June 1978 and given the charge of studying the cooperative possibilities for the storage and preservation of theological materials.

The work of the Committee has been supported by ATLA funds and a \$9,000 grant from The Rockefeller Brothers Fund which was received in the fall of 1978.

The initial work of the Committee explored a variety of cooperative options that combined storage and preservation services. But as its work progressed the Committee began to face a very grim reality: the paper of a very large portion of books printed after 1860 is — —or soon will become— — brittle to the point that it cannot be rebound. The Committee concluded in December 1978 that the development of a comprehensive preservation microfilming program for theological material was the most pressing need of the Association.

The ensuing two years have been spent in the development, execution, and analysis of a study of ATLA collections. The project was designed to provide accurate estimates of the collection sizes of member libraries for theological monographs published in two time periods: 1800-1899 and 1860-1929 (the titles known to be in advanced deterioration). The project was also intended to provide an accurate estimate of the total number of *titles* (with each title counted only once, regardless of the number of copies of each title in the individual collections of the member libraries). Data on language of publication, country of origin, date of publication, subject, and extent of holdings (number of copies, number of volumes, number of pages) were also to be collected. This range of data is essential to the design of a comprehensive preservation program for this material.

In July 1979 an invitation was issued to all institutional members of ATLA to participate in the study. One hundred and four of the 151 member libraries responded affirmatively. Eighty-two libraries completed the entire study. The data that is presented in the body of this report comes exclusively from these libraries. The data gathering in the individual libraries was spread over 16 months and required from 40 to 100 hours of staff time in each library depending on the catalog complexion of each institution.

While the project libraries represent a cross-section of ATLA libraries and include the major research collections, it is important to note several collection categories which are absent. Major collections of Judaica and Orthodoxy (both Greek and Russian) and some of the larger Catholic university collections are not present.

The study focused the theological monographs for the 1860-1929 period. These books were identified as the "crisis books" based on data provided from the comprehensive study of the monographic collection of Princeton Theological Seminary in 1976.¹ A scientific random sampling of 1,843 volumes found that books published between 1860 and 1929 were so brittle that rebinding was impossible. A graph demonstrating these findings follows.

COLLECTION SIZE ESTIMATION

¹ The findings of this study are discussed by Louis Charles Willard in "An Analysis of Paper Stability and Circulation Patterns of the Monographic Collection of Speer Library, Princeton Theological Seminary", *Essays on Theological Librarianship, Presented to Calvin Henry Schmitt* (Philadelphia: ATLA, 1980), pp. 163-173.

Eighty-two libraries were involved in all phases of the study. A list, with numbers relating each library to the study findings, is included as Table 16.

Each participating library was asked to follow a multiple-part sampling methodology, to provide data for estimation of collection sizes in the two time periods of interest. First, staff at each library counted the number of drawers in their card catalogs which contained cards representing theological materials in predetermined class ranges. Drawer counts ranged from 936 (at the Graduate Theological Union) to 12 (at Huron College). Next, the library staffs were asked to measure the depth of cards in each drawer. Card depths ranged from 2,778 millimeters (at Calvary Baptist School of Theology), to 245,484 millimeters (at the Graduate Theological Union).

Next, random numbers were generated, in ranges corresponding to the numbers of drawers reported by each library. These numbers were paired with a second set of random numbers, corresponding to depths of cards within each drawer. Staff were asked to select four hundred samples of cards; each sample was to be 20 millimeters in length with the cards compressed. Staff were asked to count the number of main entry cards (*not* continuation cards or added entry cards) for titles published between 1800 and 1899, and separately, to count the number of main entry cards for titles published between 1860 and 1929, in each 20 millimeter sample.

These data were then used to calculate estimates of the numbers of titles in each collection, in each of the two ranges of years. First, the average numbers of titles per sample were calculated by dividing the total number of titles found in the samples (separately, for each library), by the number of samples drawn by that library. This yielded the average number of titles, for all samples. This average was divided by 20 (the number of millimeters of cards in each sample), and then multiplied by the total number of millimeters of cards in the portion of the catalog from which samples were selected.

The following formula expresses this calculation in statistical terms:

$$\sum_t = \sum_s \frac{\sum_c}{20n}$$

where:

\sum_t = *estimate of total titles in catalog*

\sum_s = *total number of titles among all samples*

n = *number of samples*

\sum_c = *total number of millimeters of cards among all drawers*

Numbers of titles published between 1800 and 1899 ranged from 214 (at Western Theological Seminary) to 59,396 (at Princeton). The total titles in the first year range (1800-1899) for the 82 participating libraries is approximately 637,598.

1 Some libraries with shelf lists smaller than 8,000 millimeters counted all in-scope main entry cards.

The numbers of titles published between 1860 and 1930 ranged from 358 (at Western Theological Seminary) to 56,877 (at Union Theological Seminary). The total titles in the collections of the 82 libraries in this second year range (1860-1929) is approximately 998,300. Table 1, shows estimates of each library's collections sizes.

ESTIMATION OF NUMBER OF UNIQUE TITLES AMONG PARTICIPATING LIBRARIES

In the next stages of the project, sample titles were selected from each library and assembled into a single alphabetical list. Copies of the list were provided to each library, library staffs were asked to look up each title in their catalogs and to record whether or not the library owned the title, and calculate the total titles owned by each library. Subsequently, the total unique titles owned by all libraries together were calculated.

A sampling approach was selected to save costs and staff time. The entire collection of 998,000 titles in the 1860-1929 age range was considered a single collection. Each library's catalog was assumed to index a proportion of that collection. By using the technique of *stratified* sampling, samples could be selected from each catalog in proportion to the total number of titles indexed by that catalog, with assurance that the resulting sample (of approximately 1,000 titles) would be representative of the aggregate holdings of all libraries.

First, the proportion of all titles published between 1860 and 1929, owned by each library was calculated. Table 1 shows these proportions. Next, numbers of sample titles to be selected from each library were calculated. Then lists of pairs of random numbers (corresponding to drawer numbers and depth of cards in each drawer) were prepared for each library. Staff members were asked to find the drawer indicated, measure to the point indicated, and select the first main entry card for a monograph published in the appropriate range of years. They were then asked to photocopy the catalog card, and to provide essential data about the title, year of publication, language of text, country of origin, subject and size data. These data were then keyboarded into machine-readable form.

Next, a list of all sample titles, drawn from all sources, was prepared. The list was arranged in alphabetic order by main entry. A copy of the list was provided to each library and staff were asked to look up each title in their catalogs, and to record whether or not they owned that title. When this catalog look-up was completed, the holdings data were keyboarded into machine-readable form.

DATA ANALYSIS

A variety of types of analyses were performed on the resulting data file. First, master records were assembled for each title by merging the holdings data with the bibliographic data. Then, each master record was printed out in the order in which it occurred in the alphabetic listing. A computer file of master records is held by the principle investigator.

Next, frequency distributions were prepared for the number of sample items in the file which were selected from each library (Table 2); country of origin of the sample titles (Table 3); language of text (Table 4); date of publication of the titles

(Table 5A); number of volumes corresponding to the titles (Table 6); pagination of the titles (Table 7); classification system used (Table 8); subject (Table 9); alphabetic prefix of the call numbers (Table 10); and total number of libraries owning titles (Table 11).

Country of Origin (See Table 3)

As one would expect, the majority of titles — 77.6% — were published in the United States and the United Kingdom. Germany (at 12.1%) and France (at 3.9%) were the only other countries providing more than one percent of the holdings.

Language (See Table 4)

English was the predominant language represented by the sample titles (77.9%). German (9.0%), French (2.7%), and Latin (1.7%) all exceeded one percent of the holdings.

Year of Publication (See Table 5A)

Of the 1,039 sample items, fourteen were selected in error; that is, outside of the appropriate range. In each successive decade the number of titles in the sample increased.

Number of Volumes (See Table 6)

The average (mean) number of volumes per title was 1.187. This is to say that the 998,000 titles in the collection represent approximately 1,185,000 volumes.

Pagination (See Table 7)

The average number of pages per title was 382.715, with an extremely wide range: from 4 pages to 8,713 pages (One assumes that the 8,713 pages come from the 16 volume work shown on Table 7). The 998,000 titles in the study represent approximately 382,000,000 pages.

Classification Systems (See Table 8)

Three classification systems predominate the titles within this study: the Library of Congress at 46.8%; Dewey at 24.7%; and Union at 23.6%. All other systems account for only 4.3% of the titles.

Subject (See Table 9)

Five subjects each account for more than ten percent of the titles, and in aggregate account for 73.6% of all titles: Biblical Studies 20.6%; Doctrinal Theology 16.7%; Denominations and Sects 14.1%; Church History 11.5%; and Practical Theology 10.7%.

One hundred nine titles were held by only one library. At the opposite extreme, one title was held by sixty-eight libraries. These data were used to calculate the total number of unique titles — that is, with each title counted only once, without regard to how many copies existed in the 82 collections — among the 998,000 total titles in the *collection*.

This calculation was performed by dividing the number of libraries owning titles (e.g. one, in the first line of the table) into the number of titles owned by that number of libraries (e.g., 109, in the first line), and adding up the resultant quotients. This calculation produced 223 unique sample titles of the 1,026 valid sample titles, or 21.8% of the total titles in the year range. When this percentage is

multiplying by the total number of titles in the collections (998,000), it yields approximately 218,000 unique titles.

Using data from previous calculations, these 218,000 titles represent approximately 258,000 volumes, or 83,300,000 pages.

Percentage of Titles Owned by Each Library (See Table 12)

The numbers of sample titles found in the catalogs of each of the 82 participating libraries were calculated, and these numbers were transformed into percentages of the total items in the sample. Table 12 shows these data. As one might expect, the larger collections — Union, Princeton, Harvard and the Graduate Theological Union — own the highest proportion of titles, and the smallest collections tend to own the smallest proportions. However, in some libraries there seems to be a disproportion between the collection sizes and the total titles owned. The third and fourth columns of Table 12 show rankings, first in overlap rates, and second in collection sizes.

WHAT IS THE SMALLEST NUMBER OF
LIBRARIES NECESSARY TO PROVIDE
COVERAGE OF THE COLLECTION?

Analysis of the data provides some surprising results. First, only one library's holdings seem to be required to make up 60% of all titles held in the 1860-1929 age range. Only two libraries are needed to make up 70% and three libraries account for almost 80% of all titles. Seven are required to provide 90%, 15 are required to provide 95%, and 39 to provide 100% of all titles.

Table 13 indicates which libraries provide what proportions of the total. This table was constructed by starting with the library that owns the highest proportion of the total 1,029 titles, which is Union Theological Seminary, NY. Its titles (616) were then subtracted from the total titles (1,029). The remaining titles were then examined to see which library owns the next largest number of these remaining titles (In this case Graduate Theological Union owns 124 of the remaining 413.). This process was continued until all sample titles were accounted for.

Among the *surprises* were that the tenth and thirteenth largest libraries (Colgate Rochester/Bexley Hall/Crozer and Pittsburgh) do not appear on the list, but that some of the smallest collections, such as Sewanee, Dominican College and Conservative Baptist, do. This is apparently because the holdings of the larger collections have been subsumed by even larger collections, while smaller collections provide unique items because of their specialization.

It should be noted that the methodology — particularly the sample size — does not lend itself to identification of *fine-grained* differences among libraries, or to accurate characterizations of individual collections. The findings should be accurate for the holdings of the ATLA libraries, *taken as a group*. Moreover, it is likely that all ATLA libraries own unique holdings. This study indicates that 39 libraries will provide the vast majority, though not all, of the titles owned by those 82 libraries. The margin of error between the findings of the study and reality is in the range of one to five percent. A sample of 1,000 titles, spread over 82 libraries, cannot assess with precision, the specialities of all 82 libraries.

SUBJECT DISTRIBUTIONS
FOR EACH LIBRARY

Subject distribution profiles for each library have been developed. These data have been given to the principle investigator but require extensive study to be of use. They are too voluminous to summarize adequately.

A partial analysis is provided in Tables 14 and 15. Table 14 shows frequency distributions, by subject, for the titles owned by the ten largest collections, and by the seven other libraries which ranked highest in the table, *What is the Smallest Number of Libraries Necessary to Provide Total Coverage of the Collection?* (and were not among the top ten in size). The last column in the table provides the equivalent distribution for all sample titles. Cases in which individual library distributions are noticeably higher than the overall distribution have been noted by underscoring. It is interesting to note that almost all of the smaller libraries seem to have at least one atypical strength (e.g. St. Mary of the Lake has a high proportion of *non-Judeo-Christian* materials). This may explain why these libraries are found on the *What is the Smallest Number of Libraries Necessary to Provide Total Coverage of the Collection?* list.

A somewhat different analysis is presented in Table 15. Here, the proportion of the sample titles in each subject which is owned by each library is displayed. Cases in which ownership in a particular subject is noticeably higher or lower than the percentage of total titles owned by that library (and displayed in the bottom row of the table) have been highlighted with a “+” to show a higher value, or a “-” to indicate a lower value.

These data are not statistically significant. However, they are suggestive of relative subject strengths among the participating libraries.

MICROFORMS ALREADY AVAILABLE
FOR THEOLOGICAL TITLES

The bibliography of the 1,039 sample titles was checked against three basic microform catalogs. One hundred and thirty-eight titles were found. This is 13% of the total bibliography.

Catalogs Searched	# of Titles Found	% of Total Bibliography
ATLA Board of Microtext, List of Microforms Available (January 1981)	6	.6
Guide to Microforms in Print, 1980	7	.7
National Register of Microform Masters	125	12.0
TOTALS	138	13.3

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study clearly establishes the quantity of theological books known to be in advanced stages of deterioration. That population is about 218,000 titles or 259,000 volumes. The data also indicates that sizeable portions of these threatened books can be found in a relatively small number of libraries. One library holds 60% of the titles; two libraries hold 70%; and three libraries account for almost 80% of the whole. This is good news for the management of a national preservation program for theological monographs. Conditional upon the cooperation of these libraries, it is possible to conceive a strategy whereby filming for substantial portions of the project is done on or near location, thereby eliminating the complexities of soliciting the bulk of these titles from many locations.¹

The magnitude of the task demands a critical search for the appropriate management agency for the project. All options should be given careful consideration. The ATLA Board of Microtext is one such structure. For almost a quarter of a century it has served the Association and humanistic scholarship by filming serials (and more lately, books) that are not attractive to commercial micropublishers. The quality of its filming is well established. Its current catalog (January 1981) lists some 300 serials and 1,000 monographs. Its policies and procedures are designed for low, annual levels of serial filming and has thereby avoided an operation that has had a high overhead.

The commercial sector must also be investigated. Firms that have a record of archival and state-of-the-art filming and are managerially geared for high levels of production, advertisement, and distribution could play a key role in the project. Such businesses would bring their own capital to such a venture and reduce the substantial funds that the theological world must otherwise raise independently. Several firms have already signaled their interest in entering into competitive bidding for the project and have suggested a variety of ways in which editorial control of the project would reside with the theological community.

Of immediate importance is the development of a national fund raising plan that unites individual librarians and scholars with institutions and consortia. Without broad-based ownership and leadership, the project will fail.

The issues of project management and fund raising should be addressed immediately by a working group that is representative of theological librarians (ATLA), theological administrators (ATS), humanistic scholars, and the learned societies of religious scholarship. This group should have the counsel of specialists in preservation and micropublishing. This task force should be formed immediately so that its work can begin this summer.

Last month the Board of Microtext submitted a proposal to the National Endowment for the Humanities which addresses the issues just enumerated. It

¹ Union Theological Seminary (New York) holds 60% of the total bibliography. Its administration has already registered its strong interest in participating in a national preservation program. It is willing to consider surrendering ownership of the titles selected for inclusion in the project so that bindings may be cut for efficient filming. Union has also stated that it is open to a criteria for title selection that would best serve the national plan.

seeks funding for a project director and an advisory committee which, working together for the period of March 1982 through December 1982, would develop a detailed strategy for the project informed by the findings of this study. The Ad Hoc Committee was consulted during the development of the proposal and had a joint meeting with the Board of Microtext on June 19, 1981. It has registered the following items to the Board:

1. The NEH proposal calls for an advisory committee to begin its work at the point of funding. We do not believe that the formation of such a group should be delayed. Much work can be accomplished in the next nine months. It would also be perilous to cease all planning now, believing that NEH funding is assured.
2. We recognize that the proposal originates with the Board of Microtext. And we affirm the proposal's premise that the agency under which the project will ultimately be lodged is not presupposed.
3. The representational mix of the advisory committee should reflect the geographical spread of ATLA and ATS and provide for an enlarged ATLA and ATS presence.
4. The Advisory committee should give consideration to the following matters during the next twelve months:
 - a. Fund raising strategies
 - b. Criteria for ATLA library participation in the project
 - c. Criteria for title selection
 - d. Options for project management
5. The funding for this task force may lie potentially in ATLA and ATS. One foundation had indicated interest in providing a moderate sum for such a body undertaking the *next steps* of the project.

During the June 19 meeting a roster of nominees for the advisory committee was developed. It was agreed that this list would be presented to the ATLA Board of Microtext for further critique and development at the Annual Conference in St. Louis (June 22-26, 1981). It is anticipated that the advisory committee would be appointed immediately and begin its work this summer. It was emphasized that the advisory committee would report both to the ATLA Board of Directors and the Board of Microtext.

As the planning moves forward for this important project, it is imperative that its many complexities not obscure our vision of the ever-growing crisis in our collections. The published record of religious life and scholarship is self-destructing at an unrelenting pace. Preservation microfilming offers a solution that both saves this literature for future generations of scholars and radically compresses the space requirements for this material which we know to be in low demand. A national preservation program would enable individual libraries to withdraw their brittle volumes and thereby avoid costly renovation and building programs where space is at a premium. Such a program also introduces the prospect of regional ownership of historical research materials which have largely been centered in the older theological libraries.

LEVEL OF PAPER STABILITY -- BY DATE OF PUBLICATION
 PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY — 1976 STUDY

1800- 10- 20- 30- 40- 50- 60- 70- 80- 90- 1900- 1910- 20- 30- 40- 50- 60- 60- 70-
 09 19 29 39 49 59 69 79 89 99 09 19 29 39 49 59 69 69 75

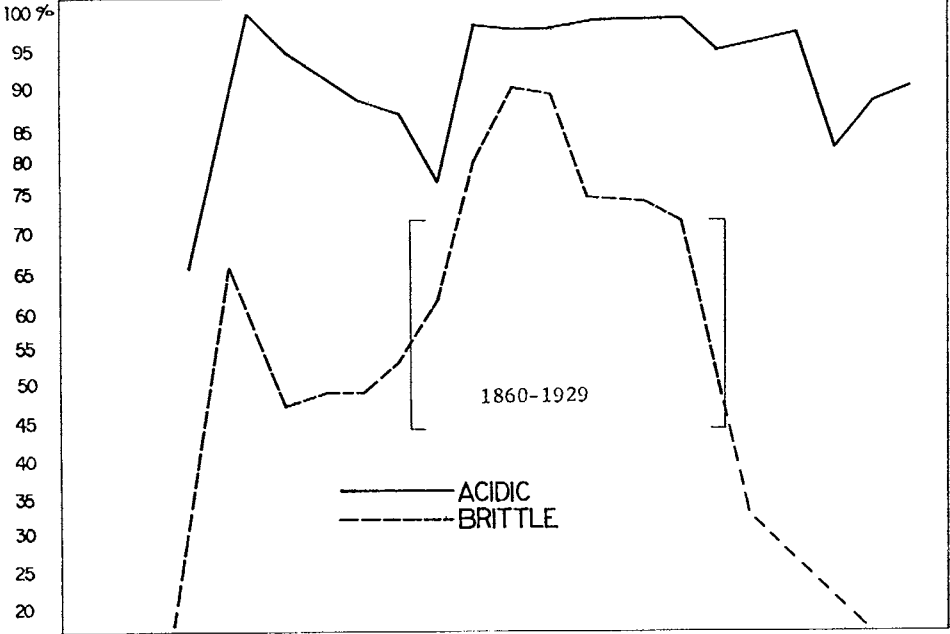


TABLE 1: COLLECTIONS SIZE ESTIMATES

Library Number*	Total 1800-1899	1860-1929 Titles	Percent of Total	Rank by Size
	Titles	Total Titles		
1	6,140	13,960	1.4	21
2	8,380	12,740	1.3	23
4	8,350	16,770	1.7	15
5	59,400	56,330	5.6	2
6	5,430	8,390	0.8	42
7	9,640	18,760	1.9	11
8	1,470	3,470	0.3	69
9	37,620	47,250	4.7	5
10	970	3,290	0.3	73
11	2,050	6,030	0.6	53
12	2,120	3,960	0.4	67
13	5,080	10,270	1.0	34
14	1,390	5,670	0.6	59
15	1,220	3,310	0.3	72
16	2,910	5,950	0.6	54
17	2,140	3,380	0.3	71
18	22,120	30,240	3.0	7
19	14,640	21,160	2.1	10
20	9,800	12,270	1.2	25
21	6,640	11,300	1.1	30
22	1,310	4,520	0.4	64
23	7,550	11,930	1.2	26
24	57,050	55,410	5.5	3
25	1,370	3,500	0.3	68
26	8,030	15,690	1.6	18
27	2,890	5,790	0.6	56
29	8,100	11,810	1.2	27
30	498	3,150	0.3	74
31	3,740	6,850	0.7	47
32	5,140	5,780	0.6	57
34	5,760	10,720	1.1	32
36	13,880	16,970	1.7	14
41	3,250	5,210	0.5	61
42	3,610	6,740	0.7	49
43	14,890	26,630	2.6	8
44	4,590	10,130	1.0	35
45	3,820	8,570	0.8	41
46	6,560	14,260	1.4	20
47	2,560	6,220	0.6	52
49	500	1,200	0.1	81
51	32,220	51,030	5.1	4
52	2,610	5,290	0.5	60

Library Number*	Total	1860-1929 Titles		Rank by Size
	1800-1899 Titles	Total Titles	Percent of Total	
53	1,220	2,920	0.3	77
54	1,490	5,700	0.6	58
55	1,920	3,090	0.3	75
56	4,860	5,900	0.6	55
57	6,110	11,800	1.2	28
58	42,850	56,880	5.6	1
59	3,210	7,390	0.7	46
60	10,830	16,200	1.6	16
61	17,870	21,870	2.2	9
62	1,190	2,920	0.3	76
63	1,480	3,430	0.3	70
66	2,930	8,210	0.8	43
67	790	2,240	0.2	78
68	3,280	7,530	0.7	45
69	3,340	6,790	0.7	48
70	210	360	0.0	82
71	4,630	11,700	1.2	29
75	2,410	6,260	0.6	51
76	2,350	6,440	0.6	50
77	3,930	7,580	0.8	44
78	9,610	16,150	1.6	17
79	3,390	10,440	1.0	33
81	570	1,930	0.2	79
82	5,160	11,170	1.1	31
83	6,350	10,040	1.0	36
84	2,890	8,620	0.9	39
85	2,240	4,920	0.5	63
88	2,620	4,230	0.4	66
89	7,230	13,020	1.3	22
90	3,820	8,570	0.8	40
91	2,020	4,940	0.5	62
92	4,310	8,850	0.9	38
93	4,610	9,760	1.0	37
95	9,490	17,730	1.8	12
97	5,930	14,320	1.4	19
98	26,830	40,590	4.0	6
99	1,640	4,290	0.4	65
100	850	1,880	0.4	80
101	8,390	12,330	1.2	24
104	15,420	17,490	1.7	13
TOTALS	637,598	998,300	100%	

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF SAMPLES SELECTED FROM EACH LIBRARY'S COLLECTION

Library Number	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
1.	16	2	2
2.	12	1	3
4.	18	2	4
5.	58	6	10
6.	9	1	11
7.	20	2	13
8.	4	0	13
9.	48	5	18
10.	3	0	18
11.	6	1	19
12.	4	0	19
13.	11	1	20
14.	6	1	21
15.	3	0	21
16.	6	1	22
17.	3	0	22
18.	32	3	25
19.	21	2	27
20.	13	1	28
21.	11	1	29
22.	5	0	30
23.	12	1	31
24.	58	6	36
25.	4	0	37
26.	16	2	38
27.	6	1	39
29.	12	1	40
30.	4	0	41
31.	7	1	41
32.	6	1	42
34.	11	1	43
36.	18	2	45
37.	13	1	46
41.	4	0	46
42.	6	1	47
43.	28	3	49
44.	11	1	51
45.	9	1	51
46.	15	1	53
47.	5	0	53
49.	1	0	53
51.	53	5	59

Library Number	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
52.	5	0	59
53.	3	0	59
54.	5	0	60
55.	3	0	60
56.	6	1	61
57.	12	1	62
58.	59	6	67
59.	8	1	68
60.	17	2	70
61.	22	2	72
62.	2	0	72
63.	4	0	73
66.	9	1	73
67.	2	0	74
68.	8	1	74
69.	7	1	75
70.	1	0	75
71.	11	1	76
75.	7	1	77
76.	7	1	78
77.	8	1	78
78.	17	2	80
79.	11	1	81
81.	2	0	81
82.	12	1	82
83.	10	1	83
84.	9	1	84
85.	5	0	85
88.	4	0	85
89.	13	1	86
90.	9	1	87
91.	5	0	88
92.	9	1	89
93.	10	1	90
95.	18	2	91
97.	15	1	93
98.	42	4	97
99.	4	0	97
100.	2	0	97
101.	12	1	98
104.	16	2	100

MEAN	45.749
MODE	58.000
KURTOSIS	-1.156
MINIMUM	1.000
STD ERR	0.968
STD DEV	31.189
SKEWNESS	0.289
MAXIMUM	104.000
MEDIAN	44.000
VARIANCE	972.731
RANGE	103.000
VALID CASES	1039
MISSING CASES	0

**TABLE 3: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
SAMPLE TITLES, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN**

CATEGORY LABEL	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
UNITED STATES	518	49.9	49.9	49.9
CANADA	8	0.8	0.8	50.6
UNITED KINGDOM	288	27.7	27.7	78.3
FRANCE	41	3.9	3.9	82.3
GERMANY	126	12.1	12.1	94.4
ITALY & VATICAN	5	0.5	0.5	94.9
SCANDINAVIA	8	0.8	0.8	95.7
SPAIN	2	0.2	0.2	95.9
BENELUX	17	1.6	1.6	97.5
OTHER EUROPE	16	1.5	1.5	99.0
ASIA	3	0.3	0.3	99.3
AFRICA	3	0.3	0.3	99.6
OTHER & INTERN'L	4	0.4	0.4	100.0
TOTAL	1,039	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	3.617
MODE	1.000
KURTOSIS	0.924
MINIMUM	1.000
STD ERR	0.094
STD DEV	3.018
SKEWNESS	1.010
MAXIMUM	16.000
MEDIAN	1.688
VARIANCE	9.109
RANGE	15.000
VALID CASES	1039
MISSING CASES	0

**TABLE 4: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
SAMPLE TITLES, BY LANGUAGE**

CATEGORY LABEL	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ENGLISH	809	77.9	83.2	83.2
FRENCH	28	2.7	2.9	86.1
GERMAN	93	9.0	9.6	95.7
DUTCH	3	0.3	0.3	96.0
GREEK	1	0.1	0.1	96.1
LATIN	18	1.7	1.9	97.9
HEBREW	3	0.3	0.3	98.3
OTHER	17	1.6	1.7	100.0
	67	6.4	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL	1039	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.485
MODE	1.000
KURTOSIS	15.417
MINIMUM	1.000
STD ERR	0.044
STD DEV	1.384
SKEWNESS	3.775
MAXIMUM	9.000
MEDIAN	1.101
VARIANCE	1.916
RANGE	8.000
VALID CASES	972
MISSING CASES	67

**TABLE 5A: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
SAMPLE TITLES, BY YEAR OF PUBLICATION**

Date of Publ.	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
893.	1	0	0
1839.	1	0	0
1841.	1	0	0
1844.			
1846.	1	0	0
1851.	1	0	1
1853.	1	0	1
1854.	1	0	1
1855.	1	0	1
1859.	4	0	1
1860.	9	1	2
1861.	9	1	3
1862.	1	7	1
1863.	3	0	4
1864.	5	0	4
1865.	10	1	5
1866.	7	1	6
1867.	10	1	7
1868.	5	0	8
1869.	13	1	9
1870.	17	2	10
1871.	7	1	11
1872.	9	1	12
1873.	5	0	12
1874.	9	1	13
1875.	11	1	14
1876.	6	1	15
1877.	10	1	16
1878.	12	1	17
1879.	5	0	18
1880.	8	1	18
1881.	11	1	19
1882.	4	0	20
1883.	15	1	21
1884.	8	1	22
1885.	9	1	23
1886.	9	1	24
1887.	12	1	25
1888.	13	1	26
1889.	8	1	27
1890.	19	2	29

Date of Publ.	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
1891.	10	1	30
1892.	5	0	30
1893.	14	1	31
1894.	15	1	33
1895.	13	1	34
1896.	25	2	37
1897.	13	1	38
1898.	20	2	40
1899.	9	1	41
1900.	14	1	42
1901.	12	1	43
1902.	21	2	45
1903.	18	2	47
1904.	15	1	48
1905.	10	1	49
1906.	24	2	52
1907.	17	2	53
1908.	14	1	55
1909.	20	2	56
1910.	17	2	58
1911.	23	2	60
1912.	25	2	63
1913.	20	2	65
1914.	30	3	68
1915.	13	1	69
1916.	16	2	70
1917.	12	1	72
1918.	17	2	73
1919.	25	2	76
1920.	20	2	77
1921.	11	1	79
1922.	22	2	81
1923.	22	2	83
1924.	29	3	86
1925.	24	2	88
1926.	22	2	90
1927.	34	3	93
1928.	35	3	97
1929.	28	3	99
1930.	5	0	100
1955.	1	0	100

Date of Publ.	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
1972.	1	0	100

MEAN 1901.110
 MODE 1928.000
 KURTOSIS 512.254
 MINIMUM 893.000
 STD ERR 1.158
 STD DEV 37.336
 SKEWNESS -19.058
 MAXIMUM 1972.000
 MEDIAN 1905.813
 VARIANCE 1393.943
 RANGE 1079.000

VALID CASES 1039
 MISSING CASES 0

**TABLE 5B: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
SAMPLE TITLES, BY
DECADE
OF PUBLICATION**

DECADES	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
Pre 1860	(1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	(1	0.1	0.1	0.2
	(3	0.3	0.3	0.5
	(8	0.8	0.8	1.3
1860-69	78	7.5	7.5	8.8
1870-79	91	8.8	8.8	17.5
1880-89	97	9.3	9.3	26.9
1890-99	143	13.8	13.8	40.6
1900-09	165	15.9	15.9	56.5
1910-19	198	19.1	19.1	75.6
1920-29	247	23.8	23.8	99.3
Post 1929	(5	0.5	0.5	99.8
	(1	0.1	0.1	99.9
	(1	0.1	0.1	100.0
TOTAL	1039	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	189.645
MODE	192.000
KURTOSIS	518.853
MINIMUM	89.000
STD ERR	0.115
STD DEV	3.716
SKEWNESS	-19.243
MAXIMUM	197.000
MEDIAN	190.091
VARIANCE	13.805
RANGE	108.000

VALID CASES	1039
MISSING CASES	0

**TABLE 6: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TITLES,
BY NUMBER OF VOLUMES PER TITLE**

Number of Volumes Per Title	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
1.	957	92.1	92.1	92.1
2.	52	5.0	5.0	97.1
3.	8	0.8	0.8	97.9
4.	5	0.5	0.5	98.4
5.	6	0.6	0.6	98.9
6.	4	0.4	0.4	99.3
7.	2	0.2	0.2	99.5
8.	1	0.1	0.1	99.6
10.	1	0.1	0.1	99.7
12	1	0.1	0.1	99.8
14.	1	0.1	0.1	99.9
16.	1	0.1	0.1	100.0
TOTAL	1039	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.187
MODE	1.000
KURTOSIS	103.386
MINIMUM	1.000
STD ERR	0.031
STD DEV	0.984
SKEWNESS	9.080
MAXIMUM	16.000
MEDIAN	1.043
VARIANCE	0.969
RANGE	15.000
 VALID CASES	 1039
MISSING CASES	0

**TABLE 7: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TITLES,
BY NUMBER OF PAGES PER TITLE**

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
4.	1	0	0
5.	1	0	0
7.	1	0	0
8.	1	0	0
10.	1	0	0
11.	2	0	1
12.	4	0	1
14.	2	0	1
16.	5	0	2
17.	2	0	2
18.	2	0	2
19.	1	0	2
20.	2	0	2
22.	2	0	3
23.	1	0	3
24.	2	0	3
25.	1	0	3
26.	2	0	3
27.	2	0	3
28.	1	0	3
29.	1	0	4
30.	3	0	4
31.	3	0	4
32.	3	0	4
33.	1	0	5
34.	1	0	5
35.	1	0	5
36.	1	0	5
37.	1	0	5
38.	2	0	5
40.	2	0	5
4.	1	0	5
43.	2	0	6
44.	1	0	6
46.	2	0	6
47.	3	0	6
48.	2	0	6
50.	3	0	7
51.	2	0	7
53.	2	0	7
54.	3	0	7
55.	2	0	8
56.	1	0	8
58.	1	0	8
60.	1	0	8
61.	2	0	8
63.	3	0	8

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
64.	5	0	9
65.	1	0	9
67.	1	0	9
68.	2	0	9
69.	1	0	9
70.	1	0	9
72.	3	0	10
73.	2	0	10
74.	1	0	10
75.	1	0	10
76.	4	0	10
77.	1	0	11
78.	2	0	11
79.	2	0	11
80.	5	0	11
81.	2	0	12
83.	1	0	12
84.	2	0	12
85.	1	0	12
86.	2	0	12
87.	1	0	12
88.	2	0	12
89.	1	0	13
90.	1	0	13
91.	2	0	13
92.	3	0	13
93.	2	0	13
94.	1	0	13
95.	3	0	14
96.	5	0	14
97.	1	0	14
98.	1	0	14
99.	4	0	15
100.	3	0	15
102.	1	0	15
103.	3	0	15
104.	3	0	16
106.	1	0	16
108.	1	0	16
110.	5	0	16
111.	5	0	17
112.	3	0	17
113.	2	0	17
114.	4	0	18
115.	2	0	18
117.	1	0	18
118.	2	0	18

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
119.	4	0	19
120.	2	0	19
121.	1	0	19
122.	1	0	19
123.	2	0	19
124.	6	1	20
125.	1	0	20
126.	2	0	20
127.	3	0	20
128.	4	0	21
129.	1	0	21
130.	4	0	21
131.	1	0	21
132.	3	0	22
133.	2	0	22
134.	1	0	22
135.	5	0	22
136.	4	0	23
137.	1	0	23
138.	5	0	23
141.	3	0	24
142.	3	0	24
143.	3	0	24
144.	4	0	25
145.	2	0	25
146.	2	0	25
147.	2	0	25
149.	2	0	25
150.	1	0	26
151.	1	0	26
152.	6	1	26
155.	2	0	26
156.	1	0	27
157.	3	0	27
158.	3	0	27
159.	2	0	27
160.	1	0	27
162.	1	0	27
163.	2	0	28
164.	1	0	28
165.	5	0	28
166.	3	0	29
167.	1	0	29
168.	2	0	29
169.	5	0	29
170.	3	0	30
171.	1	0	30
172.	1	0	30
173.	5	0	30
174.	2	0	30
175.	2	0	31
176.	4	0	31

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
179.	4	0	31
180.	5	0	32
181.	2	0	32
182.	1	0	32
183.	2	0	32
184.	2	0	33
186.	4	0	33
187.	3	0	33
188.	4	0	34
189.	4	0	34
190.	1	0	34
191.	1	0	34
192.	3	0	35
193.	3	0	35
194.	2	0	35
195.	1	0	35
196.	2	0	35
197.	2	0	36
198.	2	0	36
199.	5	0	36
200.	1	0	36
201.	1	0	36
203.	2	0	37
204.	1	0	37
205.	2	0	37
208.	6	1	37
209.	3	0	38
210.	3	0	38
211.	2	0	38
212.	3	0	39
213.	3	0	39
214.	2	0	39
215.	1	0	39
216.	5	0	40
217.	2	0	40
219.	1	0	40
220.	1	0	40
221.	1	0	40
222.	1	0	40
223.	4	0	41
224.	2	0	41
225.	4	0	41
226.	2	0	41
227.	4	0	42
228.	1	0	42
229.	1	0	42
230.	1	0	42
231.	3	0	42
232.	4	0	43
233.	2	0	43
234.	2	0	43
235.	4	0	43

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
236.	3	0	44
237.	1	0	44
238.	2	0	44
239.	4	0	44
240.	6	1	45
241.	2	0	45
242.	4	0	46
243.	6	1	46
244.	1	0	46
245.	2	0	46
246.	1	0	47
248.	4	0	47
249.	3	0	47
250.	6	1	48
251.	1	0	48
252.	6	1	48
253.	1	0	49
254.	2	0	49
255.	5	0	49
256.	10	1	50
257.	1	0	50
258.	3	0	51
259.	1	0	51
260.	2	0	51
262.	4	0	51
263.	2	0	52
264.	3	0	52
265.	2	0	52
266.	5	0	52
267.	1	0	53
268.	3	0	53
269.	2	0	53
270.	3	0	53
271.	3	0	54
273.	1	0	54
274.	2	0	54
275.	2	0	54
276.	2	0	54
277.	1	0	54
278.	2	0	55
279.	2	0	55
280.	1	0	55
281.	4	0	55
282.	3	0	56
283.	1	0	56
284.	2	0	56
286.	1	0	56
287.	2	0	56
288.	3	0	56
289.	1	0	57
290.	2	0	57
291.	1	0	57

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
292.	1	0	57
293.	1	0	57
294.	2	0	57
295.	2	0	57
296.	4	0	58
299.	3	0	58
300.	4	0	58
301.	1	0	59
302.	1	0	59
303.	1	0	59
304.	5	0	59
306.	1	0	59
307.	2	0	60
308.	1	0	60
309.	1	0	60
310.	1	0	60
311.	1	0	60
312.	2	0	60
313.	3	0	60
315.	4	0	61
316.	7	1	61
317.	5	0	62
319.	6	1	63
320.	1	0	63
321.	1	0	63
322.	3	0	63
323.	3	0	63
325.	1	0	63
326.	3	0	64
328.	4	0	64
329.	3	0	64
330.	3	0	65
332.	1	0	65
334.	4	0	65
335.	1	0	65
336.	5	0	66
337.	1	0	66
338.	5	0	66
340.	2	0	67
341.	1	0	67
343.	3	0	67
344.	2	0	67
345.	2	0	67
346.	3	0	68
347.	1	0	68
348.	2	0	68
350.	4	0	68
351.	2	0	68
352.	1	0	69
353.	1	0	69
354.	2	0	69
356.	1	0	69

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
357.	1	0	69
360.	1	0	69
363.	2	0	69
364.	3	0	70
365.	3	0	70
366.	3	0	70
367.	1	0	70
368.	3	0	71
369.	1	0	71
373.	1	0	71
377.	1	0	71
378.	1	0	71
379.	1	0	71
380.	3	0	71
382.	3	0	72
383.	1	0	72
384.	4	0	72
386.	1	0	72
388.	4	0	73
389.	3	0	73
390.	1	0	73
391.	1	0	73
392.	3	0	73
393.	1	0	73
394.	1	0	74
395.	1	0	74
396.	4	0	74
397.	1	0	74
400.	2	0	74
402.	2	0	75
403.	2	0	75
404.	1	0	75
406.	2	0	75
407.	3	0	75
408.	2	0	76
410.	2	0	76
412.	1	0	76
414.	3	0	76
416.	3	0	76
417.	3	0	77
418.	1	0	77
419.	1	0	77
420.	1	0	77
421.	1	0	77
424.	1	0	77
425.	3	0	77
427.	1	0	78
432.	4	0	78
433.	2	0	78
435.	1	0	78
436.	3	0	79
438.	3	0	79

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
439.	1	0	79
442.	1	0	79
446.	1	0	79
448.	3	0	79
451.	1	0	79
453.	1	0	80
455.	2	0	80
456.	1	0	80
458.	1	0	80
459.	1	0	80
462.	2	0	80
463.	1	0	80
464.	1	0	80
466.	1	0	81
467.	1	0	81
468.	2	0	81
470.	1	0	81
471.	2	0	81
472.	1	0	81
475.	2	0	81
477.	3	0	82
479.	2	0	82
480.	1	0	82
485.	2	0	82
488.	3	0	82
489.	1	0	83
491.	2	0	83
492.	1	0	83
496.	1	0	83
498.	1	0	83
499.	1	0	83
501.	1	0	83
503.	2	0	83
504.	1	0	84
506.	5	0	84
507.	2	0	84
510.	1	0	84
515.	3	0	85
516.	1	0	85
522.	1	0	85
525.	1	0	85
527.	1	0	85
529.	1	0	85
533.	1	0	85
536.	2	0	85
540.	1	0	85
542.	1	0	86
544.	2	0	86
546.	3	0	86
547.	1	0	86
548.	1	0	86
554.	1	0	86

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
556.	4	0	87
557.	1	0	87
558.	2	0	87
559.	2	0	87
562.	1	0	87
568.	2	0	88
571.	1	0	88
575.	1	0	88
577.	1	0	88
579.	1	0	88
582.	1	0	88
586.	1	0	88
590.	1	0	88
594.	1	0	88
598.	1	0	88
599.	1	0	88
604.	1	0	89
608.	1	0	89
609.	1	0	89
619.	2	0	89
620.	1	0	89
622.	1	0	89
626.	1	0	89
632.	1	0	89
634.	1	0	89
636.	1	0	90
642.	1	0	90
643.	1	0	90
644.	2	0	90
647.	1	0	90
669.	1	0	90
672.	1	0	90
674.	1	0	90
680.	1	0	90
681.	1	0	91
694.	1	0	91
700.	1	0	91
708.	2	0	91
712.	1	0	91
713.	1	0	91
718.	1	0	91
719.	1	0	91
720.	1	0	91
724.	1	0	91
729.	1	0	92
730.	1	0	92
732.	1	0	92
742.	1	0	92
761.	1	0	92
772.	1	0	92
779.	2	0	92
792.	1	0	92

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
794.	1	0	92
799.	1	0	93
800.	1	0	93
803.	1	0	93
831.	1	0	93
842.	1	0	93
848.	1	0	93
851.	1	0	93
852.	1	0	93
871.	1	0	93
878.	1	0	93
899.	1	0	94
912.	1	0	94
914.	2	0	94
916.	1	0	94
917.	1	0	94
934.	1	0	94
964.	1	0	94
967.	1	0	94
975.	1	0	94
977.	1	0	94
1003.	1	0	95
1007.	1	0	95
1010.	1	0	95
1012.	1	0	95
1031.	1	0	95
1033.	1	0	95
1035.	1	0	95
1041.	1	0	95
1071.	1	0	95
1091.	1	0	95
1092.	2	0	96
1133.	1	0	96
1135.	1	0	96
1139.	1	0	96
1159.	1	0	96
1209.	1	0	96
1221.	1	0	96
1231.	1	0	96
1252.	1	0	96
1270.	1	0	97
1273.	1	0	97
1275.	1	0	97
1333.	1	0	97
1334.	1	0	97
1362.	1	0	97
1471.	1	0	97
1536.	1	0	97
1558.	1	0	97
1560.	1	0	97
1568.	1	0	97
1600.	1	0	98

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
1613.	1	0	98
1615.	1	0	98
1706.	1	0	98
1708.	1	0	98
1848.	1	0	98
1880.	1	0	98
2119.	1	0	98
2237.	1	0	98
2286.	1	0	98
2370.	1	0	99
2455.	1	0	99
2670.	1	0	99
2674.	1	0	99
2759.	1	0	99
3025.	1	0	99
3165.	1	0	99
3204.	1	0	99
3311.	1	0	99
3876.	1	0	99
3963.	1	0	100
4160.	1	0	100
5436.	1	0	100
6332.	1	0	100
8143.	1	0	100
8713.	1	0	100

Number of Pages	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
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MISSING DATA: CODE 0.FREQ 6

MEAN			382.715
MODE			256.000
KURTOSIS			80.636
MINIMUM			4.000
STD ERR			18.747
STD DEV			602.520
SKEWNESS			7.634
MAXIMUM			8713.000
MEDIAN			256.250
VARIANCE			363030.813
RANGE			8709.000
VALID CASES			1033
MISSING CASES			6

TABLE 8: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TITLES, BY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

CLASS SYSTEMS	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE (PCT)	ADJUSTED CUM FREQ (PCT)	FREQ (PCT)
L.C.	486	46.8	47.0	47.0
DEWEY	257	24.7	24.9	71.9
UNION	245	23.6	23.7	95.6
OTHER	45	4.3	4.4	100.0
NO CALL NUMBER	6	0.6	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL	1039	100.0	100.0	

MEAN	1.854
MODE	1.000
KURTOSIS	-0.860
MINIMUM	1.000
STD ERR	0.029
STD DEV	0.928
SKEWNESS	0.622
MAXIMUM	4.000
MEDIAN	1.619
VARIANCE	0.861
RANGE	3.000

VALID CASES	1033
MISSING CASES	6

**TABLE 9: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF
SAMPLE TITLES, BY SUBJECT**

SUBJECT AREAS	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
NON JUDAEO-CHRISTIAN	72	6.9	6.9	6.9
JUDAISM	69	6.6	6.7	13.6
CHURCH HISTORY	119	11.5	11.5	25.1
BIBLICAL STUDIES	214	20.6	20.6	45.7
DOCTRINAL THEOLOGY	174	16.7	16.8	62.5
PRACTICAL THEOLOGY	111	10.7	10.7	73.2
MISSIOLOGY	54	5.2	5.2	78.4
DENOM. & SECTS	147	14.1	14.2	92.6
ECCLESIOLOGY	61	5.9	5.9	98.5
BIBLIOGRAPHY	4	0.4	0.4	98.8
OTHER	11	1.1	1.1	99.9
	1	0.1	0.1	100.0
	2	0.2	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL	1039	100.0	100.0	
MEAN	5.053			
MODE	4.000			
KURTOSIS	-0.114			
MINIMUM	1.000			
STD ERR	0.073			
STD DEV	2.351			
SKEWNESS	0.333			
MAXIMUM	17.000			
MEDIAN	4.756			
VARIANCE	5.527			
RANGE	16.000			
VALID CASES	1037			
MISSING CASES	2			

TABLE 10: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TITLES, BY ALPHABETIC PREFIX OF CALL NUMBER

CALL NO. PREFIX	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
	294	28	28
A	3	0	29
B	3	0	29
C	1	0	29
D	12	1	30
F	9	1	31
G	4	0	31
K	1	0	31
M	5	0	32
N	1	0	32
R	1	0	32
T	1	0	32
W	1	0	32
X	2	0	33
Z	4	0	33
AM	1	0	33
AP	1	0	33
BG	1	0	33
BJ	9	1	34
BL	26	3	37
BM	11	1	38
BO	1	0	38
BP	5	0	38
BQ	7	1	39
BR	74	7	46
BS	87	8	54
BT	63	6	60
BV	76	7	68
BW	3	0	68
BX	112	11	79
BY	1	0	79
CB	2	0	79
CD	1	0	79
CE	1	0	79
CM	2	0	79
CP	2	0	80
CT	1	0	80
DA	1	0	80
DF	1	0	80

CALL NO. PREFIX	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
DK	1	0	80
DL	1	0	80
DM	1	0	80
DS	1	0	80
DX	3	0	81
EC	1	0	81
ED	1	0	81
EG	1	0	81
EX	2	0	81
EY	1	0	81
FA	1	0	81
FK	2	0	82
FL	1	0	82
FN	2	0	82
FQ	1	0	82
FX	5	0	82
GF	1	0	82
GG	1	0	83
GJ	2	0	83
GM	2	0	83
GN	3	0	83
GQ	1	0	83
GR	1	0	83
GS	1	0	84
GT	4	0	84
GU	2	0	84
GV	1	0	84
GW	2	0	84
GX	2	0	85
HD	1	0	85
HJ	1	0	85
HV	1	0	85
IM	1	0	85
IN	1	0	85
IP	1	0	85
IR	1	0	85
IX	1	0	85
IY	1	0	85
JC	2	0	86
JG	1	0	86

CALL NO. PREFIX	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
JK	3	0	86
JR	5	0	87
KJ	3	0	87
KM	1	0	87
KZ	1	0	87
LA	1	0	87
LB	1	0	87
LC	2	0	87
LE	1	0	87
LN	1	0	88
LP	3	0	88
LQ	2	0	88
LR	1	0	88
LS	3	0	88
LT	2	0	89
LU	2	0	89
LW	2	0	89
MA	4	0	89
MB	2	0	90
MD	3	0	90
MI	1	0	90
ML	2	0	90
MM	2	0	90
MN	2	0	91
MP	2	0	91
MR	2	0	91
MT	2	0	91
MU	1	0	91
MV	1	0	91
MW	1	0	91
MX	1	0	92
MY	1	0	92
MZ	4	0	92
NE	1	0	92
NF	1	0	92
NK	1	0	92
NN	2	0	92
NR	1	0	93
NT	1	0	93
OF	1	0	93
OT	1	0	93
QZ	1	0	93
RA	2	0	93
RB	1	0	93

CALL NO. PREFIX	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
RC	2	0	93
RD	1	0	94
RE	1	0	94
RK	3	0	94
RO	1	0	94
RQ	1	0	94
RR	6	1	95
RS	2	0	95
RW	3	0	95
RX	1	0	95
TG	2	0	95
TH	1	0	96
TL	1	0	96
TM	5	0	96
TN	1	0	96
TU	2	0	96
TX	2	0	97
TY	1	0	97
UA	1	0	97
UB	1	0	97
UG	1	0	97
UK	1	0	97
UL	1	0	97
UV	1	0	97
VA	2	0	97
VC	1	0	98
VI	2	0	98
VK	1	0	98
VP	1	0	98
VQ	1	0	98
VS	1	0	98
WA	2	0	98
WB	2	0	99
WC	1	0	99
WP	3	0	99
WQ	2	0	99
WV	1	0	99
WW	4	0	100
WB	1	0	100
XQ	1	0	100
XS	1	0	100
XW	1	0	100

VALID CASES 1039

MISSING CASES 0

TABLE 11: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TITLES, BY NUMBER OF LIBRARIES OWNING THOSE TITLES

NO. OF LIBRARIES	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
1.	109	11	11
2.	61	6	17
3.	55	5	22
4.	50	5	27
5.	36	4	30
6.	38	4	34
7.	29	3	37
8.	37	4	40
9.	33	3	44
10.	32	3	47
11.	32	3	50
12.	25	2	52
13.	19	2	54
14.	19	2	56
15.	20	2	58
16.	24	2	60
17.	14	1	62
18.	20	2	64
19.	15	1	65
20.	12	1	66
21.	11	1	67
22.	17	2	69
23.	10	1	70
24.	17	2	72
25.	16	2	73
26.	17	2	75
27.	8	1	76
28.	11	1	77
29.	14	1	78
30.	12	1	79
31.	10	1	80
32.	10	1	81
33.	10	1	82
34.	16	2	84
35.	12	1	85
36.	5	0	85
37.	7	1	86
38.	10	1	87
39.	10	1	88

NO. OF LIBRARIES	FREQ	ADJ PCT	CUM PCT
40.	8	1	89
41.	8	1	90
42.	6	1	90
43.	4	0	91
44.	8	1	91
45.	8	1	92
46.	5	0	93
47.	6	1	93
48.	9	1	94
49.	6	1	95
50.	3	0	95
51.	7	1	96
52.	7	1	96
53.	4	0	97
54.	1	0	97
55.	7	1	97
56.	3	0	98
57.	1	0	98
58.	6	1	98
60.	6	1	99
62.	3	0	99
63.	1	0	99
64.	1	0	100
65.	2	0	100
66.	2	0	100
68.	1	0	100

MISSING DATA

CODE FREQ

0 13

MEAN	17.271
MODE	1.000
KURTOSIS	0.153
MINIMUM	1.000
STD ERR	0.498
STD DEV	15.937
SKEWNESS	1.030

MAXIMUM	68.000
MEDIAN	11.540
VARIANCE	253.987
RANGE	67.000
VALID CASES	1026
MISSING CASES	13

TABLE 12: PERCENTAGE OF TITLES OWNED BY EACH LIBRARY, AND COMPARISON OF "PERCENTAGE OWNED" RANKING WITH SIZE RANKING

Percentage Library Number	Rank by of Sample Titles Owned	Rank by Size Percentage Owned	Overlap 1860-1929	Indicator*
1	16.5	49	21	-28
2	25.1	27	23	
4	25.8	24.5	15	-9.5
5	50.9	2	2	
6	20.7	37	42	
7	21.6	35	11	-24
8	1.7	82	69	-13
9	40.4	7	5	
10	14.9	52	73	
11	3.7	80	53	-27
12	10.7	66	67	
13	19.1	42	34	-8
14	16.7	48	59	
15	9.1	69.5	72	
16	20.1	39	54	
17	6.2	75	71	
18	47.1	6	7	
19	36.1	9	10	
20	27.9	19	25	
21	24.1	29.5	30	
22	11.0	63	64	
23	27.3	20	26	
24	49.2	4	3	
25	7.2	74	68	-6
26	28.5	18	18	
27	14.9	53	56	
29	25.8	24.5	27	
30	5.0	78	74	
31	6.0	76	47	-29
32	9.0	69.5	57	-12.5
34	30.3	15	32	
36	36.0	10	14	
41	13.3	57	61	
42	12.0	59	49	-10
43	38.4	8	8	
44	25.3	26	35	
45	23.6	32	41	

Percentage Library Number	Rank by of Sample Titles Owned	Rank by Size Percentage Owned	Overlap 1860-1929	Indicator*
46	26.4	23	20	
47	16.9	47	52	
49	7.4	72.5	81	
51	50.0	3	4	
52	23.8	31	60	
53	13.2	58	77	
54	20.4	38	58	
55	9.5	68	75	
56	7.9	71	55	-16
57	10.9	64	28	-36
58	59.7	1	1	
59	19.8	40	46	
60	35.1	11	16	
61	29.3	16	9	-7
62	9.7	67	76	
63	11.4	61	70	
66	18.9	43	43	
67	7.3	72.5	78	
68	17.1	45	45	
69	11.8	60	48	-12
70	20.8	36	82	
71	19.2	41	29	-12
75	14.3	54	51	
76	14.2	55	50	
77	16.4	50	44	-6
78	34.6	12	17	
79	26.7	21	33	
81	5.6	77	79	
82	25.7	22	31	
83	13.9	56	36	-20
84	18.8	44	39	
85	11.4	62	63	
88	3.5	81	66	-15
89	24.7	28	22	-6
90	22.1	34	40	
91	16.0	51	62	
92	17.3	46	38	-8
93	24.1	29.5	37	
95	31.7	13	12	
97	22.5	33	19	-14
98	48.5	5	6	
99	10.8	65	65	
100	4.5	79	80	

Percentage Library Number	Rank by of Sample Titles Owned	Rank by Size Percentage Owned	Overlap 1860-1929	Indicator*
101	29.1	17	24	
104	31.4	14	13	

*Where the percentages owned of the total samples are substantially higher than the collection size rankings (see libraries 70, 52, 10, and 54), one assumes that the collections tend to be heavily focused on the types of materials that most ATLA libraries have been acquiring. By contrast, where the situation is reversed, the libraries have been buying less commonly held materials (see libraries 57, 31, 1, 11, and 7). The fifth column of the table highlights these libraries, because they would seem to own substantial portions of materials which other libraries do not own; if they own a disproportionately low percentage of the general sample, then they must own a disproportionately high percentage of unique or rarely-owned materials. Unfortunately the data collected for this study are not adequate for the estimation of uniqueness rates for individual libraries.

TABLE 13: WHAT IS THE SMALLEST NUMBER OF LIBRARIES NEEDED TO ACCOUNT FOR ALL TITLES?

Rank	Library Number	Library Name	Percentage Contributable	Cumulative Percentage	Size Rank 1860-1929
1	58	Union (NY)	60.0	60.0	1
2	51	G.T.U.	12.1	72.1	4
3	24	Harvard	7.4	79.5	3
4	18	Garrett/ Seabury-Western	4.2	83.7	7
5	5	Princeton	3.0	86.7	2
6	98	Jesuit-Krauss- McCormick	2.1	88.9	6
7	60	Southern Baptist (KY)	1.2	90.1	16
8	9	Emory	0.9	90.9	5
9	57	St. Mary of the Lake	0.9	91.8	28
10	61	General (NY)	0.8	92.6	9
11	20	Lutheran (PA)	0.7	93.3	25
12	30	Dominican College (D.C.)	0.6	93.9	74
13	34	Asbury	0.6	94.4	32
14	7	Luther-N.W.	0.5	94.9	11
15	46	Claremont	0.5	95.4	20
16	43	Yale	0.4	95.8	8
17	97	Perkins	0.4	96.2	19
18	6	New Orleans Baptist	0.3	96.5	42
19	8	Disciples of Christ Historical	0.3	96.8	69
20	11	St. Leonard	0.3	97.1	53
21	31	Hartford	0.3	97.4	47
22	78	Duke	0.3	97.7	17
23	95	Episcopal/Weston	0.3	98.0	12
24	23	Boston University	0.2	98.1	26
25	25	Mary Immaculate	0.2	98.3	68
26	32	Historical (NC)	0.2	98.5	57
27	36	Drew	0.2	98.7	14
28	79	Brite	0.2	98.9	33
29	2	Lutheran (PA)	0.1	99.0	23
30	4	Union (VA)	0.1	99.1	15
31	10	Conservative Baptist	0.1	99.2	73
32	26	Vanderbilt	0.1	99.3	18
33	29	Andover	0.1	99.4	27
34	42	Nashotah House	0.1	99.5	49
35	45	United (OH)	0.1	99.6	41

Rank	Library Number	Library Name	Percentage Contributable	Cumulative Percentage	Size Rank 1860-1929
36	47	North Park	0.1	99.7	52
37	55	Sewanee	0.1	99.8	75
38	75	Biblical (PA)	0.1	99.9	51
39	89	Lancaster	0.1	100.0	22

TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TITLES OWNED WITHIN SELECTED LIBRARIES, BY SUBJECT

	U n i o n , N Y	P r i n c e t o n	H a r v a r d	G T U	E m o r y	J e s u i t	G a r r e t t	Y a l e	G e n e r a l
Non-Judeo-Christian	7.4	8.6	8.5	9.3	7.2	6.4	8.6	8.3	10.3
Judaism	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.2	6.4	7.2	6.8	7.0
Church History	10.8	13.4	13.2	12.6	11.3	11.4	11.3	14.9	13.9
Biblical Studies	22.1	24.6	26.0	19.8	22.8	24.0	20.6	22.0	26.5
Doctrinal Theology	21.6	17.0	16.6	17.1	18.9	18.6	15.4	15.9	17.2
Practical Theology	10.3	7.6	7.3	10.3	10.1	11.0	10.1	6.6	5.0
Missiology	3.4	4.4	2.4	4.1	3.1	5.0	5.3	7.8	2.0
Denominations and Sects	12.7	11.3	13.2	13.0	12.0	11.8	14.8	12.4	11.6
Ecclesiology	5.4	5.3	4.7	5.8	6.5	4.8	6.0	4.8	6.0
Bibliography	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0

	C o l g a t e	S o . B a p t i s t	S t . M a r y	L u t h e r a n , P A	D o m i n i c a n	A s b u r y	L u t h e r , N Y	C l a r e m o n t	A v g . o f A l l
Non-Judeo- Christian	8.6	7.5	13.4	9.1	9.6	9.0	7.2	9.6	7.0
Judaism	7.5	6.4	5.4	8.0	1.9	5.4	7.2	7.7	6.7
Church History	11.8	10.6	15.2	13.2	19.2	8.3	11.7	10.3	11.4
Biblical Studies	23.1	22.6	12.5	23.0	13.5	27.2	23.8	22.4	20.6
Doctrinal Theology	17.2	18.7	15.2	16.4	5.8	21.5	21.5	18.8	16.8
Practical Theology	9.9	13.1	4.5	11.1	11.5	9.3	7.2	9.6	10.7
Missiology	4.3	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.1	4.0	5.1
Denominations and Sects	11.6	10.1	23.2	11.1	32.7	10.3	12.6	12.5	14.3
Ecclesiology	5.1	5.9	5.4	3.1	1.9	4.2	5.8	4.8	5.9
Bibliography	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other	0.3	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1

TABLE 15: PERCENTAGE OF TITLES IN EACH SUBJECT OWNED BY EACH LIBRARY

	U n i o n , N Y	P r i n c e t o n	H a r v a r d	G T U	E m o r y	J e s u i t	G a r r e t t	G e n e r a l	Y a l e
Non-Judeo-Christian	66.7	62.5+	59.7+	66.7+	41.7	44.4	58.3+	43.1+	45.8
Judaism	75.4+	50.7	52.2	55.9	43.5	46.4	50.7	30.4	39.1
Church History	69.5+	59.3	56.8	55.1	39.8	48.3	46.6	35.6	50.0+
Biblical Studies	58.8	60.8	62.3+	48.1	44.8	56.6+	47.2	37.9	41.0+
Doctrinal Theology	54.3	51.4	48.6	50.9	45.7	53.8	43.4	30.1	36.4+
Practical Theology	52.7	36.4-	33.6-	48.6	38.2	50.0	44.5	13.6-	23.6
Missiology	73.6+	43.4	22.6-	39.6-	24.5-	47.2	49.1	11.3-	58.5
Denominations and Sects	54.4	40.4-	45.6	45.6	34.0	40.1	49.0	24.0	33.6
Ecclesiology	54.1	45.9	39.3-	49.2	44.3	39.3	47.5	29.5	31.1
Bibliography	25.0-	25.0-	50.0	0.0-	25.0-	0.0-	0.0-	25.0	0.0
Other	27.3-	36.4-	18.2-	9.1-	18.2-	18.2-	18.2-	0.0-	9.1
Avg. Pct.									
All Subjects	59.7	50.9	49.2	50.0	40.4	48.5	47.1	29.3	38.4

	C o l l e g i a t e	S o . B a p t i s t	S t . M a r y	L u t h e r a n , P A	D o m i n i c a n	A s b u r y	L u t h e r , N Y	C l a r e m o n t
Non-Judeo-Christian	44.4	17.5-	20.8+	36.1+	6.9	38.9+	22.2	36.1+
Judaism	40.6	33.3	8.7	33.3	1.4	25.0	23.2	30.4
Church History	37.3	32.2	14.4	32.2	8.5	22.0	22.0	23.7
Biblical Studies	40.6	38.9	6.6	31.1	3.3	40.0+	25.0	28.8
Doctrinal Theology	37.0	39.0	9.8	27.2	1.7	38.7+	27.7+	29.5
Practical Theology	33.6	43.1+	4.5	29.1	5.5	26.4	14.5	23.6
Missiology	30.2	30.2	7.5	18.9	3.8	26.4	13.2	20.8
Denominations and Sects	29.3	24.7-	17.9	21.9	11.6+	21.8	19.0	23.1
Ecclesiology	31.1	35.6	9.8	14.8	1.6	21.3	21.3	21.3
Bibliography	25.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-
Other	9.1-	20.0-	18.2	27.3	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-	0.0-
Avg. Pct.								
All Subjects	36.1	35.1	10.9	27.9	5.0	30.3	1.6	26.4

**TABLE 16: ROSTER OF LIBRARIES COMPLETING ATLA
PRESERVATION STUDY**

Number	Name of Library
1	Schools of Theology; Dubuque, IA
2	Lutheran Theological Seminary; Gettysburg, PA
4	Union Theological Seminary; Richmond, VA
5	Princeton Theological Seminary; Princeton, NJ
6	New Orleans Baptist Seminary; New Orleans, LA
7	Luther-NW Seminary; St. Paul, MN
8	Disciples of Christ Historical Society; Nashville, TN
9	Emory University (Pitts Library); Atlanta, GA
10	Conservative Baptist Seminary; Denver, CO
11	St. Leonard College; Dayton, OH
12	Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest; Austin, TX
13	Dallas Theological Seminary; Dallas, TX
14	Methodist Theological School; Delaware, OH
15	Union Theo. Seminary of the Twin Cities; New Brighton, MN
16	Trinity Evangelical Divinity School; Deerfield, IL
17	Mt. St. Mary's Seminary; Norwood, OH
18	Garrett/Seabury-Western; Evanston, IL
19	Colgate Rochester/Bexley Hall/Crozer; Rochester, NY
20	Lutheran Theological Seminary; Philadelphia, PA
21	Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary; S. Hamilton, MA
22	St. Louis University; St. Louis, MO
23	Boston University School of Theology; Boston, MA
24	Harvard Divinity School; Cambridge, MA
25	Mary Immaculate Seminary; Northampton, PA
26	Vanderbilt University (Divinity Library); Nashville, TN
27	Reformed Theological Seminary; Jackson, MS
29	Andover Newton Theological School; Newton Centre, MA
30	Dominican College; Washington, D.C.
31	Hartford Seminary Fd.; Hartford, CT
32	Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian & Reformed Church; Montreat, NC
34	Asbury Theological Seminary; Wilmore, KY
36	Drew University Library; Madison, NJ
41	Covenant Theological Seminary; St. Louis, MO
42	Nashotah House; Nashotah, WI
43	Yale University Divinity School; New Haven, CT
44	SE Baptist Theological Seminary; Wake Forest, NC
45	United Theological Seminary; Dayton, OH
46	School of Theology at Claremont; Claremont, CA
47	North Park Theological Seminary; Chicago, IL

Number	Name of Library
49	Christ Seminary — SEMINEX; St. Louis, MO
51	Graduate Theological Union; Berkeley, CA
52	Austin Presbyterian Seminary; Austin, TX
53	Calvary Baptist School of Theology; Lansdale, PA
54	Phillips University Graduate Seminary; Enid, OK
55	University of Sewanee School of Theology; Sewanee, TN
56	St. Charles Borromeo Seminary; Philadelphia, PA
57	St. Mary of the Lake Seminary; Mundelein, IL
58	Union Theological Seminary; New York, NY
59	Chicago Theological Seminary; Chicago, IL
60	Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Louisville, KY
61	General Theological Seminary; New York, NY
62	Liberty Baptist Seminary; Lynchburg, VA
63	Trinity Lutheran Seminary; Columbus, OH
66	Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary; Mill Valley, CA
67	Assemblies of God Graduate School; Springfield, MO
68	Wesley Theological Seminary; Washington, D.C.
69	Huron College; London, ON (Canada)
70	Western Theological Seminary; Holland, MI
71	Talbot Theological Seminary; La Mirada, CA
75	Biblical School of Theology; Hatfield, PA
76	Nazarene Theological Seminary; Kansas City, MO
77	Eden-Webster Library; Webster Groves, MO
78	Duke University Divinity School; Durham, NC
79	Brite Divinity School; Fort Worth, TX
81	Christ the King Seminary; East Aurora, NY
82	Christian Theological Seminary; Indianapolis, IN
83	St. Mary's Seminary; Baltimore, MD
84	Mennonite Biblical Seminary; Elkhart, IN
85	Western Conservative Baptist Seminary; Portland, OR
88	Mt. St. Alphonsus Seminary; Esopus, NY
89	Lancaster Theological Seminary; Lancaster, PA
90	Bethany/Northern Baptist; Oak Brook, IL
91	Harding School of Religion; Memphis, TN
92	Bethel Seminary; St. Paul, MN
93	Illiff School of Theology; Denver, CO
95	Episcopal Divinity School/Weston School of Theology Libraries; Cambridge, MA
97	Perkins School of Theology (SMU); Dallas, TX
98	Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick Library; Chicago, IL
99	Atlantic School of Theology; Halifax, NS (Canada)
100	St. Patrick's Seminary; Menlo Park, CA
101	New Brunswick Theological Seminary; New Brunswick, NJ
104	Pittsburgh Theological Seminary; Pittsburgh, CA

TABLE 17: 82 LIBRARIES COMPLETE PRESERVATION STUDY

Number	Name of Library
29	Andover Newton Theological School; Newton Centre, MA
34	Asbury Theological Seminary; Wilmore, KY
67	Assemblies of God Graduate School; Springfield, MO
99	Atlantic School of Theology; Halifax, NS (Canada)
52	Austin Presbyterian Seminary; Austin, TX
90	Bethany/Northern Baptist; Oak Brook, IL
92	Bethel Seminary; St. Paul, MN
75	Biblical School of Theology; Hatfield, PA
23	Boston University School of Theology; Boston, MA
79	Brite Divinity School; Fort Worth, TX
53	Calvary Baptist School of Theology; Lansdale, PA
59	Chicago Theological Seminary; Chicago, IL
49	Christ Seminary — SEMINEX; St. Louis, MO
81	Christ the King Seminary; East Aurora, NY
82	Christian Theological Seminary; Indianapolis, IN
19	Colgate Rochester/Bexley Hall/Crozer; Rochester, NY
10	Conservative Baptist Seminary; Denver, CO
41	Covenant Theological Seminary; St. Louis, MO
13	Dallas Theological Seminary; Dallas, TX
8	Disciples of Christ Historical Society; Nashville, TN
30	Dominican College; Washington, D.C.
36	Drew University Library; Madison, NJ
78	Duke University Divinity School; Durham, NC
77	Eden-Webster Library; Webster Groves, MO
9	Emory University (Pitts Library); Atlanta, GA
95	Episcopal Divinity School/Weston School of Theology Libraries; Cambridge, MA
12	Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest; Austin, TX
18	Garrett/Seabury-Western; Evanston, IL
61	General Theological Seminary; New York, NY
66	Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary; Mill Valley, CA
21	Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary; S. Hamilton, MA
51	Graduate Theological Union; Berkeley, CA
91	Harding School of Religion; Memphis, TN
31	Hartford Seminary Fd.; Hartford, CT
24	Harvard Divinity School; Cambridge, MA
32	Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian & Reformed Church; Montreat, NC
69	Huron College; London, ON (Canada)
93	Iliff School of Theology; Denver, CO
98	Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick Library; Chicago, IL

Number	Name of Library
89	Lancaster Theological Seminary; Lancaster, PA
62	Liberty Baptist Seminary; Lynchburg, VA
2	Lutheran Theological Seminary; Gettysburg, PA
20	Lutheran Theological Seminary; Philadelphia, PA
7	Luther-NW Seminary; St. Paul, MN
25	Mary Immaculate Seminary; Northampton, PA
84	Mennonite Biblical Seminary; Elkhart, IN
14	Methodist Theological School; Delaware, OH
88	Mt. St. Alphonsus Seminary; Esopus, NY
17	Mt. St. Mary's Seminary; Norwood, OH
42	Nashotah House; Nashotah, WI
76	Nazarene Theological Seminary; Kansas City, MO
101	New Brunswick Theological Seminary; New Brunswick, NJ
6	New Orleans Baptist Seminary; New Orleans, LA
47	North Park Theological Seminary; Chicago, IL
97	Perkins School of Theology (SMU); Dallas, TX
54	Phillips University Graduate Seminary; Enid, OK
104	Pittsburgh Theological Seminary; Pittsburgh, CA
5	Princeton Theological Seminary; Princeton, NJ
27	Reformed Theological Seminary; Jackson, MS
46	School of Theology at Claremont; Claremont, CA
1	Schools of Theology; Dubuque, IA
44	SE Baptist Theological Seminary; Wake Forest, NC
60	Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; Louisville, KY
56	St. Charles Borromeo Seminary; Philadelphia, PA
11	St. Leonard College; Dayton, OH
22	St. Louis University; St. Louis, MO
57	St. Mary of the Lake Seminary; Mundelein, IL
83	St. Mary's Seminary; Baltimore, MD
100	St. Patrick's Seminary; Menlo Park, CA
71	Talbot Theological Seminary; La Mirada, CA
16	Trinity Evangelical Divinity School; Deerfield, IL
63	Trinity Lutheran Seminary; Columbus, OH
15	Union Theo. Seminary of the Twin Cities; New Brighton, MN
58	Union Theological Seminary; New York, NY
4	Union Theological Seminary; Richmond, VA
45	United Theological Seminary; Dayton, OH
55	University of Sewanee School of Theology; Sewanee, TN
26	Vanderbilt University (Divinity Library); Nashville, TN
68	Wesley Theological Seminary; Washington, D.C.
85	Western Conservative Baptist Seminary; Portland, OR
70	Western Theological Seminary; Holland, MI
43	Yale University Divinity School; New Haven, CT

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BY-LAWS

[Amended By-Laws as of June 19, 1980]

Article I

Name

The Corporation shall be known as "American Theological Library Association."

Article II

2.1 *Registered Office* The Corporation shall maintain a registered office in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, State of Delaware.

2.2 *Other Offices* The Corporation may also have such other offices at such other places, either within or without the State of Delaware, as the business of the Corporation may require.

Article III

Relationship with Other Organizations

3.1 *In General* The Corporation may (1) enroll or withdraw as an institutional member or an affiliate of another organization by vote of the Board of Directors, or (2) be represented in its relationships with another organization by an appointee of the Board of Directors who shall be a full Member of the Corporation.

3.2 *Affiliation* By majority vote of the Board of Directors the Corporation may issue a charter of affiliation with any organization, whether incorporated or not, having professional objectives in concert with those of the Corporation. In determining whether to issue a charter of affiliation the Board of Directors shall consider the membership, the objectives and the program offered by the applicant. In granting a charter of affiliation the Board of Directors may establish such terms and conditions for the applicant as are deemed appropriate. Any organization

affiliated with the Corporation shall remain an independent entity with its own organization, activities and financial structure, except that the Board of Directors may, by majority vote, at any time and without notice or hearing revoke any charter of affiliation previously issued. An affiliate of the Corporation may represent itself as such but shall not represent the Corporation in any capacity.

Article IV

Membership

4.1 *Institutional Members* Libraries of institutions which hold membership in the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada (ATS) and of accredited educational schools engaged predominantly at the post-college level in theological education, and libraries of organizations maintaining collections primarily for ecclesiastical and theological research may be elected to Institutional Membership through procedures established by the Board of Directors and by compliance with the conditions prescribed by these By-Laws.

4.1.1 *Interim Institutional Membership* Institutions actively seeking accreditation as indicated in Article 4.1 may be elected to Interim Institutional Membership through procedures established by the Board of Directors and by compliance with conditions prescribed in these By-Laws. Such membership shall provide all benefits of regular institutional membership, without vote. Such membership shall cease upon accreditation of the institution or after an interval of five years, whichever occurs first. Dues shall be assessed at the regular institutional rate.

4.2 *Full Members* Persons who are actively engaged in professional library or bibliographic work in theological or religious fields may be elected to Full Membership through procedures established by the Board of Directors and by compliance with the conditions prescribed in these By-Laws.

4.3 *Associate Members* Persons who do not qualify for election as full members but who are interested in, or associated with, the work of theological librarianship may be elected to Associate Membership through procedures established by the Board of Directors and by compliance with the conditions prescribed by these By-Laws.

4.4 *Contributing and Sustaining Members* Persons or institutions eligible for Membership may become Contributing or Sustaining Members upon payment of the annual sums provided in these By-Laws.

4.5 *Student Members* Persons enrolled in graduate library programs carrying a half-time load or greater, and students enrolled in graduate theological programs carrying a half-time load or greater subsequent to library training at the M.L.S. level or its equivalent, may be elected to student membership through procedures established by the Board of Directors and by compliance with the conditions

prescribed in these By-Laws. Any person engaged fulltime in library employ shall not be eligible for student membership.

4.6 *Honorary Members* Persons who have made outstanding contributions in the advance of the purposes for which this Corporation stands may be nominated by the Board of Directors and be elected Honorary Members by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Members present at any annual meeting of the corporation. Honorary Membership shall be for life.

4.7 *Eligibility, Suspension and Reinstatement* The Membership of any individual or institution may be suspended for cause by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors. An elected member in any of the foregoing categories may continue in that status even though eligibility for election is lost unless such member is suspended in accordance with these By-Laws. A suspended member may be reinstated without proving eligibility for election.

Article V

Dues

5.1 *Institutional Members* The annual dues for Institutional Members shall be determined by the following scale of library operating expenditures as reported in the official financial statement of the Institution for the preceding year:

Up to \$50,000	\$50.00
\$50,001 to \$300,000	\$.001 per \$1.00 budgeted
\$300,001 up	\$300.00

5.2 *Full and Associate Members* The annual dues for Full and Associate Members shall be determined by the following scale:

<i>Salary Bracket</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Associate</i>
Under \$5,000	\$15	\$15
\$5,001-10,000	\$25	\$20
\$10,001-15,000	\$35	\$25
\$15,001-20,000	\$45	\$30
\$20,001 up	\$55	\$35

Members with 15 years full membership in ATLA who retire from active duty will be full members of ATLA exempt from payment of dues. Members with 5 years but fewer than 15 years full membership who retire shall pay dues of \$10.00 upon retirement up to an accumulated total of 15 years as full members. There will be no special provision for full members with fewer than 5 years membership.

5.3 *Contributing and Sustaining Members* The annual dues for Contributing Members shall be Two Hundred Fifty (\$250.00) Dollars and for Sustaining Members shall be (\$500.00) Dollars.

5.4 *Student Members* The annual dues for Student Members shall be \$10.00.

5.5 *Honorary Members* There shall be no dues for Honorary Members.

5.6 *Suspension for Non-payment of Dues* Members failing to pay their dues within the first six (6) months of the fiscal year will be automatically suspended. Members thus suspended may be reinstated upon payment of dues for the current year plus an additional charge of \$2.00.

Article VI

Meetings of Members

6.1 *Annual Meetings* The annual meeting of the Members shall be held in the month of June for the election and appointment of Directors, for the consideration of annual reports and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The Board of Directors shall determine the specific date of each annual meeting and may, if it deems advisable, set the date of such meeting no more than sixty (60) days prior to or subsequent to the month fixed in this article.

6.2 *Special Meetings* Special Meetings of the Members may be called at any time by the Board of Directors of its own accord, and if such a meeting is called, the call of meeting shall specify whether proxy voting shall be permitted. Proxy voting shall be permissible at special meetings only.

6.3 *Place and Notice of Meeting* Annual and Special Meetings shall be held in such location or locations as shall be determined by the Board of Directors. Notice of Members' meetings shall be printed or in writing, shall state the place, day and hour of the meeting (and, in case of a Special Meeting, the purpose or purposes for which it was called) and shall be delivered to all Members not less than one hundred twenty (120) days and not more than one hundred eighty (180) days before the date of the meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited with postage prepaid in the U. S. Mails addressed to each Member as listed in the records of the Corporation. If proxy voting is to be used at any Special Meeting, the proxy shall be enclosed in the Notice of Meeting.

6.4 *Quorum* Fifty (50) voting Members at a regular meeting shall constitute a Quorum of the Members of the Corporation for the transaction of all business except election to elective positions of the Corporation and amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, but any lesser number may adjourn any meeting from time to time until a Quorum shall be present. One Hundred (100) of the voting Members shall constitute a Quorum for the election to elective positions of the Corporation and amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation or of these By-Laws, but any lesser number may adjourn any meeting from time to time until a Quorum shall be present.

6.5 *Chairmanship* Membership meetings shall be presided over by the President of the Corporation or, in his absence, by the Vice President of the Corporation.

6.6 *Voting* Each Full Member shall be entitled to one vote. Each Institutional Member shall be entitled to one vote cast by its authorized representative. Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, voting may not be by proxy and voting may not be conducted by mail.

6.7 *Representatives of Institutional Members* Each Institutional Member shall annually designate, in writing, a representative who shall represent, vote and act for the Institutional Member in all affairs of the Corporation. Institutional Members may change their representatives at will and may appoint a substitute representative by giving written notice thereof to the Corporation. Representatives of Institutional Members must be officers or employees of Institutional Members and shall automatically cease to be representatives if and when their terms of office or employment expire.

6.8 *Admission to Meetings* All meetings of Members shall be open to all interested in the work of the Corporation.

Article VII

Board of Directors

7.1 *General Powers* Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws, the property, minutes, records, affairs and business of the Corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors.

7.2 *Number and Classes of Directors* The Board shall consist of ten (10) Directors as follows:

Class A Directors - Six (6) Class A Directors shall be Full Members of the Corporation.

Class B Directors - Four (4) Class B Directors shall be the President, the Vice President, the Immediate Past President and the Treasurer of the Corporation.

The Executive Secretary, Editor of the Corporation's official publication, the Representative for Contact with Foundations, a representative of the Board of Microtext, a representative of the Index Board, and a representative of the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada (ATS) shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Directors without vote.

7.3 *Election and Designation of Directors* The Board of Directors will be

elected and designated as follows:

7.3.1 Class A Directors - Upon expiration of the respective terms of the Class A Directors, subsequent Directors shall be elected by a plurality vote of the Members entitled to vote from among the candidates nominated in accordance with Article VIII hereof. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class A Directors to be elected, but may not cast more than one vote for any single nominee. No Class A Director shall immediately succeed himself as a Class A Director.

7.3.2 Class B Directors - Class B Directors shall be the President, the Vice President, the Immediate Past President and the Treasurer. The term of each Class B Director so designated shall be as provided in articles 9.2, 10.2, 11.3.

Class B Directors shall be elected by a plurality vote of the Members entitled to vote from among the candidates nominated in accordance with Article VIII hereof. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class B Directors to be elected, but may not cast more than one vote for any single nominee and may not cast a vote for more than one nominee for a denominated Class B Director office.

Elections to the elective positions for the Corporation shall be conducted by a written ballot returned to the Executive Secretary of the Corporation by the date specified on the ballot prior to the opening of the annual conference. In case of a tie vote, the successful candidate shall be chosen by lot.

The term of each Director so elected shall commence with the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Members of the Corporation at which such Director shall be elected.

7.4 *Disqualification of Directors* A Director who ceases to be a Full Member of the Corporation shall be disqualified thereby from continuing to serve as a Director of the Corporation.

7.5 *Vacancies* The Board of Directors shall make appointment to fill the vacancy in the elective position of Treasurer of the Corporation until it is possible for the Corporation to fill the vacancy at the next regular annual election in accordance with the By-Laws. A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled for the remainder of the term by the Vice President. The succession shall not prevent a person who succeeds to the Presidency, because of a vacancy, from serving his normal term as President the next year as provided in the By-laws. A vacancy in the office of Vice-President can be filled only by election as provided in the By-laws. If vacancies occur in the offices of President and Vice President within the same term, the Board of Directors shall elect as President one of the Board for the remainder of the term. In such case, a President and a Vice President shall be elected at the next annual meeting of Members in accordance with the By-laws. Vacancies on the Board of Directors shall be filled by election at the next annual meeting of Members after the vacancy occurs.

7.6 *Term of Directors* Each Class A Director shall serve for three (3) years.

7.7 *Compensation of Directors* A Director shall receive no fees or other emoluments for serving as Director except for actual expenses in connection with meetings of the Board of Directors or otherwise in connection with the corporate affairs.

7.8 *Chairman and Vice Chairman* The President of the Corporation shall serve as the Chairman of the Board and the Vice President shall serve as Vice Chairman thereof. The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall continue to serve in such capacity until their successors are elected and qualified.

7.9 *Meetings* Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held no more infrequently than once a year as the Board shall decide. Special Meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairman of the Board at his own request or at the request of three or more other Directors. Special and regular Directors' meetings shall be held at the places, dates and times designated by the Chairman of the Board. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to each Director at least five (5) days in advance, or telegraphed or personally delivered at least (3) days in advance. A waiver of notice in writing shall be deemed equivalent to such notice. Attendance at a meeting shall be deemed waiver of notice except where attendance is for the sole purpose of objecting to the absence of notice. No notice is necessary for an adjourned meeting other than the announcement thereof at the meeting at which the adjournment takes place. Members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, or of any Committee designated by the Board may participate in a meeting of such Board or Committee by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. Participation in a meeting in this manner shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

7.10 *Quorum and Voting* At each meeting of the Board of Directors the presence of a majority of the Directors shall be necessary to constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business except as otherwise specifically provided by statute, the Certificate of Incorporation or the By-laws. The acts of a majority of the Directors present at any meeting, whether or not they shall comprise a Quorum, may adjourn the meeting from time to time. Each Director shall be entitled to one (1) vote in person and may not exercise his voting rights by proxy.

Article VIII

Nominations to Elective Positions of the Corporation

8.1 *Nominating Committee* There shall be a Nominating Committee of three (3) full members of the Association appointed by the Board of Directors. One member shall be appointed annually for a three-year term. The senior member of the committee shall be chairman. Each new appointment shall be made at such time as to enable this committee to meet during the annual meeting preceding the

one at which elections are to be made from the nominees. This committee shall nominate candidates for the elective positions to be filled for the Association as a whole except where otherwise provided in these By-laws.

8.2 *Time and Number* The Nominating Committee shall report at least one, and when feasible, two (2), nominations for each elective position to the Executive Secretary of the Corporation not less than six (6) months prior to the annual meeting of Members at which the nominees are to be considered by the Membership. The nominations shall be published by the Executive Secretary in the official publication of the Corporation not less than four (4) months prior to the annual meeting of Members.

8.3 *Nominations by Others* Nominations other than those by the Nominating Committee may be made by petition signed by not less than ten (10) full members of the Association, and shall be filed with the Executive Secretary not less than three (3) months preceding the annual meeting and shall be incorporated on the ballot with nominees presented through the Nominating Committee. Upon declaration of the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of a vacancy in the official slate, nominations may be made from the floor without prior notification.

8.4 *Consent* No nominations shall be presented to the Membership of the Corporation without the express consent of the nominee.

Article IX

President

9.1 *Powers and Duties* The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation, shall preside at all meetings of the Members and the Board of Directors, and, except as otherwise specifically provided by these By-laws, shall be in charge of the general and active management of the business of the Corporation and shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Directors are carried into effect.

9.2 *Term of Office* The President of the Corporation shall serve for one (1) year or until his successor is elected and qualifies.

Article X

Vice President

10.1 *Duties* The Vice President shall, in the absence or disability of the

President, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the President and shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe.

10.2 *Term of Office* The Vice President shall serve for one (1) year or until his successor is elected and qualifies.

10.3 *Election* The Vice President shall be elected at the annual meeting of Members in accordance with Articles VII and VIII hereof.

10.4 *President Elect* The Vice President of the Corporation shall be the President Elect and shall succeed to the office of President at the end of the President's term.

Article XI

Other Officers

11.1 *Treasurer* The Treasurer shall have the custody of the corporate funds and securities, including those of the Board of Microtext and the Index Board and shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements in books belonging to the Corporation and shall deposit all monies and other valuable effects in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors. He shall disburse the funds of the Corporation as may be ordered by the Board of Directors, taking proper vouchers for such disbursements, and shall render to the Board of Directors at its regular meetings or when the Board of Directors so requires an account of all his transactions as Treasurer and of the financial condition of the Corporation. The Treasurer shall also have custody of the corporate seal of the Corporation and he shall have authority to affix the same to any instrument requiring it and, when so affixed, it may be attested by his signature.

11.2 *Disbursements to Board of Microtext and Index Board* The Board of Microtext and the Index Board shall submit their annual budget requirements to the Treasurer sixty (60) days prior to the end of the Corporation's fiscal year. At the time such budget is submitted to the Treasurer, the Board of Microtext and the Index Board may designate a fiscal agent who may be an individual, if such individual is a member of the designating board, to receive and disburse funds of the designating board. Within thirty (30) days of receiving such a budget, the Treasurer shall verify same and shall disburse to the fiscal agent designated by either Board, if any, the funds necessary to meet the budget for the coming fiscal year, provided that such disbursement, if required to be out of general funds of the Corporation rather than out of funds of the particular project administered by the Board in question, shall occur only if approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. If either Board does not designate a fiscal agent, the Treasurer shall disburse the funds of such Board in accordance with the budget of the

Corporation's fiscal year, and at a time designated by the Treasurer in advance, the Board of Microtext and the Index Board shall furnish an annual financial statement to the Treasurer, such statement to include all income and disbursements for such fiscal year and a narrative account of the project activities undertaken during such fiscal year. Such statements shall be presented by the Treasurer at the annual meeting of the Members.

11.3 *Term of Treasurer* The Treasurer of the Corporation shall serve for three (3) years or until his successor is elected and qualifies.

11.4 *Election of Treasurer* The Treasurer of the Corporation shall be elected at an annual meeting of the Members in accordance with Articles VII and VIII hereof.

11.5 *Staffing* An Executive Secretary of the Corporation may be appointed by the Board of Directors. Other staff executives of the Board of Directors, the Board of Microtext and the Index Board may be appointed and their remuneration, if any, determined by the appointing Board, from time to time. At the discretion of the Board of Directors, elected officers of the Corporation may receive remuneration for their services in such capacity.

Article XII

Board of Microtext

12.1 *General Powers* Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, and these By-laws, the property, affairs and business of the Microtext Project shall be managed by the Board of Microtext.

12.2 *Number and Classes of Board Members* The Board of Microtext shall consist of five (5) Board Members as follows:

1. Class A Board Members - Three (3) Class A Board Members shall be Full Members of the Corporation selected in accordance with this Article XII.

2. Class B Board Members - The Class B Board Members shall be elected as provided in this Article XII.

12.3 *Election and Designation of Board Members* The Board of Microtext will be elected and designated as follows:

1. **Class A Board Members** - Class A Board Members shall be elected by a plurality vote of the Members entitled to vote from among the candidates nominated in accordance with Article VIII hereof. In the case of a tie vote, the successful candidate shall be chosen by lot. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class A Board Members to be elected but may not cast more than one (1) vote for any single nominee.

2. **Class B Board Members** - Candidates for the position of Class B Board Member shall be nominated by the Board of Microtext and elected at the Annual Membership Meeting of the Corporation. In making and reporting such nominations, the Board of Microtext shall be governed by Article 8.2. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class B Board Members to be elected but may not cast more than one (1) vote for any single nominee.

The term of each Member of the Board of Microtext so elected or designated shall commence with the adjournment of the Annual Meeting of the Members of the Corporation at which such Board Member shall be elected.

12.4 *Vacancies* Except as herein provided, the Board of Microtext shall make appointments to fill vacancies on the Board of Microtext. Such appointments shall become effective upon the appointment by the Board of Microtext and shall extend to the end of the term of the Board Member being replaced.

12.5 *Term of Board Members* Each Board Member shall serve for three (3) years.

12.6 *Compensation of Board Members* Board Members shall receive no fees or other emoluments for serving as a Board Member, except for actual expenses in connection with the meetings of the Board of Microtext or otherwise in connection with the affairs of the Microtext Project.

12.7 *Chairman* The Board of Microtext shall, by majority vote, select a Chairman of the Board of Microtext from among its membership. The Chairman shall continue to serve in such capacity for a term of one (1) year or until his successor is elected and qualifies.

12.8 *Meetings* Regular meetings of the Board of Microtext shall be held no more infrequently than once a year as the Board of Microtext shall decide. Special meetings of the Board of Microtext may be called by the Chairman at his own request or at that of two (2) or more Members of the Board of Microtext. Special and regular meetings shall be held at the places, dates and times designated by the Chairman of the Board of Microtext. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to each Board Member at least five (5) days in advance or telegraphed or personally delivered at least three (3) days in advance. A waiver of notice in writing shall be deemed equivalent to such notice. Attendance at a meeting shall be deemed waiver of notice, except where attendance is for the sole purpose of objecting to the

absence of notice. No notice is necessary for an adjourned meeting other than the announcement thereof at the meeting at which the adjournment takes place. The Members of the Board of Microtext may participate in a meeting of such Board by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. Participation in a meeting in this manner shall constitute presence in person at the meeting.

12.9 *Quorum and Voting* At each meeting of the Board of Microtext the presence of a majority of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business. The acts of a majority of the Members of the Board of Microtext present at a meeting at which a Quorum is present shall be the acts of the Board of Microtext. A majority of the Board of Microtext present at any meeting, whether or not they constitute a Quorum, may adjourn the meeting from time to time. Each Member of the Board of Microtext shall be entitled to one (1) vote in person and may not exercise his voting rights by proxy.

Article XIII

Index Board

13.1 *General Powers* Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws, the property, affairs and business of the Religion Index and other publications of the Board shall be managed by the Index Board.

13.2 *Number and Classes of Board Members* The Index Board shall consist of five (5) Board Members as follows:

1. Class A Board Members - Three (3) Class A Board Members shall be Full Members of the Corporation selected in accordance with this Article XIII.

2. Class B Board Members - Two (2) Class B Board Members shall be elected as provided in this Article XIII.

13.3 *Election and Designation of Board Members* The Index Board will be elected and designated as follows:

1. **Class A Board Members** - Class A Board Members shall be elected by a plurality vote of the Members entitled to vote from among the candidates nominated in accordance with Article VIII hereof. In the case of a tie vote, the successful candidate shall be chosen by lot. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class A Board Members to be elected but may not cast more than one (1) vote for any single nominee.

2. **Class B Board Members** - Candidates for the position of Class B Board Member shall be nominated by the Index Board and elected at the Annual Membership Meeting of the Corporation. In making and reporting such nomination, the Index Board shall be governed by Article 8.2. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class B Board Members to be elected but may not cast more than one (1) vote for any single nominee.

The Term of each Member of the Index Board so elected or designated shall commence with the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Members of the Corporation at which such Board Member shall be elected.

13.4 *Vacancies* Except as herein provided, the shall make appointments to fill vacancies on the Index Board. Such appointments shall become effective upon the appointment by the Index Board and shall extend to the end of the term of the Broad Member being replaced.

13.5 *Term of Board Members* Each Board Member shall serve for three (3) years.

13.5 *Term of Board Members* Each Board Member shall serve for three (3) years.

13.6 *Compensation of Board Members* Board Members shall receive no fees or other emoluments for service as Board Members except for actual expenses in connection with the affairs of the Religion Index and other publications of the Board.

13.7 *Chairman* The Index Board shall, by majority vote, select a Chairman of the Index Board from among its membership. The Chairman shall continue to serve in such capacity for a term of one (1) year or until his successor is elected and qualifies.

13.8 *Meetings* Regular meetings of the Index Board shall be held no more infrequently than once a year as the Index Board shall decide. Special meetings of the Index Board may be called by the Chairman at his own request or at the request of three (3) or more members of the Index Board. Special and regular meetings shall be held at the places, dates and times designated by the Chairman of the Index Board. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to each Board Member at least five (5) days in advance or telegraphed or personally delivered at least three

(3) days in advance. A waiver of notice in writing shall be deemed equivalent to such notice. Attendance at a meeting shall be deemed waiver of notice, except where attendance is for the sole purpose of objecting to the absence of notice. No notice is necessary for an adjourned meeting other than the announcement thereof at the meeting at which the adjournment takes place. The Members of the Index Board may participate in a meeting of such Board by means of conference telephone or similar communication equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. Participation in a meeting in this manner shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

13.9 *Quorum and Voting* At each meeting of the Index Board the presence of a majority of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business. The acts of a majority of the Members of the Index Board present at a meeting at which a Quorum is present shall be the acts of the Index Board. A majority of the Index Board present at any meeting, whether or not they shall comprise a Quorum, may adjourn the meeting from time to time. Each Member of the Index Board shall be entitled to one (1) vote in person and may not exercise his voting rights by proxy.

Article XIV

Contracts, Loans, Checks, and Bank Accounts

14.1 *Contracts* To the extent the Board of Directors may specifically authorize, the President may, on behalf of the Corporation, prepare proposals for contracts with any person, firm, or other entity, sign contracts between the Corporation and any such person, firm or other entity, execute bonds and undertakings required for the faithful performance of such contracts and deliver vouchers and receipts in connection therewith.

14.2 *Loans* To the extent the Board of Directors may specifically authorize, the President and Vice President, acting together, may effect loans and advances at any time for the Corporation from any bank, trust company, or any other institution or from any person, firm or other entity and for such loans and advances may make, execute and deliver promissory notes or other evidences of indebtedness of the Corporation. No such officer or officers shall, however, for the purpose of giving security for any such loan or advance, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or transfer any property whatsoever owned or held by the Corporation except when specifically authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors from time to time.

14.3 *Checks, Drafts, Etc.* All checks, drafts, orders for the payment of money, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, obligations, bills of exchange, and insurance certificates shall be signed or endorsed by such officer or officers, agent or agents, of the Corporation as shall be determined by resolution of the Board of

Directors from time to time and in such manner as shall be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors from time to time.

14.4 *Deposits and Accounts* All funds of the Corporation not otherwise employed shall be deposited from time to time in general or in special accounts in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Directors may select or as may be selected by any officer or officers, agent or agents of the Corporation to whom such power shall be delegated by the Board of Directors. For the purpose of deposit and for the purpose of collection for the account of the Corporation, checks, drafts and other orders for the payment of money which are payable to the order of the Corporation may be endorsed, signed and delivered by any officer or agent of the Corporation.

14.5 *Board of Microtext and Index Board* Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation or in these By-Laws, all references in this Article XIV to the Board of Directors (with the exception of paragraph 14.2) shall be deemed to refer to the Board of Microtext and to the Index Board, and all references to the President or to the President and Vice President shall be deemed to refer to the respective Chairman of the Board of Microtext and the Index Board and in such , provided that the authority so vested in the Board of Microtext and the Index Board and in such Chairmen by paragraphs 14.3 and 14.4 shall apply only to those funds which the Treasurer of the Corporation is required to advance to each of such Board's designated fiscal agent within thirty (30) days of the submission of its annual budget.

Article XV

Committees

15.1 *Authorization* Committees of the Corporation shall be authorized by action of the Members of the Corporation or of the Board of Directors, except as otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws.

15.2 *Appointment of Committee Members* Committee Members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors unless otherwise provided in the action authorizing the Committee or in the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws.

15.3 *Joint Committees* American Theological Library Association Members of Joint Committees of the American Theological Library Association and other associations may be appointed by the President of the Corporation with the full approval of the Board of Directors and they shall be Full Members of the Corporation.

15.4 *Eligibility* Full and Associate Members of the Corporation shall be eligible to serve as Members on all Committees, except as otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws.

15.5 *Term* Except as herein provided, Committee Members shall serve a three (3) year term or until their successors have been appointed and qualified. In the first year, one (1) Member shall be appointed for three (3) years, one (1) Member for two (2) years, and one (1) Member for one (1) year. Thereafter one (1) new Member shall be appointed each year by the Board of Directors.

15.6 *Minutes* Each Committee shall maintain a file of its minutes and actions and forward them to the Archivist upon request. Each Committee shall present a written report to the annual conference.

Article XVI

Rules of Order

The rules contained in the latest available edition of Robert's *Rules of order* shall govern the Corporation in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws.

Article XVII

Seal

The Corporation shall have a corporate seal which shall be in the form adopted by the Board of Directors.

Article XVIII

Years

19.1 *Membership Year* The Membership Year of the Corporation shall be the same as the Fiscal Year.

19.2 *Fiscal Year* The Fiscal Year of the Corporation shall be May 1 to April 30.

Article XIX

Annual Audit

The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants. Copies of the report of such audits shall be furnished to any Member who requests such copy in writing.

Article XX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered, amended, or repealed and new By-Laws may be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Full Members and representatives of Institutional Members of the association voting at any general session of any annual meeting of the Corporation.

Article XXI

The necessary grammatical changes required by the use of the neuter, masculine, feminine, singular or plural in these By-Laws shall, in all instances, be assumed to apply in the sense required by the factual context presented as though such changes were fully expressed in each instance.

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