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SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Thirty-second Annual Conference

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

**Saint Vincent College
Latrobe, Pennsylvania**

June 19-23, 1978

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Office of the Executive Secretary

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119

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ATLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1978-79

Officers

- President - Elmer J. O'Brien
United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Boulevard,
Dayton, Ohio 45406
- Vice-President - G. Paul Hamm
Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Drive,
Mill Valley, California 94941
- Recording Secretary - Alva Caldwell
Garrett Evangelical/Seabury-Western Libraries, 2121
Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois 60201
- Treasurer - Robert A. Olsen, Jr.
Brite Divinity School, Texas Christian University,
Fort Worth, Texas 76129
- Executive Secretary - David J. Wartluft
Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119

Members-at-Large

- 1976-79 - Donald W. Dayton, North Park Theological Seminary,
5125 North Spaulding Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625
- Doralyn J. Hickey, School of Library and Information
Sciences, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas
76203
- 1977-80 - Jerry D. Campbell, Iliff School of Theology, 2233 South
University Boulevard, Denver, Colorado 80210
- Kenneth E. Rowe, Drew University Library, Madison,
New Jersey 07940
- 1978-81 - Norman Kansfield, Western Theological Seminary, Holland,
Michigan 49423
- Sarah Lyons, Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary,
Denver, Colorado 80210
- Past President - John B. Trotti, Union Theological Seminary,
Richmond, Virginia 23227
- Editor of the NEWSLETTER - Donn Michael Farris, Divinity School
Library, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706
- ATS Representative - David Schuller, Association of Theological
Schools in the United States and Canada, PO Box 130,
Vandalia, Ohio 45377



BOARDS, COMMITTEES AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR 1978-79

BOARDS

BOARD OF MICROTEXT:

Charles Willard, Executive Secretary.	Pamela Darling (1980)
Maria Grossmann, Chairperson (1981)	Robert Dvorak (1979)
Collection Development Dept., Harvard	Elvire Hilgert (1980)
College Library, Cambridge, MA 02138	Ernest Saunders (1979)

BOARD OF PERIODICAL INDEXING:

Calvin Schmitt, Chairperson (1979)	Martha Aycock (1981)
McCormick Theological Seminary	Grant Bracewell (1980)
1100 East 55th Street, Chicago,	Edgar Krentz (1980)
Illinois 60615	Inez Sperr (1981)

STANDING COMMITTEES

ANNUAL CONFERENCES:

Jasper Pennington, Chairperson (1979)	Harold Booher (1980)
St. Bernard's Seminary, 2260 Lake	Delena Goodman (1981)
Avenue, Rochester, New York 14612	

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION:

Loumona Petroff, Chairperson (1979)	Winifred Campbell (1980)
School of Theology Library, Boston	Elizabeth Chambers (1981)
University, 745 Commonwealth Avenue,	
Boston, Massachusetts 02215	

LIBRARY MATERIALS EXCHANGE:

Henry Bertels, Chairperson (1979)	James Overbeck (1981)
Woodstock Theological Center Library,	Irene Owens (1980)
Georgetown University, Washington,	
District of Columbia 20057	

MEMBERSHIP:

Sarah Lyons, Chairperson (1979)	Donald Meredith (1980)
Conservative Baptist Theological	James Pakala (1981)
Seminary, P.O. Box 10,000, University	
Park Station, Denver, Colorado 80210	

NOMINATING:

Lucille Hager, Chairperson (1979)	Roland Kircher (1981)
Christ Seminary, 607 North Grand	Ellis O'Neal (1980)
Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63103	

PUBLICATION:

Murray Wagner, Chairperson (1979)	Peter DeKlerk (1980)
Bethany and Northern Baptist Seminaries	James Dunkly (1981)
Butterfield and Meyers Roads, Oak	
Brook, Illinois 60521	
Kenneth Rowe, Editor of series (<u>ex officio</u>)	

READER SERVICES:

Annie May Alston, Chairperson (1979) Sara Mobley (1980)
Harding Graduate School of Religion William Zimpfer (1981)
100 Cherry Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38117

STANDARDS OF ACCREDITATION:

Keith Wills, Chairperson (1979) Paul Debusman (1981)
Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Box Stephen Peterson (1980)
22,000-2E, Fort Worth, Texas 76122

AD HOC COMMITTEES

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON COLLECTION EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Kenneth O'Malley, Chairperson Arlene Feiner
Catholic Theological Union, 5401 Earle Hilgert
South Cornell Street, Chicago,
Illinois 60615

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON CONTINUING EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

John Bollier, Chairperson Robert Maloy
Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect Charles Willard
Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06510

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PRESERVATION OF THEOLOGICAL MATERIALS:

Andrew Scrimgeour, Chairperson Ronald Deering
BTI Library Development Office, Al Hurd
45 Francis Avenue, Cambridge,
Massachusetts 02138

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS FOR NON-PRINT MEDIA (3 yrs.):

Forrest Clark, Chairperson (1979) Duncan Brockway (1979)
Library of Bethany and Northern Baptist John Lashbrook (1979)
Seminaries, Butterfield and Meyers Roads,
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SERIALS CONTROL:

Richard Spoor, Chairperson Dorothy Parks
Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Patricia Pressey
Broadway, New York, New York 10027 Newland Smith
Raymond Vandergrift

REPRESENTATIVES AND CONTACT PERSONS

ARCHIVIST:

Gerald W. Gillette (1976-79), Presbyterian Historical Society,
425 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19147
Back-up Committee for Oral History: Alice Kendrick, Patricia
Pressey, John Sayre

CLEARINGHOUSE ON PERSONNEL:

David J. Wartluft (sine die), Lutheran Theological Seminary,
7301 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119

CONTACTS WITH FOUNDATIONS:

John Batsel (1976-79), Graduate Theological Union, 2451 Ridge
Road, Berkeley, California 94709

LIBRARY CONSULTATION PROGRAM:

Simeon Daly, Coordinator (1981), St. Meinrad School of Theology,
Archabbey Library, St. Meinrad, Indiana 47577

ATLA NEWSLETTER:

Donn Michael Farris, Editor (1983), Divinity School Library,
Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706

STATISTICIAN and LIAISON WITH ALA STATISTICS COORDINATING COMMITTEE:

David Green (1979), Graduate Theological Union, 2451 Ridge Road,
Berkeley, California 94709

REPORTER to NEWSLETTER on SYSTEMS AND STANDARDS:

Doralyn Hickey, Reporter (1981), School of Library and Infor-
mation Sciences, North Texas State University, Denton, Texas
76203

ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO ANSI Z39:

H. Eugene McLeod, Box 752, Southeastern Baptist Theological
Seminary, Wake Forest, North Carolina 27587

ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS:

James Irvine (1981), Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton,
New Jersey 08540; David Wartluft (ex officio), Lutheran Theo-
logical Seminary, 7301 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn-
sylvania 19119

ATLA REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COUNCIL ON THE STUDY OF RELIGION:

Elmer O'Brien (1979), United Theological Seminary, 1810
Harvard Boulevard, Dayton, Ohio 45406

David Wartluft (ex officio), Lutheran Theological Seminary,
7301 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119

ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE UNION LIST OF
SERIALS:

Newland F. Smith, III, Seabury-Western Library, 2122 Sheridan
Road, Evanston, Illinois 60201

PROGRAM 32nd ANNUAL CONFERENCE
Latrobe, Pennsylvania

Theme: COLLECTION EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Monday, June 19

9:00-12:00 a.m.; 1:00-5:00 p.m. - Board of Directors Meeting
7:30-9:00 p.m. - Committee Meetings
9:00 p.m. - Reception

Tuesday, June 20

CHAPEL - 7:30 a.m. - Donald N. Matthews, Librarian, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

FIRST GENERAL SESSION - 9:00 a.m. - John B. Trotti, ATLA President, presiding

Welcome - The Rev. Laurence Hill, Librarian, St. Vincent's College; The Right Rev. Egbert Donovan, Arch-Abbot and Chancellor of St. Vincent's College and Seminary

Introduction of new members and first-timers - Introduction of Committee Chairpersons - Committee Appointments - Recognition of Deceased Members and Retiring Members

SECOND GENERAL SESSION - 10:45 a.m. - Dikran Y. Hadidian, Librarian, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, presiding

PRESENTATION - Library Collections: New Measures of Excellence, Thomas J. Galvin, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences, University of Pittsburgh

REACTOR PANEL - James Caddy, St. Mary Seminary, Cleveland, Ohio; Donn Michael Farris, Duke Divinity School, Durham, North Carolina; Ellis O'Neal, Jr., Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Centre, Massachusetts; Charles Willard, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey; Keith Wills, Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas 76122

THIRD GENERAL SESSION - 1:30 p.m. - Louis Voigt, private research, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, presiding

PRESENTATION - Collection Evaluation and Development, the ATLA Experience - Profiles by Al Hurd and Earle Hilgert (Chicago); John D. Batsel (Graduate Theological Union); Newland F. Smith, III (Garrett-Evangelical/Seabury-Western); John A. Kossey (Ambassador College); Andrew D. Scrimgeour (Princeton)

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION - 3:30 p.m. - Elvire Hilgert, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois, presiding

PRESENTATION - Improving Library Collection Management Information, Glyn T. Evans, Director of Library Services, State University of New York

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION - 7:30 p.m. - Anne-Marie Salgat, Librarian, General Theological Seminary, New York, New York, presiding

PRESENTATION - Documenting Christianity: Towards a Cooperative Library Collection Development Program, Stephen L. Peterson, Librarian, Yale University Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut

Wednesday, June 21

CHAPEL - 7:30 a.m. - Dorothy J. Gilliam, Head Cataloger, Union Theological Seminary in Virginia

SHARING GROUPS - The ATLA Experience - 9:00 a.m. - Al Hurd and Earle Hilgert (Chicago); John D. Batsel (Graduate Theological Union); Newland F. Smith, III (Garrett-Evangelical/Seabury-Western); John A. Kossey (Ambassador College); Andrew D. Scrimgeour (Princeton)

SIXTH GENERAL SESSION - 11:00 a.m. - John Trotti, ATLA President, presiding

Business Meeting I - Reports of the Executive Secretary (D. Wartluft); Treasurer and presentation of the 1978-79 Budget (R. Olsen, Jr.); Board of Microtext (C. Willard); Board of Periodical Indexing (C. Schmitt); Ad-Hoc Committee on American Theological Library Needs (G. Bracewell); Ad-Hoc Committee on Standards for Non-Print Media (F. Clark); ATLA Representative to the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials (N. Smith, III).

- Other Business - Approval of the 1977 Minutes; Tellers' Report

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS - 1:30 p.m. - OCLC Users and the Curious II, H. Eugene McLeod, Librarian, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest, North Carolina

Copyright Law, William Z. Nasri, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Library and Information Science

Scholars Press and ATLA, Publication Committee, Murray Wagner, Chairman

Historical Records of American Catholicism, Jasper Pennington, Librarian, St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York

Collection and Evaluation of Non-Print Media, Ad Hoc Committee on Standards for Non-Print Media, Forrest Clark, Chairman

[The evening was devoted to an optional bus tour of Pittsburgh followed by dinner at Stouffer's Restaurant.]

Thursday, June 22

CHAPEL - 7:30 a.m. - John L. Sayre, Librarian, Graduate Seminary, Enid, Oklahoma

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS - 9:00 a.m. - Repeat from Wednesday afternoon, with the exception of Dr. Nasri's presentation on copyright

11:00 - Denominational Meetings

SEVENTH GENERAL SESSION - 1:30 p.m. - John Trotti, presiding
Business Meeting II - Reports of the ATLA Representative to the
 Council of National Library Associations (P. Oliver);
 Ad-Hoc Committee on Serials Control (P. Oliver);
 Annual Conferences (R. Hamburger); Library Consul-
 tation Program (C. White); Membership (D. McWhirter);
 Library Materials Exchange (H. Bertels); Personnel
 Exchange (R. Lewis); Publication (P. DeKlerk); Reader
 Services (E. Swayne); Standards of Accreditation
 (N. Kansfield); Statistical Records (D. Green);
 Archivist (G. Gillette); ATLA Representative for
 Contacts with Foundations (J. Batsel).

- Other Business - By-Law Change

3:00 p.m. - Ad-Hoc Committee on Serials Control: Union List of Serials
 in Theological Libraries

ANNUAL BANQUET - 6:30 p.m. - Elmer O'Brien, 1978-79 ATLA President,
 presiding

PRESENTATION - Ratio vs. Auctoritas: The Never-Ending Issue, The
 Most Reverend Norbert F. Gaughan, Auxiliary Bishop
 of Greensburg, Pennsylvania

Friday, June 23

9:00-12:00 noon - Board of Directors Meeting

PART I

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MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS SESSIONS
Thirty-Second Annual Conference

St. Vincent's College and Seminary, Latrobe, Pennsylvania
June 19-23, 1978

Tuesday, June 20, 1978, 9:00 a.m.
First General Session

The meeting was called to order by President John Trotti.

The Association was greeted by our host, The Rev. Laurence Hill, and was welcomed by The Right Rev. Egbert Donovan, Arch-Abbot of the Monastery and Chancellor of the College and Seminary.

Introduction of New Members and First-Timers - David Wartluft;
Introduction of Committee Chairpersons - John Trotti.

President Trotti named the following committees for the 1978 annual conference: Resolutions Committee: Sister Mary Esther Hanley, Chairperson; Sara Mobley; Harold Booher. Tellers' Committee: Kay Stockdale, Chairperson; Elizabeth Swayne; John Neth.

Recognition of Retiring Members and Deceased Members: Elinor Johnson, Tribute by Elvire Hilgert; Susan Schultz, Tribute by Simeon Daly; Cosby Brinkley, Tribute by Charles Willard; Isabelle Stouffer, Tribute by Charles Willard (at Banquet Session). No members are known to have been deceased during the year past. [For text of resolutions see Proceedings, p.16ff]

Adjourned 9:45 a.m.

Wednesday, June 21, 1978, 11:00 a.m.
Sixth General Session

The meeting was called to order by President John Trotti.

Introduction of the Members of the Board of Directors.

The following Committee and Board Reports were received by the members in advance of the meeting: Reports of the Executive Secretary, Board of Microtext, Board of Periodical Indexing, Ad-Hoc Committee on American Theological Library Needs, Ad-Hoc Committee on Standards for Non-Print Media, Ad-Hoc Committee on Serials Control, ATLA Representative to the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials, ATLA Representative to the Council on the Study of Religion, ATLA Representative to the Council of National Library Associations. A motion was made that these reports be accepted. Seconded. Carried. (The Treasurer's Report and the Proposed Budget were separate items.) The Reports were opened seriatum on the floor for additional comments and questions.

Executive Secretary's Report - David Wartluft. Charles Willard requested that the phone numbers for institutional members in the Proceedings be checked for accuracy.

Treasurer's Report - Robert Olsen. Robert Olsen moved that the report be received as audited. Seconded. Carried. [For text, see Proceedings, p.13ff]

1978-79 Budget - Robert Olsen. Robert Olsen moved that the Budget be approved as printed. Seconded. Carried. [For text, see Proceedings, p.15]

Board of Microtext - Charles Willard. Projects of the Board have led to deficit budgeting: 1) The Board has undertaken the time consuming and expensive step to input cataloging records into OCLC for all the titles already in the Board's program and those currently being produced. 2) The Board has expanded the program of monograph publications significantly.

Board of Periodical Indexing - Calvin Schmitt. Calvin Schmitt moved that the ATLA record a resolution of deep appreciation to Dr. Richard Lineback for his personal interest and professional contribution to the work of the Board of Periodical Indexing during the period of his service on the Board, 1970 to 1978. Simeon Daly seconded. Carried.

Stephen Peterson moved a vote of gratitude, appreciation and congratulations to the Board of Periodical Indexing for the publication of Religion Index Two. Seconded. Carried.

Ad-Hoc Committee on American Theological Library Needs - Grant Bracewell. The Board of Directors has discharged the Committee. The results of the study have been turned over to the Board of Directors, who will direct specific tasks to appropriate committees.

Ad-Hoc Committee on Standards for Non-Print Media - Forrest Clark. No written report. "The Committee faces four primary tasks: 1) development and explanation of more adequate terminology for the use of instructional technology in theological libraries, 2) identification of technical standards for consideration in the acquisition of media software and related aspects of necessary hardware, 3) study and clarification of the standards for descriptive cataloging of non-print materials, and 4) study of possible standards for holdings of non-print materials in theological collections. Major emphasis during this year has been given to the collection development aspects in anticipation of this conference.

"During the next year this committee will be working towards preparation of a series of position papers in each of the areas where we have delineated responsibility."

Other Business

1) Approval of the 1977 Minutes. A motion was made to approve the Minutes of the 1977 General Sessions. Seconded. Carried.

2) Tellers' Report - Kay Stockdale. The Association has elected: Vice President: Paul Hamm; Recording Secretary: Alva Caldwell; Board of Directors, Class A Director, 3-Year Term: Sarah Lyons and Norman Kansfield; Board of Microtext, Class A Member, 3-Year Term: Maria Grossmann; Board of Periodical Indexing, Class A Member, 3-Year Term: Martha Aycock; Board of Periodical Indexing, Class B Member, 3-Year Term: Inez Sperr.

Adjourned 12:25 p.m.

Thursday, June 22, 1978, 1:30 p.m.
Seventh General Session

The meeting was called to order by President John Trotti.

Representative to the Council of National Library Associations - Peter Oliver. The Council had three primary areas of work over the past year: 1) Copyright, 2) Z39, 3) White House Conference. The Copyright task is almost complete. The Z39 program is currently being reorganized with the volunteer staff disappearing.

At the May meeting, CNLA voted to broaden the base of its representation to include libraries and other producers of information. This will require a change of name.

The Board of Directors decided not to renew our affiliate status with ALA and to send two representatives to CNLA, one to be elected on the three-year term and the other to be our Executive Secretary, ex officio.

Representative to ANSI Z39 - Eugene McLeod. Reports are circulated through the Newsletter.

Ad-Hoc Committee on Serials Control - Peter Oliver. Peter Oliver summarized the progress of the committee to date and explained the directions the committee may take as a result of the open meeting scheduled later in the conference.

The following Reports of Standing Committees were in the hands of the members: Annual Conferences, Library Consultation Program, Membership, Library Materials Exchange, Personnel Exchange, Publication, Reader Services, Standards of Accreditation, Statistical Records. A motion was made that these Reports be accepted. Seconded. Carried. The Reports were opened seriatim on the floor for additional comments and questions.

Library Consultation Program - Cecil White. The coordinator of the program was urged to keep a list of architects who have worked on projects in theological libraries.

Personnel Exchange Committee - Rosalyn Lewis. The committee recommends that the committee be abolished and that individuals be encouraged to pursue enrichment in continuing education opportunities of the sort envisioned by the program. Seconded. Carried.

Standards of Accreditation - Norman Kansfield. Norman Kansfield moved that James C. Pakala, Librarian of the Biblical Theological Seminary of Hatfield, Pennsylvania be designated as consultant to the committee for assistance in formulating a statement regarding faculty status, that the committee present such a standard to the annual conference in 1979, and that the long-expected, much delayed Manual of Standards and Procedures be published as soon as some determination is made relative to the issue of faculty status.

Note: There was no report of the Cataloging and Classification Committee occasioned by the resignation of the chairman at mid-year.

Seconded. It was requested that the statement on faculty status be circulated in advance of the annual conference. Carried.

Statistician - David Green. David Green anticipates that he will be able to issue an interim report next year. He also hopes that the statistical report may be produced on microfiche next year. He asked for opinions on that format.

Archivist - Gerald Gillette. The archives now contain 27 cubic feet of materials. An oral history project is planned.

Contacts with Foundations - John Batsel. John Batsel and John Trotti visited five foundations in New York and Washington. The results were heartening.

By-Law Change - Jerry Campbell. Moved: That By-laws Article VII (Board of Directors) Section 2 (Number and Classes of Directors), Final paragraph be amended to read as follows: "The Executive Secretary, Editor of the Corporation's official publication, Representative for Contacts with Foundations, 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." New material underscored. Seconded. Carried.

It was reported that registration at the Conference was 202 members and 16 guests for a total of 218.

Adjourned 2:45 p.m.

Thursday, June 22, 1978, 6:30 p.m.
Banquet

Elmer J. O'Brien, 1978-79 ATLA President, presided.

Resolution to Donn Michael Farris - Jerry Campbell.

Whereas Donn Michael Farris has served as editor of the ATLA Newsletter for 25 years and has made of the Newsletter a vital element in the ongoing work of the Association,

Be It Resolved that he be commended for the exemplary quality of his editorial activity, that he be heartily and sincerely thanked for his meritorious service, and that he be affirmed in his office as he continues his editorial tasks.

Be It Further Resolved that the Newsletter, Vol. 25, Special Number, be presented to Donn Michael as a tribute to his service.

[At this point the "Special Number" consisting of congratulatory letters and reminiscences was distributed to those in attendance.]

Tribute to Isabelle Stouffer - Charles Willard. [For text see Proceedings, p.17f]

The Resolutions Committee Report was presented by Sister Esther Hanley. [For text see Proceedings, p.19f]

Respectfully submitted,
Margaret Whitelock
Recording Secretary

REPORT OF THE ATLA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The report of the Executive Secretary at annual conferences has had as its chief focus an overview of Board actions throughout the year. Since the last meeting of the Board is scheduled the same day the conference opens, there is great difficulty in presenting a written report that is comprehensive or contemporary.

Throughout the year the Board has given special attention to the relations of ATLA with other groups. In the area of religious studies/publishing there is ongoing discussion of values and relationship through the Council on the Study of Religion and Scholars Press. In the library world the American Library Association has taken a look toward a more effective affiliate group. At the same time ATLA has applied for membership in the ANSI-Z39 committee on library standards and the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials. We continue membership in the Council of National Library Associations. Liason is also being established with the ALA Statistics Committee.

Another aspect of affiliation has also come into existence through the recognition of two regional groups of theological librarians, namely the Southeastern Pennsylvania Theological Library Association and the Ohio Theological Librarians.

Our formal relationship with the Association of Theological Schools in the U. S. and Canada is maintained by affording the association seat on our Board of Directors.

The 1977 conference voted into existence provision for Interim Institutional Membership in ATLA. To date two groups have been approved for this new status and two groups are being considered.

A new version of the Ability/Interest Questionnaire surveying individuals' experience and interests was distributed in Vancouver and published in the Newsletter subsequently. Of those items returned use has been made for filling committee slots, for review by the Nominating Committee, and other needs.

The Board is working toward a restructuring internally by the creation of sub-committees. It should lead to a more propitious use of time at board meetings and allow for more effective communication throughout the association.

Papers at this and subsequent ATLA conferences are to be included in the ERIC microfiche program as a result of board action this year.

A great deal of time was spent in considering, evaluating, and expediting advancement on ATLA's participation in the CONSER project as a mode of a religious serials union list compilation. Approval and encouragement were provided for a Workshop on Subject Cataloging.

The daily work of the office has been quite heavy, but more or less routine. Apparently the entire process of publishing the 1977 Proceedings was jinxed. Not only was there great difficulty in completing the editorial work needed in transcribing many presentations from audio recordings and subsequently reworking them into publishable written form, but the printing process itself was also problematic. Because at least half the copies delivered had to be returned as unacceptable, only a limited number are available at the conference, and the remainder will have to be mailed following the conference.

The transfer of certain record-keeping and fee collection functions to the Council on the Study of Religion did not bring the anticipated relief through the first year of operation. The Executive Secretary's office serves as a communications central. Therefore, many items reported to CSR were subsequently relayed to me, and then they had to be routed to committees, officers, or the Newsletter. Certain programs functioned more efficiently because of the computerization. Notable was the use of label sets for the Library Materials Exchange program.

The Clearinghouse on personnel continues to be active. The number of position announcements carried in the Newsletter has increased. The normal mode of sending word about an opening to the most likely matches was continued in some cases. In other events the names and addresses of likely candidates were supplied to the institution seeking to fill a position. The number of positions filled through the clearinghouse is always difficult to assay due to the multiplicity of approaches to the filling of a position. Yet it is known that a number of names supplied through the clearinghouse are now filling the vacancies advertised.

As in past years certain related activities accompany the office such as ex officio representation on the Council on the Study of Religion. This year I am serving on the Nominating Committee of CSR. This year also completes the two-year appointment for service on the ATS Library Grants Panel.

Fully half of the correspondence emanating from this office consists of contacts with individuals and groups outside the ATLA membership. There is an unending array of directory listings to be updated, persons to inform about theological librarianship and employment possibilities therein, and contacts to be tied to the various chairpersons of the association. The effort continues to be exhilarative and yet at times exhausting when heaped atop a more than full-time position.

Respectfully submitted,

David J. Wartluft
Executive Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

May 31, 1978

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, 1978 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, 1978, 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
4252 Norwich
Fort Worth, Texas 76109

American Theological Library Association Treasurer's Records
Statement of Assets and Fund Equities Resulting from Cash Trans-
actions April 30, 1978

Assets:

Bank-University Bank, Fort Worth, TX	\$ 459.88	
Passbook Savings-Mutual Savings, Fort Worth, TX	9,642.13	
Cert. of Deposit-Mutual Savings, Ft. Worth, TX	26,248.81	
Cert. of Deposit-Mutual Savings, Ft. Worth, TX	27,095.04	
Cert. of Deposit-Gibraltar Savings, Ft. Worth, TX	<u>38,055.00</u>	
		<u>\$101,500.86</u>

Fund Equities:

General Fund Equity	\$21,429.63	
Index Fund Equity	75,690.91	
Microtext Fund Equity	<u>4,380.32</u>	
Total Fund Equities		<u>\$101,500.86</u>

(See accompanying letter to treasurer's report.)

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, 1978

	Fund			Total
	General	Index	Microtext	
Receipts:				
Sales	879.08	106,258.09	23,190.63	130,327.80
Dues:				
Personal	8,901.60			
Institutional	<u>5,585.00</u>			
Total dues	14,486.60			14,486.60
Interest	1,080.63	3,782.20	540.31	5,403.14
1977 Annual Conference	1,073.27			1,073.27
Other-ATS Grant	771.31		20,000.00	20,771.31
Other-Coop Proj-COMPORT			<u>7,750.00</u>	<u>7,750.00</u>
Total	<u>18,290.89</u>	<u>110,040.29</u>	<u>51,480.94</u>	<u>179,812.12</u>
Disbursements:				
McCormick Theo. Sem.		71,000.00		71,000.00
Microfilming			26,990.65	26,990.65
Printing/Publishing	4,835.89	12,931.29		17,767.18
Travel	4,077.53	2,989.81	2,091.45	9,158.79
Phone/postage/supplies	850.42	3,696.00	700.30	5,246.72
Professional Services	350.00			350.00
Officers' Honoraria	1,740.00	210.00	210.00	2,160.00
Salary Honoraria			24,883.79	24,883.79
Committee Expense	3,135.13			3,135.13
Consultation Program	250.00			250.00
Membership Dues	1,465.63	250.00		1,715.63
Office Expense	1,123.84			1,123.84
Advertising		1,361.42		1,361.42
Annual Conference	235.50			235.50
Automation		6,340.05		6,340.05
Consultant		780.00		780.00
Other	<u>1,721.83</u>	<u>1,701.51</u>	<u>1,356.45</u>	<u>4,779.79</u>
Total	<u>19,785.77</u>	<u>101,260.08</u>	<u>56,232.64</u>	<u>177,278.49</u>
Change in Fund Balance	(1,494.88)	8,780.21	(4,751.70)	2,533.63
Equity Balances 4/30/77	<u>22,924.51</u>	<u>66,910.70</u>	<u>9,132.02</u>	<u>98,967.23</u>
Equity Balances 4/30/78	<u>21,429.63</u>	<u>75,690.91</u>	<u>4,380.32</u>	<u>101,500.86</u>

(See accompanying letter to treasurer's reports)

BUDGET FOR 1978-1979

Anticipated Revenue

Dues	\$14,500
Sales	900
Interest	1,150
Sales from <u>Aids to a Theological Library</u>	-
ATS Grant for Princeton Serials Meeting	-
Annual Conference, 1977	-
	<u>\$16,550</u>

Anticipated Disbursements

Printing(<u>Proceedings</u> \$4,900; <u>Newsletter</u> \$3,200*)	\$ 8,100
Officers & Committees(Bd. of Directors \$4,300; Committees \$8,320) ¹	12,620
Honoraria(Exec. Sec. \$1,530; Treasurer \$210**)	1,740
Office Expense/Secretarial Help	2,675
Consultation Program	600
Professional Services (CPA, legal)	500
Dues (CSR \$1,640; CNLA \$70)	1,710
Second Workshop on Subject Cataloging***	3,200
Princeton Serials Meeting	-
Annual Conference, 1978	-
<u>Publication of Aids to a Theological Library</u>	-
Miscellaneous	1,100
	<u>\$32,245</u>

Notes:

- * Includes Editor's honorarium, \$765.
 ** The Index and Microtext Boards each pay \$210 towards the Treasurer's honorarium, making a total honorarium of \$630.
 *** This item was approved at the 1977 Annual Conference in Vancouver for fiscal year 1977/78 but wasn't expended until May 1978, after the fiscal year ended. It is included here for retroactive payment.

1. Anticipated Committee Expenses:

Ad Hoc Comm. on Serials Control	\$ 3,900
American Theological Library Needs	-
Annual Conferences	35
Cataloging & Classification	350
Contact with Foundations	1,150
Membership	50
Nominating	50
Library Materials Exchange	50
Personnel Exchange	160
Publications	1,375
Reader Services	300
Standards for Non-Print Media	200
Standards of Accreditation	100
Statistician	600
USBE	-
	<u>\$ 8,320</u>

HONORED RETIREES

Cosby Brinkley
by Charles Willard

"In 1972 at the 26th Annual Meeting of the American Theological Library Association in Waterloo, Mr. Cosby Brinkley was made an honorary, although astonished, member of the Association. Through a subterfuge, conspired in by his son and Raymond Morris, he was lured to Waterloo for that occasion. That was the first, and probably the last time he ever publicly participated in the activities of the Association. Yet, no one who has bought a roll of film from the Board of Microtext has failed to benefit from the impress of his attention to detail, and his care for high standards.

"Cosby Brinkley is the head of the Department of Photo-duplication of the University of Chicago. He has held that position since before the Board of Microtext was established twenty years ago. He is the only person originally associated with that venture who is still actively engaged in theological librarianship.

"If all of the film that he has processed for the Association were spliced together it wouldn't encompass the globe, but it would stretch from New York to Washington, and in 100 ft. rolls, that is a lot of film.

"On June 30, 1978, Mr. Brinkley will retire. The date is circled in red on his calendar at the Regenstein Library. Fortunately, both he and the University have agreed that his services in the collection and collation of the files on behalf of the Board of Microtext should continue.

"I move, therefore, for both his past and his prospective contribution to the Association that we record both our appreciation and our debt."

Elinor C. Johnson
by Elvire Hilgert

"Mr. President, I would like to move the following resolution of appreciation for Elinor C. Johnson, a charter member of this Association, on her retirement June 1, 1978, as Technical Services Librarian of the Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick Library and Associate Librarian of the Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago.

"We, the members of the American Theological Library Association, meeting at its 32nd annual conference on June 20, 1978, at St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, hereby express to Elinor C. Johnson our appreciation and gratitude for her distinctive life-long contribution to our profession.

"For fifty years, she has devoted herself to both public and technical aspects of library service, and for more than half this period has carried key responsibilities in theological libraries,

first at Augustana Theological Seminary, then at the Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago, and most recently also in the combined libraries of that school, the Jesuit School of Theology in Chicago, and McCormick Theological Seminary. In these positions, she has consistently shown a concern for those who use the library. Those who have worked with her respect her as a person skilled in materia theologica.

"A founding member of the American Theological Library Association, she has participated in the growth of this organization from a small group of librarians with large dreams to the maturing professional association we represent this morning.

"We honor Elinor Johnson--tenacious in purpose, open to new ideas, committed to the Church and to our profession, an understanding partner, and a gracious lady.

"Mr. President, I further move that this resolution of appreciation be communicated to Elinor Johnson by the Executive Secretary of this Association."

Susan Schultz
by Simeon Daly

WHEREAS, Miss Susan Schultz is retiring from her position as librarian of Asbury Theological Seminary, an ATLA institution she has faithfully served for over thirty years, and

WHEREAS, She has been most active in TEAM-A sister institutions in ATLA, and

WHEREAS, She served this body as its secretary from 1967 to 1971; as chairperson of the Periodical Exchange Committee, 1957-1961; and as a Director on the Executive Board, 1974-1977

BE IT RESOLVED, That ATLA members offer congratulations to Miss Schultz for her many years of service and offer best wishes for God's blessing on whatever she undertakes in the years to come.

Isabelle Stouffer
by Charles Willard

Confession, the Presbyterians re-discovered at our denominational meeting this morning, is good for the soul. I wish to offer a preambulatory confession of a different sort. In preparing for these observations, I read through the early proceedings of the Association, and in the records of that first gathering in 1947, I read the address of my predecessor, Dr. Kenneth Sperber Gapp. It was an extraordinarily eerie experience, for it could have been delivered yesterday and it would have fitted perfectly. Virtually every problem that we now count to be significant--management skills, collection development, brittle paper, the potential of microforms,

the difficulty of satisfactory bibliographic control--were all named by him. The major difference is our misperception that we are discerning them for the first time.

I did not, of course, resort to the early proceedings for that history, but to find out about Isabelle Stouffer, for we pause tonight to celebrate and to honor her contribution to the Association and to the profession.

Isabelle first appears in the historical record of the Association in 1952, both as a participant and as a member of the Cataloging and Classification Committee. It will surprise many of you who perceive Princeton as the home of cataloging independence to learn that she chaired the round table on the LC classification system, a responsibility she carried for seven years. Isabelle also served as a member-at-large on the Executive Committee of the Association from 1967-1970.

Isabelle has now participated in 21 annual conferences. If you were to connect the cities involved with lines, as the child's game of connect the dots, you would draw a remarkable--well, I won't destroy the surprise for those who may wish to try it.

On the same day many years ago that Isabelle was writing to inquire about a position in what was to become Speer Library, my predecessor's predecessor was writing her. In his letter, he noted, "We are almost more particular about personality and character, than professional training, for with so small a staff, we are all intimately associated, and we want our members to stand by each other, and to develop esprit de corps, which will aid in solving the common tasks which our particular library presents." Since then, other letters and witnesses testify to the perspicacity of the observation, and the aptness with which Isabelle Stouffer meets the requirement. In speaking of one of these tasks in another letter, Mr. Sheddan observed, "It is not easy and requires concentration in the face sometimes of interruptions by thoughtless young men." This observation brings further to mind, the comment of my cataloging professor, Paul Dunkin, who said that the most important characteristic of a cataloger is an ability to get along with other people, as the most frequent occasion for a cataloger to engage the public is when a client is frustrated or outraged or both.

The magnitude of her contribution to our common work is not easily described, but let me illuminate one aspect. She has cataloged more than forty percent of all the books added to the collection since the Seminary was founded. Since a significant portion of the library has been recataloged or reclassified during her time here, the actual part of the collection that has passed under her hands must, in fact, be larger even than that.

Isabelle has had to put up with three different librarians who must be as different from each other as it is possible to imagine. She has done this supportively, critically, and responsibly. All the while she has kept at her part of the common tasks to which Mr. Sheddan referred many years ago. Although the number and nature of the tasks may have changed, they remain common, and I am grateful for the opportunity to express this evening, for colleagues past and present, our appreciation and gratitude for both your character and your professional competence.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS the thirty-second annual conference of the American Theological Library Association has been held at St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pennsylvania, June 19-23, 1978

BE IT RESOLVED that our sincere thanks and appreciation be offered:

To St. Vincent College, Archabbot Egbert Donovan, and the Benedictine community for their hospitality in affording the use of the beautiful campus and commodious buildings for the meetings and their participants, in such a peaceful setting of valley and hills, and for the sharing of their liturgy with ATLA members;

To Father Lawrence Hill, our smiling and obliging host librarian at St. Vincent's, to Roberta Hamburger and our Vice-president and incoming President Elmer O'Brien, who shared with Father Larry the responsibility for providing a well-integrated program;

To our President John Trotti, Executive Secretary David Wartluft, the officers and the members of the Board of Directors, and the committee chairpersons, for carrying on the work of ATLA over the recent years;

To the staff of St. Vincent College, especially Father Fintan Shoniker, the president, for publicity, Chrysostom Schlimm for co-ordination of bus transport for the Pittsburgh tour, to the monks who assisted with various activities, to the Sisters who presided over the serving of delicious meals, to Larry Tomayko, co-ordinator of the Activities Office, and the students who were helpful in many ways, to Father Roman and his brethren who led us on tours of St. Vincent's;

To the following whose presentations sought to provoke new thought and foster our commitment through fresh approaches to the problems of collection evaluation and development: Thomas J. Galvin, who challenged us with a plea that materials-centered libraries must be converted to client-centered, distributed ones; and those on the reactor panel, Ellis E. O'Neal, Jr., Keith C. Wills, Charles Willard, Donn Michael Farris, and James L. Caddy, for their thoughtful reactions to and questions for Dr. Galvin; Glyn T. Evans who confronted us with the claim that the first step in the proper development of any collection is to acquire an intimate and detailed knowledge of what it contains; Stephen L. Peterson who called for a national co-operative arrangement to ensure the comprehensive collection of source literature;

To the members who shared their experiences with the demanding problems of collection evaluation and development as well as alternative ways of handling these problems in a wide variety of theological settings: Al Hurd and Earl Hilgert from the Chicago area, John D. Batsel at Graduate Theological Union; Newland F. Smith III from Garrett Evangelical/Seabury-Western, John A. Kossey

of Ambassador College, and Andrew D. Scrimgeour, Director of BTI Libraries, formerly of Princeton;

To the moderators and discussion leaders in the alternative programs: H. Eugene McLeod on OCLC, William Z. Nasri, of the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Library and Information Science, on copyright law, Peter DeKlerk on Scholar's Press and ATLA, Jasper Pennington and Lawrence V. Kennedy on historical records of American Catholicism, and Forrest Clark and the Ad-Hoc Committee on Standards for Non-Print Media on collection and evaluation of non-print media;

To the leaders who planned inspiring services of shared worship: Donald A. Matthews, Dorothy J. Gilliam, and John L. Sayre;

To the Most Reverend Norbert F. Gaughan, Auxiliary Bishop of Greensburg, for his thoughtful and witty banquet address.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we offer our thanks to Almighty God for this opportunity to meet together, discuss common interests, and establish closer ties of professional concern and friendship in our chosen field of service to God's people.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold H. Bocher
Sara Mobley
Sister M. Esther Hanley, Chairperson

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION: DONN MICHAEL FARRIS

WHEREAS Donn Michael Farris has served as editor of the ATLA Newsletter for twenty-five years and has made of the Newsletter a vital element in the ongoing work of the Association,

BE IT RESOLVED that he be commended for the exemplary quality of his editorial activity, that he be heartily and sincerely thanked for his meritorious service, and that he be affirmed in his office as he continues his editorial task.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, the Newsletter, Vol. 25, Special Number, be presented to Donn Michael as a tribute to his service.

Respectfully submitted,

Jerry Campbell
on behalf of the
Board of Directors

PART II

BOARD REPORTS

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COMMITTEE REPORTS

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BOARD OF MICROTEXT

This report of the Board of Microtext considers three aspects of the Board's work during the past year: (1) initiation of the Cooperative Microform Project on Religion and Theology (COMPORT), (2) the addition to the OCLC data base of Board cataloguing records, and (3) the development of an experimental group of bibliographies that is being marketed in cooperation with the Scholars Press.

During the first year of the operation of COMPORT, a total of thirty-five ATLA libraries became members. These libraries represent a broad theological spectrum within the Association, as well as a very wide spread according to collection size, acquisitions budget, and nature of programs supported. Although only a few titles were lent to COMPORT members during this first year of operation, circulation of titles should increase as cataloguing records of these titles are made available to participating libraries. Twenty-eight COMPORT member libraries have decided to subscribe to catalogue records in one or another of the three available categories.

During the past year, a profile was written and tested for the Board of Microtext for the addition of cataloguing records to the data base of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC). At the end of this reporting period approximately 250 titles had been added to the OCLC data base. The Board of Microtext has also begun to cooperate in the production of CORECAT, a computer-output-microfiche dictionary union catalogue composed from the cataloguing records of the Divinity libraries of Yale and Harvard, as well as the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Princeton Seminary. The form of the Board's cooperation is the availability of its records for merger with the records of the four libraries. The cost of processing Board titles for this purpose is, of course, carried by the cooperating libraries. The first experimental run of CORECAT was delivered late this spring, and with the semiannual cumulations of this catalogue, records reflecting Board titles will be available in at least four separate forms: the catalogue of the Board of Microtext itself, the OCLC data base, cards distributed to subscribing COMPORT members, and CORECAT.

The Board has for many years concerned itself with the most effective way of handling the preservation, microfilming, and marketing of monographs. The tension comes with the clear need for an appropriate program for these titles on the one hand, and the relatively high administrative expense incurred in selling single titles on the other hand. During this year, the Board of Microtext agreed to undertake an experimental program with the Scholars Press for the sale of titles contained in three bibliographies that had been developed by the Board of Microtext. These bibliographies concern themselves with nineteenth century theological issues relating to revivalism, with the rise of biblical criticism, and with the place of women in the church. The initial deadline for subscriptions to these three bibliographies is 1 September 1978, after which complete sets will be available only at a higher cost. On the basis of this trial run, the Board will subsequently

determine whether additional bibliographies should be marketed through Scholars Press, if such an approach through that agency appears to be desirable.

Respectfully submitted,

Maria Grossmann, Chairperson

BOARD OF PERIODICAL INDEXING

Publications. The significant part of the Index Board and Staff report is represented by the publications which have been produced during the year. It has been a year of change. What we have known for 29 years as the INDEX TO RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL LITERATURE, IRPL, has gone through a metamorphosis which has changed its name to RELIGION INDEX ONE: PERIODICALS (with the new acronym RIO). The name change was made in the interest of providing nomenclature relative to the new companion publication in our indexing household, namely, RELIGION INDEX TWO: MULTI-AUTHOR WORKS, or RIT for short. RIT is our planned response to the long recognized need for an index to multi-author works in religion and theology, and realizes the objective we proposed to the ATLA in our report last year. The preface of the 1976 annual issue provides the policy statement of scope for the selection of works to be included and also the list of persons and institutions without whose generous assistance this first issue with 241 volumes indexed would not have appeared.

This new publication plus the continuing task of producing and modestly expanding RELIGION INDEX ONE: PERIODICALS required the expansion of the Index Office staff and an extra measure of dedication on the part of the editors. The Board assumed the risk of funding the new publication out of current operating funds in the expectation of subscriptions to RIT would quickly recover operational expense.

Subscription and Sales. During the past year RELIGION INDEX ONE subscriptions have finally passed the 1000 mark and hold a steady net increase rate. The reprinting of volumes 5 (1961-62) and 9 (1969-70) were postponed to guarantee support of the new publication. We plan on reprinting this year. We are gratified by the immediate response to RELIGION INDEX TWO which as of June 1 has reached the level of 275 paid subscriptions and nearly an equal number of standing orders. We hope this total will be doubled in the coming year.

Personnel. The staff has been expanded at the level of part-time indexers in order to meet the indexing and production deadlines of both RIO and RIT. A full time Business Secretary, Mrs. Marlene Tuttle, has been employed effective May 1, 1978. John Peltz has also functioned part-time as Acting Business Manager. Fay Dickerson,

Editor, has taken special care in general oversight of all operations to insure the publication of the first issue of the new product as scheduled.

New Directions. The Index Board has several matters under continuing consideration which it hopes can be translated into realizable goals in the next two years-- one concerns the O'Brien Index to Festschriften Project. The data for a ten-year index of Festschriften (1960-1969) will be completed in the next few months by Elmer and Betty O'Brien. The Index Board is negotiating with the O'Briens in order to publish their Index to Festschriften. This is projected for publication in 1979. Another project concerns the development of a proposal for seeking foundation grant support to assist in the production and publication of a retrospective index of multi-author works for the period of 1970-1975. This would fill the gap between the O'Brien Project and the 1976 edition of RELIGION INDEX TWO.

Resolution of Appreciation. Dr. Richard H. Lineback, Director of the Philosophy Documentation Center, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, is completing his service on the Board of Periodical Indexing after serving two three-year terms. His counsel and experience have been of inestimable value to the Index Board and Staff during a period of transition from a manual to a computer-assisted production process. He has indicated his continuing interest in the work of the ATLA indexing programs and is willing to serve as a consultant. On behalf of the Board and the Index Staff, it is moved that the ATLA record a resolution of deep appreciation to Dr. Richard H. Lineback for his personal interest and professional contribution to the work of the Board of Periodical Indexing during the period of his service on the Board (1972-1978).

Respectfully submitted,

Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairperson

COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL CONFERENCES

The committee had two charges this year. One was to develop an exhibits policy/application form which included the five points the Board of Directors deemed necessary. This was done and presented to the Board for their action at the midwinter meeting.

The second charge was to solicit invitations for sites for the Annual Conference for three to five years in advance. With the conference membership's cooperation this goal has almost been reached. The 33rd Annual Conference (1979) will be hosted by the Minnesota Consortium of Theological Libraries on the Bethel Theological Seminary Campus--St. Paul. The 1980 Conference is still being negotiated. Christ Seminary--Seminex has extended an invitation for 1981. Conference sites for 1982-85 are being actively pursued.

The Committee on Annual Conferences wishes to thank the ATLA members for being gracious in their response to the committee's letters for help and/or ideas.

Respectfully submitted,

Harold Booher
Jasper Pennington
Roberta Hamburger, Chairperson

LIBRARY MATERIALS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE

Increased activity was noted in the area of library materials exchanged during the past year. A total of 104 participating libraries distributed 125 lists. This is an increase of 50 per cent over the previous year of participating institutions and an increase of 76 per cent for lists distributed.

The revised mailing label list of eligible ATLA libraries identified 131 eligible institutions. These were the libraries that had submitted at least one list in the previous 18 month period. During 1977-78 three institutions asked to be dropped from participation, one library was reinstated, two institutions were merged, and 19 libraries were declared inactive since they did not respond to the post card survey in October 1977. Additions, corrections, and changes to the label list sent out on November 10, 1977, were made in the NEWSLETTER of February 18, 1978.

Participating libraries expressed appreciation for the computer-produced labels, which were supplied for the first time in the history of the Exchange Program. The convenience they provide is well worth the effort and has encouraged greater participation.

A cover letter accompanied the labels outlining the procedures to be followed in the Exchange Program. Basically they are: (1) Books as well as periodicals may now be listed, but they are not to be sold or advertised, simply offered as exchange items like any other materials. (2) The requesting library is expected to reimburse the dispensing library for the full postage amount only when this exceeds 50 cents. Please do this without delay upon receiving the package. (3) Dispensing libraries are to send only the items requested--no more, please! (4) A library must issue at least one list every 18 months to insure continued eligibility in the Exchange Program. (5) Please list your duplicates alphabetically giving the volume and issue number as well as date. Use established main entry. (6) Hold incoming lists for about a month before filling them so that everyone has an equal chance to reply.

The Committee expresses its appreciation for the cooperation of all those libraries that have participated in the Exchange Program this year.

Respectfully submitted,

Norman G. Wente, Chairperson

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee met formally in Vancouver, British Columbia, during the 1977 Conference. Written correspondence among the members has been the vehicle for committee business throughout the year.

Letters inviting membership were sent to those who expressed interest in the Association. A letter was sent to the only Jewish Seminary affiliated with ATS as was suggested at the 1977 Conference.

Welcoming letters were sent to those becoming members of the Association.

The following is a summary of the Association's membership statistics for the year April, 1977, through April 1978. These statistics were compiled through the courtesy of the office of the Executive Secretary of the Association.

<u>Category</u>	<u>April 8 1977</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>April 20 1978</u>	<u>Net Gain/Loss</u>
Full	272	39	19	292	+20
Retired	40	0	1	39	- 1
Associate	119	13	29	103	-16
Student	20	11	10	21	+ 1
Honorary	4	0	0	4	0
Institutional	<u>144</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>+ 3</u>
Totals	599	68	61	606	+ 7

Respectfully submitted,

Sarah Lyons
Donald Meredith
David I. McWhirter, Chairperson

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE AND VISITATION COMMITTEE

The Personnel Exchange and Visitation Committee met at the United Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tennessee, on April 11, 1978. All members of the committee were present.

The Personnel Exchange Program was established in an attempt to provide persons actively engaged in theological librarianship continuing education through varied work experiences. The program was also seen as an opportunity for libraries to gain experience and expertise lacking in their own staffs. In an effort to develop a workable program that is useful for both individuals and institutions, members of the committee have attempted to make the program flexible enough so that almost any ATLA member interested in an exchange can make arrangements suited to his or her own needs. This flexibility has been developed by making provisions for both visits

and exchanges and by suggesting time periods ranging from a week to a year. This makes possible a visit of a week in order to observe a special feature of a library or a visit and/or an exchange used as a project for a sabbatical leave or other experience. It was hoped that these visits and exchanges would provide educational opportunities that are not otherwise available. Although the idea appears sound, problems and obstacles have become apparent as efforts have been made to implement the program.

Of course, a program of this sort involves more than the libraries and the individuals. Administrators of participating institutions must be considered and consulted. Some institutions have structures that make participation in the program impossible. In other instances, reporting relationships and responsibility for the exchangees may be a problem. It is possible that institutions may feel that ATLA has a responsibility for coping with unsatisfactory exchangees and visitors. The question of control over an exchangee whose salary is paid by his or her own institution can become a factor. Although efforts have been made to make clear that the committee functions only as a clearinghouse, administrators may expect the committee to assume more responsibility than that. Financial arrangements may also create difficulties. Housing and transportation can become major problems and expenses, even for persons who may continue to receive salaries from their own institutions.

Another factor that makes implementation difficult is the lack of interest shown by ATLA members. Questionnaires for both institutions and individuals were distributed to all members who registered for the 1977 conference. In addition, a mailing was sent to all institutional members in November, 1977. Fewer than half of the institutions have responded. Of the 71 responses, 36 were positive, but usually with reservations or restrictions about participation; the rest were negative. There were no responses from individuals after the conference. After the individual questionnaire was printed in the Newsletter, five replies were received, and none appears a likely exchangee or visitor for the institutions that have responded positively. Two do not know whether they can get approval from their own administrators; the rest have indicated such limits of location or interests that there are no libraries to send them to.

Two questions that arise are whether this program is suited to a committee structure and whether there is need for committee participation. The usual term of committee membership is three years, with the person in his or her third year usually chairing the committee. While this structure works quite well in most instances, it lacks needed continuity for the Personnel Exchange Program. It is possible that an exchange might cover four years from initial contacts to final reports. In that case, the committee receiving the report would have no members who were on the committee when planning began. The new committee might have difficulty evaluating the effectiveness of the particular exchange.

In the four years that this program has been considered, many ATLA members have spent a great deal of time trying to develop and implement the program. It is the feeling of the present committee that the idea is a sound one, but that there is no place for active committee participation. Individuals who wish to work in another library during a sabbatical leave or in any other situation will probably have more success working directly with the institutions they wish to visit. It seems that committee involvement does nothing but complicate the process. ATLA members have, in the past, worked out programs where they worked and visited in other libraries, and, in at least one instance, the experience was partially funded by an ATS grant.

Therefore, the committee recommends that the Personnel Exchange and Visitation Committee be abolished and that individuals be encouraged to pursue enrichment and continuing education opportunities of the sort envisioned for the program. ATS and ARL grants are among funding sources that may be pursued. The ATLA member responsible for contacts with foundations may be able to work with individuals who develop their own programs. If there is a feeling that ATLA needs to serve as a clearinghouse, the committee recommends that the institutional questionnaires be forwarded to the executive secretary, who can refer to them if members want to know which institutions are willing to accept visitors as working staff members or observers. By placing these materials in his office, ATLA will have all personnel matters under the direction of one person, and the unwieldy and seemingly unnecessary role of the Personnel Exchange and Visitation Committee will be abolished.

Respectfully submitted,

Alva Caldwell
Thomas Edward Camp
Roselyn Lewis, Chairperson

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

During 1977/78, the Committee on Publication has added titles to the ATLA Monograph and Bibliography Series. In the monographic series, no. 12, Randall K. Burkett, Garveyism as a Religious Movement and no. 13, Thomas V. Peterson, The Myth of Ham in America are scheduled for publication, Fall 1978. In the bibliography series, Warren S. Kissinger, The Parables of Jesus: A History of Interpretation & Bibliography is scheduled for publication, Spring 1979. Six new titles are in various stages of preparation.

The Committee has considered the inauguration of a new bibliographic series of inexpensive paperbacks for wide distribution to students. Several manuscripts already received are considered appropriate titles for such a series.

In an action by the ATLA Board at the 1978 Mid-Winter Meeting, the Committee was given the assignment of doing a comparative study

on the relative merits of Scholars Press, The Council on the Study of Religion, and Scarecrow Press as to which agency might best serve ATLA publishing ventures. An open forum on the question is scheduled for the 1978 Latrobe conference. The Committee is requested to make a recommendation to the 1979 Mid-Winter Meeting.

The current titles are published by Scarecrow Press at no cost to ATLA and with provisions for modest royalties to the authors. The Committee has acted to reinstate a policy of grants-in-aid to worthy projects, some of which may be commissioned by the Committee. The Committee solicits standing orders for the two series and especially urges ATLA member libraries to support Association publications through standing orders.

Given the greater frequency of Committee meetings (five meetings during 1977/78) and the proposals on the current agenda that if implemented will increase the activity of the Committee, discussions centering on the need for greater continuity have suggested that the Publication Committee be reconstituted as a board as is the Board of Microtext and the Board of Periodical Indexing.

New developments in the publishing activity, the recommendations or structuring of the Committee will be reported to the membership through the Newsletter.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter DeKlerk
James Dunkly
Kenneth Rowe
Murray Wagner, Chairperson

READER SERVICES COMMITTEE

This year the committee's attention has been directed toward the area of instruction in library use for seminary students--the people for whom our work is primarily intended. Stimulated by the workshop led by Ronald Deering during last year's ATLA meeting at Vancouver, it was felt that there was more to be done in this area.

Seminary librarians are finding that it is necessary to give instruction to students in general library use as well as in the more specialized area of theological studies. The committee thought it might be helpful to collect information on the kinds of programs already in existence and to attempt some kind of analysis of programs which would help devise a course outline for those seminaries wishing to implement such a program.

The committee has been engaged mainly in the collection of information on the various schemes in current use, both general orientation-type courses (sometimes in multi-media form) offered

to all entering students and courses integrated into the general curriculum or taught in connection with specific research papers or projects assigned to students. These are being collected from other seminary libraries and from colleges and universities since many of the ideas of the latter can be adapted for seminary library use.

It is hoped that we can have a useful discussion at the committee meeting in June when the proposal can be further defined and perhaps integrated with other work being done in this area. The committee will welcome any help or information from other ATLA members.

Respectfully submitted,

Annie May Alston
Sara Mobley
Elizabeth Swayne, Chairperson

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF ACCREDITATION

The primary tasks currently before the committee are: (1) The editing of the "Standards of Library Adequacy for the D. Min. Degree" approved at the 1977 annual conference. (2) The development of "Standards for Faculty Rank for Theological Librarians" in a form sufficiently mature to resubmit this issue to the membership. (3) The preparation and publication of a Manual of Standards and Procedures which should include, among other matters, the two standards listed above.

Task number one is virtually completed. Work on task number two has centered in the gathering of data. This has been done in two areas: (1) A collection of job descriptions undertaken by Gil Englerth and Paul Hamm has been enlarged and analysed. (2) A survey of the membership of ATLA was undertaken by Jim Pakala as a part of his academic work at Drexel University. The analysis of this data was made available to the committee in April.

There will be, therefore, no statement submitted to the association at this conference. The committee would present, instead, the following proposals: (1) That James C. Pakala, Librarian of the Biblical Theological Seminary of Hatfield, Pennsylvania be designated as consultant to the committee for assistance in formulating a statement regarding faculty status. (2) That the committee present such a "Standard" to the Annual Conference of 1979. (3) That the Manual of Standards and Procedures be published as soon as some determination is made relative to the issue of faculty status.

Respectfully submitted,

Stephen Peterson
Keith Wills
Norman Kansfield, Chairperson

AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY NEEDS

Introduction. As part of its work, the committee sent a questionnaire in December 1977 to 136 member institutions, 261 full members and 100 associate members. The mailing list for the questionnaires was based on the most recent membership list, with updates, supplied by the Secretary of the Association. All member institutions on the list were sent a questionnaire. A few full and associate members within and outside continental America did not receive questionnaires because of late address changes or coding problems for the questionnaires.

The questionnaire was precoded with specific demographic data that the committee thought would be useful in an analysis of the data. Demographic data included the kind of membership: full, associate, independent seminary library, independent seminary library with cluster relations, independent university theological libraries and independent university theological libraries with cluster relations. Regions for members were determined by using the ATS categories of Canada, New England, Mideast, Southeast, Great Lakes, Plains, Southwest and Rocky Mountain/Farwest. Libraries were also coded as to size by expenditures and volumes with the following respective breakdowns: \$0-29M, 30-49M, 50-69M, 70-99M, 100-149M, 150-199M, 200-299M, 300+M; and 0-49M volumes, 50-99M, 100-149M, 150-199M, 200-249M, 250-299M, 300+M.

Response to the Questionnaire. Institutional response to the questionnaire was good. Of the 136 questionnaires sent out to institutional members, 66 were returned for a 48.53% return. Of the 66 returned we were able to use 60 (44.12%) to 65 (47.79%) of the responses in our analysis. The variance in the number of responses used represents adjustments made by the statistical package program used in the data analysis to adjust for missing values or no response to particular questions.

Full members returned 74 or 28.35% of their questionnaires. Associate members returned 17 or 17% of their questionnaires. One questionnaire from each of these groups (full and associate) had to be discarded because the respondents failed to complete major portions of the questionnaire. The total personal membership which was then analyzed totaled 89 or 24.65%.

The report of the data analysis will be presented in a two-fold fashion: institutional respondents and individual respondents. A summary comparing the two respondent groups appears at the end of this report.

Data Analysis. The analysis of the data was done by using the IDA statistical package of the National Computer Network of Chicago. The IDA package was chosen over SPSS because of its greater flexibility for the user. In using the IDA statistical package a number of common statistical configurations were used: means and standard deviations for all variables, histograms to graphically

display or characterize the demographic data or type of respondent, cross tabulations to give particularity to respondents' answers, and correlation coefficients were utilized to measure the strength of the linear relationship between two variables. If the correlation coefficient is positive it means that as "x" increases, "y" tends to increase. If the correlation coefficient is negative, it means that as "x" increases, "y" tends to decrease. If the correlation coefficient is about "0" it means the two variables are virtually independent with no linear relation. The closer the correlation coefficient is to ± 1 (it is always between -1 and $+1$) the stronger the linear relation between the 2 variables.

TABLE I: Means and Standard Deviations NUMSER through AFFACT for Institutional Responses.

QUESTION	VARIABLE		STANDARD		QUESTION	VARIABLE		STANDARD	
	NAME	MEAN	DEVIATION	NAME		MEAN	DEVIATION		
1	NUMSER	2.328	1.028	15	DESARC	2.367	0.974		
4	COMMIN	2.180	0.922	16	INSMAT	2.067	0.918		
5	PROFES	2.339	0.883	17	COMAPL	1.397	0.493		
7	COMMPR	2.246	0.739	18	FACSTA	1.167	0.376		
9	VOLLED	2.511	0.843	19	FACRAN	1.351	0.481		
10	FUNDRA	2.033	0.752	20	SUNION	1.933	0.312		
11	FULEXE	2.574	1.087	22	LUNION	1.900	0.354		
12	MATCH	2.459	0.941	23	SHARE	1.569	0.500		
13	COLDEV	2.066	1.124	24	PJRNL	1.534	0.503		
14	CENOFF	2.525	1.058	25	AFFACT	1.520	0.544		

Interpretation of Table I. You have looked at Table I above and wonder what variable names like NUMSER, VOLLED and AFFACT mean. These are mnemonic names assigned in the computer program and refer to the questions on the questionnaire. For example NUMSER is the mnemonic name given for question one about the number of services/projects sponsored by ATLA; VOLLED is the mnemonic name given for question nine about ATLA's voluntary leadership stype, etc. The question number column refers to the question number and the variable name column refers to the mnemonic name assigned to the question.

For variables NUMSER through INSMAT the numerical value assigned in the coding was as follows: 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3=no opinion, 4=disagree, 5=strongly disagree. For variables COMAPL through AFFACT the numerical value assigned in the coding was as follows: 1=yes, 2=no. Based on knowledge of these values we can rank them as to their importance (See Tables II and III). The mean and standard deviation for all the variables gives an overall picture of the response to each question. For particularity of respondents by demographic data in relation to a particular question reference should be made to the tabulations.

TABLE II: Ranking of Most Important to Least NUMSER through AFFACT for Institutional Responses.

VARIABLE NAME	ISSUE RAISED	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
FUNDRA	ATLA should engage in <u>fund raising</u> (from foundations)....	2.033	0.752
COLDEV	...ATLA service/project would be to provide for a nationwide bibliographic service for <u>collection development</u> .	2.066	1.124
INSMAT	...ATLA should sponsor the development of a package of <u>instructional materials</u> for users of theological libraries	2.067	0.198
COMMIN	ATLA <u>communicates effectively</u> the services/projects it provides for its members	2.180	0.922
COMMPR	ATLA <u>communicates effectively</u> the services/projects it provides for its <u>personal members</u>	2.246	0.739
NUMSER	The <u>number of services/projects</u> sponsored and supported by ATLA is sufficient to support your library's needs	2.328	1.028
PROFES	ATLA meets your needs as a library <u>professional</u>	2.339	0.883
DEMSARC	ATLA should sponsor a <u>descriptive list of archival materials</u> in theological libraries	2.367	0.974
MATCH	The ATLA should support projects requiring <u>matching institutional funds</u>	2.459	0.941
VOLLED	With its <u>voluntary leadership</u> style the ATLA can meet the needs listed in 2, 6 and 8	2.511	0.843
CENOFF	ATLA projects could be administered better through a <u>centralized office</u>	2.525	1.058
FULEXE	The ATLA would function more effectively if it had a <u>full time executive officer</u>	2.574	1.087

Summary. The overall institutional membership agrees that ATLA should give attention to needs in the areas of fund raising, collection development, instructional materials and the description of archival materials in theological libraries. Institutional respondents were positive about the number of projects/services and communication to the respondents. In this table, respondents are tending to express negative opinions about ATLA setting up a central office or hiring a full time executive director. Of interest is that institutional members are negative about ATLA's voluntary leadership style. However, it must be noted that question 9 about ATLA's voluntary leadership style presented respondents with a problem. Among all the questions this one had the highest number of no responses. The committee can make the following speculations about the question: it was misunderstood or poorly stated; the respondents are ambivalent; or, it is of greater significance than a questionnaire can elicit.

TABLE III: Ranking of Most Important to Least COMAPL through AFFACT for Institutional Responses.

VARIABLE NAMED	ISSUE RAISED	STANDARD	
		MEAN	DEVIATION
FACSTA	Do you have <u>faculty status</u> ?	1.167	0.376
FACRAN	Do you have <u>faculty rank</u> ?	1.351	0.481
COMAPL	Do you need a better understanding of <u>computer applications</u> to theological libraries?	1.397	0.493
AFFACT	Is your institution a member of an <u>af-firmative action</u> program?	1.534	0.503
PJRNL	Does theological librarianship need its own <u>professional journal</u> ?	1.569	0.500
SHARE	Would you be able to work for brief periods at another theological library as part of a <u>staff sharing</u> project?	1.569	0.500
LUNION	Are you interested in the issue of forming <u>library unions</u> ?	1.900	0.354
SUNION	Is any level of your library <u>staff unionized</u> ?	1.933	0.312

Summary. Overall institutional respondents indicate that they have faculty rank and status. They also think they need a better understanding of computer applications to theological libraries. They indicate that affirmative action programs are of marginal concern, they do not think they need a professional journal, do not want to share staff, their staffs are not unionized and they do not want to form library unions.

Histograms for Institutional Members. Histograms were utilized to graphically display the demographic information of the respondents. The *'s stand for "1" respondent and the columns should be read from left to right. (See tables IV through VII.)

Region. In Table IV, REGION, the *'s beginning with column one on the left show we had three respondents from REGION 1, or Canada, three from New England, 19 from Middle Atlantic, 6 from the Southeast, 15 from the Great Lakes, 7 from the Plains States, 4 from the Southwest and 8 from the Far west.

Dolsiz. Table V, DOLSIZ, graphically displays the size of a library by the amount of budgetary expenditures. Column 1 shows we have one institutional respondent uncoded as to expenditures. Column 2 represents 5 respondents with expenditures \$0-19M, column 3 represents 16 respondents with expenditures of \$30-49M, column 4 represents 14 respondents with expenditures of \$50-69M, column 5 represents 13 respondents with expenditures of \$70-99M, column 6 represents 5 respondents with expenditures of \$100-199M, column 7 represents 4 respondents with expenditures of \$200-299M, and column 8 represents 7 respondents with expenditures of \$300-399M. The mean for DOLSIZ library respondents is 3.523.

Volsiz. Table VI, VOLSIZ, graphically displays the size of the library the respondent was from. Column 1 begins with 0 for a respondent whom we were unable to code. Column 2 represents 14 from

0-49M, column 3, 27 from 50-99M, 11 from 100-149M, 4 from 150-199M, 4 from 200-249M, 1 from 250-299M, and 3 from 300+M.

The mean for VOLSIZ library respondents is 2.523.

Member. Table VII MEMBER, graphically displays the kind of institutional members who responded. Column 1 includes 24 independent seminary libraries. Column 2 includes 31 independent seminary libraries with cluster relations. Column 3 includes 5 independent university related theological libraries, column 4 includes 4 university related theological libraries with cluster relations.

The mean for the institutional respondents is 3.861.

Cross Tabulations. (See Tables VIII and IX.) Selected cross tabulations for institutional respondents were run for the variables REGION, MEMBER and DOLSIZ versus Q1 NUMSER, Q 4 COMMIN, Q 9 VOLLED, Q 10 FUNDRA, Q 11 FULEXE, Q 12 MATCH, Q 13 COLDEV, Q 14 CENOFF, Q 15 DESARC Q 16 INSMAT, Q 17 COMAPL, Q 20 SUNION, Q 22 LUNION, Q 23 SHARE, Q 24 PJRNL, and Q 25 AFFACT.

Two cross tabulation displays (Tables VIII and IX) are included to give examples of the particular relational data between two variables. These two tables show how a particular type of member library (e.g., independent seminary library) has responded to a particular question, (PJRNL or FUNDRA). The cross tabulation tables included in this report are twofold in nature. The one labeled "Joint Distribution of PJRNL versus REGION" shows how a particular type of region has responded to a particular question in terms of whole numbers. The second table labeled "Conditional Distribution of PJRNL versus REGION" is similar, but substitutes percentages of responses for the whole numbers that occurred in the top table. In other words, the two tables ("joint" and "conditional") represent the same data displayed in two different numerical ways.

For example, REGION vs. Q 24 PJRNL (Table VIII) is to be interpreted as follows: the left hand column PJRNL 10, 11, 12 represents the variable name (PJRNL) and the values assigned by the computer for data input on this question, 10=no response, 11=yes answer, 12=no answer. Across the top are the REGION values beginning with 1 (Canada) and ending with 8 (Far West). There were a total of 2 no responses from region 3 (Mideast) and 6 (Plains States); there were a total of 27 yes answers from responses in regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. We could say from the number of yes responses the institutions in region 3, 5, and 8 are positive about a professional journal. On the other hand a greater number in region 3 gave negative responses to the need for a professional journal.

Table IX MEMBER vs. Q 10 FUNDRA can be interpreted similarly, except the left hand column FUNDRA number values are as follows: 9=no response, 10=strongly agree, 11=agree, 12=no opinion, 13=disagree. Across the top are the MEMBER values beginning with 4=independent library, 5=independent library with cluster relations, 6=independent university theological library and 7=independent

Table VII: Histogram Member

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ABS. FREQ.
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-1.600E+01-6.000E+00 4.000E+00 1.400E+01 2.400E+01
MEAN=3.8615E+00 STD. DEV.=8.6380E-01 SAMPLE SIZE=65

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Table VIII:

Joint Distribution of PJRNL versus REGION

	REGION								TOTAL
PJRNL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
11	0	1	6	3	8	1	1	7	27
12	2	2	10	2	6	5	3	1	31
TOTAL	2	3	17	5	14	7	4	8	60

Conditional Distribution of PJRNL given REGION

	REGION								TOTAL
PJRNL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
10	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
11	0.0	33.3	35.3	60.0	57.1	14.3	25.0	87.5	45.0
12	100.0	66.7	58.8	40.0	42.9	71.4	75.0	12.5	51.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER	2	3	17	5	14	7	4	8	60

Table IX:

Joint Distribution of FUNDRA versus MEMBER

	MEMBER				TOTAL
FUNDRA	4	5	6	7	
9	0	2	1	1	4
10	5	5	1	0	11
11	13	18	1	4	36
12	4	5	2	0	11
13	2	1	0	0	3
TOTAL	24	31	5	5	65

Conditional Distribution of FUNDRA given MEMBER

	MEMBER				TOTAL
FUNDRA	4	5	6	7	
9	0.0	6.5	20.0	20.0	6.2
10	20.8	16.1	20.0	0.0	16.9
11	54.2	58.1	20.0	80.0	55.4
12	16.7	16.1	40.0	0.0	16.9
13	8.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NUMBER	24	31	5	5	65

Correlation Coefficients. Tables X and XI are correlation coefficients which display the linear relationship between the questions. (See Data Analysis section for interpreting such tables.) The specific observations that can be made about these tables follow. Some significant correlation exists between the demographic variables DOLSIZ and VOLSIZ meaning that libraries which are large in volume size are also large in terms of expenditures. Likewise, those who responded positively on ATLA's meeting their needs as a library professional (PROFES) would respond positively about the number of services/projects sponsored (NUMSER) and supported by ATLA. This same can be said about the questions on ATLA communicating effectively (COMMUN) and meeting your needs as a library professional (PROFES).

However, of greater importance for interpretation is the fact there are no other significant correlations between the questions asked meaning that the respondents tended to answer each question independent of the other.

Table X

CASE	REGION	DOLSIZ	VOLSIZ	MEMBER	NUMSER	COMMUN	PROFES	COMPR	VOLLED	FUNDRA	FULEXE	MATCH	COLDEV	CENOFF	
CASE	.1.000														
REGION	-0.152	1.000													
DOLSIZ	0.149	0.098	1.000												
VOLSIZ	0.055	-0.006	0.831	1.000											
MEMBER	0.037	0.196	0.157	0.257	1.000										
NUMSER	0.052	0.092	0.087	0.104	0.090	1.000									
COMMUN	0.276	0.152	0.265	0.250	0.175	0.253	1.000								
PROFES	0.216	0.207	0.244	0.242	0.051	0.699	0.529	1.000							
COMPR	0.177	0.066	0.104	0.109	-0.049	0.354	0.483	0.404	1.000						
VOLLED	-0.064	0.088	0.020	0.102	0.120	0.368	0.214	0.338	0.284	1.000					
FUNDRA	-0.135	-0.373	-0.215	-0.132	0.010	-0.014	0.087	-0.098	0.137	-0.126	1.000				
FULEXE	-0.272	-0.053	-0.110	-0.032	-0.050	-0.097	-0.304	-0.275	-0.264	-0.178	0.201	1.000			
MATCH	-0.006	-0.154	0.025	0.012	-0.063	-0.106	0.018	-0.166	0.171	-0.078	0.449	0.113	1.000		
COLDEV	0.006	-0.076	0.054	-0.071	-0.095	-0.178	0.069	-0.146	0.059	-0.245	0.313	0.051	0.460	1.000	
CENOFF	-0.208	-0.119	-0.212	-0.106	-0.023	-0.008	-0.286	-0.240	-0.185	-0.073	0.208	0.777	0.039	0.139	1.000

Table XI

CASE	REGION	DOLSIZ	VOLSIZ	MEMBER	DESARC	INSMAT	COMAPL	FACSTA	FACRAN	SUNION	LUNION	SEARE	PJRNL	AFFACT	
CASE	1.000														
REGION	-0.154	1.000													
DOLSIZ	0.152	0.104	1.000												
VOLSIZ	0.054	-0.009	0.842	1.000											
MEMBER	0.034	0.192	0.172	0.253	1.000										
DESARC	-0.115	-0.141	0.008	-0.085	-0.028	1.000									
INSMAT	0.030	0.001	0.244	0.197	-0.052	0.370	1.000								
COMAPL	-0.034	0.015	-0.062	-0.059	0.131	0.201	0.020	1.000							
FACSTA	-0.074	0.066	-0.126	-0.121	-0.182	0.201	0.115	0.206	1.000						
FACRAN	0.202	-0.034	0.014	0.049	0.031	0.055	0.062	0.282	0.420	1.000					
SUNION	-0.052	0.248	0.043	0.051	0.022	0.026	0.016	-0.060	0.096	0.013	1.000				
LUNION	-0.119	-0.091	-0.225	-0.133	0.232	0.157	-0.136	0.271	-0.127	0.060	-0.061	1.000			
SEARE	0.130	0.012	0.157	0.075	-0.030	-0.103	0.193	-0.101	-0.013	-0.042	-0.089	-0.160	1.000		
PJRNL	-0.124	-0.197	-0.007	0.041	0.175	0.073	-0.063	0.265	-0.066	0.042	-0.102	0.076	0.106	1.000	
AFFACT	-0.338	-0.040	-0.233	-0.229	0.045	0.233	-0.075	-0.025	0.080	-0.102	0.194	0.038	-0.169	0.090	1.000

TABLE XII: Ranking of Most Important to Least COLDEV through VOLLED and FACSTA through SUNION for Individual Responses.

<u>VARIABLE</u>	<u>ISSUE RAISED</u>	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>STANDARD DEVIATION</u>
COLDEV	Collection development	1.884	0.877
DESARC	Description of archival material	2.000	0.767
FUNDRA	Fund raising	2.057	0.826
INSMAT	Instructional materials	2.153	1.109
COMMPR	Communicates to personal member	2.211	0.636
PROFES	ATLA meets your needs as a library professional	2.461	0.938
FULEXE	ATLA needs a full-time executive	2.461	1.056
CENOFF	Central Office	2.480	0.939
NUMSER	Number of services/projects	2.576	0.936
VOLLED	Voluntary leadership	2.596	0.913
* * * * *			
FACSTA*	Faculty status	1.211	0.412
COMAPL*	Computer applications	1.250	0.519
FACRAN*	Faculty rank	1.384	0.491
PJRNL*	Professional journal	1.519	0.504
SHARE*	Share staff	1.557	0.501
LUNION*	Form library unions	1.826	0.382
SUNION*	Have staff unions	1.923	0.269

*Denotes rank order by a 1=yes, 2=no value scale. See "Interpretation of Table I, paragraph 2" for values.

Summary. The overall individual membership agrees that ATLA should give attention to needs in the areas of collection development, the description of archival material, fund raising, instructional materials, faculty status and rank and computer applications. Individual respondents were positive about ATLA meeting their professional needs and its communication about projects/services. Individual members, in contrast to institutional member respondents, were ambivalently positive toward the need for a full-time executive and central office.

On the other hand the individual respondents expressed negative opinions about ATLA voluntary leadership style and the number of projects/services. Also, they have expressed a negative opinion about their needs for a professional journal, sharing staff, and the role of unions in theological libraries.

Histograms for Individual Members. Histograms were employed to graphically display the demographic information of the respondents. The *'s stand for "5" and "1" respondent(s) and the columns should be read from left to right.

Member. In Table XIII: MEMBER, each *'S represents 5 respondents. The left hand column represents the number of full members; the right hand column represents associate members.

Region. In Table XIV: REGION, each *'s represents 1 respondent. Beginning with column one on the left we had four respondents from Region 1 or Canada, four from New England, twenty-two from Middle Atlantic, eleven from the Southeast, twenty-five from the Great Lakes, six from the Plains States, five from the Southwest and twelve from the Far West.

Cross Tabulations. Cross tabulations on MEMBER versus NUMSER, PROFES, COMMPR, VOLLED, FUNDRA, COLDEV, CENOFF, INSMAT, COMAPL, FACSTA, FACRAN, SUNION and LUNION were run. These will be included in the report to the ATLA Board. Cross tabulations were not run on the demographic variable REGION because no significant correlations were evident.

Correlation Coefficients. Table XV represents a correlation coefficient display of the linear relationship between the questions for individual membership responses. (See "Data Analysis" for interpreting such tables.) Some significant correlation exists between the questions on an ATLA central office and full-time executive and faculty rank and faculty status.

However, of greater importance for interpretation is the fact there are no other significant correlations between the questions asked meaning that the respondents tended to answer each question independent of the other questions.

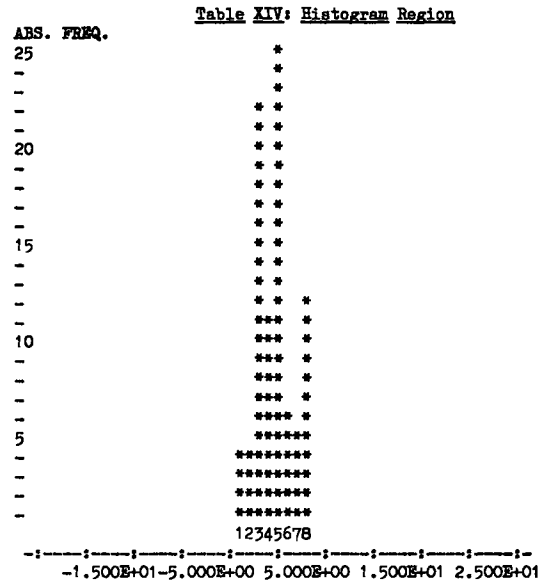
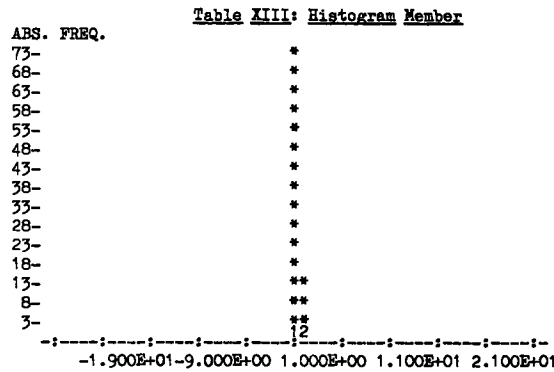


Table XV

	MEMBER	REGION	NUMSER	PROFES	COMMPR	VOLLED	FUNDRA	FULEXE	COLDEV	CONOFF	DESARC	INSMAT	COMAPL	FACSTA	FACRAN	SUNION
MEMBER	1.000															
REGION	0.024	1.000														
NUMSER	-0.041	-0.033	1.000													
PROFES	-0.110	0.000	0.313	1.000												
COMMPR	0.063	0.010	0.119	0.426	1.000											
VOLLED	0.094	0.034	0.372	0.411	0.445	1.000										
FUNDRA	0.069	-0.051	-0.022	-0.018	-0.146	-0.107	1.000									
FULEXE	-0.000	-0.041	-0.012	0.136	-0.014	-0.081	0.383	1.000								
COLDEV	0.052	-0.116	-0.180	0.012	0.020	-0.032	0.068	0.222	1.000							
CONOFF	0.062	-0.118	-0.001	0.122	0.105	0.043	0.404	0.716	0.267	1.000						
DESARC	-0.028	-0.071	-0.038	-0.073	-0.114	-0.011	0.236	0.229	0.129	0.259	1.000					
INSMAT	0.159	-0.203	0.031	0.210	0.337	0.111	0.029	-0.022	0.259	0.188	0.080	1.000				
COMAPL	-0.013	-0.257	0.040	-0.027	-0.163	-0.061	-0.179	-0.133	0.086	-0.141	0.169	0.165	1.000			
FACSTA	-0.090	-0.169	0.164	0.068	-0.115	-0.013	0.102	-0.088	0.065	0.019	-0.026	0.024	0.299	1.000		
FACRAN	-0.198	-0.286	0.175	0.124	-0.076	0.130	0.141	-0.200	0.066	-0.081	0.003	-0.012	0.382	0.708	1.000	
SUNION	-0.126	-0.140	0.262	-0.040	-0.099	-0.017	0.057	-0.018	-0.042	-0.042	0.102	0.162	0.069	0.206	0.260	1.000
LUNION	0.082	-0.019	-0.057	-0.169	-0.150	-0.079	0.107	-0.014	0.060	0.001	0.297	0.032	0.034	-0.179	-0.048	0.023
SHARE	0.096	-0.201	-0.032	-0.160	0.099	0.024	-0.077	0.061	0.132	0.048	0.055	0.132	0.068	-0.033	-0.042	0.326
PJRNL	-0.270	-0.126	-0.143	-0.086	-0.140	-0.032	0.093	0.208	0.159	0.163	0.427	0.070	0.253	-0.149	-0.009	0.181

Conclusions. The Committee would like to emphasize that it views the institutional response with more confidence than the individual member response because of the very good return (48.53%) of the questionnaire by this group.

Although a majority of institutional respondents were from medium-sized theological libraries in terms of volume size and dollar expenditures, we think the needs they identified and their observations about ATLA as an organization may be shared by other larger or smaller ATLA libraries which did not respond.

We have noted in the report that the demographic variables used in the questionnaire and its analysis provided us with only three coefficient correlations of significance: DOLSIZ-VOLSIZ, PROFES-NUMSER and COMMUN-PROFES. We think that the lack of further significant correlations between the questions indicates that a majority of the questions were answered independently of each other thus giving us an overall sound questionnaire response.

We think the ranking of the overall responses by using means with standard deviations, which appear in Tables II, III and XII and the extensive supplementary data generated in the form of two-fold cross tabulations and correlation coefficients, indicate possible programs for ATLA to consider, the professional needs of ATLA libraries, and its organizational strengths and weaknesses. Program Needs Identified: Fund raising, collection development, instructional materials for theological libraries, and descriptive list of archival materials in theological libraries. Professional Needs of ATLA Libraries: Faculty status, faculty rank, and computer applications for theological libraries. ATLA Organizational Strengths: Communicates effectively to institutional and individual members, sponsors and supports right number of projects/services, meets individual professional needs. ATLA Organizational Weakness: Voluntary leadership style.

We would reiterate our previous observation about the responses to ATLA's voluntary leadership style. There were a number of no responses or no opinions expressed on this question. We have re-examined the question and have several observations to make. The question was misunderstood or poorly stated in terms of its relational context in the questionnaire or the respondents are ambivalent; or, it is an issue of greater significance than could be elicited through responses to this questionnaire.

We observed that a number of issues raised in the questionnaire tended to elicit no opinion or negative opinions by institutional respondents. These are the need for a full-time executive, a central ATLA office, projects requiring matching institutional funds, staff sharing, affirmative action, the need for a professional journal and unionization.

The Committee thinks that the program and professional needs identified are related to external issues of ATLA institutional libraries. That is, these are things ATLA could sponsor and support

which would not involve the expenditure of institutional funds yet would enhance library services or address particular needs such as collection development and instructional materials.

On the other hand those questions which elicited no response or negative opinions, such as a full-time executive, a central ATLA office, matching institutional funds, staff sharing, a professional journal and unionization may be perceived by the institutional members as affecting them internally by requiring additional institutional funds which are already in short supply in a era of educational retrenchment.

In comparison, individual respondents identified the same program needs, professional needs, and ATLA organizational strengths and weaknesses. In contrast to institutional respondents, individual members were ambivalently positive toward the need for a full-time executive and a central office. Like institutional members, individual members expressed the same no response or no opinion on the same issues institutional members did.

In most cases both institutional and individual respondents tended to respond more at the level of "no opinion" rather than "disagree."

Exhibit A: Evaluation Questionnaire

Directions. Read each statement carefully. In most cases you are being asked to express a degree of agreement or disagreement with each statement. Please circle the response which most closely reflects your attitude toward the specific aspect of the statement. The five-point scale is explained as follows: SA-Strongly Agree; A-Agree; NO-No Opinion; D-Disagree; SD-Strongly Disagree.

Through its committees and boards ATLA sponsors and supports a number of services and projects (the Index to Religious and Periodical Literature [renamed Religion Index I], the Board of Microtext, COMPOR, cataloging information, periodical/book exchange, etc.) that benefit theological libraries.

1. The number of services/projects sponsored and supported by ATLA is sufficient to support your library's needs. SA A NO D SD
2. If you disagree with statement 1, please list up to 4 needs in your library ATLA services/projects do not support. [4 lines followed.]
3. If you disagree with statement 1, please list up to 4 services/projects of ATLA that are not meeting any need in your library. [4 lines followed.]
4. ATLA communicates effectively the services/projects it provides for its member libraries. SA A NO D SD
5. ATLA meets your needs as a library professional. SA A NO D SD
6. If you disagree with statement 5, please list up to 4 of your professional needs that are not met. [4 lines followed.]
7. ATLA communicates effectively the professional services/projects it provides for its personal members. SA A NO D SD
8. If you disagree with statement 7, please list up to 4 services/projects that are not communicated effectively. [4 lines followed.]

9. With its voluntary leadership style the ATLA can meet the needs you listed in 2, 6 and 8. SA A NO D SD
10. The ATLA should engage in fund raising (from foundations) for services/projects to benefit ATLA libraries. SA A NO D SD
11. The ATLA would function more effectively if it had a full-time executive officer. SA A NO D SD
12. The ATLA should support projects requiring matching institutional funds. SA A NO D SD
13. A valuable ATLA service/project would be to provide for a nation-wide bibliographic service for collection development (i.e., book selection and weeding of collections). SA A NO D SD
14. ATLA projects could be administered better through a centralized office. SA A NO D SD
15. The ATLA should sponsor a description list of archival materials in theological libraries. SA A NO D SD
16. The ATLA should sponsor the development of a package of instructional materials for users of theological libraries. SA A NO D SD
17. Do you need a better understanding of computer applications to theological libraries? YES NO
18. Do you have faculty status? YES NO
19. Do you have faculty rank? YES NO
20. Is any level of your library staff unionized: YES NO
21. If yes, please circle those levels unionized: Clerical, Paraprofessional, Professional.
22. Are you interested in the issue of forming library unions? YES NO
23. Would you be able to work for brief periods at another theological library as part of a staff sharing project? YES NO
24. Does theological librarianship need its own professional journal? YES NO
25. Is your institution a member of an affirmative action program? YES NO
26. What would you say have been your library's main difficulties during the past year? [3 lines followed].
27. If you had one-half hour to influence the direction of ATLA, to whom would you talk, and about what? [4 lines lines and half a blank page followed].

Respectfully submitted,

John Batsel
 Al Hurd
 Grant Bracewell, Chairperson

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SERIALS CONTROL

With the completion of the Pilot project which tested the feasibility of building a bibliographic base via distributed cataloging (using BTI's CONSER capability) the Ad Hoc Committee on Serials Control last fall began investigation of actual procedures by which we might assemble the bibliographic information necessary to achieving the goal of a union list of theological serials.

The BTI/CONSER pilot project proved the possibility of using OCLC (our only generally shared data base) for shared serials cataloging; and the availability of OCLC distribution tapes makes possible the further manipulation of this cataloging information. It is the opinion of the Committee that we would best proceed by adding association-wide holdings information for the union list to a bibliographic file once it is complete or nearly so, and that the first priority of ATLA should be to develop a strategy for building this bibliographic file.

The pilot project was undertaken with BTI as project director because BTI already had extensive experience with machine readable serials cataloging. Also BTI's CONSER capabilities permitted easier quality control during the pilot. However, since BTI does not have the personnel to continue either direct or indirect management we have had to work out an alternative to CONSER for capturing the necessary bibliographic information.

The planning of the committee is expressed in the document "Toward the Building of an ATLA Union List of Serials: A Preliminary Statement" which forms part of this report.

To initiate concrete discussions we have invited seventeen ATLA libraries to attend a meeting at the June 1978 ATLA meeting (see the appended cover letter). These seventeen were selected as initial centers of responsibility because 1) they are participants in OCLC; and 2) they have specific denominational affiliations and presumably collect material of their denomination preferentially. Some were included because of other specific interests or depth of collection. The list of seventeen is still flexible, although for the beginning phase of the project the participants should be limited in number.

If it is found that enough libraries are willing to be project participants to make the project worth pursuing, ATLA should seek a part-time project coordinator who can begin to organize the details of the project and, working with the ATLA representative to foundations, seek funding for support of the project and the coordinators office. Initially this coordinator will have to be paid by ATLA.

Your committee is convinced that if support for the work of the project can be found within the association, the building of a union list is feasible. We recommend it to you and solicit your contributions and advice.

Exhibit A

Dear Colleague:

3 May 1978

As you know the ATLA has for some time desired to have an association-wide Union list of theological serials (or union list of serials in theological libraries.) The development of a plan by which this might be accomplished is the charge of the Ad Hoc Committee

on Serials Control, which has studied the problems of making such a list for the past two years. We believe that the development of such a union list is possible if the libraries of ATLA are willing to work cooperatively to build a bibliographic file and assemble holdings files of their serials. The first phase of the proposed project involves the cooperative efforts of selected ATLA/OCLC libraries of denominational strength and expertise to build an extensive file of bibliographic records for serials utilizing OCLC's MARC serials cataloging capabilities. This letter is to ask your participation at the June 1978 ATLA meeting in a planning seminar to discuss phase one of the ATLA union list project. We hope that you or your representative will be able to attend.

We hasten to say that attendance at the seminar requires only your commitment to an interest in an ATLA union list; it does not mean you are committing your library to active participation in the project. One purpose of the seminar is to determine whether there is a level of commitment to support our proceeding with the development and funding of a union list project. While we, as a committee, are convinced that the cooperative development of a union list is the only feasible way to proceed; we are aware that each library's participation will require mobilizing certain aspects of its daily work towards a common purpose which may or may not be seen as an individual priority.

Enclosed is a very preliminary document outlining the model we are contemplating.

We hope that you will attend the ATLA union list seminar which we have tentatively scheduled for Thursday June 22 at 3 P.M. at Latrobe. Thank you for your interest.

Exhibit B

Toward the Building of an ATLA Union List of Serials: A Preliminary Statement

A major reason for the existence of any union list of serials is the provision of a tool to locate the unique or rare titles; medial is probably the finding of a missing volume; and lowest is certainly the determination of all the locations where a popular title might be found. The construction of an ATLA list should be informed by the need to locate the unique not just to collate the obvious.

The shared cataloging capabilities of OCLC, Inc. provide an ideal method to assemble the bibliographic information for serials held by libraries. The CONSER project, for which OCLC is the host, has already made great strides in this area. The participation by the Boston Theological Institute in CONSER assures the inclusion

of almost all major theological and religious serials in the OCLC data base. Moreover, although CONSER participants are singular in their ability to modify serials records in OCLC, any OCLC participant can add a new record to the serials data base if, under OCLC's guidelines, it does not constitute a duplication of already resident records. Any participant may add itself as a location to the record for a title already present. Finally, any participant may subscribe to a periodic MARC distribution tape for itself or jointly with other participating institution.

Using these features, while remaining aware of their limitations, it is possible for ATLA to assemble a base of serials bibliographic information from which a union list of serials can be constructed. We see the formation of the ATLA union list as occurring in four phases: Phase 1, with selected ATLA libraries using OCLC, the assemblage of a file containing bibliographic information for the vast majority of serial titles; Phase 2, the completion of this file by solicitators of missing titles from the rest of the membership and the conversion of the information to machine readable form; Phase 3, the assembly of holdings information, its merging with the bibliographic information, and the production of the union list; Phase 4, the continuing maintenance of the union list. In practice phase 2 and 3 will overlap in time. Also it may be noted that preliminary listings may be produced at any time it is felt that sufficient information has been gathered to make a useful tool.

Phase One. Initiated by a project workshop and the hiring of a project coordinator (part-time) a group of ATLA libraries selected for their denominational coverage and/or expertise will begin to input serials cataloging into OCLC for serials which they hold. Because BTI has the ability through CONSER to modify records and also the long term commitment for CONSER to add cataloging for all titles which it holds, the ATLA project libraries should concentrate their efforts on titles not held in BTI. However, since the ATLA project has an interest in the rapid completion of BTI's work ATLA should do all it can to support or further BTI's work.

Because participants in the ATLA project will not have record modification capabilities the project will rely on the accuracy of records obtained on periodic OCLC/MARC distribution tapes. The ATLA ULS project should, through piggy-backing an institutional membership with a present ATLA OCLC member, obtain a unique profile and holding symbol so that the project can have its subscription to the OCLC tapes. Participants could use the project number directly to write off cataloging onto the project tape. BTI/CONSER records would be obtained through purchase of a tape from BTI.

Phase Two. When initial participants have completed their input, a computer output paper or microform listing of the bibliographic would be distributed to all ATLA libraries to solicit cataloging for additional titles not covered in phase 1. These would be added to ATLA's MARC file either by the central coordinator's office or by phase 1 participants.

Phase Three. After phase 2, or for an interim listing at any time the bibliographic file is large enough to warrant, a solicitation of specific holdings would be made for titles already in the bibliographic file. These holdings would be kept for computer manipulation by the coordinators office, the holdings would be merged with the bibliographic records, and a COM union list would be generated.

Phase Four. A mechanism with an on-going office would need to be established to gather additions and changes to both bibliographic and holdings information. At appropriate intervals this information would be used to produce a revised ATLA Union List.

From the above outline it can be seen that phase 1 rests largely on the shoulders of the participants with coordination only by a central person. The remainder of the project would require substantially more from the central coordinator's office. Thus one of the tasks of the coordinator during phase 1 would be to work with the ATLA representative to foundations to obtain the necessary funds to support the later phases of the project. Initially the coordinator should be supported by ATLA funds.

The project should not be seen as a short one. Three years to approach completion would be minimal. Considering the size of the effort, five is more likely. A great deal depends on the number of libraries willing to participate in phase 1 (This number could be increased from the initial group after experience.) and the quality of their serials cataloging.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter L. Oliver, Chairperson

LIBRARY CONSULTATION PROGRAM

The 1977-78 year was again rather a quiet one for the Library Consultation Program. A total of five inquiries were received, and two consultations were completed. A third project was completed, but the project was completed with funds from another agency. The projects assisted by ATLA were:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Consultant</u>	<u>Dates of Consultation</u>	<u>Status</u>
Reformed Theological Seminary, Jackson, MS	Keith C. Wills	December 1-2 1977	Complete
Regent College Vancouver, B.C.	John D. Batsel	April 10, 1978	Complete

ATLA expenditures for the year are in the amount of \$250.00 for two honoraria to two consultants. All other expenses are absorbed by the schools involved and Southwestern Seminary. No commitments are known pending.

One inquiry this year opened up an area of information sharing which may be desirable, if the Association desires. Should the Consultation Service maintain an information file of architects who have worked on theological library projects and whose work has been deemed outstanding? If so desired, the Consultation Service would need to be informed by the membership of the Association as to names and addresses of these architects for future reference. This would not be used as endorsement of these firms by the Association, but merely for information purposes.

Leaflets describing the Service are now available at this meeting or from the Coordinator or the Executive Secretary. Applications for the Service should be addressed to David Wartluft, Executive Secretary, ATLA, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19119. These requests are forwarded to the Service. Information regarding the Service may be addressed to the Coordinator of the Consultation Service, Cecil R. White, Fleming Library, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, 76122.

Respectfully submitted,

Cecil R. White, Coordinator

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT 1976-1977

Corrections and requests for information should be directed to David W. Green, ATLA Statistician, at the Graduate Theological Union Library, Berkeley, California.

The following abbreviations are used in the body of the report in order to save space: Acadia: Acadia; Anderson: Anderson--no '77 report; Andover: Andover Newton; Aq/Dub: Aquinas/Dubuque; Asbury: Asbury; Ashland: Ashland; Atlantic: Atlantic; Atonement: Atonement--no '77 report; Austin: Austin; Bangor: Bangor; BapMiss: Baptist Missionary; Bethany: Bethany--no '77 report; Bethel: Bethel--no '77 report; BostonUv: Boston University; Brite: Brite; Calvin: Calvin; CathSemFd: Catholic Seminary Foundation--no '77 report; CathThUn: Catholic Theological Union; CathUvAm: Catholic University of America--no '77 report; CentBap: Central Baptist; ChicThSem: Chicago Theological Seminary; ChristKing: Christ the King; Christian: Christian; Claremont: Claremont; ColGrdSch: Columbia Graduate School of Bible; ColTheolSm: Columbia Theological Seminary; Colg/Roch: Colgate Rochester/Bexley/Crozer; Conception: Conception; ConcrdFtW: Concordia (Ft. Wayne); ConcrdStL: Concordia (St. Louis); ConsBap: Conservative Baptist; Covenant: Covenant--no '77 report; Dallas: Dallas; DaytonThCr: Dayton Theological Center--no '77 report; DeAndreis: DeAndreis; DeSales; DeSales Hall--no '77 report; Disciples: Disciples of Christ; Dominican: Dominican House of Studies; Drew: Drew--no '77 report; Earlham: Earlham; EasternBap: Eastern Baptist; EasternMen: Eastern Mennonite; Eden:

Eden; Emmanuel: Emmanuel; Emory: Emory; Epis/SW: Episcopal Southwest; Epis/Westn: Episcopal/Weston; Erskine: Erskine; Evanglcl: Evangelical; Fuller: Fuller; Garr/Seab: Garrett/Seabury; General: General; GoldenGate: Golden Gate; Gordon/Con: Gordon-Conwell--no '77 report; Grace: Grace--no '77 report; GradThUn: Graduate Theological Union; Hamma: Hamma--no '77 report; Harding: Harding; Hartford: Hartford--'77 report; Harvard: Harvard; HebCin: Hebrew Union (Cincinnati); HebLA: Hebrew Union (Los Angeles); HebNY: Hebrew Union (N.Y.)--no '77 report; HolyCross: Holy Cross--no '77 report; Hood: Hood; Howard: Howard--no '77 report; Huron: Huron--no '77 report; Iliff: Iliff; ImmacCon: Immaculate Conception--no '77 report; Interdenmtl: Interdenominational--no '77 report; JesSchTh: Jesuit (Chicago); Kenrick: Kenrick; Kings: King's College--no '77 report; Knox: Knox; Lancaster: Lancaster; Lexington: Lexington--no '77 report; Lincoln: Lincoln; Louisville: Louisville; Luther/NW: Luther/Northwestern; LuthnChic: Lutheran (Chicago)--no '77 report; LuthnCol: Lutheran (Columbus); LuthnGet: Lutheran (Gettysburg); LuthnPhil: Lutheran (Philadelphia); LuthnSask: Lutheran (Saskatoon)--no '77 report; MaryImmac: Mary Immaculate; Maryknoll: Maryknoll--no '77 report; McCormick: McCormick--no '77 report; McGill: McGill; McMaster: McMaster; Meadville: Meadville; Memphis: Memphis; Mennonite: Mennonite/Goshen; MethodOhio: Methodist (Ohio); MidwstBap: Midwestern Baptist--no '77 report; Moravian: Moravian--no '77 report; MtAngel: Mount Angel--no '77 report; MtStAlphns: Mount Saint Alphonsus; MtStMary: Mount Saint Mary; NYTheol: New York Theological--no '77 report; Nashotah: Nashotah--no '77 report; Nazarene: Nazarene--no '77 report; NewBrunswk: New Brunswick; NewOrlns: New Orleans; Newman: Newman--no '77 report; NorthAmBap: North American Baptist; NorthPark: North Park--no '77 report; NotreDame: Notre Dame--no '77 report; Oblate: Oblate (Texas); OralRobts: Oral Roberts; PacColBibl: Pacific College--no '77 report; PacSchRel: Pacific School of Religion; Payne: Payne--no '77 report; Perkins: Perkins; Phillips: Phillips; Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh; Pontifical: Pontifical--no '77 report; PopeJn: Pope John XXIII; PresbHstFd: Presbyterian Historical Foundation--no '77 report; Princeton: Princeton--no '77 report; Queens: Queens--no '77 report; Reformed: Reformed; Regis: Regis; SacredHrt: Sacred Heart; Schwenkfld: Schwenkfelder; Seminex: Christ Seminary (Seminex); SeventhDAd: Seventh Day Adventist; Sewanee: Sewanee; SouthLuth: Lutheran Theological Southern; SoutheBap: Southeastern Baptist; SouthrnBap: Southern Baptist; SouthwBap: Southwestern Baptist; StAndrews: Saint Andrews--no '77 report; StAugustn: Saint Augustine's; StBernard: Saint Bernard's; StChasBor: Saint Charles Borromeo--no '77 report; StFranLor: Saint Francis (Loretto); StFranMilw: Saint Francis (Milwaukee); StJnBrtn: Saint John's (Brighton)--no '77 report; StJnCamari: Saint John's (Camarillo); StJnClgvl: Saint John's (Collegeville); StJnPlym: Saint John's (Plymouth); StJnWnpg: Saint John's (Winnipeg); StJosephs: Saint Joseph's; StLeonard: Saint Leonard; StLouis: Saint Louis University School of Divinity; StMaryBalt: Saint Mary's (Baltimore); StMaryClvd: Saint Mary (Cleveland); StMaryHstn: Saint Mary's (Houston)--no '77 report; StMaryLake: Saint Mary of the Lake; StMaur: Saint Maur--no '77 report; StMeinrad: Saint Meinrad; StMichael: Saint Michael--no '77 report; StPatrick: Saint Patrick's--no '77 report;

StPaulKC: Saint Paul (Kansas City)--no '77 report; StPaulStP: Saint Paul (St. Paul); StPeters: Saint Peter's; StStephens: Saint Stephen's; StSyr&Meth: Saints Cyril & Methodius; StThomas: Saint Thomas (Denver); StVincent: Saint Vincent; StVinctDeP: Saint Vincent de Paul; StVladimir: Saint Vladimir--no '77 report; Sulpician: Saint Thomas (Kenmore); Swedenborg: Swedenborg--no '77 report; Talbot: Talbot; Three Hier: Three Hierarchs--no '77 report; TrinityDfd: Trinity (Deerfield); TrinityTor: Trinity (Toronto); Unificatn: Unification; UnionNY: Union (New York); UnionRchmd: Union (Richmond); United Dtn: United (Dayton); United TwCt: United (New Brighton); Unity: Unity--no '77 report; UvDallas: University of Dallas Department of Theology; UvStThomas: University of Saint Thomas School of Theology; UvWinpbg: University of Winnipeg--no '77 report; Vancouver: Vancouver--no '77 report; Vanderbilt: Vanderbilt; Victoria: Victoria; Virginia: Virginia; Wartburg: Wartburg; WashCltn: Washington Theological Coalition; Wesley: Wesley; Westminstr: Westminster; WestrnCons: Western Conservative Baptist; WestrnEvgl: Western Evangelical; WestrnThHd: Western Theological; WilfLaur: Wilfrid Laurier; Woodstock: Woodstock; Wycliffe: Wycliffe; Yale: Yale.

Explanations for the table which follows.

1. Inter-library loan. A reported figure of 0 (zero) items loaned or borrowed was changed to one to enable the ratios to be calculated.
2. Library Staff. These figures should be used with caution; it appears that many libraries did not report hourly and/or student help as staff, with the result that their staff figures are artificially low.
3. Salary Distribution. This pertains to full time professional staff only. Where no data appear for a library, it means the salary data were not reported; where a blank occurs together with other figures, it means the reporting library checked that range but did not indicate the number of staff members involved. Totals in each category: \$20,000 - 30; \$15,000 - 92; \$10,000 - 149; \$5,000 - 91; \$0,000 - 6. The average beginning salary reported was \$8,514.
4. Operating Expenditures. Many libraries reported 0 (zero) for "other expenses"; the operating expenses of these libraries are probably greater than indicated, since this item should include such necessary expenses as supplies, postage, etc. In addition, some libraries may not have included fringe benefits under "wages."

Percentage of Capacity Filled

13.686	Disciples	68.333	StThomas	86.570	ConcrdFtW
15.333	Erskine	70.253	StJosephs	86.880	ColGrdSch
34.190	Eden	70.400	Luther/NW	86.958	SouthwBap
35.332	ChristKing	70.754	Asbury	87.587	CathThUn
35.950	Emmanuel	71.652	Dallas	87.710	StPaulStP
38.428	JesSchTh	72.694	PopeJn23	87.966	StJnCllgvl
44.785	OralRobts	73.102	Emory	88.044	Earlham
46.462	NewOrlns	74.302	Lancaster	88.191	Vanderbilt
47.890	General	74.883	StLeonard	88.500	Meadville
49.920	Unificatn	74.960	StMaryClvd	88.923	Lincoln
51.548	SacredHrt	75.662	TrinityTor	89.088	Bangor
52.740	EasternMen	75.936	Evangelcl	89.130	Wesley
54.587	SoutheBap	76.056	SeventhDAd	89.796	Knox
55.363	PacSchRel	77.450	UnionRechmd	90.728	Epis/Westn
55.454	HebLA	78.065	StAugustn	92.098	Kenrick
55.480	Seminex	78.125	StMaryBalt	92.560	Fuller
56.045	StFranLor	78.858	Louisville	92.863	HebCin
56.417	Iliff	79.025	Regis	92.900	WestrnThHd
56.438	MtStAlphns	79.055	StLouis	93.707	LuthnGet
56.456	Christian	79.136	ColTheolSm	94.022	StMeinrad
56.534	ConcrdStL	79.217	StSyr&Meth	94.183	WilfLaur
56.602	StVincent	79.269	ConsBap	94.444	StJnWnpg
57.161	StJnPlym	79.736	CentBap	95.384	Colg/Roch
59.610	Epis/SW	80.050	LuthnPhil	96.056	Austin
60.000	Acadia	80.936	TrinityDfd	96.347	UnitedDtn
60.386	Pittsburgh	81.406	Harding	98.611	WestrnEvgl
60.400	Talbot	81.479	ChicThSem	99.000	Virginia
61.163	Mennonite	81.602	Conception	100.000	BapMiss
61.180	SouthLuth	81.867	Atlantic	100.000	Schwenkfld
64.832	Hood	82.246	UvDallas	100.039	Brite
65.025	UvStThomas	82.250	StVinctDeP	104.848	Ashland
65.532	SouthrnBap	82.265	WestrnCons	107.617	Victoria
65.538	DeAndreis	82.277	Phillips	107.918	StMaryLake
65.698	Claremont	84.273	MtStMary	109.372	Garr/Seab
65.804	MethodOhio	84.635	LuthnCol	111.505	McMaster
66.116	StBernard	84.729	Dominican	119.366	Memphis
66.666	StJnCamari	84.760	GradThUn	154.526	BostonUv
66.693	Westminstr	85.056	UnitedTwCt	164.322	Andover
67.433	Perkins	85.864	Reformed	180.306	GoldenGate
67.692	EasternBap	86.561	Yale	445.350	StFranMilw

Percentage Change in Expenditures for Library Materials

-100.000	Wycliffe	-20.140	StMeinrad	-10.286	Harding
-95.049	EasternBap	-19.408	General	- 8.712	Epis/Westn
-50.000	Disciples	-18.516	UnitedTwCt	- 7.814	Luther/NW
-44.157	Vanderbilt	-16.418	PacSchRel	- 6.923	SouthLuth
-40.874	StAugustn	-15.526	StFranMilw	- 6.916	StFranLor
-38.907	SeventhDAd	-14.272	Harvard	- 6.505	Emory
-29.548	EasternMen	-12.977	NewBrunswk	- 4.856	ColTheolSm
-29.174	UvStThomas	-12.461	Lincoln	- 4.611	MethodOhio
-25.925	StThomas	-10.812	StSyr&Meth	- 3.866	Epis/SW

-3.317	Hood	7.711	Bangor	26.663	CathThJn
-3.024	SouthernBap	8.005	Aq/Dub	26.923	SacredHrt
-2.674	StMaryClvd	8.138	HebCin	26.943	StJnCamari
-2.647	BostonUv	8.160	Fuller	28.250	Louisville
-2.059	ChicThSem	8.476	StLouis	30.753	WestrnThHd
-0.381	StMaryLake	8.990	SouthwBap	30.877	MaryImmac
0.000	Calvin	9.526	Regis	31.217	ConsBap
0.000	MtStMary	9.923	Yale	32.683	Memphis
0.000	StStephens	10.078	UvDallas	32.907	Iliff
0.000	Virginia	10.624	StJnClgvl	33.396	Lexington
0.000	Woodstock	11.198	GoldenGate	33.424	WestrnEvgl
--	--	11.281	Claremont	33.470	TrinityDfd
0.427	LuthnCol	11.950	StJnWnpg	33.643	ConcrdFtW
0.518	StVincent	12.234	Garr/Seab	35.685	StLeonard
0.689	Perkins	12.333	Andover	36.792	StBernard
0.976	MtStAlphns	13.635	Wartburg	40.216	JesSchTh
1.457	Asbury	13.756	CentBap	42.437	Knox
1.849	Victoria	15.048	McMaster	43.967	Dallas
2.472	Talbot	15.068	Conception	44.847	StJnPlym
2.816	WashCltn	15.080	Wesley	51.035	Emmanuel
3.689	Phillips	15.907	UnitedDtn	59.173	Seminex
3.918	BapMiss	16.710	Reformed	68.743	ChristKing
4.472	Lancaster	17.089	Mennonite	68.770	Evangelcl
4.833	SoutheBap	17.117	HebLA	70.000	Meadville
5.072	McGill	17.603	StJosephs	70.212	Atlantic
5.575	Colg/Roch	17.852	NorthAmBap	73.590	Oblate
6.051	GradThUn	18.707	NewOrlns	79.148	UnionRchmd
6.792	Pittsburgh	18.742	Erskine	128.906	Ashland
6.845	WilfLaur	21.401	StPeters	255.834	WestrnCons
6.871	LuthnPhil	23.722	ConcrdStL	273.253	Brite
7.353	DeAndreis	24.844	LuthnGet	348.131	UnionNY
7.503	StMaryBalt	25.105	Christian	1583.029	StPaulStP
7.571	Sewanee	25.919	Dominican		

Percentage Change in Wages

-92.482	SeventhDAD	-7.089	Dominican	0.000	MtStMary
-76.316	StMaryClvd	-6.705	ChristKing	0.000	Virginia
-53.140	WestrnCons	-5.556	StLouis	--	--
-44.269	McMaster	-5.087	Asbury	0.330	TrinityDfd
-42.945	StMaryBalt	-4.916	StMeinrad	0.412	ConcrdStL
-42.837	UnitedTwCt	-4.488	Iliff	0.545	MtStAlphns
-38.741	StPaulStP	-3.688	Ashland	1.199	Colg/Roch
-38.550	StAugustn	-3.410	EasternMen	1.627	Perkins
-31.323	Lincoln	-3.260	Knox	1.667	StStephens
-26.908	StJnClgvl	-3.133	Conception	1.901	Garr/Seab
-22.665	Epis/Westn	-2.807	ConsBap	2.474	MaryImmac
-22.033	StLeonard	-2.761	General	3.482	Harvard
-18.053	Christian	-1.852	Erskine	3.639	Lexington
-15.257	Sewanee	-1.597	GradThUn	3.660	SouthernBap
-14.353	UnionNY	-1.128	CentBap	4.322	StJnWnpg
-13.511	LuthnPhil	-1.101	PopeJn23	4.388	PacSchRel
-11.967	Kenrick	-0.577	BapMiss	4.564	NewOrlns
- 7.493	StJnCamari	0.000	Calvin	4.688	Disciples

4.733	StMaryLake	12.082	Memphis	24.233	EasternBap
6.023	LuthnGet	12.123	UnionRchmd	24.358	SouthLuth
6.127	Claremont	12.285	StSyr&Meth	25.380	Atlantic
6.242	HebCin	12.749	UvDallas	26.196	Andover
6.374	LuthnCol	13.133	StBernard	26.465	SacredHrt
6.461	MethodOhio	13.621	BostonUv	31.250	Meadville
6.485	Louisville	14.174	Mennonite	32.717	UnitedDtn
6.520	Vanderbilt	14.412	SouthwBap	33.665	ChicThSem
6.550	HebLA	14.418	WilfLaur	33.689	StPeters
6.719	Hood	15.458	UvStThomas	36.708	ConcrdFtW
6.789	Lancaster	15.465	Talbot	37.483	StFranLor
7.068	Woodstock	15.706	NorthAmBap	47.346	Fuller
7.350	Wesley	17.404	Seminex	49.639	WestrnThHd
7.910	WashCltn	17.499	StVincent	52.071	Emory
8.738	Reformed	17.540	NewBrunswk	61.106	CathThUn
8.832	Pittsburgh	17.952	Luther/NW	78.896	ColTheolSm
8.979	Victoria	19.097	StJosephs	85.301	StJnPlym
9.051	StFranMilw	19.401	SoutheBap	85.714	DeAndreis
9.413	Yale	20.167	GoldenGate	86.046	Wycliffe
10.065	McGill	21.007	JesSchTh	95.489	Regis
10.160	Harding	21.320	Wartburg	98.950	Bangor
11.520	Aq/Dub	21.775	Dallas	101.755	Earlham
11.642	Phillips	22.668	Evangelcl	132.007	Brite
11.794	Epis/SW	23.022	StThomas	440.681	Oblate
11.808	Emmanuel	23.439	WestrnEvgl		

Percentage Change in Total Operating Expenses

-88.860	Phillips	0.000	Calvin	5.587	Earlham
-42.336	StMaryClvd	0.000	MtStMary	5.673	Epis/SW
-38.971	StAugustn	0.000	Schwenkfld	6.008	HebCin
-32.649	MaryImmac	0.000	Virginia	6.530	HebLA
-31.460	PopeJn23	0.382	Dominican	6.866	Claremont
-29.731	UnitedTwCt	0.624	StMeinrad	6.936	StJnWnpg
-29.055	WestrnCons	0.809	UvDallas	7.066	NewOrlns
-21.939	StMaryBalt	1.106	NewBrunswk	7.268	MethodOhio
-18.387	Epis/Westn	1.120	StJnCamari	7.340	Erskine
-16.624	StJnClgvl	1.124	StVinctDeP	7.552	Victoria
-14.287	StLeonard	1.988	StLouis	7.746	Mennonite
-11.894	General	2.237	MtStAlphns	7.888	McGill
-11.847	SeventhDAd	2.265	Colg/Roch	8.021	LuthnGet
- 6.926	PacSchRel	2.559	Disciples	8.737	ConsBap
- 6.620	Harvard	2.911	Christian	8.914	Sewanee
- 5.438	Vanderbilt	2.967	Luther/NW	9.608	Wesley
- 4.608	EasternMen	3.073	StMaryLake	9.787	Reformed
- 4.607	Asbury	3.093	Conception	9.915	Louisville
- 3.942	Hood	3.285	Knox	10.372	StVincent
- 3.807	Perkins	3.406	CentBap	10.632	BostonUv
- 3.704	UvStThomas	3.700	StSyr&Meth	10.706	LuthnCol
- 3.697	WashCltn	3.742	SouthernBap	10.757	Aq/Dub
- 1.958	StFranMilw	4.287	Woodstock	11.088	Talbot
- 1.578	EasternBap	4.576	UnionNY	11.095	UnitedDtn
- 0.961	StThomas	4.957	Lancaster	11.329	McMaster
- 0.017	GradThUn	5.451	Harding	11.451	Yale

12.179	Wartburg	17.299	BapMiss	30.459	StPeters
12.275	Lincoln	17.751	Memphis	31.777	Atlantic
12.863	Pittsburgh	17.907	GoldenGate	31.799	DeAndreis
13.770	LuthnPhil	18.059	SouthwBap	31.886	WestrnEvgl
13.808	SoutheBap	19.650	ChristKing	34.674	ConcrdFtW
13.860	ConcrdStL	21.906	TrinityDfd	39.945	Evangelcl
14.124	SacredHrt	21.970	Andover	41.361	UnionRchmd
14.126	Lexington	22.103	WestrnThHd	42.745	Fuller
14.156	StJosephs	22.526	ChicThSem	48.482	Bangor
14.457	Ashland	23.547	StPaulStP	48.792	Meadville
14.583	NorthAmBap	24.084	StFranLor	50.158	ColTheolSm
14.893	WilfLaur	25.019	Emory	61.357	Emmanuel
15.336	Iliff	25.496	Seminex	64.529	Dallas
15.641	StBernard	27.680	Kenrick	71.338	Regis
15.852	Garr/Seab	28.511	JesSchTh	98.742	StJnPlym
16.167	SouthLuth	29.255	CathThUn	184.287	Brite
				209.090	Oblate

Ratio of Books to Total Population Served

30.603	StStephens	244.044	ColGrdSch	391.537	BostonUv
33.644	Acadia	250.149	Atlantic	392.723	Calvin
37.663	Seminex	250.922	Victoria	403.389	UnionRchmd
49.589	Talbot	252.758	Wesley	412.199	NorthAmBap
59.504	WestrnCons	255.052	Eden	417.215	WestrnThHd
72.796	Lincoln	268.456	StJnCamari	420.512	StThomas
77.272	StJnWnpg	269.641	Christian	421.123	StMaryClvd
87.896	Dallas	280.633	Louisville	425.521	Iliff
90.240	SouthwBap	281.315	StAugustn	431.454	Evangelcl
93.655	SouthernBap	289.855	BapMiss	441.530	UvStThomas
97.748	TrinityDfd	295.555	SouthLuth	448.429	Bangor
99.752	UvDallas	298.444	UnitedTwCt	450.980	Erskine
103.766	Fuller	298.809	ConcrdStL	461.364	PacSchRel
114.438	SoutheBap	305.381	Austin	461.862	ChristKing
129.135	ConsBap	306.471	McGill	473.619	StFranLor
133.237	Reformed	327.969	CathThUn	474.686	StJosephs
138.952	HebLA	339.725	LuthnGet	486.801	OralRobts
149.877	NewOrlns	346.315	StVinctDeP	490.106	LuthnPhil
157.598	WestrnEvgl	350.597	EasternBap	500.598	WashCltn
158.644	Unificatn	353.599	StPeters	502.712	Mennonite
163.531	Asbury	355.940	Emmanuel	503.236	Pittsburgh
171.966	Westminstr	356.058	TrinityTor	511.612	Andover
185.850	Luther/NW	361.715	Memphis	526.064	Garr/Seab
192.806	ConcrdFtW	363.372	StMaryBalt	531.173	Knox
200.098	Hood	364.993	Claremont	554.487	Yale
204.301	Harding	366.495	StJnPlym	558.611	ColTheolSm
207.248	GoldenGate	367.263	Kenrick	570.351	Sewanee
210.538	Ashland	367.311	StBernard	571.116	Emory
216.460	MethodOhio	375.839	StLouis	576.097	Phillips
227.688	GradThUn	379.168	Vanderbilt	585.798	JesSchTh
232.474	UnitedDtn	379.693	Perkins	623.353	StMeinrad
233.475	LuthnCol	382.585	SacredHrt	624.174	DeAndreis
233.802	Oblate	385.500	PopeJn23	628.650	StMaryLake
241.779	SeventhDAd	389.608	MtStMary	636.874	Lancaster

661.417	Brite	841.257	Conception	1573.949	HebCin
670.150	Epis/Westn	857.556	Harvard	1923.912	Meadville
684.100	MtStAlphns	862.981	Dominican	2253.677	StJnClgvl
708.766	CentBap	916.938	StLeonard	3150.000	Wycliffe
721.621	MaryImmac	963.731	Regis	3445.731	WilfLaur
784.342	Epis/SW	981.872	EasternMen	4402.203	Earlham
786.201	ChicThSem	1025.634	Colg/Roch	12779.58	Woodstock
838.084	General	1311.589	NewBrunswk		

Total Library Expenditures per Person

\$ 74.5	Talbot	\$285.2	ConcrdFtW	\$463.6	LuthnPhil
97.9	Lincoln	288.8	Bangor	468.4	Knox
123.8	StMaryBalt	290.1	Erskine	468.6	StPeters
129.2	UvDallas	308.0	PacSchRel	473.6	StVinctDeP
131.5	Acadia	311.8	Emory	477.5	Lancaster
131.8	NewOrlns	314.3	SeventhDAd	485.3	NewBrunswk
135.6	StJnWnpg	329.4	Atlantic	500.0	DeAndreis
141.3	SouthernBap	343.5	StThomas	500.9	Victoria
141.9	HebLA	348.3	SacredHrt	503.5	StMeinrad
145.2	ConsBap	351.5	CathThUn	526.9	ColTheolSm
145.4	SouthwBap	355.6	Andover	533.9	Yale
149.2	StAugustn	360.7	Claremont	537.6	CentBap
163.0	Luther/NW	360.7	MethodOhio	565.3	Garr/Seab
170.8	Ashland	361.2	Wesley	593.2	MaryImmac
180.9	WestrnCons	365.5	Vanderbilt	604.1	Iliff
184.4	Dallas	368.0	BapMiss	604.3	StFranLor
185.5	Earlham	368.9	Mennonite	617.9	Phillips
194.8	WestrnEvgl	374.6	PopeJn23	639.4	ChicThSem
196.6	Seminex	375.0	Memphis	647.9	Colg/Roch
199.8	StMaryClvd	376.4	SouthLuth	658.2	MtStAlphns
201.6	Asbury	376.9	LuthnCol	669.5	Meadville
209.3	GradThUn	377.8	Calvin	682.2	StLeonard
213.4	Westminstr	381.7	Evangelcl	704.9	StJnPlym
216.9	SoutheBap	382.5	Kenrick	714.5	Brite
217.8	TrinityDfd	384.4	WestrnThHd	737.4	Epis/SW
219.7	Fuller	398.9	TrinityTor	740.7	OralRobts
224.1	WashCltn	400.8	McGill	742.2	Harvard
226.1	Christian	410.3	Conception	757.3	UnionRchmd
227.3	Oblate	419.5	StJosephs	766.3	Sewanee
234.5	UnitedTwCt	432.2	ConcrdStL	774.2	Unificatn
247.4	StLouis	433.3	StBernard	812.0	Emmanuel
247.9	Austin	434.2	Epis/Westn	911.1	Dominican
248.4	GoldenGate	434.4	ChristKing	974.1	Regis
251.1	Harding	439.5	Eden	1335.3	UnionNY
256.1	EasternBap	442.0	Louisville	1374.0	Perkins
263.6	UnitedDtn	443.6	NorthAmbap	2203.8	EasternMen
266.8	Hood	443.8	General	2290.2	HebCin
268.5	Reformed	446.4	Pittsburgh	2671.8	StJnClgvl
269.3	MtStMary	452.2	BostonUv	7588.0	Woodstock
272.8	JesSchTh	455.8	StJnCamari	15721.7	WilfLaur
280.8	StMaryLake	461.8	UvStThomas	41060.2	McMaster
281.8	LuthnGet	463.1	ColGrdSch		

Ratio of Books to Microfilm

11.8	HebLA	106.8	Garr/Seab	246.1	Colg/Roch
15.6	Unificatn	107.0	StMaryClvd	260.5	Wesley
20.4	StJnClgvl	110.7	Lincoln	280.9	WestrnThHd
22.7	SoutheBap	112.1	Perkins	296.3	Kenrick
24.4	Disciples	115.0	MaryImmac	298.0	UvStThomas
25.1	Calvin	120.0	Dallas	327.6	Mennonite
28.0	StJnCamari	122.0	Lancaster	329.0	StVinctDeP
30.8	WilfLaur	122.6	LuthnCol	341.8	JesSchTh
34.0	Earlham	123.2	Evangelcl	352.0	McGill
37.9	McMaster	128.5	WestrnCons	365.8	Andover
39.2	SouthernBap	130.7	StJnPlym	378.7	Eden
40.9	Acadia	131.6	GradThUn	381.5	Sulpician
45.8	StThomas	134.5	ColTheolSm	387.2	StFranMilw
46.4	NewOrlns	135.9	MethodOhio	388.9	CentBap
48.0	Harding	145.0	Harvard	411.6	Meadville
49.2	EasternMen	146.9	Westminstr	443.4	Epis/Westn
50.5	Brite	149.2	SouthLuth	457.0	Claremont
50.7	OralRobts	151.5	BapMiss	460.0	ConsBap
53.2	Sewanee	151.6	Yale	494.9	Bangor
56.0	HebCin	153.5	Pittsburgh	499.7	LuthnGet
60.0	Schwenkfld	156.4	SacredHrt	550.0	Luther/NW
62.5	StVincent	157.7	Reformed	550.2	TrinityTor
63.5	Phillips	158.1	Asbury	606.6	Louisville
64.0	StJosephs	159.4	SeventhDAd	674.3	Conception
64.2	Austin	160.4	Memphis	722.2	StSyr&Meth
65.3	Emmanuel	166.0	Christian	741.3	Knox
66.0	SouthwBap	168.8	Hood	742.0	General
69.7	BostonUv	173.6	MtStAlphns	743.4	StAugustn
70.0	ConcrdStL	176.0	Woodstock	766.9	WestrnEvgl
75.4	Aq/Dub	179.3	Victoria	801.6	StLouis
77.2	Virginia	180.6	StBernard	819.7	NewBrunswk
77.5	Epis/SW	183.9	Ashland	1787.4	DeAndreis
80.3	Fuller	188.7	NorthAmBap	1859.6	ChristKing
81.4	EasternBap	196.4	TrinityDfd	2041.3	UnitedTwCt
83.9	Vanderbilt	201.2	Emory	2120.2	PopeJn23
88.0	PacSchRel	205.2	StMaryLake	2571.6	StPeters
89.3	GoldenGate	211.5	CathThUn	2648.6	Atlantic
89.3	UvDallas	212.8	ChicThSem	3040.2	WashCltn
92.4	Talbot	213.2	LuthnPhil	3584.6	Dominican
97.0	UnionRchmd	225.6	StMeinrad	4344.0	ColGrdSch
100.5	UnitedDtn	227.2	Iliff	5847.3	StPaulStP
105.3	ConcrdFtW	228.0	MtStMary	7902.5	Regis

Ratio of Microfilm(reels) to Microfiche(sheets)

0.000	StFranLor	0.051	ConsBap	0.086	Unificatn
0.000	Wycliffe	0.057	Iliff	0.095	Victoria
0.001	WashCltn	0.059	Lincoln	0.100	Brite
0.007	PopeJn23	0.062	Dallas	0.118	UnionRchmd
0.018	StPeters	0.067	UnitedTwCt	0.144	UvStThomas
0.019	McGill	0.068	Emmanuel	0.154	Reformed
0.034	UvDallas	0.074	SouthLuth	0.177	Memphis

0.250	Regis	1.891	SeventhDAd	14.227	SacredHrt
0.266	WilfLaur	1.900	Andover	17.000	MtStMary
0.267	TrinityDfd	2.002	SoutheBap	18.023	Colg/Roch
0.273	Mennonite	2.116	WestrnCons	18.555	Eden
0.309	OralRobts	2.943	Asbury	22.000	DeAndreis
0.337	Emory	3.306	Sewanee	28.405	HebCin
0.381	Lancaster	3.853	NorthAmBap	33.344	NewOrlns
0.391	ConcrdStL	4.020	Austin	33.666	Kenrick
0.414	Talbot	4.261	Vanderbilt	43.200	EasternBap
0.438	Earlham	4.364	Hood	48.000	Fuller
0.686	Woodstock	4.600	Claremont	57.000	Ashland
0.704	Aq/Dub	4.767	StLouis	59.352	GoldenGate
0.978	Phillips	4.787	BostonUv	64.000	Luther/NW
0.985	StJnPlym	5.292	Harvard	66.727	HebLA
1.100	Garr/Seab	6.500	Louisville	105.166	StMaryLake
1.154	UnitedDtn	6.600	BapMiss	105.250	ChicThSem
1.207	EasternMen	7.034	SouthwBap	208.642	SouthernBap
1.444	Knox	8.067	Conception	261.000	Westminstr
1.500	StPaulStP	10.000	NewBrunswk	411.000	ConcrdFtW
1.667	ColGrdSch	10.000	StVinctDeP	464.000	MaryImmac
1.750	StMaryClvd	12.580	MtStAlphns	751.500	Perkins

Geographical Summary

Total population served (tot); Number of volumes in the collection(books);
Total operating expenditure(totexp).

<u>Zip</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tot</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Totexp</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tot</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Totexp</u>
02138	Epis/Westn	352	235893	152846	20016	Wesley	335	84674	121021
02138	Harvard	401	343880	297633	20017	Dominican	54	46601	49204
02159	Andover	379	193901	134807	20057	Woodstock	12	153355	91057
02193	PopeJn23	66	25443	24725	20910	WashCltn	249	124649	55822
02215	BostonUv	296	115895	133869	21210	StMaryBalt	344	125000	42615
04401	Bangor	149	66816	43039	22304	Virginia	-1	99000	121416
06510	Yale	562	311622	300082	22801	EasternMen	94	92296	207161
08901	NewBrunswk	100	131159	48531	23227	UnionRchmd	480	193627	363548
10011	General	224	187731	99425	27587	SoutheBap	954	109174	206933
10027	UnionNY	264	550000	352543	28144	Hood	81	16208	21613
10704	StJosephs	185	87817	77621	29203	ColGrdSch	178	43440	82448
12429	MtStAlphns	99	67726	65168	29203	SouthLuth	207	61180	77919
12507	Unificatn	118	18720	91356	29639	Erskine	51	23000	14800
14052	ChristKing	153	70665	66467	30030	ColTheolSm	170	94964	89586
14612	StBernard	180	66116	78000	30322	Emory	576	328963	179600
14620	Colg/Roch	186	190768	120513	33435	StVinctDeP	95	32900	45000
15206	Pittsburgh	360	181165	160708	37203	Vanderbilt	314	119059	114780
15650	StVincent	-1	198110	196092	37212	Disciples	-1	17108	104200
15940	StFranLor	71	33627	42906	37375	Sewanee	108	61598	82766
17067	Evanglcl	88	37968	33591	37601	Emmanuel	101	35950	82021
17325	LuthnGet	331	112449	93302	38104	Memphis	165	59683	61888
17603	Lancaster	175	111453	83575	38117	Harding	259	52914	65059
18067	MaryImmac	74	53400	43899	39209	Reformed	290	38639	77865
18073	Schwenkfld	0	30000	45000	40205	Louisville	281	78858	124228
19118	Westminstr	446	76697	95212	40206	SouthernBap	2449	229362	346089
19119	LuthnPhil	245	120076	113595	40390	Asbury	649	106132	130878
19151	EasternBap	251	88000	64289					

<u>Zip</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tot</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Totexp</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tot</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Totexp</u>
43105	MethodOhio	304	65804	109677	57105	NorthAmBap	120	49464	53241
43209	LuthnCol	290	67708	109312	60015	TrinityDfd	621	60702	135264
44108	StMaryClvd	89	37480	17791	60060	StMaryLake	206	129502	57865
44805	Ashland	249	52424	42530	60201	Garr/Seab	447	125151	252731
45212	MtStMary	199	77532	53600	60439	DeAndreis	63	39323	31500
45220	HebCin	177	278589	405381	60615	CathThUn	227	74449	79806
45406	UnitedDtn	373	86713	98358	60615	JesSchTh	164	96071	44753
45459	StLeonard	49	44930	33428	60637	ChicThSem	114	89627	72896
46208	Christian	335	90330	75759	60637	Meadville	46	88500	30800
46514	Mennonite	146	73396	53870	62656	Lincoln	794	57800	77773
46825	ConcrdFtW	449	86570	128096	63103	Seminex	383	14425	75318
47374	Earlham	54	237719	10017	63106	ConcrdStL	473	141337	204463
47577	StMeinrad	181	112827	91145	63108	StLouis	305	114631	75476
48034	StSyn&Meth	-1	49115	56554	63119	Eden	248	63253	109009
48170	StJnPlym	117	42880	82484	63119	Kenrick	163	59864	62349
49103	SeventhDAd	399	96470	125431	64453	Conception	97	81601	39803
49423	WestrnThHd	167	69675	64201	66102	CentBap	90	63789	48390
49506	Calvin	217	85221	82000	70126	NewOrlns	930	139386	122575
52001	Aq/Dub	-1	124823	104413	73701	Phillips	133	76621	82182
52001	Wartburg	-1	84768	78254	74171	OralRobts	161	78375	119257
53130	SacredHrt	128	48971	44594	75061	UvDallas	1213	121000	156835
53207	StFranMilw	-1	53442	39550	75204	Dallas	1019	89566	188000
55105	StPaulStP	-3	70168	48700	75275	Perkins	444	168584	610068
55108	Luther/NW	947	176000	154451	75766	BapMiss	69	20000	25393
55112	UnitedTwCt	171	51034	40100	76109	Brite	242	160063	172932
56321	StJnClgvl	121	272695	323288					

REPORT OF THE ATLA REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The CNLA met in New York City on 9 December 1977 and on 5 May 1978. Council meetings continue to be largely a forum for open discussion of current concerns in libraries and the information sciences, much of the significant continuing work being done by the Executive Committee and Ad Hoc Committees. Special concerns for 1977/78 have been copyright law practice and implementation, the American National Standards Committee Z39, and the interests of special libraries in the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services.

The copyright committee has made two presentations to CONTU (October 1977 and April 1978) and has submitted comments in the name of CNLA and its member associations to each proposed rule for implementation. At the April meeting of CONTU subcommittee on photocopying it was agreed that there should be no new legislation sought on library photocopying before the expiration of the five year period for review mandated by the new copyright law. However, the subcommittee did recommend the enactment of a new section 107b dealing specifically with the question of commercial photocopying. It is worth noting that CONTU's life expires in July 1978, so the problem of modification to the legislation being encouraged by publishers will probably stop.

Z39 is being reorganized and its new officers have met. A full report on developments should come from our representative to Z39.

At the spring meeting of CNLA Ruth Tighe of NCLIS presented a report on the White House Conference. In response to our expressed concern that the interests of specialized libraries should be heard, she suggested that interested persons should contact their state liasons and ask "how can I help?" By working within the structure of the planning committees it is more possible to affect the deliberations of the state conferences even though we may not have direct representation.

Finally it was voted to change the name of CNLA to include reference to its broadening concern for inclusion of information services.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter L. Oliver

REPORT OF THE ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE UNION LIST OF SERIALS

I attended the ALA Mid-Winter meeting of the Committee in January and will attend the other meeting at the end of this month.

The main purpose of the committee is to act as a clearinghouse for special libraries in serial projects and to keep communications open between these libraries and the Council on Library Resources and CONSER. George Parsons of the Council on Library Resources spoke to the committee on the necessity of the CONSER data being "fleshed out" with input from special libraries. He is working on a proposal for a National Periodicals Center which would need CONSER for its data base and then would add holdings statements. The report of the proposed ATLA project for theological titles was well received. When and if ATLA is ready to proceed with foundation requests for the serials control project, we should be in communication with both George Parsons and Hans Weber who is chairperson of the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials.

Respectfully submitted,

Newland Smith

PART III

ADDRESSES

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"LIBRARY COLLECTIONS: NEW MEASURES OF EXCELLENCE"

by

Thomas J. Galvin, Dean
 Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences
 University of Pittsburgh

It is a great pleasure for me to extend a most sincere welcome both personally and on behalf of the University of Pittsburgh to all of you who are attending this Thirty-second Annual Conference of the American Theological Library Association here at St. Vincent College. The library here, under the able direction of Father Fenton Shoniker, is viewed by many of us as a jewel in our bibliographic crown, and I know that you, as theological librarians, will enjoy the opportunity that this conference will provide to see something of its extraordinary resources. The theme of this Conference is "Collection Evaluation and Development." I am certain all of us would agree that the objective of collection development for any library is excellence. In my view, the achievement of that objective of excellence is embodied in the collections here at St. Vincent. Through the generosity of Father Shoniker and his associates, they have become a resource that can be shared by the entire Western Pennsylvania library community.

As a member of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, it is also my pleasure to extend to you, on behalf of the President of ALA, Eric Moon, the Executive Director, Robert Wedgeworth, and the membership of the American Library Association warm greetings and best wishes for a successful and productive conference. ALA is proud to number ATLA among its affiliates, and it is the hope of the Executive Board of ALA that our two organizations, united in a common purpose, can continue to work together in the future as we have so effectively in the past, for the improvement of library service to all.

Our concern this morning is with the evaluation of library collections. Since I am not associated with a theological library, I must defer to my colleagues on the panel to address the specific problems of collection evaluation within your particular areas of disciplinary interest. While I recognize that theological libraries have some concerns that are unique to your special subject areas and to the particular characteristics of the literature that relates to them, it is nonetheless my assumption that in many significant respects your libraries have been, and are, subject to the same kinds of forces that are currently having a profound effect on the larger academic and research library community. My intent, therefore, is to try to identify some current developments and changes in the general academic and research library environment which, it seems to me, are significant for all libraries dedicated to the support of teaching and scholarship.

Let me also make clear at the outset that my remarks this morning will be based on the assumption that library collections exist and are developed in order to advance and support the service objectives of the library in relation to the informational needs of its clientele.

Consequently, one cannot meaningfully evaluate a collection in the abstract, but only in terms of the mission of the library. Therefore, collection evaluation becomes one aspect--although a very critical aspect--of a broader appraisal of library performance in relation to larger service goals and objectives.

The Current Library Scene

For librarians in libraries of all types and sizes, and from all I know about theological libraries yours are no exception, the contemporary scene reflects what might accurately be described as an "interesting" time in the Chinese usage of the adjective "interesting." I have in mind here that ancient and venerable Chinese curse, "May you live in interesting times." To many of us, the pressures of increasing demands for library services in a context of static or diminishing resources to support the provision of those services, have created a fiscal climate that is perceived as, at best, paradoxical; at worst, downright demoralizing. Everywhere, it appears, libraries and library service are in at least some degree of trouble. We as librarians have legitimate and compelling cause for genuine concern with respect to the future--both our own individual futures, and the futures of the institutions with which we are associated and for which we are responsible. In the academic library world today, an optimist is defined as a person who says that he or she is "not certain how things are going to turn out."

Herman Fussler, who since his retirement in 1971 after a distinguished career as Director of Libraries at the University of Chicago, has remained actively involved in the national library scene, characterizes the current plight of academic and research libraries in a recent paper in the following terms:

At the level of distinguished graduate instruction and research, there is now, and there will continue to be, a widening gap between some users' informational and literature needs, or expectations, and the individual research library's response capabilities. Research libraries have, in fact, been under stress because of this gap for some time.

The research library stresses arise essentially out of the tendency for several key variables to expand much more rapidly than the library's available funds and the library's existing response capabilities. Some of these variables would include: (1) the rapid expansion during the twentieth century in the scope of university fields of research and teaching interest and the related levels of user needs or expectations in terms of resource access; (2) continuing exponential increases in the production of relevant literature at rates well in excess of library growth rates; (3) rapid increases in the unit costs for virtually all library operations, publications and space; (4) changes in the structure of the literature, especially the increasing number of, and the importance attached to, serial publications which tend to become permanent liens on the available funds for acquisitions; and (5) institutional competition...for distinguished faculty members.¹

Assuming that Dr. Fussler has accurately catalogued the contemporary dilemma of academic and research libraries, and assuming that theological

libraries do not enjoy an immunity to the symptoms he has enumerated, the question then becomes, what are you and I going to do about all of this? How are we, as librarians, to respond in ways that assure that our libraries not only survive, but flourish, in this challenging environment? I believe that to do so will require a searching reappraisal of some of our traditional assumptions about excellence in library collections and library services.

Toward the Client-Centered Library

The contemporary American poet Theodore Roethke writes, "In a dark time, the eye begins to see." I anticipate that the last quarter of this century will indeed prove to be a "dark time," a time when our profession and the institutions we staff and direct will be challenged as we have not been challenged in the past hundred years. But I also believe that we can, and must, respond creatively to this challenge, and that, in doing so, we can convert our present problems into unparalleled future opportunities for growth and improvement of library services. I would like to suggest to you today, as strongly as I can, that in order to respond creatively to the challenge of the present, as well as to realize the opportunities that I think are inherent in the near-term future, we must achieve a fundamental and far-reaching change in the character of our libraries, in the nature of the services they provide, and, most important of all, in the manner in which we evaluate library performance. In short, I am convinced that we are obliged to change our libraries from their current, essential materials-centered form, into institutions that are essentially client-centered in character.

I use the term "client-centered" library to describe a way of perceiving and evaluating both ourselves and our institutions. That is, I think, markedly different from the reality of libraries and library services as they now exist. Let me make clear that, in using the term "client-centered," I am not referring merely to a generalized desire on the part of some or even all of a library's staff to "help people." Nor do I mean the kind of superficial, though not therefore necessarily insincere, public relations objective of creating a library environment that is "warm" or "friendly." I am speaking here not so much of the institutional image that we may seek to project to others, but rather of the way in which we ultimately view and appraise ourselves, our mission as librarians, and the stature and performance of our libraries. The client-centered library, by contrast with the materials-centered library, evaluates itself as an institution, its programs, and its performance, not in terms of volumes owned, items circulated, or titles acquired, but in terms of the frequency with which, and the extent to which, it succeeds in satisfying the informational needs of its clientele.

I propose to you that the business of libraries and the objective of library service is the effective transfer of information. I further propose that the primary basis for appraising the performance of the client-centered library ought logically be its effectiveness in making knowledge records accessible to its clientele; the extent to which it facilitates, or fails to facilitate, the information transfer process.

It is not my observation that most of us, at present, describe or define either ourselves or our libraries in these client-centered terms. Rather, we typically talk about the library primarily in terms of its

contents, rather than its clientele. We appear to be more concerned with amassing, disseminating, and servicing bibliographic units than with delivering useful and useable information to people. So long as we continue to discuss our libraries in the language of collection size, circulation statistics, or dollars-per-student support, I must conclude that we are more dedicated to serving materials than we are to serving people. Whatever our intentions in this respect, our libraries are viewed by those whom we seek to serve, students, teachers, citizens, not primarily as places where information is disseminated, but rather as places where books and periodicals are kept. I think it might be rather important to reflect seriously on the extent to which our own behavior may well serve to reinforce that popular perception.

Traditional Measures of Excellence

The approaches that we have traditionally employed in building and evaluating library collections reflect, in my judgment, a strongly materials-centered orientation. I submit, for example, that we have been greatly influenced by the assumption that MORE IS BETTER. By that I mean that in our hearts we believe, or act as if we believed, that the best library is the one that holds within its own four walls, that owns, the largest possible portion of the total output of the world's press within its fields of disciplinary interest. We tend to feel, to illustrate my point, that if our library owns 80 % of the items listed in a standard bibliography, our collection must be, by definition, twice as good as that of a library that owns only 40 % . And the behavior of those whom we serve, especially if they are members of the scholarly community, as well as the opinions of those who evaluate our collections, such as accrediting agencies, tend to reinforce this view.

A corollary to MORE IS BETTER is the principle that has governed collection development practices in academic and research libraries for most of this century--that is, the principle of ONE COPY IS ENOUGH. In practice, this has tended to mean that we have preferred to pursue the goal of extensive collection development, to feel that our book and journal funds were better spent on the acquisition of one copy of each of ten titles than on the purchase of ten copies of one title. Typically, this reflects the usually unstated, but commonly operative reality that in the allocation of book and journal funds in academic and research libraries, the expressed needs of faculty and advanced students tend to take precedence over those of beginning or lower level students. It seems clear that a philosophy of extensive collection building finds its justification more in response to the perceived needs of research than to those of instruction. It also reflects a third assumption that significantly influences selection decisions, which is that WHAT PEOPLE SAY THEY NEED IS WHAT THEY WILL USE. And deriving directly from these three principles is a fourth --IT IS BETTER TO OWN THAN TO HAVE TO BORROW. This means that we have viewed interlibrary loan and resource sharing as "supplementary," that is to say, definitely "second-best."

I believe that these four principles have had a significant influence on both the manner in which we have set about building library collections, and on the criteria against which we evaluate our

accomplishments in collection development. I submit, as well, that they reflect a primary commitment to materials, rather than to people; that they are characteristic of the materials-centered library, not the client-centered library.

I do not suggest that these traditional measures of library quality are either disreputable or that they ought to be discarded. I do suggest that the fiscal and administrative realities of the general climate in which we must operate libraries both now and in the foreseeable future, along with the application of the findings of ongoing research in the area of collection development, make it imperative to reexamine each of these established principles in a very searching way. I believe that the conversion of libraries into client-centered institutions will demand a major modification of these traditional practices in collection building and collection evaluation.

Access as the Measure of Excellence

A key concept in the alteration of libraries into client-centered organizations will, I believe, be the substitution of access for exclusive ownership as the fundamental measure of the quality of library service. This idea is already reflected in the most recent (1975) revision of the ACRL Standards for College Libraries. The authors write:

It is less important that a college hold legal title to the quantity of library materials called for...than that it be able to supply the amount quickly...as by a contract with an adjacent institution or by some other means.²

The emphasis here is on the role of the library in facilitating the information transfer process, on document delivery capability rather than on library holdings as the primary measure of adequacy. The test of excellence becomes not what portion of the total body of recorded knowledge can it make accessible to its clientele in a timely fashion. And the key to library effectiveness in the client-oriented mode is the creation and utilization of effective mechanisms for pooling and sharing informational resources.

The challenge, as I see it, is to create workable, cost-effective systems for the sharing of knowledge records among libraries and their varied clientele that are not built solely on the shaky foundation of cooperation motivated only by good will. This, in my judgment, requires both the creation of a new basis for the funding of library services, one in which the community of financial support for a given library becomes coterminous with the community of users of that library's resources, as well as a major reallocation of library funds at the local level. In the latter respect, what will be required of us, I think, will be a willingness to allocate a greater portion of those dollars that we now dedicate to the purchase of a limited number of books, journals and other materials in a context of institutional ownership to purchase of access to far larger collections of materials to which we do not, and will not, hold legal title. This last may be the most difficult of all to accomplish, because local ownership is the sine qua non of the materials-centered library and the materials-librarian. By contrast, the distinguishing feature of the client-centered

library is that its staff measures its accomplishment not in terms of the number of titles or volumes on the shelves, but in terms of the library's ability to place needed and relevant materials in the hands of users in a timely fashion, at the lowest possible cost consistent with high quality service.

An exciting vision of the potential of the widespread substitution of the notion of access for the present concept of ownership of knowledge records has been sketched out by Allen Veaner under the rubric of "the distributed library." He writes:

The direction in which resource sharing is developing is bringing into being a new kind of library, what I call the 'distributed library.' The distributed library is not a library which any librarian of the early twentieth century would recognize--and the libraries we have today are operationally not much different from those at the beginning of the century. The hallmarks of the traditional library are possession, property, and a clientele defined along political and jurisdictional lines. We are moving from an era of private resources serving a local clientele to a system of community resources serving an entire citizenry. In the distributed library, it is quite likely that the holdings--whether books, microforms, A/V materials, or magnetic tapes--will be regarded as part of a national resource available to all via convenient mechanisms. The access methods will likely take into account transaction charges and proprietary rights (e.g., copyright). Materials will move rapidly from one jurisdiction to another and with financial equity assured for such interchange. The clientele of the distributed library is also by definition distributed and at first can be no less than the entirety of the nation. I would expect Canadian libraries to participate on equal terms so that the whole of North America is covered and eventually the remainder of the world, as economic, social and technical readiness comes into focus.³

Research in Collection Evaluation and Network Design

I referred a few moments ago to the findings of current research as having a significant bearing on the formulation and adoption of new measures for the appraisal of library collections and library performance. I have in mind some recent studies that have been conducted at the University of Pittsburgh, by faculty from my own school, which we hope will contribute to the transition to the client-centered mode of library operations, through the creation of the resource-sharing networks that are vital to enhancing document delivery capability. I would like to share something of the content and findings of these studies with you, because I believe that they are highly pertinent to the general theme of collection development and evaluation for academic and research libraries.

The research group within our Interdisciplinary Department of Information Science that has been responsible for the resource sharing networking studies which I want to comment briefly on this morning began with the assumption that it would be useful, in considering

alternatives to traditional methods of building and evaluating research library collections, to achieve a clearer understanding of both patterns of book and journal use and of their economic consequences. Consequently, the first study to be completed is the investigation sometimes referred to as "The Pittsburgh Use Study," officially titled "A Cost-Benefit Model of Some Critical Library Operations in Terms of the Use Materials." A preliminary report of the results of that study appeared last Fall in Library Journal.⁴

The research group examined the behavior and use of books acquired for the University's central library over a seven-year period, as well as the use of journals in six departmental science libraries. In addition to describing use patterns both for the collections as a whole, and within specific LC classes, the research team also developed two alternative methods for estimating the costs of book use.

The seven principal findings of the book use study were:

- (1) That approximately 40% of the books purchased in any given year never circulate.
- (2) That any given book purchased has only a three-out-of-five chance of ever being borrowed.
- (3) That if a book does not circulate during the first two years of ownership, its chances of ever being borrowed are reduced to less than one in five.
- (4) That if a book does not circulate within the first six years of ownership, the prospects of its ever being borrowed are reduced to one in fifty.
- (5) That if a minimum of two uses were arbitrarily applied, ex post facto, as a criterion for a cost-effective acquisitions program, fifty-six percent of the titles purchased would not have been acquired.
- (6) That random samples of loan records, drawn over periods as short as three days, correlate remarkably closely with the patterns of use of the entire collection over a period of several years. This means that use studies based on samples are valid, and that any library can obtain a reasonably precise fix on collection use for a fairly small investment.
- (7) That there is a very close match, approaching 100% over time, between titles used in-house for browsing, transferred to the reserve book room, and requested on interlibrary loan and those borrowed through external circulation. This effectively overcomes the classic objection to studies based on circulation, that is, that they fail to take browsing use into account.

The major findings of the journal use study were:

- (1) A high percentage of all journal use is accounted for by a very small percentage of the journal collection. While most of the journal titles will eventually be used, only a handful

of the journals will be used frequently. A given journal has a much lower chance of being used than a given book.

- (2) There is relatively little interdisciplinary use of journals by either faculty or students.
- (3) Sixty-six percent to eighty-three percent of all journal use, depending on discipline, is of journals published in the current year and the five previous years.

The results of the study of the economics of book and journal use indicate that -

- (1) If book acquisitions are treated as a variable cost, the mean cost per item is \$20.05 and the mean cost per transaction is \$11.84.
- (2) For new books, in the initial year of ownership, the costs are \$127.24 per item and \$71.49 per transaction by the variable cost method, where acquisition, cataloging and processing costs are assigned in full to the first year of ownership.
- (3) When the alternative method is used, treating books as an investment, the cost per book item for both new and old titles is \$28.55 and the cost per transaction is \$16.01.
- (4) Considering subscription costs alone, the costs of journal use ranged from a low of \$2.52 per use for life sciences to a high of \$6.81 per use for engineering.

I have taken the time to share these data with you because, to the extent that they are generalizable, I believe they offer a powerful argument for the vigorous exploration of networking and resource sharing as a cost-beneficial alternative to exclusive local ownership of materials, especially for journals. I believe as well that the outcomes of this study strongly suggest a need for increased attention to the development of low-cost, remote storage for low-use materials. The results point clearly to the need for greater urgency in moving towards the creation of an effective national periodicals system as a very high priority in the national library program. In the longer term, they suggest a need for authors, publishers and librarians to find acceptable alternative vehicles, other than the primary journal, for the dissemination and storage of the results of scholarly research.

Before we can make effective use of the results of a study of this kind, we need, of course, to know a great deal more about resource sharing as an alternative to local ownership. Herman Fussler, in the paper which I cited earlier this morning, has very astutely observed:

There has...been a great deal of discussion of library 'networks' in the past decade. These discussions often say surprisingly little about what the networks are for or how they will function. Many of the proposals seem to assume that if all libraries are in some way interconnected, then all the needed resources will somehow be available. This may be a

reasonable assumption for many non-research needs, but an effective sharing mechanism for research-level requirements will require much more systematic and reliable arrangements.⁵

Recognizing the correctness of Fussler's view, my Pittsburgh faculty colleagues are presently engaged in two studies designed to provide the kinds of information that are essential to librarians in making rational assessment of the trade-offs between buying on the one hand, and borrowing on the other.

The first is a demonstration library resource sharing network involving six Western Pennsylvania academic libraries. The objective of this five-year demonstration, now in its third operational year, and known by the acronym WEBNET, is to demonstrate the cost effectiveness of resource sharing as an alternative to local purchase when resource sharing is integrated into the context of a total library system, rather than being viewed as something separate and supplementary to normal library operations. The second is a more ambitious national study of the several types of bibliographic and resource sharing networks currently in operation around the country. The objective of this two-year project is to create a computer model that can be used to simulate network operations, to develop sound measures of network performance, and to predict the cost-effectiveness of any proposed network design. We anticipate that the preliminary results of this study will be reported at our 1978 Pittsburgh Conference scheduled for November 6-8. Co-sponsored by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science as an official pre-White House Conference, the 1978 Pittsburgh Conference is titled "Toward the White House Conference: The Structure and Governance of Library Networks in Light of a Developing Technology."

To summarize, I believe that the traditional ways in which we have evaluated and measured library collections and library services are no longer adequate or appropriate, either for ourselves or for those to whom we are answerable. We must, in my judgment, cease evaluating our own performance and gauge our own accomplishments, either individually or institutionally, by such simple measures as collection size, number of titles circulated, rate of current acquisitions, or dollars-per-student. We must instead, devise, test, validate and adopt new ways and new means for appraising library services, measures that reflect a primary client-centered orientation. And before we can make these convincing to others, we must first, I think, make them convincing to ourselves.

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RESPONSES OF THE REACTOR PANEL TO DR. GALVIN'S PRESENTATION

Father James Caddy, St. Mary Seminary, Cleveland, Ohio

The centrality of the client is important. I see a need for making more time available to my clientele and less time spent in minor administrative matters.

Greater efforts must be made to utilize the present collections we have. When a specific title is not available, we may be able to direct the client to equally valuable or even better resources of which they may be unaware.

Our clientele must be educated to the value of access as opposed to direct ownership of materials. This will entail re-educating the clientele to seek out guidance and assistance from the librarian in situations where they formerly used resources independently.

Sharing library resources with the local community presents special problems to the small theological library that often operates on an honor system, i.e., limiting materials that are removed for outside use; retrieving overdue materials; and the statistical evidence that in interlibrary loan five items are loaned for each one requested.

Purchasing access through automated means, e.g., OCLC, is very costly for a small library, approximating 20 percent of the book budget. It is difficult to justify such an expenditure. Nor is it likely that the clientele would receive a quid pro quo return on such an investment. For a small library which is basically a one person operation, the addition of an OCLC terminal is a mixed blessing. The proper utilization of such equipment is time consuming. The addition of personnel puts a further strain on the budget and increases the overall cost of such access.

It should be added that St. Mary Seminary already has an excellent working relationship with all the Cleveland area libraries, public and academic, and with the Ohio Theological Libraries.

Ellis E. O'Neal, Jr., Librarian, Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Centre, Massachusetts

In 1971 Richard W. Lyman, President of Stanford University, addressed a meeting of the Association of Research Libraries concerning the impact which new trends in higher education would have upon the university library. His remarks which have particular relevance to Dr. Galvin's address and our concerns at this conference are as follows:

Short of the coming of some new Dark Ages..., one can be reasonably sure that the future of the libraries will be shaped by the one word "more." More materials, more users, more services, more relationships to other agencies, more dependence on advanced technology, more need for managerial and diplomatic skills of a very high order - the list is endless.¹

The aim of Dr. Galvin's address has been to direct our attention from a materials-centered library to a client-centered library. He has forced us to look beyond the "more materials" in the traditional sense to a careful consideration of the other "mores," namely, clientele, services, relationships, technology, etc.

What bearing do his remarks have upon our situation at Andover Newton? Let me group my comments under four headings: (1) our library background; (2) the institutional realities with which we have to deal; (3) the effect of the proposals upon our library; and (4) questions evoked by Dr. Galvin's paper.

(1) Library Background

Our library dates from the early part of the nineteenth century. The approach to its development has always been the traditional one of collection building. This emphasis was underscored by our participation in the Sealantic Fund Library Development Program which began in 1961. That, you recall, was a book/periodical-purchasing program, one result of which was that theological libraries purchased many of the same titles. Having practically no staff, our first priority became that of securing a staff with technical competence. Since our entire library building was overcrowded, we proceeded to move all faculty and other activities out of the building, filled up that space and then added a compact storage area in another building. With collection-building as our continuing aim, we concentrated upon selection which left little, if any, time for de-selection.

Our consortial relationships are of particular significance. First would be our participation in the Boston Theological Institute Library Development Program. A second relationship is with the Harvard University Library. The third is the result of a joint doctoral program which we have with Boston College. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of these multi-faceted relationships.

(2) Institutional Realities

The first one is our library building program. We are currently renovating our 1895 building and adding a wing to it. It should give us an opportunity to improve our services; it is certain to limit the size of our future collection.

The second reality is financial in nature. I have every reason to believe that our school is on a sound financial basis and I expect it to remain so. Nevertheless, with each constituency on the Hill having its own endless list of "mores," I anticipate that the library will continue to receive about the same percentage of the school's budget in the future as it is now receiving. The acknowledgement and acceptance of these two recent realities will require some reordering of our priorities.

(3) Effect of the Proposals upon our Library

Should we desire to implement the proposals of moving toward a client-centered library, use access as a measure of excellence and become involved in collection evaluation and network design, three areas will become increasingly important in long-range planning.

The first is the collection. Consideration will have to be given to a more carefully defined selection policy. Fully as much, or maybe even more, attention will have to be given to a de-selection policy.

The second is the staff. Among other questions which should be posed and dealt with would be the following: assuming that the full-time staff will remain approximately the same in number, what are the primary qualifications which future staff members should have? To what extent would it become necessary to redefine the duties of various positions? Should an attempt be made to secure only persons with a particular interest in and knowledge of our program? And, should we obligate ourselves to providing in-service training in theological literature with which they should be familiar.

The third is our clientele. Provision would have to be made for adequate instruction in the use of the library for all interested students--and the faculty. How would it accept the concept of a client-centered library over that of a traditional one once it became convinced that, in referring to library materials, the terms "access to" and "exclusive ownership" are not synonymous?

(4) Questions Evoked by Dr. Galvin's Paper

First, how could we provide collection agreements which would guarantee our clientele access to their informational needs?

Second, would it be feasible to consider the formation of local, regional and/or national depositories of theological literature with master copies of little-used materials and guaranteed access to said items? If so, what would be the options for the funding of such a program?

Third, assuming that library budgets would remain somewhat stable, what, if any, service charges might be legitimately passed on to our clientele?

Fourth, how would institutional accrediting agencies react to such new measures of excellence?

Dr. Galvin's proposal merits our serious consideration. The results of the current studies to which he referred should help us to evaluate its relevance to our own situation.

Keith C. Wills, Director of Libraries, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas

Our seminary has a large enrollment, running to 1400 students during summer school and over 3400 students during the regular term. Having this many students enrolled in three separate schools within the seminary, the School of Church Music, the School of Religious Education, and the School of Theology, with doctoral programs in all three of these schools as well as the standard degree programs, creates certain special problems in developing a library collection. It affects the variety of subjects to be covered in the collection, the depth of research materials needed, the number of copies needed of particular titles, and the variety of information formats that are to be provided in the library.

I would strongly agree with Dr. Galvin's philosophy that, generally speaking, the seminary library must be primarily client-centered rather than collection-centered if an undue waste of library resources is to be avoided. Perhaps basic to developing a client-centered library is the concept that the library must be geared to the purposes and the objectives of the school it serves. The development of the library collection is to be responsive to the teaching programs, curriculum, and courses offered by the school. This keeps it client-centered.

Perhaps the most helpful thing in keeping our library collection responsive to curriculum developments has been my participation in the Curriculum Council and our Advanced Studies Council, which coordinates the doctoral programs. The library director is an ex officio member of both these councils. This keeps him aware of new curriculum developments as they are coming down the line, gives him a chance to have some input into the curriculum changes, and gives him time to make proper preparation in the library for the new or revised courses that are to be offered some months later.

Another helpful activity has been a consultation with every new faculty member about the library resources needed to support his courses and to enlist his or her help in developing those resources. Often we have found that a new faculty member may change entirely the direction of an established course once he starts teaching it, requiring new added library resources, new media formats, greater depth of materials.

Another emphasis we make to keep our library client-centered is the encouragement we give our staff members to be sensitive to the problems and needs of patrons. We listen for the squeaks in the operation so the needed remedies can be applied. In our library use course, which is offered each semester, the patrons are not only made acquainted with the services and resources of the library, they are encouraged to develop a habit of bringing their questions to the staff, particularly the reference department. The reference department and the circulation department personnel note shortages of needed copies of titles so we can provide the added copies required to handle the demand properly. We accept suggestions from the patrons for titles they feel should be added to our library. We are always "picking the brains" of

our doctoral candidates and missionaries on furlough for suggestions about materials they feel should be added, thus benefiting from their experience and research.

Although, to a large degree, we endeavor to tailor our collection to the needs of our clients, still we do not try to be all things to all people. If there is an expensive reference set that should be available for our patrons but which would be used infrequently, we check first to determine if it is already in the area in another library. If it is already in the area, we will not order it, but rather suggest that the patron use it in the library already having the set. Certain items, such as films, we find are better handled through rental rather than purchase unless there is very high use for the particular title. We utilize interlibrary loans to a larger extent for specialized resources, particularly for doctoral research projects. We try to get best value for our dollars in developing our library collection by zeroing in on the client's needs, we gladly share with others what we have gathered in our collection, and we depend upon the resources of other libraries through interlibrary loan to meet many of the special needs of our clients.

DOCUMENTING CHRISTIANITY:

TOWARDS A COOPERATIVE LIBRARY COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

by

Stephen L. Peterson

Introduction

This paper calls the theological libraries and archival centers of North America to a cooperative program of collection development for what is defined below as source literature for the study of Christianity. The plan proposed would have two loci; individual institutions collecting source literature of local interest and importance within a well defined inter-institutional program, and an international monitoring agency co-ordinating the collecting activity, describing the collection, identifying neglected areas, and encouraging new collections. The argument is developed in three sections. In the first I will define what I mean by source literature and by cooperation. The second section establishes why source literature must be collected on a cooperative program across continental North America, and the final section drafts a proposal for initiating a cooperative program. I fully expect that no section of the paper will escape critical scrutiny without major revision, but I offer these observations as a means of precipitating such scrutiny as well as an invitation to others to develop alternate visions and proposals.

Source Literature

This paper begins with the assumption that library materials should be assessed in light of their function in scholarship, and that library acquisition programs should be based on this functional analysis. The typology underlying this paper divides theological literature into three broad groups; source literature, historical literature, and critical literature.

Perhaps the best way to define these broad types of literature is to observe the field of biblical studies. In this theological discipline, the text of the Old and New Testament stands as the beginning place for all subsequent biblical scholarship. Fundamentally, the Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek texts are source literature par excellence. Works of biblical scholarship which analyze, exegete, and otherwise expound the texts may be considered critical studies. The genre of biblical study called commentary again illustrates the typology. However, not all of these analytical and exegetical works are useful for current biblical study in light of recent research and discoveries. Critical works which lack current usefulness constitute historical literature denoting the purpose for which these works are now most generally consulted. Critical literature, then, would be the scholarly works of enduring and current importance for scientific study.

Basically source literature is documentary literature--literature which grows out of current thoughts and action. But we must be careful in using the notion of documentation. Some source literature is actually published as "documentary", e.g., minutes and proceedings of meetings,

annual reports, and other written records of ongoing corporate life. Such literature is substantial in religious circles and has as its fundamental purpose documentation of the life of the churches and their institutions. It is precisely for the purpose of maintaining the documentary record that libraries acquire this literature.

However, religion engenders another type of literature which is not written or published from documentary motives, but which is collected by libraries for this purpose. Within Christianity, this literature most generally grows out of personal faith or church experiences. Often it is intended to nurture and admonish the laity. Religious fiction might be included in this literature. This literature certainly is serious in intent although it is not generally governed by scholarly method. It is published and read out of current interest for present utility. Once current interest has subsided, this literature is almost always studied historically. Often we refer to it as popular or semipopular literature. What gives this literature importance is the aspect of immediacy. It is the literature closest to the religious life and thought of people. On the side of religious praxis, this literature is only one step removed from religious activity. On the side of doxa, it is the first, i.e. source, generation of religious literature.

The purpose of critical literature is to assess, evaluate, and understand source documents, historical problems and/or intellectual questions of current and past importance. Critical literature is written for a broad community of scholars and is intended to enhance the academic discussion of a stated problem or a textual tradition. This literature is governed by methodologies germane to the respective theological disciplines although the development of new methods is an important aspect of this literature. In some sense, critical literature is also designed by ideological assumptions about what constitutes scientific scholarship. Thus, for example, a treatise on biblical history based on Bishop Ussher's chronology can no longer be accepted as a critical study whatever other value it may have. One of the important aspects of critical literature is that it is a contemporary literature. That is, while important works of critical scholarship may maintain importance for decades, some of yesterday's critical literature is rendered obsolete by new discoveries, new insights, new data, as well as the ongoing process of scholarly analysis. This fact establishes the third broad category: historical literature.

By historical I mean literature which at one time, even very recently, may have been considered critical or scholarly and may very well have been used to advance serious scholarship. Thus, it differs from source literature by virtue of its original intent, yet it differs from critical scholarship in that it no longer has a currency in its given discipline. This, of course, is not to say that historical literature does not have a vital role in scholarship. It is essential literature for scholarship in the history of any discipline and in that sense constitutes a primary source document. Another way of stating this is that these usually older works of critical scholarship now categorized as historical literature have not so much lost their function for scholarship but changed their relationship to scholarly inquiry. Most often, such treatises document the history of a problem or a scholarly tradition, and research with a wide chronological scope must always have recourse to this literature. In this sense, historical literature functions as source literature in scholarly inquiry.

It is important to understand the proper role of each body of literature in a theological library. I think it is safe to say that the current curriculum and research interests of a school's faculty most often determine the scope of collecting critical literature. This is the literature without which a school cannot conduct its program and it is also the literature which is most closely integrated with a school's teaching. For this reason more than any other, I do not think much cooperation development can be done in critical literature. This is not to say that there are not some marginal areas which can be shared cooperatively, especially among schools in a consortium. However, it is to say that if theological libraries in North America wish to undertake cooperative collection development programs in which there can be a substantial increase in coverage while maintaining or reducing budgets, it will not be through cooperatively acquiring critical literature.

In many libraries, historical literature is simply an accidental collection resulting from long years of consistent attention to critical literature. This is why, for example, when one consults the NUC Pre-1956 Imprints, one is constantly amazed at the strength of a handful of older collections in our country. Libraries which would now intend to fill in collections of historical literature must buy this literature on the second hand book market or through micropublishers. Few if any libraries would attempt now to buy a full range of historical literature for all fields of theology, but a good many theological libraries still intentionally try to fill in selected areas of their collections.

On the other hand, source literature is perhaps the most difficult literature to collect. To be collected well, it must be collected on a current basis, yet it has often very little importance for the curriculum of a theological school. It is a literature that is very difficult and often very expensive to buy on the antiquarian market. It is also a literature that is virtually limitless in scope. Source literature has an interesting trickle-down effect on library collections. If a library has a substantial and highly regarded collection of source literature, it is inevitable that such a library will wish to complement the source literature with a comprehensive collection of historical literature. Likewise, a good collection of source and historical literature may very well suggest collecting of current literature even though that literature may not be in active demand by a school's curriculum.

The subsequent argument of this paper calls for a cooperative collection development program for source literature. It is thus perhaps appropriate here to indicate why critical and historical literature are excluded from the later analysis. As very simply stated above, critical literature is so closely entwined with the current research needs of a school, that, except for very minor areas, each school should probably bear its own weight and responsibility in this area. I recognize this as a generalization that could be modified by more intense analysis, but I believe as a broad observation it is borne out in practise.

Theoretically, what follows below about source literature could very well hold true for older historical literature and some may see no reason to make a distinction between these two categories in collection develop-

ment. However, it is my contention that historical literature is, in fact, well represented in American libraries. The collections at Harvard, Union Theological Seminary (N.Y.), Duke University, Emory University (by virtue of the Hartford Seminary Foundation collection), Princeton Theological Seminary, not to mention my own institution, Yale, have in the aggregate collected an exceedingly rich historical resource for the scholars of our countries. There are many reasons why these and other schools may wish to buy, selectively or even comprehensively, historical literature as it becomes available on the second hand market, but the need is not pressing apart from isolated subject areas. When compared with the great need for collecting source literature, the need for historical literature is almost insignificant. If this rationale is not persuasive, then let me simply offer the remainder of this paper as addressing one side of the issue, leaving the balance for others to analyze.

A Cooperative Plan

The fundamental argument of this paper is that the development of source literature research collections can best and indeed only be done by extensive cooperation among the libraries of North America. The proposal will be facilitated if we set out at the beginning a working definition of cooperation insofar as this concept applies to collecting library material.

The first aspect of cooperative collection development is intention. There must be a deliberate plan for collection building and this plan must pursue an intended goal. What is more important, the intended goal and the plan for its achievement must be predicated on some informed estimate of likely research needs. Even this predicate is compounded by the fact that research needs embrace current, i.e., short term research, and long term, i.e., unpredictable investigation. While existing research resources seldom shape let alone hinder questions of the scholarly imagination or questions issuing from the life of the churches, the answers to these questions often will be constrained by available documentation. Surely the deliberate planning of source literature collections will increase both the range of questions which may be studied and the depth and intensity to which they may be explored.

Two concepts are often interjected into discussions of cooperative collection development as evidence of intention which, I would contend, are, if not inadequate, at least very wide of the type of intention for which I am here calling. The first is the practise of non-duplication whereby one library intentionally avoids buying an item known to be in another library to which one's constituents have access. Non-duplication may proceed on a title-by-title basis, or it may be done on the basis of predetermined areas of collecting responsibility. Certainly intention is involved in these actions, not to mention also some good common sense. However, it is doubtful if high quality research collections will ever result from these practises. Unless this practise is undergirded by some other plan, or unless the collections involved already have a very high degree of complementary strength, the only apparent long-range result will be a non-duplicating aggregation of books. In short, the practises are not governed by consideration of the future research integrity of the collections.

The other concept is assigned responsibility, whereby two or more libraries formally or informally agree to develop particular collections, usually with the assumption that duplication between the libraries in the assigned collection areas will be minimal. Certainly the assignment of collection responsibility must be a part of any cooperative program, but again, in and of itself, it will not yield quality research collections. Participating libraries are apt to be disappointed by the others' performance and badly fragmented collections may result.

Thus, intention, according to the definition of cooperation proposed here, first and foremost must be governed by a deliberate and scholarly estimate of research needs, both present and anticipated. The intentional goal must be collections which will be able to sustain research of the highest quality. The business of appraising scholarly need must precede the implementation of any major program of cooperative collection development, and must also be an ongoing process. It must include elements of planning and evaluation, restating or resetting goals and measuring accomplishment. It must be followed by a determination of the types and availability of literature necessary for the collections. Such a plan must be established, monitored and revised. If these seem difficult objectives, I should rather admit failure in achievement rather than failure in setting our sights too low.

Cooperation, in the second place, must proceed by agreed upon and mutually acceptable canons of quality. Quality in almost any undertaking is difficult to define and in libraries quality is almost always defined by I-know-it-when-I-see-it appraisals. I am not suggesting that a true conundrum must be resolved before there can be acceptable cooperative collection development. More modestly, it should be possible to determine the probable ingredients which contribute to quality in library collections. These ingredients may vary from one topic or subject to another, but the determination of quality must precede any viable program of cooperative collection building. Without such agreement, the rivalries and suspicions which may arise will undermine the most worthy of cooperative schemes.

Because of the unusual difficulty associated with this issue, it may be appropriate to suggest some of the ingredients which must contribute to common understandings of quality in library collecting. In the first instance, there must be agreement on the breadth of the material necessary to document any given subject. Books, from what eras, from what countries--which newspapers, which periodicals? Are there important pamphlets--should the collection include manuscript materials? An informal appraisal of these matters is indispensable to any collecting activity that aims at quality.

Quality must be based on agreement about the bibliographic and research tools which will be used to identify material to be added to the collection. While the knowledge and study of individual bibliographers is essential in this regard, solid research collections most often are built on the basis of the extant bibliographic structure of a discipline. Agreement to proceed in this manner itself is an important contribution to quality and an advance determination of the tools to be used as the sources bibliography will enhance further the search for quality. It goes without saying that the process of establishing the bibliographic base for

such collecting is a continuing enterprise which must be informed constantly by new research and scholarship.

Quality in a program of cooperative collection development also must include standards of bibliographic description. No doubt these standards need to be set in minimally acceptable terms, yet they must do justice to the material acquired. There must be fairly predictable access to collections which have been built to aid a wide community of scholars. In this connection, it is necessary that bibliographic description in a cooperative collection program must also provide for the orderly and prompt, not to mention accurate, public exchange of bibliographic data. Fortunately, advances in computer and microform technologies will make this prospect easier to contemplate and we may have several viable means of exchanging these data.

It is now certain that a program of cooperative collection development that aims for high quality must pay attention to the preservation of research material. Here again the issues are exceedingly complex and it is difficult to imagine any preservation program which does not pale into insignificance alongside the enormity of the problem. Yet, the issue may not be avoided, and while it seems at the outset that microfilm must be the major means for dealing with preservation, other measures, some of them interim, are necessary. An institution which itself gives high priority to collection preservation will not happily entrust the development of important research collections to other institutions which do not share this long term perspective.

This agenda for quality is certainly attenuated; at best it is only an initial statement. Nevertheless, this issue is crucial for the success of any meaningful program of cooperative collection development and I would be satisfied if this provisional resumé precipitated the more disciplined debate which the question requires.

Returning to our definition of cooperation, the intrinsic realities of institutional life bring some more mundane considerations into view. Cooperation cannot be forced against individual or institutional will, yet surely some common agreements are necessary. An international program cannot require the close contracts which govern specific consortia or federated schools. However, agreements of intent are possible as is a reporting system whereby institutions may register their intent to expand a program, reduce or eliminate a program, or undertake a new collecting area. It is important that these agreements be reached at some level other than individual librarians. While one hopes for career appointment in senior library administrative positions, the likelihood that this pattern will continue is slight. Important research collections cannot be built in a few years. Often the fundamental literature must be collected over decades. Furthermore, once the fundamental literature is acquired, subsequent works of scholarship must be bought. In many fields, there is no way to predict when the primary material will become available. Thus, the necessary continuity of a cooperative program must be assured by agreement of the governing agencies of our institutions.

These comments, as well as other practical considerations, suggest finally, that cooperation must involve some monitoring advisory agency. An ongoing board of overseers will be necessary to advise institutions, revise methodologies, propose agreements and canons of excellence. Some-

one will need to superintend the publication and revision of a directory of the research collections, and some agency will need to initiate the stimulus for identifying new areas needing documentation as well as pinpointing serious lacunae in the enterprise.

Thus, it is apparent that the road to a cooperative collection development program is neither broad nor straight. In fact, the purpose behind this rather lengthy definition of a cooperative plan is to discourage the facile utterance of a cliché, to discourage blithe commitment to a noble concept. Rather, given the importance and urgency of a cooperative collection development program, as well as the magnitude of the problems associated with such an enterprise, it seems best to outline initially some of the sticky details cooperation is likely to entail so that the commitments which I sincerely hope are forthcoming are not commitments to a popular shibboleth, but commitments to a vigorous discipline. Nevertheless, it is distinctly possible and necessary to establish such a program, and we turn now to this larger consideration.

Rationale for Collecting Source Literature

In this section I propose the thesis that the source literature important to the study of theology may best, if not only, be collected responsibly in some cooperative program involving several libraries. The argument is advanced on three fronts. I will analyze the nature of the literature itself to ascertain clues suggesting cooperative collecting. Next, we will consider the institutional reasons for a cooperative program. Then it will be necessary to assess the national impact of such a program. I do not think the case stands or falls on any one of these perspectives, rather the cumulative weight forcefully confirms our initial suspicions that the program here envisioned can only be undertaken by many individuals and institutions.

The Material Itself

When one faces squarely the issue of source literature, one is met by a startling observation and then by a perplexing question. Who has not surveyed the broad spectrum of religious publishing and not been overwhelmed by the sheer bulk, the sheer immensity of the literature published in the past and still being produced in the present? Perhaps we should not be so overwhelmed when we consider the pervasive nature of religion at least as it is described by sociologists.¹ Perhaps what should overwhelm us as librarians instead is the consistently narrow view we take of religious literature, almost always thinking first and foremost of the ubiquitous German monograph published in a scholarly series. Yet, the fact remains that religious literature is voluminous.

This observation leads almost directly to the question of whether it is necessary, wise, or even possible to collect all of this literature. Does it really help to reduce the field to material important for the study of Christianity? Surely there must be some other selective principle which will reduce the enormity of the undertaking. The question is, of course, as appropriate as the observation, and we should explore both in greater detail.

The enormity of religious source literature in terms of the number of physical pieces, or even in terms of the number of potentially import-

ant and interesting phenomena which bear documenting, only begins to plumb the issue. The variety of literary forms or formats adds complexity. Take the sermon, for example. Polished sermons by well-known preachers are often published in book form, some by notable presses. How many sermons are privately published? How many more are published informally in a parish or regional jurisdiction? Should all of this material be collected? No, but if you wanted to begin to understand the nature of congregationalism in New England today, would you rather have contemporary sermons or the collected works of Jonathan Edwards? And if you wanted the sermons, would you prefer those honed for a mass publishing market or those intended for hearing only in parishes in the Northeast? Likewise, consider the even more complex problem of documenting a given individual's thought. The published record in book form is relatively easy to collect. If manuscripts survive they might be located and preserved, although often they may be scattered in many locations. But collecting informal or ephemeral material can tax the most ingenious collector, especially if the individual of interest lived in the eighteenth or nineteenth century. Nevertheless, high quality collections of religious source material must pay attention to these several formats if the record is to approach thoroughness.

Beyond the complexities engendered by the amount and diversity of material, it must also be recognized that religious source literature admits several often conflicting collecting and organizing principles. Allow an example from Yale Divinity School Library. When we begin to give our large collection of manuscript and printed sermons some organization (having eschewed traditional cataloging), we were confronted with this issue head on. Do we organize by date, locale, preacher, topic? Each has a rationale, and each meets a specific research need. Each could have been the collecting focus. A full cross-referenced index would have put the cost of organizing this material out of reach (see below, pp. 94-95). Our solution illustrates the problem even more adequately than do these questions. We opted for chronological classification to provide a fundamental historical framework, and within that structure chose a topical arrangement to underscore the prominence of this collection for the study of home attitudes about, and support for, the foreign missionary enterprise. This was a local option owing to our unusual interest in missions. Had we other interests, both the collection and its organization would have been substantially different,

Another aspect to this matter of volume has to do with the way in which source literature is used in research. Certainly some portions of the documentary record for any topic are consulted for specific information, data which are known or suspected to be in the record. However, very often a researcher will cull source literature letting the record disclose its own story, shape its own evidence, bear its own witness. This more deliberate mode of study requires collections of relative completeness. Most of the relevant documentation should be available in a single archive. While this observation may be self-evident, there are only a few theological libraries which strive towards complete documentation on some topics. The overwhelming number of our libraries acquire source material on a representative basis, deciding that they should have some samples of this or that type of literature. There are fundamental weaknesses with this attitude, itself a residual appendage of the public library mentality which still too much pervades academic libraries. Such

collecting practices will never produce a serious research collection. Representative buying inevitably yields representative collections, and this practice, even though spread across libraries of two countries, will simply yield two countries' worth of mediocre representative collections, with the aggregate not being materially stronger than any one member.

Furthermore, the intentional, or for that matter unintentional, building of representative collections is a waste of good money and human resources. The result, in terms of research value, does not justify the investment. The real tragedy here is that these same resources deliberately put into building some one collection of source literature as part of a larger co-ordinated and cooperative program would contribute to the overall strengthening of library materials in North America. Instead of having a collection of representative materials across a broad front of religious source literature, a given library could have a qualitative collection, admittedly in only one or two topics, but a qualitative collection nevertheless. Such a collection would not only sustain serious study and research, but would also have an important place in a larger complex of documentation. If many libraries in our two countries developed specialized collections in a comprehensive and concerted way, the resulting documentary record would be truly astonishing, far exceeding the meager strength our collections will have otherwise.

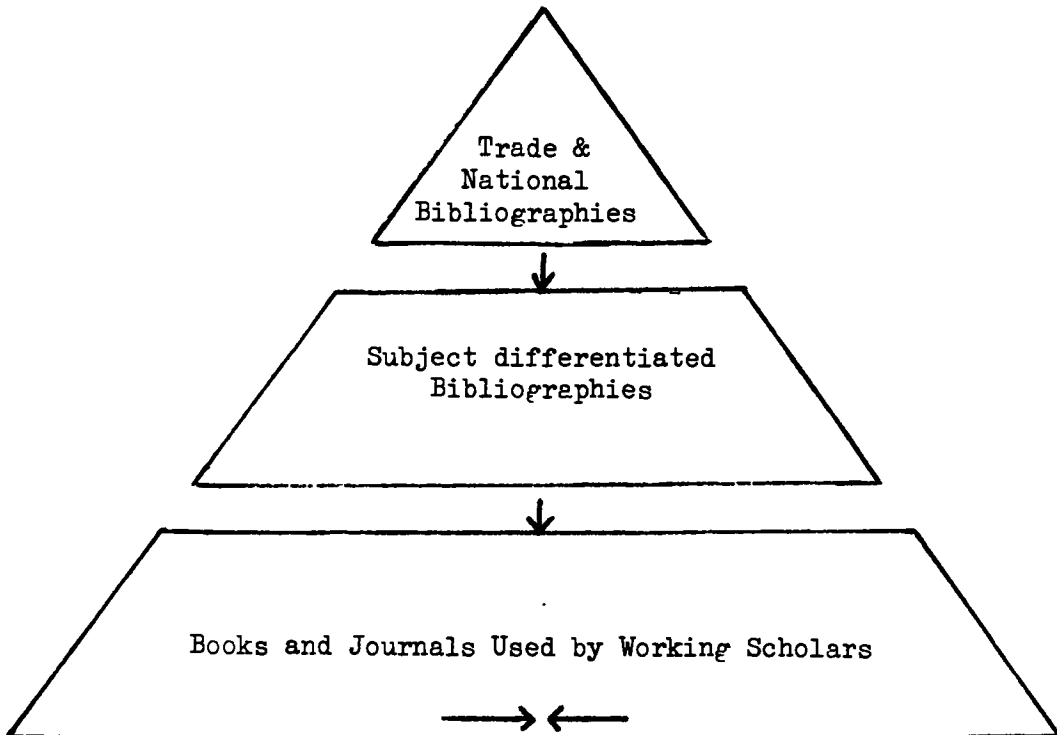
Thus, the complexities growing out of the large amount of religious source literature tend to encourage only reticence about collecting this literature. Thoughtful librarians and scholars may ask what, of all of this material, should truly or rightfully be collected, and should this collecting be done on some selective basis. The questions steer the answers. Not all of this literature should be collected, but we certainly must find cogent ways of selecting and collecting the material deemed to have value for research. The problems associated with "bulk" require cooperation simply because the task exceeds the capability and resources of any single institution, and the question about limiting and coordinating this collecting requires cooperation of a different sort. It requires close cooperation between scholars, librarians, and librarian/scholars. The shaping of collections to meet emerging research requires the most careful collaboration of all persons involved in research and teaching. We must find a way for historians, exegetes, constructive theologians, educational specialists as well as administrators and librarians to think together about the future of religious research.

A second feature of source literature in the field of religion which suggests a cooperative acquisition program has to do with the way this literature is acquired. Before bringing this issue into focus, it is necessary to stand back from our day to day acquisitions work and to analyze, in gross terms at least, the way books are acquired in most of our libraries. Diagram I aids this analysis. (See following page)

The upper level of the pyramid represents bibliography in its most general scope. While many western countries have a single national or national-trade bibliography which is the theoretical beginning point for all subsequent bibliographical analysis, in fact this level usually contains several tools. In the United States at this level one would certainly have to include the Weekly Record, the National Union Catalog, perhaps the CBI, and, from the perspective of acquisitions work, the proof

slips from the Library of Congress or MARC tapes. The one feature these tools have in common is that they are not differentiated by subject, although they may have a subject arrangement to facilitate use. In working with these tools, the acquisitions librarian works from a pool which ostensibly includes all books published or cataloged in a given country or language within a stated time, i.e., the pool consists of books available for acquisition.

Diagram I



The second (middle) level of the pyramid represents bibliographic tools which are differentiated by subject. Usually such tools include the major subject bibliographies as well as journals which offer current subject bibliographic coverage of certain disciplines.² When viewed from the subjects which they cover, these tools offer a much higher degree of subject specificity and less bibliographic abstraction than the tools indicated at the top of the diagram. Many librarians think that this specificity, or reduced abstraction, makes these tools more reliable guides for the purchase of materials for specialized subject collections.

The lowest level of the pyramid represents the books and journals which scholars use in the several theological academic disciplines and which libraries purchase for the use of students and teachers. They are not bibliographic tools in any ordinary sense of the word, but of course, any scholar or bibliographer who works with these materials is certainly able to make highly informed decisions about other material which a library might purchase.

Now, within certain limits, almost all library acquisition work is done by tools in the upper two levels. In fact, quality in a library

collection is probably determined by what degree of purchasing is done at the middle level rather than the upper level. The fact of the matter is that few librarians are able to do collecting from the bottom up, i.e., the inside out, and those who do so are able to work effectively in a very few fields. Furthermore, few if any libraries can maintain the level of staff necessary to do most of its acquisitions work from within the several disciplines--this would take a Ph.D. scholar/bibliographer in virtually every theological discipline.

However, it is almost certainly the case that religious source literature must be acquired from within a given discipline, i.e., the lowest level on the diagram. The standard national bibliographic tools either do not list much of this literature, or if listed, the level of bibliographic abstraction is simply too great to allow one to acquire this material with confidence. Likewise, the intermediate level of bibliographic tools often is aimed in a quite different direction, i.e., critical literature. To be sure, one may occasionally, and in some fields even frequently, gain clues from these bibliographic tools about source literature which should be acquired, but for the most part, even this level will not provide sufficient coverage. Only a working scholar, or a bibliographer working as a scholar, will be able to provide the qualitative judgements necessary to acquire a great deal of source literature. After all, what makes a collection of source literature truly great is not what it contains which one expects to find, but what one finds that one didn't expect.

Now I hasten to admit that the disciplined and diligent bibliographer who is regularly in conversation with other scholars and who is reading deeply in a given field may, after experience, become unusually skilled in building a research collection. But to admit this, and it is probably the way in which most good collection development work is being done in our theological libraries, does not make even this approach any easier. Bibliographic work and collection development work is difficult and demanding, the potential for error or carelessness is great, and the impact of errors and carelessness may have serious long-term consequences.

If it is granted that high quality collections of source material must be developed from within the several disciplines and that this work must be done by highly trained scholars and bibliographers, it seems certain that any one institution will find it difficult to contemplate such collecting in more than a very small field. There is really nothing in past experience or future prognostications to suggest that our libraries will see a dramatic increase in the number of qualified scholarly staff members and there is even question of where and how such specialists will be trained. Certainly present budgets do not include many such bibliographic specialists.

There are other peculiarities accruing to source literature which suggest that this material should be collected cooperatively. One peculiarity is that source literature often requires a specialized collection of historical and critical literature which functions as a bridge between the source literature and the main stream of theological discourse. If you will permit another example from the Yale Divinity Library, I would observe that our extensive source collection dealing with the missionary movement has required us to buy certain critical literature which other-

wise we would not have acquired or acquired very lightly. Some of this critical literature is in history proper, some of it in the area of linguistics. We have had to buy geography and not a little anthropology. The materials in these fields form a bridge collection from the missionary literature to the broader field of church history and ecumenics, and from these to theology proper. Such bridge literature seldom accomodates more than one collection of source literature, making it all the more likely that an institution probably should collect only in one source area.

Another peculiarity is that some source literature collections may require professional processing, and even storage facilities. Institutions lacking personnel and facilities for these special needs should not be encouraged to undertake collections with these requirements. Conversely, institutions already maintaining such facilities and services doubtless should be encouraged to expand their programs wherever possible. Doubtless there are other aspects of source literature which equally commend a cooperative program. What is really at stake here is my unshakable conviction that only a cooperative program can eventually begin to do justice to the volume and nature of source literature in the field of religion.

Excursus on Special Processing

In connection with the special processing needs of source literature collections, it may be instructive for me to report a case from our experience in Yale Divinity School Library.

Over the years we had collected what now appears to be more than 20,000 pamphlets and small booklets pertaining to the missionary movement. These materials were from all over the world, represented several decades in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and were written in several languages. Under normal cataloging conditions obtained at Yale, this represented a thirty-six to forty month full-time effort. This type of cataloging had never been possible, and we foresaw no circumstances which were soon to make it possible. Yet, we knew the material was important and we felt a strong obligation to process the material for active use.

We began to entertain the idea of using archival organizing techniques for this material. Our explorations soon suggested that not only was such processing possible, but also there was good evidence that it was the most appropriate way to organize this material. Admittedly, some of the added entry access points of traditional cataloging are lost in this type of archival processing, but we decided to arrange the material into two broad series which would encompass almost every item in the collection. One series is organized under the established entry for the corporate body involved in the mission activity. We assumed that through our reference collection we could determine the institutional affiliation of any individual author whose work might be in the collection. Likewise, this approach did not conceal any presumed geographical search. The second series was arranged geographically.

The net result is that the entire collection was organized, processed

into acid-free document cases, and described in a published register of some 120 pages in slightly less than a year's time. Almost immediately after the register was completed, scholars began to request and use material in the collection (now called Mission Pamphlets Record Group, No. 31). To date, not one researcher has rendered a complaint about this file or its organization. Several visiting scholars have declared it to be the most appropriately described collection with which they have worked. The experience of processing such a large collection within very acceptable limits of time and personnel resources, and with wide scholarly acceptance of the result encouraged us to use similar processing methods for other collections of source literature.

This example should not be taken to suggest a solution to all source material collections. Rather, it should demonstrate that special processing may actually be economically advantageous rather than disadvantageous.

The Institutional Impact of a Cooperative Collection Development Program

My contention in this section is that there are a number of distinct advantages which would accrue to institutions participating in a cooperative program for collection development of source literature. If the lightly veiled polemic of the earlier sections of this essay pleads that North American theological libraries have an obligation to collect and preserve an endangered body of literature, then this section aims to persuade cautious librarians and other academic administrators that it is very much in their own self-interest to undertake such a program. This aspect of self-interest is inextricably wound up in the proposed cooperative program and it may be precisely this self-interest which makes the program viable.

My first point owes to the observation above that most libraries are already acquiring some source literature, albeit on a random or representative basis. The important corollary to this fact is that sophisticated collections will not be the result of such acquisition practise. A deliberate and thoughtful cooperative program could reduce this wasteful and counterproductive activity. An institution which carefully engages in a limited collection program for a defined field of source literature, but within a comprehensive cooperative plan, will be able to use its financial and personal resources with greater intention and prudence. Participation in a cooperative program will force an institution both to assess its resources carefully and plan the expenditure of these resources more deliberately than is likely to be the current case, and it most assuredly will yield better quality collections.

While this first consideration speaks of institutional advantage in management and financial terms, the second consideration I would propose offers benefits of justifiable esteem and prestige. I cannot avoid a certain bluntness, some might say rudeness, at this point. The fact of the matter is the amount of money being spent in many theological libraries for materials simply will not bring collection excellence to these schools. Perhaps we should not aim for lofty reputation or excellence as we normally understand these terms. Perhaps most of us can hope only to maintain our collections in some balance with what our schools need for teaching and faculty study. However, the development of a significant col-

lection of source literature as part of a larger cooperative program would allow many libraries to achieve a degree of excellence in an area which has wider value. I know at first hand the beneficial impact a high quality collection has on library staff morale--morale which engenders enthusiasm not only for the special collection, but also for other library services. This impact on a library program is much the same as the impact on an individual scholar who has achieved expertise in a specialized field. What is true within the library I cannot help but think true of the institution as a whole. I cannot imagine an officer or a trustee of a school not being more satisfied knowing that certain parts of the school's library resources were going towards the development of a unique and uniquely important research collection rather than a representative smattering of titles of no enduring research value.

Pride is not the only issue here; the real issue is prudence. Apart from those occasions when an institution builds or substantially modifies its physical facility the annual library acquisitions budget is one of the ways, if not the most significant way, in which a school expands its physical resources. Salaries, employee benefits and building maintenance are consumable and recurring expenses, but the purchase of a book is a reasonably permanent addition to the physical resources of a school. What is more, unlike buildings which can be replaced or rebuilt, a high quality research collection most likely can never be rebuilt in the future. When one begins to understand the serious implications of this type of analysis of library expenditures, the need to assure high quality collections of enduring value becomes much more important. Collections of source literature, carefully selected and developed, certainly justify an appropriate claim on an institution's resources.

In the third place, the instructional program of a school may be substantially enriched by one or more high quality source literature collections. Everything I have proposed thus far suggests that most schools which might undertake the serious collecting of source literature would do so in very restricted fields. This means that such collections might be germane to only one segment of a curriculum. Nevertheless, the opportunities for special study and research presented by a distinguished collection are significant indeed. One need not only think of doctoral or post-doctoral research in this regard. Undergraduates and first degree divinity students at Yale, and certainly elsewhere, make substantial use of manuscript collections. Seminaries closely related to historical archives have found it difficult to keep their students from working in these rich collections of source literature. Source literature collections can enhance the distinction which a school develops in other facets of its program. Such collections can enrich the mixture of educational opportunities offered by a school.

The fact of the matter is that source collections may, and I would argue that they should, be developed to the particular interest or ethos of a school. The possibilities are legion. While any existing collection of literature should inform a decision to concentrate in a particular area of source literature for the future, the number of actual choices for most schools would provide numerous possibilities for enriching the instructional curriculum. Denominational topics, geographical topics, historical topics, long-term faculty research interest; each may suggest ways in which a source literature collection might be developed.

There is, perhaps, no need to lengthen the catalog of advantages which would accrue to institutions developing collections of source literature. No doubt the items on an even longer list would side with these factors of finance, education and reputation. The advantage of a cooperative program is equally certain. Only a large-scale cooperative program will assure the viability and integrity of local collecting efforts.

Excursus on Financing Collections of Source Literature

Very little has been mentioned directly or by implication in the above discussion about funding the development of high quality source literature collections, yet many will think that these proposals are calling for a major new initiative which surely must require a substantial claim on severely limited financial resources. There is little optimism these days about the success of any program which requires substantial new money, yet the general constrictions being felt in most sectors of higher education in North America should not strangle our imagination nor lessen our resolve to pursue necessary and worthy objectives. Rather, these are the days in which worthy stewards are called to find ways of achieving meritorious objectives within whatever resources they may muster. I trust I am not unduly optimistic in outlining the following considerations.

First, as stated above, not a little of the money needed to purchase source literature is already extant in library budgets. That is, libraries are already buying this literature, albeit not in ways which contribute to solid research collections. Thus, the program proposed here calls not so much for new money as a much more prudent, focused and purposeful expenditure of currently available monies. In an earlier section I indicated how certain costs associated with processing some source literature may actually be reduced.

In the second place, I believe the vitality of a sophisticated cooperative program of collection development will greatly strengthen any individual institutional request for third-party funds for this purpose. The development of a cooperative plan and widespread participation in such a program seem to be a prima facie means of demonstrating good faith and responsible stewardship to potential third-party donors, especially institutional donors, whose help we will need on many occasions. In truth, the days of institutional rivalry and self-sufficiency among libraries have vanished, no matter how slow or reluctant we are to admit the fact. The cooperative program outlined in these pages is thus an important next step in solidifying the type of cooperation for which we may justifiably seek new support.

Third, to the extent that special source collections are developed out of an institution's self-interest and distinctiveness, the potential for attracting new private support seems significant. Special library collections traditionally have received a great share of private support and endowment. Indeed, many premier special collections began as private collections. There is no reason to believe that this tradition of private philanthropy will not continue. These proposals for a cooperative program should only give these collections greater prominence and strengthen the case for attracting private support.

National Impact of a Cooperative Collection Development Program

In some ways it is easier to assess the national impact if no concerted program of collection development is undertaken for religious source literature. The present situation, which may only be described as chaotic, will extend well into the future. At the present time, apart from a very few exceptions, there is no way to determine what specific collections of source literature are being developed. More important, we have no means of ascertaining significant areas which are not being documented. When one thinks of the exceptional cases, one has no way of knowing just what the parameters of the collections are. If one finds a collection which seems to be helpful for one's research, one has no idea of where to turn next when the resources run out or when there is a gap in the documentation. What is more, even within a narrow topic that may have been collected, one may very well find the materials scattered in a number of libraries, described in a variety of ways, with varied accessibility. We accept the chaos. A few scholars find ways of adjusting to the situation. However, the question is whether we need accept the present chaos. Do not scholars have a legitimate claim to expect a more coherent situation? Do not librarians have an obligation to provide a more rational and comprehensive range of resources and collections?

Another way of putting the question is to ask with what materials from, or gathered in, the twentieth century will future historians work? Will these future scholars, some of whom already are students in our schools, find the kind of primary documentation which we and our teachers so highly value from past centuries? (At times I am tempted to suspect that the only judgement future historians may be able to make about religious life in the twentieth century is that our seminaries had an insatiable appetite for German biblical criticism.) Whether we realize it or not, we are now building the research collections of future scholarship. Will our efforts be judged as worthy as those of our predecessors whose work has nurtured past generations of research? I skeptically believe that the outlook for the study of religion, apart from some dramatic corrective action, is not healthy.

It is difficult at best to ascertain what the future might be were the theological libraries of North America to embark earnestly on a cooperative collection development program, but some broad outlines are predictable. In the first place, it seems reasonable to say that a cooperative program will yield far greater resources, numerically and qualitatively, than would otherwise be the case. An intentional program will surely collect and preserve more pieces, more bibliographic units, and there is a point in source literature collections where more is better. Also, it is quite certain that a far greater range of topics will be collected. This is probably even more important than the aggregate amount of material that might be gathered. Short of some overarching scheme, I know of no way to bring the lacunae of our present practices to light so that they might be constructively filled. The absence of a plan allows each of us the luxury of assuming indifferently that someone else must be collecting things we are not. The rigid analysis of a cooperative program will bring our weaknesses and lapses readily to light, as well as our strengths, and the identification of such lacunae is, of course, the first essential step in remedying the situation.

Another national benefit of a cooperative program is that we may expect a generally higher level of quality in our source literature collections. This point must be stated gently. I know, and my experience is not at all unique, of several collections of important source documentation which are very high quality collections indeed. Also, I doubt that cooperation per se ever automatically added quality to any undertaking. However, in these proposals we are discussing a particular kind of cooperation--cooperation governed by a genuine concern for quality. Quality, in library collections and in collection building, is the result of a process which requires constant professional and academic review. Given that a cooperative collection development program would require the machinery necessary to monitor and encourage quality, it seems reasonable to hope that each one involved in such a program would be the better for the experience and our collections would reflect our maturation as bibliographers. Thus, the fundamental process in this program should be one of enriching and nurturing local efforts. The program would provide a central impetus, a means of assessing and encouraging collection efforts, an interface between scholarship and libraries, but the quality would develop in the individual librarians and the collections for which they are responsible.

A cooperative program with considerable visibility and institutional encouragement would provide an important planning mechanism for scholars and for schools. Such a program would provide any school a framework in which to discuss and plan a meaningful extension of its library program. By the same token, a scholarly society, or smaller segment of the scholarly community, which perceives a genuine need for resources would have a means of expressing those concerns with a reasonable hope that some action might be undertaken.

Finally, in a way that would be virtually impossible under any other arrangement, a cooperative collection development program would provide the means for systematically reporting and describing the research collections which are extant or being built. Such a direct link among libraries and among scholars is absolutely essential, but there are no present effective ways of accomodating the specialized descriptions required by collections of source literature. While the format of such a guide or directory must be shaped definitively by the program itself, it is inconceivable that a cooperative program would not require a regularly updated directory and it is equally inconceivable that such a guide would not be a reference and research tool of the highest importance.

One Plan for Establishing An International Program for Cooperative Collection Development

In this final section I will outline a specific plan for implementing a cooperative collection development program for religious source literature. The plan follows from the observations in the earlier sections of this paper and is organized into two broad sections, initial steps and long-term considerations.

First Steps

The first step is to seek official sponsorship for a cooperative library collection development program for source literature. It is, of

course, my strong conviction, that the American Theological Library Association should be one of the principal sponsors of this undertaking. Certainly this organization should sponsor the initial steps, but, when the program is reviewed at the conclusion of this stage, it may be appropriate to widen the sponsorship. Official sponsorship in this early period should include a willingness to shape and criticize the program, provide auspices for meetings and fund raising, and, characteristic of devoted parenting, be willing to stand by the project in periods of unruly behavior. Should the ATLA undertake this sponsoring role, it would need to establish an ad hoc committee or board to look after these activities.

It is perhaps presumptuous to consider this paper a call for establishing a national program for collection development and I would be most satisfied if it could serve as a call for a full-fledged international consultation on the possibility of a cooperative program for collecting source literature for the study of religion--the second step. Such a consultation should consider the feasibility of an international cooperative program and several distinct proposals for such programs should be presented and criticized thoroughly at this meeting. Librarians, bibliographers and scholars from interested institutions in Canada and the United States should be invited to address these issues. This consultation should also aim at establishing, if not a detailed plan, at least a broad consensus about what constitutes a national plan. This consensus should be equal to the demands presented by collecting source literature as well as realistic in terms of likely support and interest. The consultation should also determine a provisional list of institutions that are willing to sponsor or otherwise be involved in a long-term program.

The next step would be to establish a research team to carry out two important activities. The research team would need high quality professional leadership and perhaps an additional professional staff member. Bibliographic and later editorial assistance would be required as would office support. The investigative work would need to be based in a theological library with an exceptionally fine reference and bibliographic collection. Ideally, the team should be centered in a school where there are a number of teaching and research faculty members deeply interested in the bibliographic aspects of their disciplines. While one should not be at all facile or naive about such matters, there is strong reason to believe the work of the research team could be funded by a third-party grant.

The most difficult task facing the research team would be to establish the categories of description, the handles for dealing with source literature. This is an elusive matter. With what subject categories do you describe source literature? I have tried here to give very broad, even generic definitions, yet the kind of project we are considering will require much more precise subject descriptors. No doubt these descriptors will compose topical, regional, and surely chronological facets. However, other facets may be necessary and it will be almost impossible to anticipate all of the necessary subject descriptors at the outset of the project. The team will need to find meaningful descriptors for determining collection parameters and collecting quality. Such descriptors might include a quantitative aspect, they may include format, but finally again such descriptors must grow out of direct experience with these collections. Standards of bibliographic description should be determined for this literature. It must be admitted that this work will be both difficult and

tedious, yet much of the subsequent value of the project will depend on the care with which this phase is carried out.

The result of this initial phase of work should be a comprehensive profile which could be used to describe almost all collecting programs in the United States and Canada. While such a profile would no doubt be modified through actual use and experience, the initial work should be sufficiently sophisticated to describe a good many collections and yet elicit positive critical feedback for its own modification. The best test of such a profile is that most curators or librarians working in a special source collection should find it possible to accurately describe their collections in terms of the profile.

Once the research team has reasonable confidence in the collection and collecting profile it had established, it should conduct a comprehensive survey of North American libraries to determine (1) the nature and focus of existing collections, (2) current collecting activities, (3) the conditions governing the use of existing collections, and (4) institutional willingness to participate in a cooperative program for collection development. Such a survey would yield significant results. We will have, in effect, a comprehensive and hopefully high quality directory of collections of religious literature in North America. Modest directories already exist, at least provisionally, but none to my knowledge is comprehensive or detailed enough to be truly reliable for research use. There is little doubt, however, that a high quality directory would be an immediately useful reference tool. Many librarians and scholars feel that such a directory is long overdue.

Another, and perhaps more important result of such a survey, is that we would have an authoritative profile of existing and developing collections. Such a profile is necessary if we are to truly assess our current situation, determine needless overlap and duplication of collections, and assay the doubtless numerous and critical gaps in our current collecting activity. Thus, the profile would become a planning document and, while it would be continually revised to account for newly reported collections and new collecting initiatives, it would become the fundamental reference point for all subsequent cooperative collection development work.

The completion of the survey would be the occasion for a series of major review consultations. At that point it would be possible to assess the validity of the standards and definitions established at the outset of the project by the research team. Librarians and scholars alike would need to assess the general and specific results of the survey in terms of what is being collected and what is being systematically neglected. Nevertheless, the stage would then be set for a major new impetus in cooperative collection development and we might for the first time have the hope of bringing some order out of the literature which needs to be collected for religious studies.

The Longer View

From one perspective, the work that would be accomplished by these initial stages could de facto establish a cooperative collection development program if librarians used the collection guide as they use the NUC Pre-1956 Imprints. As I indicated above, intentional non-duplication of

items reported in other libraries is a form of cooperation. It is a static form of cooperation and insufficient for our purposes. What is urgently needed is an active program which will expand the number of collections being developed and expand the depth and quality to which existing collections are being developed. It is for this active phase that the earlier steps are preparatory. Just as the initial phase was made up of several discrete steps, so the active program is composed of a number of discrete but related aspects.

Surely an ongoing program for collection development must have a means of identifying neglected subjects and subjects which are likely to have future research interest. Essentially, this is an intellectual task, and much of the burden for this work must fall on the shoulders of working scholars. By the same token, because our aim is to establish library and research collections, there is an important bibliographic aspect to this problem as well. To identify a subject lacking appropriate research materials or a topic likely to have future interest is one thing and determining the type of documentation needed to provide study for the topic is quite a different matter. What is needed is a continuing seminar or consultation in which researchers and librarians work together on the problem of determining the documentary record for any new or neglected topics.

The issue of determining the necessary documentation has a bearing on existing collections and collecting activity as well. It has been observed that good collections of source literature are built from inside a discipline outward. This being the case, it is possible that collections which we tend now to think of as important for research may have an inappropriate focus or in fact may be neglecting the very literature which is most important. Thus, another important ongoing activity will be the scholarly analysis of existing collections and collecting practises to determine how adequately the documentary record is really being gathered.

Yet another task will be providing advice and consultation to schools interested in developing new collections of source literature. While such consultation has both scholarly and bibliographic aspects, surely what would constitute prudent advice on the bibliographic side of this question must come through an agency or board that is in close touch with similar activity in other institutions.

When one looks even farther ahead and contemplates large-scale preservation projects or microfilming projects, the possibilities are even more unlimited but thereby all the more in need of sound stewardship and good planning.

An ongoing project will need to find ways of intentionally interlocking existing and new collections. It must be remembered that most source literature collections are, in reality, composites of several smaller subjects or themselves the small segments of larger subjects. A key factor in making a large-scale cooperative program work will be to isolate these discrete subjects and to interface many small collections so that the whole is indeed larger than the sum of its parts. Of course, institutional interest and resources must be taken into account, but, even within these limitations there is much room for cooperation and coordination. For example, one can think of denominations which have sever-

al seminaries and/or historical libraries. Is it not likely that most of the institutions of a denomination would have strong collecting interest in the life and thought of that tradition? Yet, certainly we can expect greater cooperation and coordination between these collections and certainly the desire for as complete a documentary record as possible itself would commend such cooperation. Assisting precisely this type of interconnected collection building will be an important ongoing activity of the cooperative program.

However, to state what needs to be done is reason to indicate how it might be done. We must admit here that we are in uncharted waters. It stands as a curious fact that the ATLA has never had a committee or board dealing exclusively with the problems of collection development--in my judgement, a most unfortunate oversight. Yet, surely any careful attention to collection development will need diligent work over many years. It now seems to me that after the initial phases of the cooperative program outlined above, the ATLA should establish a permanent board for collection development to function with the care, quality, and stability of our two present boards. What should such a board do in addition to the items mentioned above? It seems to me that the range of topics and programs which would require careful treatment and investigation is almost unlimited. Nor is it necessary now to foresee all the activities which such a board might address. Sound and worthy projects germinate and grow slowly, yet the experience of the ATLA has been that this process has yielded very high quality results, without which the entire enterprise of theological librarianship and theological education would be the poorer.

Rather, it seems to me that the question is not what would such a board do, or even where such an instrumentality should begin, but rather how long can we wait before we begin to take our implicit responsibility for collection development with the seriousness it deserves? It is my profound hope that these remarks might at least initiate the first steps within the ATLA and that in the long view our association might exercise diligent stewardship in the entire field of collection development.

1

See, e.g., Thomas Luckman, The Invisible Religion, New York: Macmillan, 1967, first German edition, 1963, especially chapter 4

2

In theology, these tools would include Repertoire Bibliographique de la Philosophie, Bulletin de Theologie Ancienne et Medievale, International Ecumenical Bibliography (IEB), International Bibliography of the History of Religion, Nouvelle Revue Theologique, Theologische Literaturzeitung, International Review of Missions, etc.

"RATIO VS. AUCTORITAS: THE NEVER-ENDING ISSUE"

by

Most Reverend Norbert F. Gaughan, D.D., Ph.D.

Most of us are aware of the scene with the four tempters presented in T.S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral". Thomas à Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in trouble with Henry II, the King of England, is approached first by three tempters, each of which is easily put down. But the fourth tempter is the most insidious. He is the one who suggests that Thomas resist so that he can become a martyr and thus help the Church. Thomas, because the suggestion is so close to his own feeling, shrinks away and states those words which have become famous and quotable: "For this is the greatest temptation, to do the right thing for the wrong reason." In his case the wrong reason would be a subtle and insidious pride which would allow him to believe that martyrdom (which could be the right thing) might help the Church.

When you reverse those words, another possibility appears: "To do the wrong thing for the right reason". Such would not merely be a case of the end which justifies the means. It could also imply that sometimes men are persuaded that, in the cause of God, in championing His rights and privileges, a person may seize upon an unworthy and even ignoble way of procedure.

Consider one historical incident, a confrontation between the great St. Bernard, the Abbot of Clairvaux, unofficial theologian, a mystic and a holy man, with Peter Abelard, also a monk, officially a theologian and an author. This meeting took place on Sunday and Monday, June 2 and 3, 1140, at the Cathedral of Sens. What happened? An interpretation of events, though difficult from this far place and date, as far as the evidence shows, indicates possibly an excess of zeal by Bernard which allowed a wrong procedure in judging writings allegedly by Abelard (it is not clear that they were his; they were "related" to Bernard by a troubled William of St. Thierry). More particularly, the evidence seems to bear out that the holy Bernard spoke in a somewhat secret session to the assembled bishops on Sunday night, with Abelard absent, so that Abelard was practically prejudged, no defense made or possible. On Monday morning when the actual meeting was to take place, Abelard, realizing that he was faced by a hostile body with its mind already made up, abandoned all hope of a fair decision and appealed his case to Rome. This is no attempt to denigrate Bernard nor to canonize Abelard. A declaration of sanctity about one person does not declare that that person was freed of very human motives, that sometimes that person did not act injudiciously or that he failed to act wisely. It is rather simply to state that the saint's total life gave evidence of such virtue that the virtue overcame the faults. Nor does it say that because one person is pursuing theology, and another safeguards the truths involved, that either is free of human motives.

It is motivation that preoccupies us. This is a matter that has been repeated down through history, that the rights of God--always seen, claimed or interpreted by men--allow men sometimes to override the rights of individuals. Reason, right or wrong, versus authority, legitimately

or illegitimately exercised.

As a result of the meeting at Sens, Abelard was crushed. Though he appealed to Rome, Bernard acted much more swiftly, and simply on the basis of Bernard's report and the report of the assembled bishops at Sens, Abelard was denounced as a heretic and his works proscribed by the Pope. He never got a chance to defend himself personally. Nor is it certain that those who denounced him had actually read his works. Finally, it is not clear that he was in the wrong completely or so terribly. A future pope vindicated him and so did much of history.

We should not reconstitute Abelard by trying to make of the case a simple matter of freedom of thought versus authoritarianism. Nor should we attempt to make Bernard a symbol of control and Abelard a symbol of the rights of men, the rights of reason and inquiry. The purpose of these reflections is rather to help us understand our present conflicts and tensions, our new ways of moving, and, above all, the patient tolerance that must always be present in these matters. When it is a choice between ideas, allegedly dangerous, and humans, always troublesome, we must opt for humans.

What the issue comes to is this: who has a right to theology or to "theologize"? William of St. Thierry claimed that Abelard was an innovator, so he wrote his alarmist letter to Bernard. William presented himself as a seeker after truth, unhappy that a former friend was meddling with the Truth. About William, the historian Otto of Freising says:

"For the said abbot was such a zealot for the Christian religion, that he was also somewhat credulous by reason of his simple disposition. Hence he abhorred the masters, who, with their human reasons, insisted on relying too much on secular wisdom, and also if anything was said to him concerning such that was out of harmony with the Christian faith, he lent a ready ear to it."

And William's own words reveal him:

"The faith of simple folk is laughed at, the mysteries of God forced open, the deepest things bandied about in discussion without any reverence...the Paschal Lamb either boiled or torn to pieces, and eaten raw just as a beast would eat it, quite against the command of God."

We have historian A. Victor Murray's word that the issue was not taken seriously by the people of that day. Bernard did go and do this again to another theologian, Gilbert de la Poirée, who told him then that he should go back to school before he attempted to deal with theology. Expression of thought was relatively free at that time and Paris was as alive with speculation and discussion and probably more so than any university, sacred or secular, even Tübingen today. The quarrel was more personal. It is true that chroniclers thought that Abelard was rash and headstrong, but a good scholar. Bernard's complaint, oddly enough, was that Abelard was too clear about the mysteries of faith. Yet Bernard was no heavyweight theologian. It was Bernard's own personal charisma which won him an audience. He was not speaking as an authority for the Church. Abelard also got personal in the fight. Like some in the churches today, he saw every question about his teaching as a personal attack upon him. Abelard thought he had found a good way to defend the Catholic faith.

He believed any reasonable man reading his arguments was bound to be convinced. He was horrified that people should have believed that he taught heresy. Both Bernard and Abelard were alike in many ways. They were scandalized at the shallowness and insincerity of contemporary Christians. Both were shocked at the corruption in the Church. Abelard is as ethical as Bernard is holy. Abelard was no rationalist; he did not believe that reason could do everything, and felt that faith was the basis of rational inquiry as much as it was the subject of such inquiry. Bernard lived and believed in mystery. God's truth transcended human knowledge. As Murray puts it, the issue came to this: the position of a man by "The Church". As our opening remarks indicated, the Bernards, the Church, has rather jealously guarded theology as its domain and prerogative. So we have the traditional theologians wanting only the books that meet their requisites. Next are the Abelards, the searchers, the seekers, those wanting to promote rational inquiry into faith matters. Alas, would to God all those writing today were Abelards--setting high standards, the most scientific principles of inquiry and a rigid discipline for themselves.

In 1971, Father Richard P. McBrien, a theologian, asked in Commonweal: "Whatever happened to Theology?" and thought, "Theology is in some kind of trouble." He said, "Theology perhaps has been played too much like a game," that it reflected values of the world on which it is supposed to pass judgement.

Some reasons for this may also be these: (1) the mixed-theology bag. Theologian Gregory Baum, like some middle-aged swain who has found a young love, has espoused sociology as the new savior. He has traded in Augustine and Origen for Ernst Troelstch and Max Weber. Michael Novak finds that maybe politics is the new theology. The list goes on of theologians who possibly have found their theology barren, and have gone off after new gods. All well and good, but do we have to accept their choices? (We will speak more of this later.)

(2) Personal hang-ups of theologians. The experience has been in the case of Charles Davis and others that their theology is not always so objective. It ends up occasionally as a personal apologia for a present crisis of faith, or whatever mood they are in. This kind of writing used to sell in True Confession magazine, but to slap a ten-dollar price tag on such a quest of a man's search for a liberated self hurts us at a place dear to our hearts--namely, our pocketbooks. You wouldn't mind paying the money if there were some positive aspect in the soul-searching, but all too often it merely ends up a an open letter to "Dear Mom Church" on "Why I hate you so".

(3) Novelty or pop theology. Father McBrien hints at this. First there was the great welter of biblical theology. Next came the outpouring of liturgical theology. Again there was the mass of material of existential theology--all of which has promised much, delivered little and quietly disappeared. They date so quickly.

(4) Anti-authoritarian tracts. Yes, much of the theology today does have to be concerned with ecclesiology, but too much of the writing today is slanted against Pope Paul, the official Church, church authority, etc. The laity simply doesn't want to hear that stuff. That's not theology to them, and so they have said in effect, "Enough!"

(5) Bad writing. Present theological writing is sloppy, obtuse, convoluted. Try to read some of these new theologians and after you attempt to follow a one-sentence paragraph for two pages the mind grows weary and one grows eager to pick up the comic pages where there may be more theological insight, e.g., "Peanuts."

Father Raymond Brown, one of the best Bible scholars of this century, spoke in 1973 to the National Catholic Education Association, and said one danger threatening renewal efforts in the Church is "from ultra-liberals who scorn serious theology" -- the non-Abelards. (He also cited another danger from ultra-conservatives, "who see in every investigation a threat to the Faith." -- the more-than Bernards.) The key word in the first charge is "serious theology." There seems to be, in these days of shortages, a serious shortage of that. Concerning a book on theology published in 1973, one critic wrote: "The author shows he has read widely on both sides, and that hard planning has gone into the exposition of thought." But who does that anymore? More, what did he conclude? Did he say what he thought?

If the Christian Church seems fragmented and splintered, pity poor theology. It's in the same state. Once the queen of ecclesiastical sciences, theology has become the scapegoat for our problems, with fingers of scorn pointed at it by dubious bishops, uncompromising Catholics, or rationalizing Christians.

On the other hand theology may deserve some of the brickbats thrown at it, because it uses Madison Avenue techniques too often to promote (often for bucks), particularly in its naming game used to sell one phase of theological opinion. (Note: not study, not thought, but opinion!)

Once it was only theology: the science of the study of God. Then it was divided into: Dogmatic Theology (study of doctrine), and Moral (study of human actions based on God's [moral] law). But over recent years look at the "new" kinds of theology proposed for our edification. First we had: "Theology of the Secular City." Where is it now, alas! We were given "Theology of Hope" (a valid study, since hope is a theological virtue), but despite continued good work by the Protestant theologian, Jurgen Moltmann, that phase is hardly mentioned anymore.

Scripture studies gave birth to "Incarnational Theology," but at least this was about God's dealings with men in the person of Jesus Christ. The next hot item was "Liberation Theology," which was translated by some eager souls into "Theology of Revolution." Despite some few positive ideas, that has become more an ideology than a theology. Michael Novak, who dabbles in what could be called "Ethnic Theology," proposed a "Theology of Evil" to help us through the Watergate trauma. Of course, he had lived through Sam Keen's and Harvey Cox's "Theology of Wonder," which never really got off the ground. That was itself a reaction to the "God Is Dead Theology," which was over-touted by the media for shock value, and is now properly buried in the cemetery of pop theologies. We have had "Theology of Death" as the newcomer, and are living through "Theology of Reconciliation."

Meanwhile Church leaders, anxious to overcome some pop theological challenges, have reacted with others, as did Cardinal Manning of Los Angeles, who proposed a "Theology of Commitment" to get us through the crisis in Christian marriage.

Not to be outdone, Protestant theologians have suggested still others, as did Arthur Vogel, who branched out from "Anthropological Theology" to come up with "Body Theology." As far as is known here, no one has come up with "Charismatic Theology" or "Pentecostal Theology," although books (too many) are currently skirting about out-right naming that name.

The point of all this is:

- (1) God is still the proper object of theology, here, St. Bernard. But since it is man who theologizes (God does not), man, his nature and what concerns him in his relation to God is certainly involved. Here, Abelard.
- (2) This naming game is but an attempt to emphasize one aspect of a problem. It has value, except if in an outburst of enthusiasm, it goes too far and overemphasizes to the detriment of the total view.
- (3) "Pop theology" is no help. It besmirches the good name of theology (now held in disrepute by too many) by giving the impression that all theology is ephemeral, transient, or has no staying power. Should we spend money on such books, such as La Belle Lance's thrilling story?
- (4) What is lacking is the loss of serious theology, both Bernards and Abelards. Too many hurriedly develop these emphases-types of opinions without proper thought, and lacking consideration of both (or as many as there are) sides of a question.
- (5) The most serious damage is what might be called the Nixon-Kissinger syndrome. Everything this Dynamic Duo did in the field of foreign diplomacy was "the best," "the greatest," "the most," "the wisest," etc. Is there no one, especially in theological studies, who will propose his thought in a modest way, not as the one, all-encompassing key or solution, but as a minor contribution to the further understanding of the mysteries involved in God and man?

Possibly we can adapt the typewriter exercise to say: "Now is the time for all good men (and women) to come to the aid of theology." So Abelard and Bernard are to be joined in our day. No library should be expected to keep up to date on the non-books. No library should carry "Theology of Woodworking." Abelard warns us against carrying only theological works which are confessional --that is, to suit our own particular viewpoint and advance our own cause. Here professionalism is needed. We need books which are done by experts, the result of hard work and scholarship, which genuinely contribute to the understanding of the complexities of the study or the science of God. In short, we should reject the current phase of "Doing Theology," as if it were some kind of a snap course we can sail through. Let us expect and demand for this science as much as we would for any discipline and then trust that the truth will out.

But a word for St. Bernard too. We are in the realm of faith, of mystery. Theologians should frequently quote St. Paul to themselves: "Who has known the mind of God? To whom has He revealed His mysteries?" Yes, to us, in part. And we keep trying to expand that part. But at the end we still can expect to say: But all is mystery--the mystery of the length and breadth and height and width of God's love for us.

PART IV

SHARING GROUPS and ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

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COLLECTION EVALUATION AND DEVELOPMENT
THE ATLA EXPERIENCE

I. Collection Evaluation of the Garrett-Evangelical and Seabury-Western Collections, Newland F. Smith, III, Librarian, Seabury-Western Theological Seminary

Although a mere quantitative analysis of a collection will never enable a librarian to make a qualitative analysis, it can provide the basis for the latter. At least this was the reason for the commitment of Garrett-Evangelical and Seabury-Western to hire six Northwestern University freshmen during five months of the 1974-75 academic year to work through the joint shelf list of the two collections and to record on forms the number of titles and volumes according to language and date of publication. The Library of Congress schedules were divided into more than two hundred sections. It is maintained that library collections can be more accurately described if, instead of stating that a particular Patristics collection is "excellent," the librarian reports that out of 1,200 titles, 1/3 are in French, 1/4 in German and 1/5 were issued in the Nineteenth Century, 1/5 between 1900 and 1929, 1/20 between 1930 and 1945, and 1/2 between 1946 and 1974. The major drawback to this project was the number of hours of labor needed to record the information. Statistical sampling, if possible, would make such an analysis of a collection more feasible.

At the workshop Smith gave a statistical summary of the study of the two collections and detailed statistics on the following areas: Benedictines, Cistercians, Catholic canon law, Mariology, Anglicanism, and the Society of Friends. It became evident that with this knowledge of a collection one could substantiate statements on collection strengths and weaknesses. Samples of the tabulation tables were exhibited.

Little enthusiasm for this approach to collection evaluation was shown with the chief criticisms being the time and expense necessary for such analysis and the availability of more sophisticated methods.

II. Collection Analysis Measures and Techniques for Academic Libraries, John A. Kossey, Assistant Librarian, Ambassador College

[This presentation was in a slide-tape format accompanied by a "handout" from which the following is extracted.]

Collection analysis is the process of measuring characteristics of a library's holdings based upon attributes of individual titles. It may be accomplished through statistical sampling procedures, computer tabulation of machine-readable records, or manual counting.

Among the benefits of collection analysis are the ability of the librarian to document the state of collection resources across subject disciplines consistently, facilitate meaningful communication about the collection, provide concrete supportive evidence for a librarian's evaluation of collection quality, and contribute to quantitative standards for collection quality.

An individual title in a collection affects the entire collection in relation to four factors: comparative holdings, use, acquisition variables, and bibliographic attributes.

If analysis is accomplished with machine-readable records from the OCLC system, the acquisition variables (date acquired, cost, selector and source) are placed in a 910 field. Bibliographic attributes are an intrinsic part of the record. In the 035 field are placed codes for: (1) primary, secondary, or access source, (2) functional format--type of publication, e.g., research essays, textbook, reference, (3) primary audience, (4) base collection depth level (highest anticipated curricular level).

Among the criteria for evaluation of a collection analysis scheme are its: (1) understandability not only among librarians, but also to the user community, especially faculty members and college administrators; (2) applicability to a wide range of academic disciplines; (3) lack of dependence upon judging intellectual merits or weaknesses of each title; (4) ability to provide suitable training for application largely by paraprofessionals; (5) ability to be accomplished as part of the cataloging procedure to monitor new acquisitions [or on a project basis for existing collections]; (6) amenability to statistical sampling and computer tabulation of data; (7) ease of incorporation into available OCLC data fields; (8) accomplishment by inexpensive and non-intensive labor means.

The Ambassador College procedure analyzes material on the basis of (1) the functional level of the publication, (2) the academic use level in the curriculum, and (3) the collection development level.

Codes used to delineate the FUNCTIONAL format levels are:

DT Dissertations/Thesis; RM Research Monograph; LE Essay;
AS Aspect (i.e., facet of a larger subject--treatment delimited by geography, time--a supplemental textbook--or treatment of inter-relationships between or among two or three subjects); RP Reports/Proceedings; RE Research essays--multi-topic original contributions to a discipline (Festschrift); SR Selected Readings; LC Literary Collection; TX Textbook; CI Comprehensive Integration; CO Multi-volume Comprehensive Integration; CR Criticism (includes literary, Biblical commentary, evaluation of life & works of a person, or a review of research).

Literary group: LB Biography; LN Novel; LS Short story; LD Drama; LP Poetry; LV Version.

Miscellaneous group: IW Illustrated work; MU Music; RF Reference; PO Popularization; WA Work of Antiquity (including original language of literary works).

[A similar analysis is presented for journals--deleted from this summary.]

By coding for the primary audience, i.e., the major intended readership, a library collection can be analyzed for user needs suitability. This may be combined with curricular use in order to specify the appropriateness of the title for major reading audiences more closely. Codes used: G Graduate/Research; A Lower division academic; Q Professional/Practitioner; J Juvenile; U Upper Division Undergraduate Instruction; M Multi-audience (including public or professional); P Popular (general). [See "A" Addendum, p.121]

In the Ambassador schemata the collection development levels are assigned on a scale of 1-7. [See "B" and "C" Addenda, p.122-3]

Integration between the collection and the curriculum provides five benefits. It enables one to specify library support on a course-by-course basis. Classification segments relevant to each course are identified. It enables the identification of deficiencies and gaps in course support. Segments of the classification which support more than one course or discipline are also identified. Such classification helps to establish acquisition priorities.

By careful coding, machine manipulation, and analysis, the collection can be evaluated by overlapping schemata in various configurations, and this in turn informs the librarian for future acquisitions. Ambassador College is using locally developed programming with the OCLC magnetic tape of the library's holdings for conversion of this data into a series of collection analysis reports.

[Descriptions of the bibliographic attribute codes contained in the abstract may be obtained by writing to John A. Kossey, Ambassador College, 300 West Green Street, Pasadena, CA 91123.]

III. A Cooperative Future for Theological Collection Development--The Princeton Study, Andrew D. Scrimgeour, Director of the Library Development Office, Boston Theological Institute

My text is taken from the Lamentations of Theological Librarians. Hear a familiar cry:

"Is it nothing to you, all you who pass by?
Look and see if there is any trouble like our trouble.
Inflation hath eroded the acquisition budget.
Our book stacks are full and there are no funds for new buildings.
Large portions of the collections are rarely used
And brittleness is their fateful plight.
When will our trustees, benevolent grant agencies, and the new
technologies rise and save us?"

This jeremiad is familiar in academic libraries across the Continent, and these woes are increasingly well documented. But there is a less plaintive, more constructive response to our increasingly complex problems. Such a course, I believe, characterizes

recent research undertaken in Speer Library (Princeton Theological Seminary). The librarians at Princeton sensed that cooperative approaches to such wide-spread problems would have to be found, and in 1976 they developed a study to provide hard data on which to base further reflection and planning.

A comprehensive survey of the monographic collection of Speer Library was conducted. A scientific random sampling of the shelf list assessed two key areas: (1) the actual circulation patterns of the collection and (2) the level of its paper stability.¹ Documentation of the latter has been singularly lacking in library research.

While the librarians had little doubt that the study would find the library consonant with circulation patterns already documented in general research collections,² there was a clear need for testing the presumed congruence in a representative theological research collection. It was also believed that a responsible study would elicit a level of faculty, administration, librarian, and ATLA discussion which a mere recitation of serious hunches could not.

I will not take time to outline the procedures of the project; I will rather highlight some of the major statistics and then sketch a proposal for cooperative action.

Chemical spot tests developed by W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory, Inc.³ were applied to the books to determine whether high acidity and alum-rosin size were present. These constituents have consistently been found associated with instability in paper and contribute to a rapid rate of deterioration. The level of paper brittleness was separately tested to determine whether a book was capable of sustaining rebinding.

The study found that the paper in 92% of the books printed between 1800 and 1899 are acidic and that 78% of these books are too brittle to be rebound. For the imprints 1900 to 1950, the comparable figures are 97% and 58%. The acidic rate is constant being endemic to paper manufacturing processes since the mid-nineteenth century. The brittleness rate is only a consequent function of time as the paper self-destructs even in a controlled, preservation environment. Careful consultation of much of the

1. The sample size was 1843 volumes.

2. Such as reported by Gore and Trueswell (in Farewell to Alexandria. Solutions to Space, Growth, and Performance Problems of Libraries, Greenwood Press, 1976), Galvin and Kent ("Use of a University Library Collection; A Progress Report on a Pittsburg Study," in Library Journal, November 15, 1977, pp. 2317-2320).

3. Permanence/Durability of the Book--VI. Spot Testing for Unstable Modern and Record Papers. Richmond, VA.: W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory, Inc., 1969.

material of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, let alone the duress of photoduplication and interlibrary loan, often results in a disarray of boards and pages which cannot be restored, and is rendered virtually unconsultable for further research. The magnitude of the problem for Princeton is more dramatically illustrated in the fact that 26% of its monographic collection, totalling 85,000 volumes, was printed in the nineteenth century.

The books of the sample were also examined for pertinent bibliographic and circulation history information, the latter garnered from the "date due" slip in the back of the book. The basic statistics are instructive: (1) 92% of the total circulations of the past five years (1971-75) were for books of the 1900 to 1975 period; (2) Even more dramatically, over 75% of the total circulations of the past five years were for books with an imprint no older than 1940; (3) 96% of the titles from the nineteenth century did not circulate once in the last five years; (4) 74% of the titles from 1900-1949 did not circulate once in the last five years; (5) 51% of the titles from 1950-1975 did not circulate once in the last five years.

Another way of handling these numbers is to say that if all of the nineteenth century imprints were transferred to a closed, compact storage facility, only 4% of the total circulation activity would be affected. Faculty and doctoral student use of this older material was found to be only a trifle higher than that of other users.

In facing the future several facts are clear and cannot be dodged. (1) The paper of a very large proportion of the books printed after 1860 is, or soon will become, brittle to the point that it cannot be rebound. (2) Many ATLA library book stacks are close to saturation. (3) The use of our books is concentrated on fairly recent imprints.

I am not making a negative value judgment about little used materials. But I am suggesting that a book that circulates once a quarter of a century may not require the same accessibility as one whose rate is ten times a year. I am not shunning our responsibility for the preservation of source material for future research, but I am fearful that too many of us have indiscriminately played at being research collections while neglecting the real needs of our curriculum, faculty and students. I am increasingly critical of costly building programs to merely house the exponential growth of inactive collections.

Clearly, alternatives to exclusive, local ownership must be sought. Our libraries must move from reliance upon the acquisition of materials as the primary criterion for evaluating excellence to reliance upon the ability to locate, retrieve, and deliver needed material.

I submit that effective resource sharing for the future of this Association merits consideration of a National Theological

Library Center. Such a Center would combine compact storage and a large-scale preservation program in a unique, informed response to our libraries' pressing problems.

The establishment of such a Center would involve the following:

- (1) Building a controlled environment, compact storage facility;
- (2) Initially all monographs and serials published in the nineteenth century would be eligible for transfer to this storage facility. Only the best copy among duplicates would be retained by the Center;
- (3) A large-scale preservation microfilming operation would be developed. Our ATLA Board of Microtext would be the natural program on which to build or integrate;
- (4) Loans from the Center would be in microform modeled on the current Board of Microtext COMPOR Program. A request for a given title would trigger priority filming if filming had not already been accomplished. A lending copy of the title would be processed from the master negatives. Such titles could also be purchased;
- (5) The Center could be financed by:
 - (a) Foundation grants would have to be sought for the renovation of an existing building or the addition to an existing library and possibly for the first three years of operation.
 - (b) Each of the participating libraries would contribute a portion of the annual budget of the Center, and the remainder would be generated through sales or charges for loans to non-participating libraries.

A primary objective of the National Storage Center would be the systematic, permanent preservation of scholarly materials that are now in the process of self-destruction. Utilization of such a center would allow our libraries to give serious attention to weeding collections according to their knowledge of what material is rarely used or is tangential to the teaching and research programs of their institutions. Provision for the permanent compact storage of one copy of the original would dispel the spectre of valuable documents being permanently discarded and unavailable for later research.

Over a period of time, the Center would develop a comprehensive collection of nineteenth and, progressively, twentieth century theological literature superior to any other in the world. Moreover, because microfilming would assure the archival preservation of this material, the Center would be able to provide access to this literature in the twenty-first century when the original texts in other libraries had deteriorated beyond use. The closure of the preservation function would occur at the point at which low cost deacidification processes become available to the local library and are incorporated into the routine processing of all new acquisitions in the library.

Such a cooperative enterprise is not utopian. I believe it is within the bounds of the possible and certainly responds to needs that dare not be ignored.

[A proposal for a feasibility study was presented to the ATLA Board of Directors on June 23. Affirmative Board action established the Ad Hoc Committee on Preservation and Storage of Theological Library Materials with the charge of studying the cooperative pos-

sibilities for the storage and preservation of theological material. The committee includes Ronald Deering (Southern Baptist Theological Seminary), Albert Hurd (Chicago Theological Seminary), and Andrew Scrimgeour (Boston Theological Institute), Chairperson.

IV. Collection Evaluation and Development - The Chicago Cluster, Earle Hilgert, Coordinator, Collection Development, Jesuit-Krauss-McCormick Library

The libraries of the Chicago Cluster of Theological Schools, together with those of a number of other theological institutions in the city and suburbs (the group includes Catholic Theological Union, Chicago Theological Seminary, Meadville/Lombard Theological School, Jesuit School of Theology, Lutheran School of Theology, McCormick Theological Seminary, Bethany Theological Seminary, Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, University of Chicago, Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Moody Bible Institute, Saint Mary of the Lake Seminary, Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, and Loyola University) have entered on a program of developing comparable book selection policy statements. Using a breakdown of subject areas following the LC classification schedules, we have prepared an outline of topics running some forty pages in length. Each library has rated each of these topics according to a code (A,B,C,D,E,F) indicating the level of intensity at which it considers it should collect in that subject area. We then prepared a composite master copy exhibiting on one line each library's rating of each subject area. (See Addendum "D", p.124)

This was followed by a series of meetings at which, in the light of our findings, we negotiated to avoid needless overlap and to fill lacunae. The whole process involves a consideration of each institution's educational goals, academic programs, faculty interests, and budgets. This study is still in progress.

We anticipate following this project with a program of collection evaluation. We conceive of following a procedure here modeled on that now being carried through at Stanford University Library. We would use bibliographical check lists, checking our holdings field by field. The results of this study would then be compared with the results of the previous project and with those of the study described by Albert Hurd, to produce revised and integrated book selection policies. (See Addendum "E", p.124f)

[See Addendum "F", p.126f for a brief annotated bibliography on collection evaluation.]

V. Collection Development at the Graduate Theological Union Common Library, John David Batsel, Director

The Graduate Theological Union library collection is a composite of seven libraries with completely compatible development with an

eighth (Pacific School of Religion) library, plus collection policy agreements with two university libraries (University of California at Berkeley and Stanford University). This configuration is unusual if not unique to theological libraries.

Book and periodical selection is made to conform with the interests, traditions, curricula, and library histories of the member schools. Duplication is carefully controlled.

While the acquisitions budgets combine to make a generous figure (\$96,000 plus PSR's \$25,000), selective purchasing is the key to our program. In contrast to prior years, for example, fewer series are being placed on standing orders, but are being selected on a title by title basis.

An acquisitions policy statement was developed by J. Stillson Judah which gives a rating on a scale of A - E to very small breakdowns in the Library of Congress classification schedule for philosophy and religion (B - BX). This is the basis of a collection agreement with the University of California, Berkeley. This agreement was recently extended to Stanford University as well.

All current orders are given a priority rating. A rating of "1" means the item will be acquired for the GTU. A rating of "2" indicates the item should be acquired for the GTU if funds permit and if on further investigation the item will make a definite contribution to the collection. To determine this, all priority 2 items are periodically checked against the shelf list and the acquisitions policy statement and if conformable to both it is ordered, if not conformable to one or the other, it is discarded.

This is the feature which makes the collection program work. Acquisitions judgments are made on the basis of two very important sources of information: actual holdings and stated policy. The policy is reviewed from time to time on the basis of change in faculty or curriculum, the addition or deletion of special programs, and the like.

Recommendations for purchase of secondary or important but out of scope materials are made to University of California at Berkeley, Stanford, Golden Gate Seminary, St. Patrick's Seminary and the Mennonite Biblical Seminary. Two other policies affect collection development. (1) Microfilm is preferred to hard copy in almost all cases. (2) Significant material pertinent to our collection will be obtained regardless of format. In these ways we attempt to insure that a purposeful course of action today will result in the best possible collection for the GTU in the future.

Addendum "A"

READERSHIP SUB-CATEGORIES REPRESENTED BY PRIMARY AUDIENCE MATRIX

		G Graduate/Research	U Upper Division	A Lower Division Academic	M Multi-audience	Q Professional	P Popular	J Juvenile
Elementary	0						Mentally handi- capped adult readership	Elementary school age children
High School	1						Remedial adult	High school age adolescents
Post-High School	2					Trade school technical/ vocational	Pre-college readership; introductory how-to	Young adult
Survey	3			Students in lower division survey courses	General intro- ductory readership; academic and also wider interest	Vocational junior college or business school (one year curriculum)	Specialized/ advanced adult readership	High school honor students
Minor	4		Upper division students, inter- mediate) level	Lower division students	Educated laymen and lower division college students	Paraprofessional readership (AA level) (two year training program)		
Major	5	Remedial graduate; introductory study at graduate level in secondary disciplines	Upper division level under- graduate study (advanced) for majors	Undergraduate audiences (lower division acces- sibility)	Undergraduate audiences and/or educated laymen, practitioner	General bachelor's degree level practitioner		
Master's	6	Graduate students; and honors under- graduates second- arily	Upper division and undergraduate introductory graduate students	University and college students (lower division readership accessibility)	Graduate level audience interest, educated laymen, undergraduates and/or professionals	Master's level professional		
Doctoral	7	Advanced research- ers and doctoral candidates	Upper division undergraduate audience; use to some advanced researchers	Academic audience, lower division readership; of some interest to advanced researchers	Advanced researchers (PhD. level), some educated laymen and other audiences	Doctoral level professional readership		

Addendum "B"
CHARACTERISTICS OF
COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT LEVELS FOR ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

Ambassador
 College Library
 Pasadena, CA

Second Edition
 August, 1977
 Revised May, 1978

Level ¹	Name	Educational Goal	COLLECTION CHARACTERISTICS				N ⁴
			Overall Scope of Coverage	Reference Coverage	Monographs & Primary Literature Coverage	Journal Coverage ³	
1	Zero	Essentially no college level curricular interest.	Virtually no titles.	<u>None</u> ² ; (through general sources.)	<u>None</u> ² or random monographic titles (<u>no</u> primary sources).	<u>None</u> . ²	0
2	Minimal	General reference; superficial introduction.	Some titles accumulated but not in sufficient quantity or variety for direct curricular support.	<u>Few</u> major titles.	<u>Few</u> standard titles. (<u>No</u> primary sources).	<u>Few</u> general interest periodicals as appropriate.	10
3	Survey	Informed acquaintance with subject discipline.	Sufficient titles for introducing a discipline and illustrating basic topics.	<u>Some</u> major titles.	<u>Some</u> standard titles. <u>No</u> specialized titles. (<u>No</u> primary sources).	Possibly a <u>few</u> major journals and periodicals comprehensible to lower division students.	50
4	Minor	Knowledge of basic theories and methodology of discipline.	Selective, yet systematic.	<u>Representative</u> titles.	<u>Representative</u> standard titles, <u>some</u> specialized titles. (<u>No</u> primary sources).	<u>Some</u> important journals comprehensible to undergraduate students.	300
5	Major	Working comprehension of thought and practices of discipline for basic competency.	General, systematic.	<u>Wide range</u> of important titles and <u>representative access</u> serials.	<u>Wide range</u> of standard titles, <u>representative</u> specialized titles, <u>few</u> dissertations, (<u>some</u> primary sources.)	<u>Representative</u> secondary journals and <u>some</u> primary journals.	1,500
6	Master's	Advanced competencies in discipline.	Extended, systematic.	<u>Most</u> important titles and <u>most</u> access serials.	<u>Most</u> standard titles. <u>Wide range</u> of specialized titles. <u>Representative</u> dissertations, reports.	<u>Wide range</u> of secondary and primary journals.	6,000
7	Doctoral	Exploration of new knowledge frontiers in discipline.	Comprehensive, systematic.	<u>Virtually all</u> important titles and <u>virtually all</u> access serials.	<u>Virtually all</u> basic titles. <u>Most</u> specialized titles. <u>Wide range</u> of dissertations, reports.	<u>Most</u> secondary and primary journals (including major foreign languages as appropriate.)	18,000

Collection development levels represent the extent to which academic activity can be accommodated through the library. Levels parallel a generalized curricular model for higher education. These descriptions of collection development levels are still idealized approximation. Extensive library use may require greater collection density at a given level (see academic library use levels table.)

¹ Collection development levels, being defined in curricular terms, may also specify a given title's curricular use. That use of the scale may be called, "curricular use levels of a title". For titles below the college level:

Level 0 could represent elementary (pre-high school) literature (subject awareness).

Level 1 could represent high school level literature (rudimentary knowledge).

Level 2 could represent post-high school level literature (vocational-technical training or self-directed adult learning).

² None, (No), few, some, representative, wide range, most, virtually all comprise a seven-unit descriptive scale of completeness that should be interpreted in relation to the literary output of a discipline and the relative emphasis the parent institution places upon the discipline.

³ Primary journals publish original research documented for the first time; secondary journals publish reviews, interpretive studies, news, etc. (Secondary journals include popular magazines as appropriate.)

⁴ Suggested minimal number of titles per academic discipline for each level. Highly literate disciplines (e.g., English literature, history, theology) will have two to eight times the number of titles suggested.) N.B. Number of titles, taken alone, cannot determine collection development beyond level 1.

Addendum "C"

GUIDELINES FOR ASSIGNING HIGHEST CURRICULAR USE LEVELS (BASE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT LEVELS)

	<u>Bibliography</u>	<u>Notes/Citations</u>	<u>Abbreviations</u>	<u>Vocabulary/ Terminology</u>	<u>Foreign Language Usage</u>
3) Survey	None, or a small list of readings at end of work.	Virtually none.	Virtually none.	Undefined technical terms rarely found in text. May have a glossary.	Virtually none, except for an occasional term defined in text.
4) Minor	Brief; most citations are to secondary sources. Often occurs as a list of readings after each chapter.	Occasional informational footnotes; some citations to secondary literature.	Few	Technical terms defined at first occurrence in text, or in glossary.	Author translates important foreign language quotations.
5) Major	Substantial; most citations are to secondary sources.	Frequent citation of secondary literature (books, magazines); some citations to journal articles.	Some abbreviations	Some familiarity with technical terms presumed.	Author frequency provides source language quotations, along with his translation.
6) Master's	Lengthy; many citations are to primary sources; some foreign language citations.	Frequent citations to journal articles and other primary sources.	Substantial listing, mostly for journals and standard references.	Uses technical terms frequently; typically undefined.	Some comprehension of commonly used modern and classical languages presumed. Some articles in foreign languages.
7) Doctoral	Lengthy; majority of citations are to primary sources (research journals, proceedings). Many foreign language citations.	Extensive citations to primary sources. Quotations from foreign language sources untranslated.	Extensive listing from a variety of sources, many pages. Often undefined.	Uses many technical terms known primarily in one discipline. Rarely defined.	Mastery of commonly used modern and classical language assumed. Except for esoteric languages, non-Roman alphabets untransliterated.

Addendum "D"Sample Page

	U. Chi.	Trinity	St. Mary/L.	Meadville	McCormick	Lutheran	Jesuit	Garr/Seab	CathThUn	ChiThSem		
											BS	New Testament (continued)
CcB	B	B	B	B	E	C	B	B				Introduction, criticism
CcB	B	B	B	B	E	C	B	B				Theology
CcB	B	B	B	B	E	C	B	B				New Testament history
CcB	B	B	B	B	E	C	B	B				Apocrypha
DcC	B	BjB	B	E	BsB	B					BT	Doctrinal Theology: general
CcC	B	BjB	B	E	B	B	B					Modern schools of thought
E	C	B	BjB	B	C	B	A	B				Modernism - Fundamentalism
CcD	B	D	B	B	D	B	B	B				Neo-Orthodoxy
CcD	B	B	B	B	E	B	B	B				Authority
CcD	B	B	B	B	E	B	B	B				Doctrines of God and Christ
E	C	C	B	E	E	E	B	E	B			Mariology
E	C	C	C	E	E	E	B	E	D			Cults of saints
CcC	B	B	B	B	E	B	B	B				Doctrines: creation, salvation, eschatology
CcD	B	B	B	B	E	B	B	C				Creeds, confessions
E	D	C	BjBk	B	E	D	D	C				Catechisms
DcD	C	C	C	C	E	C	B	D				Apologetics
DcD	C	BjBk	BmE	C	B	B						History of specific movements, heresies, schisms
CcC	C	C	B	B	C	C	B	D			BV	Practical Theology: general
CcC	C	BjBk	B	C	C	D	D					Worship
DcC	C	BjBk	C	C	D	D						Times and seasons
DcC	B	BjBk	C	C	CsD	D						Liturgy and ritual
DcC	B	B	B	B	C	C	B	D				Prayer
DcD	C	C	B	C	C	D	B	D				Church music
DcC	C	B	B	B	C	C	B	B				Ecclesiology
E	D	C	D	B	C	C	E	C	E			Buildings and equipment
CcD	C	B	B	B	C	C	C	B				Church and state
CcD	C	D	B	B	C	C	D					Church polity

Addendum "E"THE CHICAGO CLUSTER AND OTHER THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES: Book Selection Policy Format

One of our stated aims is greater cooperation among our libraries in building our collections in order to avoid both unnecessary duplication and unwitting omission of important materials. A prime need in reaching this goal is to know how our present book selection policies compare. Following is a book selection policy format which aims at making it possible for each cooperating library to articulate its current policy in a "common language," and thus to compare the guidelines it is following in its collection development with those of other cooperating libraries.

The format proposed here is adapted for theological libraries from that issued by the American Library Association and published in Library Resources and Technical Services 21 (1977) 40-47.

The level of intensity at which a library collects in each subject area listed would be indicated by the following code (adapted from LRTS 21, 42):

"A. Comprehensive level. A collection in which a library endeavors, so far as is reasonably possible, to include all significant works of recorded knowledge (publications, manuscripts, other forms), in all applicable languages, for a necessarily defined and limited field. This level of collecting density is that which maintains a 'special collection'; the aim, if not the achievement, is exhaustiveness.

"B. Research level. A collection which includes the major source materials required for dissertations and independent research, including materials containing research reporting, new findings, scientific experimental results, and other information useful to researchers. It also includes all important reference works and a wide selection of specialized monographs, as well as a very extensive collection of journals and major indexing and abstracting services in the field.

"C. Study level. A collection which is adequate to support undergraduate or graduate course work, or sustained independent study; that is, which is adequate to maintain knowledge of a subject required for limited or generalized purposes, of less than research intensity. It includes a wide range of basic monographs, complete collections of the works of more important writers, selections from the works of secondary writers, a selection of representative journals, and the reference tools and fundamental bibliographical apparatus pertaining to the subject.

"D. Basic level. A highly selective collection which serves to introduce and define the subject and to indicate the varieties of information available elsewhere. It includes major dictionaries and encyclopedias, selected editions of important works, historical surveys, important bibliographies, and a few major periodicals in the field.

"E. Minimal level. A subject area which is out of scope for the library's collections, and in which few selections are made beyond very basic reference tools."

F. Bibliographical control level. A collection at the minimal or basic level, but for which special attention is given to maintain bibliographical resources at the study level or higher.

Sub-codes may be added where appropriate, as follows: G. All applicable languages (i.e., no exclusions); H. English; I. French; J. Spanish; K. Italian; L. German; M. Dutch; N. Swedish; O. Danish; P. Norwegian; Q. Finnish; R. Russian; S. Latin; T. Greek; U. Hebrew; a, b, c, etc. Special traditions and interests pertinent to a particular library (e.g., j. - Jesuit School of Theology; k. - Lutheran School of Theology; m. - McCormick Theological Seminary).

Addendum "F": Some Recent Writing on Collection Evaluation and Development

American Library Association. Resources and Technical Services Division. Collection Development Committee. "Guidelines for the Formulation of Collection Development Policies," Library Resources and Technical Services 21:40-47 (1977).

A standard format for the statement of collection development policies. "The committee offers these Guidelines...in the belief that collection development policy statements must be comprehensible, and that they must be comparable, particularly if they are to prove useful in the implementation of long-range goals for sharing of resources."

Baughman, James C. "Toward a Structural Approach to Collection Development," College and Research Libraries 38:241-48 (1977).

"A method for developing acquisition priorities based upon scholarly need is discussed, using some of the newer techniques in the area of information science....Subject literature behavior and properties are described in this paper through the techniques of citation counting, Bradford's law, and Goffman's indirect method."

Bolgiano, Chritina E. and Mary Kathryn King. "Profiling a Periodicals Collection," College and Research Libraries 39:99-194 (1978).

Discusses evaluative methods "to determine the scope, quality, accessibility, and usefulness of the existing collection." These include "analysis of unmet user needs as shown in interlibrary loan requests, comparison with major bibliographies, analysis of the accessibility of the collection through available abstracts and indexes, and determination of the relationship between the collection and the academic programs it is designed to support."

Bonn, George S. "Evaluation of the Collection," Library Trends, January 1974, 265-304.

The basic recent discussion of library collection evaluation. Describes and assesses a variety of methods of evaluation; presents and discusses the standards of various professional accrediting agencies (including ATS) as they relate to libraries. Good bibliography of earlier literature on evaluation of collections.

Broadus, Robert N. "The Applications of Citation Analyses to Library Collection Building," Advances in Librarianship 7:299-335 (1977).

Studies the validity of citations and the reliability of citation analyses. Concludes that "a high proportion of readers depend on references as leads to other publications," and that "citation counts have considerable validity for assessing the quality of research produced by individuals and academic departments. They also correlate positively...with the use of libraries by researchers....Citation studies do hold some hope for improving the quality of selection. If sharpened and refined, future studies can provide sound, useful information." Excellent bibliography (pp. 328-35).

Brookes, B. C. "Numerical Methods of Bibliographic Analysis," Library Trends, July 1973, 18-43.

The application of Bradford's law of scatter to the problem of estimating the completeness of a bibliography; the measurement of obsolescence, of the effectiveness of retrospective searches and of current awareness services.

Lancaster, F. W. The Measurement and Evaluation of Library Service, Washington: Information Resources Press, 1977.

See especially Chapter 5, "Evaluation of the Collection," pp. 165-206. Surveys a wide range of study and writing regarding collection evaluation. This, together with Bonn's article, is the best place to begin reading on evaluation.

OCLC USERS AND THE CURIOUS, II
A Forum Chaired by H. Eugene McLeod

A combined total of sixty-five persons attended the two sessions with thirteen OCLC-related networks represented (AMIGOS, BCR, CAPCON, ILLINET, INCOLSA, MIDLNET, NELINET, OHIONET, PALINET, PRLC, SOLINET, SUNY, and WESTERN). Users of two non-OCLC automated systems (UTLAS and Northwestern University) were also present.

The chairman, in introducing the forums, noted that nearly half the ATLA libraries are utilizing the services of OCLC. This group has two things in common: (1) use of a cataloging subsystem with an on-line data base of about 4 million bibliographic records, and (2) participation in an evolving national library network. He discussed both briefly and then identified some ways in which involvement with automated systems differ from institution to institution. "There are," he said, "potential gains for all of us in sharing information regarding our divergent experiences.

As an indication of network development, SOLINET's five-year projection was shared. This includes data base development within the network with files available to individual libraries, groups and the entire system. Under development are a comprehensive machine-readable catalog, multi-use terminals (utilizing a variety of bibliographic services), special authority control, and studies in retrospective development. The network is investigating the utilization of a communications processor for itself with high speed transmission to Columbus, OH. Moreover, it is considering an on-line hookup with the Library of Congress and other information retrieval access points.

Among individual experiences and perceptions shared were the following: Serials checkin--Pittsburg Seminary uses the service for approximately 800 titles and finds it satisfactory. When the system is down, it creates some problems. Use of non-L.C. Cataloging--Some schools hold out for the L.C. record; some indicated that individual institutions become identifiable for quality input.

Entering Dewey Numbers by Libraries Using L.C.--Members recommended getting the record in early rather than delay for determination of a D.C. number. Regarding Local Call Number Field (090)--Schools indicated many modifications of L.C. entered in the field, e.g., expansion for Catholic institutions. Error Detection and Report--One school uses postcard to report an error to an inputting library and refrains from using the record so it can be corrected on-line by the entering library before use is made of the record and it is locked into the system. How Many are Subscribing to Archives Tapes?--Among the positive respondents were TCU, Southwestern Baptist, Ambassador College, Harvard, Iliff, Jesuit/Kraus/McCormick, Chicago Cluster, Princeton, Union (NY), Christ (Seminex). Iliff is using theirs to create a COM catalog; Luther/Northwestern, Bethel, etc. in Minneapolis/St. Paul have a common COM catalog. Computer Output Microforms Catalog Vendors--Request recommendations from your network; also for printers. Additional Computer Services (Besides or in addition to OCLC)--Southern Baptist, Harvard, and Wilfrid Laurier utilize additional computer support. Media Records on OCLC--There is great variation in quality and format. It was reported that Maccato State University is expert in AV materials and will respond to questions directed to them. Microforms on OCLC--An unresolved question was raised relative to fixed field data for a hard copy book from original University Microfilm film. Confusion regarded microforms was noted in AACR II. Bible Entries--It was noted that MARC provides subfield codes for uniform title entries, but they are inoperative. Currently they can be searched only to the first delimiter. What is this doing to COM printouts? Some schools are attempting to bring all records up to standard regarding subfields, others are not.

At the conclusion a participant reported that if requested on letterhead one could receive a subscription to Information Records and Management, a monthly magazine available from 250 Fulton Street, Hempstead, NY 11550.

COPYRIGHT LAW

by

William Z. Nasri
(Summary by Betty A. O'Brien)

After suggesting Jeremiah 23:30 as a possible biblical basis for copyright law, Dr. Nasri discussed the sections of the new copyright law that relate to library needs. Section 106 deals with the exclusive rights of the copyright owner, while sections 107 to 112 pertain to the limitations of these exclusive rights.

Fair use is stated in section 107 and is determined in all situations by all the criteria listed: the purpose of the use, the nature of the original work, the extent of the use, and the effect of the use on the potential market of the original work.

Section 108 gives libraries and archives certain reproduction rights, but in order to qualify the library must be open to the public or to all researchers in the field of specialization of the library. Further the copying must be made on a no profit basis and the copies must bear a notice of copyright. Also there must be on display at the desk where requests for duplication of materials are received a copy of the warning of copyright as issued by the Register of Copyright.

Dr. Nasri reminded the group that the library and library staff are not liable for infringements of the law by users of an unsupervised copying machine in the library provided the machine bears a warning that the making of a copy may be subject to the copyright law.

Section 108 further states that the making of copies by the library cannot substitute for a subscription to or the purchase of the material copied. Section 108 is subject to review and revision if necessary every five years.

To further define the application of the law to users, Guidelines for Classroom Use (for section 107) and Guidelines for Interlibrary Loan Use (for section 108 g2) have been established.

In conclusion, Dr. Nasri emphasized that photocopying will no longer be unrestricted as it has been in the past. Librarians need to know both the rights and the limitations of the copyright law as they relate to them and should be responsible for notifying their associations of the problems involved in the application of the law. Dr. Nasri suggested that the governing body of the library and not the librarian should issue the copyright and photocopy policy for the library.

PROPOSED "COPYRIGHT CLEARANCE" PROCEDURES FOR PHOTOCOPYING:
INFORMATION FOR LIBRARIANS

Prepared by
Council of National Library Associations
Committee on Copyright Practice and Implementation
(Represented on the committee are: American Association of Law Libraries, American Library Association, Association of Research Libraries, Medical Library Association, Music Library Association, and Special Libraries Association.)

Libraries are advised to be sure that they are exercising fully the rights granted them by the new copyright law before entering into a fee-paying copyright clearance agreement. Libraries are advised not to enter into agreements or contracts prematurely. If there are subsequent decisions (judicial or Congressional), the acceptance of such agreements can be cited as an established criterion. For most library photocopying, it is simply not necessary to request permission or pay any fee to the copyright holder.

What is "Copyright Clearance"? The term "copyright clearance" refers to the process of requesting and receiving permission from the copyright owner in order to make a copy of the copyrighted work. It may or may not involve the payment of a fee.

Do Libraries Need "Copyright Clearance" for Photocopying? Most photocopying done by libraries in the United States today is legal under the new copyright law that takes effect January 1, 1978 (Public Law 94-553). Such copying will require neither permission from the copyright holder nor the payment of license fees or royalties. Under the new copyright law, as under the old law, libraries have certain rights to make photocopies without any sort of clearance from the copyright owner. It is important that libraries understand and exercise full these rights.

Some journals are not copyrighted. Material published in Library Resources & Technical Services is an example. Other journals grant copying permission automatically for noncommercial purposes. For example, American Libraries and Special Libraries include on their mastheads statements to the effect that: all material in the journal subject to copyright by the association may be photocopied for such noncommercial purposes as education, research or scientific advancement.

The law permits a library to make, both for its own purposes and for its users, single copies of periodical articles or of small parts of other copyrighted works and, so long as a library has no substantial reason to believe that it is engaged in related or concerted reproduction of multiple copies of the same material, such single copies may be made as needed. Moreover, subject to certain statutory limitations and negotiated guidelines, a library may continue to engage in photocopying in lieu of inter-library loans, including repeated requests for copies from the same work. Nevertheless, it is conceivable that there will be occasions on which a library will wish to engage in multiple photocopying which is of a kind not permitted by the law, and that it will, therefore, wish to obtain copyright clearance for the right to copy. Such clearance could involve permission from the copyright owner to make a specified number of copies for a particular purpose without charge; or, permission might be contingent upon the payment of a royalty or other fee.

How Does a Library Know Whether Clearance is Needed? In order to determine whether a library must seek copyright clearance, the librarian should explore whether the library's copying is the kind authorized by the law. If it is, no clearance of any sort is needed. The law does not provide quantitative standards for how much copying can lawfully be done without clearance, but there are guidelines approved by Congress which are helpful. In approaching the law and the guidelines, relentless literalism is no substitute for good judgment and a basic understanding of the law's intent to balance the rights of creators on the one hand and the public's right to access to information on the other.

The relevant sections of the copyright law are Sections 107 and 108. Section 107 sets forth four general criteria that must be weighed in determining whether the making of a copy for a particular purpose

is "fair use" of the copyrighted material. Section 108 is more specific in the rights it grants libraries, which include the right to make a copy for its collections and the right to make a copy for a user under certain circumstances. It should be noted that the Section 108 rights apply only to libraries that are open to the public or whose collections are available to outside researchers. Libraries have both "fair use" rights under Section 107, and the specific rights enumerated in Section 108. (See bibliography p.132f for more information.) Only if the desired copying is outside the bounds of permissible copying in Sections 107 and 108 does copyright clearance become relevant to the library's operations.

How Does a Library Obtain Copyright Clearance When Needed? If a library finds that the copying exceeds what is permitted by the law, at least three courses of action are open for consideration: (1) The library may decide that the excess copying can be avoided (perhaps by careful attention to acquisitions); (2) The library may request permission from the copyright holder to make a specified number of copies with or without payment of a fee; and (3) The library may obtain permission and pay the fee through a centralized service for copyright payments.

One recently announced service is the Copyright Clearance Center, incorporated by the Association of American Publishers (AAP), and others may appear in the future. Other services such as that announced by NTIS and those services provided by information brokers supply photocopies for a fee which includes the copyright payment. The AAP Center plans only to collect fees for copies libraries must obtain from other sources.

As AAP, NTIS and others work out the details on how their services will operate, librarians will be able to assess their respective merits. Significant differences between AAP and NTIS have been apparent since they were first proposed, as for example in the setting of fees. NTIS plans to charge a flat fee for a copy of an article regardless of its length. AAP, on the other hand, as a publisher's association, has stated its concern about possible violation of antitrust laws; and therefore each participating publisher is setting his own copying fees.

Those libraries whose users require photocopies beyond the limits authorized by the copyright law should investigate carefully whatever ways may exist for securing copyright clearance once the new law takes effect January 1, 1978. It is premature to make a reasoned comparison of services now being established because all details are not known. The concept of copyright clearance centers for photocopying is new and untried in this country, and many changes are expected to occur as such centers attempt to establish themselves in the months ahead.

Libraries are advised to be sure that they are exercising fully the rights granted them by the new copyright law before entering into a fee-paying copyright clearance arrangement. Libraries are advised not to enter into agreements or contracts prematurely. If there are

subsequent decisions (judicial or Congressional), the acceptance of such agreements can be cited as an established criterion. For most library photocopying, it is simply not necessary to request permission or pay any fee to the copyright holder.

Copyright Law and Libraries: A Brief Bibliography

The Law. Public Law 94-553 completely revises the federal copyright statute, Title 17 of the U. S. Code. Copies of the slip law may be obtained from the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559. The new law becomes generally effective on January 1, 1978.

The Guidelines. Guidelines on interlibrary loan--officially called "Guidelines for the Proviso of Subsection 108 (g) (2)"--are provided in the legislative history of the new copyright act, as are guidelines for classroom and teaching uses, and guidelines for educational uses of music. All three sets of guidelines are listed by their official names below:

"Guidelines on Multiple Copies for Classroom or Teaching Uses"

"Guidelines for Educational Uses of Music"

"Guidelines for the Proviso of Subsection 108 (g) (2)"

The first two were included in the House Judiciary Committee report on the copyright bill (House Report 94-1476), and the third was made part of the conference report (House Report (94-1733)). Both of these reports are available from the Copyright Office along with an errata sheet. In addition, all three sets of guidelines are reprinted in Librarian's Guide to the New Copyright Law (see below); the interlibrary loan and classroom guidelines are available in American Libraries, 7:610-611 (November 1976).

Additional Information

Cardozo, Michael H. "To Copy or Not to Copy for Teaching and Scholarship: What Shall I tell My Client?," Journal of College and University Law, 4:59-83 (Winter 1976-1977). While not directed specifically to libraries, this article presents a fine analysis of "fair use" and considers the question of how the Williams & Wilkins case would have been decided under the new copyright law.

"Copyright: New Law and New Directions," a filmstrip kit developed by the Association for Educational Communications and Technology and the National Audiovisual Association, 1977. The filmstrip, audio cassette, script and information booklet are available for \$18.95 (member), \$22.95 (non-member) from AECT, 1126 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

DeGennaro, Richard. "Copyright, Resource Sharing, and Hard Times: A View from the Field," American Libraries, 8:430-435 (September 1977). This article questions whether libraries will feel much impact at all from the new law, and warns librarians against expecting too much from resource sharing. Concerning Sections 107

and 108 and guidelines, the author says, "I can foresee no real difficulties in complying with them, and I do not believe they will significantly affect the way most libraries serve their readers."

Flacks, Lewis I. "Living in the Gap of Ambiguity; An Attorney's Advice to Librarians on the Copyright Law," American Libraries, 8:252-257 (May 1977). An attorney on the staff of the Copyright Office expresses his personal views in his answers to nine questions frequently asked by librarians. This is a very useful article providing a clear roadmap to Section 108.

Holley, Edward G. "A Librarian Looks at the New Copyright Law," American Libraries, 8:247-251 (May 1977). The author steps back to view the new law in perspective, and then goes on to provide a number of practical pointers and commonsense observations on libraries and copyright. A bibliography is included.

"Interlibrary Loan Form." The text of this form, revised to comply with the new copyright law, is scheduled for publication in several journals including: American Libraries, October 1977; RQ, Fall 1977; Special Libraries, November 1977.

Librarian's Guide to the New Copyright Law. Chicago: American Library Association, 1977. Available from ALA Order Dept. for \$2.00. Reprinted from ALA Washington Newsletter, Vol. 28, No. 13, November 15, 1976. This guide provides substantial excerpts from the copyright law and the accompanying congressional reports. The full text of all three sets of guidelines is included.

Marke, Julius J. "United States Copyright Revision and Its Legislative History," Law Library Journal, 70:121-152 (May 1977). A comprehensive legislative history and summary and analysis of the new copyright law prepared for the guidance of researchers, librarians, teachers and institutional administrators.

The New Copyright Law: Questions Teachers and Librarians Ask, a joint project of American Library Association, National Council of Teachers of English, and National Education Association. Washington: NEA, 1977. A question-and-answer approach to the new law, available in October 1977 for \$2.00 from any one of the associations.

Stedman, John C. "The New Copyright Law: Photocopying for Educational Use," AAUP Bulletin, 63:5-16 (February 1977). An article by a law professor emeritus at the University of Wisconsin, which presents an analysis of the fair use provisions of the new law as they apply to institutions of higher education. A clear, thoughtful discussion of copyright for educators.

How to Request Permission

Copyright and Educational Media: A Guide to Fair Use and Permissions Procedures. Washington: Association for Educational Communications and Technology and Association of Media Producers, 1977. This pamphlet presents questions and answers on fair use copying of nonprint media, including off-air taping of television programs, public and instructional TV. Also included are the producers' recommendations for how to seek permission for one-time duplication of transmission and licensing agreements.

Explaining the New Copyright Law: A Guide to Legitimate Photocopying of Copyrighted Materials. Washington: Association of American Publishers, June 1977. A revised edition of an earlier booklet of the same title, this pamphlet presents a procedure some publishers recommend for requesting permission.

"Library Requisition for Out-of-Print Copyrighted Music." A form approved by the Music Publishers Association, the National Music Publishers Association and the Music Library Association available from any of the above associations.

"HISTORIA VERO TESTIS TEMPORUM:"

A SURVEY OF MANUSCRIPT AND ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS RELATING TO
AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORY IN CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

by

George M. Barringer

Catholic college and university libraries, like their non-Catholic counterparts both public and private, have engaged for some time in the collecting and preserving of original research materials such as manuscripts, archival records, graphics, photographs, films, and ephemera. This part of the libraries' service to their constituencies has been, and still is largely a function of each institution's archival agency, and the college or university library has become involved, as a general rule, only at that point when the archives has come under library control.

The evolution of this administrative framework explains, to a certain extent, the fragmentation and difficulty of access of much American Catholic historical material in college and university libraries as well as certain collecting priorities which influence heavily what is currently available. The pattern at Georgetown is fairly typical. The University Archives was established in 1898 by Rev. Francis Barnum, S.J., lately returned from missions in Alaska to become librarian at Georgetown. A Georgetown alumnus (class of 1867), Barnum was passionately interested in the history of his school, and, together with Rev. Edward Devitt, S.J., he began the organization of the large quantity of college and other records already in hand.

By 1914, the activities of Barnum and Devitt (with the added impetus of an endowment gift from an alumnus) had led to the establishment of the "Morgan Maryland Colonial History Library" as an adjunct to the University Archives. Part of this Morgan Library's program was the active solicitation of family papers from the old Maryland Catholic families. Despite this brave beginning and some success in collecting, however, the Morgan Library failed upon the deaths in 1920 and '21 of Frs. Devitt and Barnum. The Archives continued to be the repository for many of the miscellaneous manuscript gifts received by the university. Yet the papers of Robert F. Wagner, which came to Georgetown in 1949, went to the custody of the History Department; certain other collections either went to the library or were held by individual professors. In the Archives, however, the cataloging scheme initiated by the founders in which materials were grouped by subject rather than by source or office of origin was still applied: the result was a patchwork-quilt sort of scrapbook extending to nearly 1,000 linear feet of manuscripts controlled--almost uncontrolled--by a very limited subject catalog with little or no cross-referencing.

Over the past 8 years, during which time the Archives and the collections held outside the library have been gathered into the library's Special Collections Division, we have identified, isolated (and in some cases completely processed) over 100 separate manuscript collections--ranging in date from 1591 to 1935 and in place of origin from Peru to China to Washington, D.C. These collections were transferred from the

Archives to the manuscripts section, and the manuscripts section, administratively parallel to the Archives, now includes over 250 separate collections. While Georgetown was later than some other institutions in bringing order into its archival and manuscripts holdings, it is nonetheless true that an attempt to survey fully the resources for American Catholic historical studies in Catholic college and university libraries must await the inauguration, if not the completion, of similar efforts in a number of other institutions.

The problems caused by this kind of administrative evolution, as well as the familiar problems of budgetary shortages, inefficient and inadequate facilities, and lack of professional staff are familiar to all. Even in this context, however, one can indicate the range of collections which constitute important sources for American Catholic historical researchers and suggest the kinds of activity that are going on in libraries across the country.

An open-ended and suggestive, rather than strictly formalized, questionnaire was sent to thirty-three collecting agencies in thirty-one Catholic colleges and universities. Criteria for selection of agencies interrogated were three-fold: the libraries qualifying had either (1) known collections or programs, (2) size--over 200,000 volumes in the library--or, (3) a designated manuscripts, archives, or special collections officer.

Twenty-eight responses were received; institutions not responding were: Belmont Abbey College, the Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Loras College, Providence College, and St. Louis University. Of the twenty-eight, the following indicated no relevant collections and no institutional archives: De Paul University; the Jesuit School of Theology, Chicago; St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind.; and the University of Detroit. To these may be added the special collections division of the University of Notre Dame library, which does not compete with that university's major archival agency. In size, total institutional holdings range from perhaps 50 linear feet (equivalent to about 50,000 items) to rather more than 6,000 linear feet (or over 6,000,000 items). The range of materials collected is substantial, as the following summary will indicate.

As a useful way of breaking down the subject, rather than as a definition of American Catholicism, the totality of collections were grouped under three headings: the church and its officers; the laity; and the faith itself. Each of these major groups is the main subject or a significant subject of a large number of collections.

The principal direct sources for church history per se are archdiocesan and diocesan records; the records of orders and religious communities; and the papers of individual clerics.

The achievement of James Farnham Edwards in gathering together early diocesan records at Notre Dame is well known; Notre Dame's holdings include papers of the archdiocese of Detroit (1785-1870), most of the papers of the archdiocese of New Orleans (1785-1897) and the archdiocese of Cincinnati (1821-1881). A more recent development is the placing of the archives of the archdiocese of Newark in the library of

Seton Hall University. Although the collection is not yet organized--for want of staff--it is extremely rich; there is, for example, that remarkable correspondence between Abp. Corrigan and the Ancient Order of Hibernians who, at the time of their organization in New York, were mistaken for Communists.

The principal archive of a religious order in a college library is that of the Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus, now stored on deposit at Georgetown. The Province Archives date from 1640 and include a comprehensive series of records up to 1868; the papers include inter alia records of the Maryland Jesuit manors going back well into the seventeenth century; Mexican War correspondence of Frs. Rey and McElroy, chaplains; and several collections of early Maryland family papers as well as the routine material of province affairs.

The number of collections of papers of individual clerics in library collections is very large. The fifteen outstanding collections which follow offer opportunities to researchers in a wide range of fields.

At Xavier University in Cincinnati are the papers of Fr. Francis J. Finn, S.J., among which are preserved many of the manuscripts of his popular writings.

The Woodstock College archives, now housed, along with the Woodstock College Library, at Georgetown, include the papers of Frs. John Courtney Murray and Gustave Weigel; one aisle away in Georgetown's own collections are the papers of Fr. John La Farge. Georgetown also has the series of letters to his sister in England written by Fr. Joseph Mosley, a Jesuit missionary priest on Maryland's Eastern Shore from 1758 to 1787 which illuminates as no other source does the labor and tedium undergone by colonial missionaries; the papers of Fr. Francis A. Barnum, the founder of the University Archives (Barnum's records of his work on the Alaskan missions in the early 1890's are a prime source for Alaskan history as well as for Eskimo linguistics); and the surviving papers of Fr. Edmund A. Walsh, founder of Georgetown's School of Foreign Service and a confidential advisor to Herbert Hoover as well as head of the Vatican relief mission to Russia in the early 1920's.

A second major source for Alaskan history, housed in the archives of the University of Santa Clara, are the papers and photographic collection of Bernard R. Hubbard, S.J., whose thousands of still pictures and movie footage witness his explorations in Alaska in the 1920's and '30's.

Fr. Eli Lindesmith, whose papers are in the library of Catholic University, worked as a missionary among the Indians and as Army chaplain in Montana in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Catholic University holds also the papers of Cardinal Muench of Fargo, North Dakota, as well as those of Msgr. John A. Ryan and Bp. Francis J. Haas, both of whom taught economics at Catholic and both of whom had careers of national importance, Msgr. Ryan as an advocate of social reform and advisor to Franklin D. Roosevelt and Bp. Haas as a force in labor relations and civil rights work. Less well known is Fr. Edward James

Wallace, whose papers are also at Catholic; as a professor at Georgetown in the early nineteenth century he published in 1812 one of the pioneer works in astronomy written by an American. In the papers of Msgr. Peter Guilday, historian and biographer, are the collections of materials covering the whole spectrum of American Catholic history which provided the first nucleus of the Catholic University collections. Also at Catholic University, but to be used only with the donor's permission, are the papers given by Msgr. John Treacy Ellis.

Under the heading "laity" are grouped two different sorts of collections: those of organizations and movements, and those of individual Catholic laymen. It is in the preservation of the papers of Catholic organizations and movements that the college and university libraries have done their most serious work to date. And while there are a number of scattered collections of this sort, such as the papers of the Catholic Church Extension Society at Loyola of Chicago, the holdings of three major collections, at Catholic University, Marquette, and Notre Dame, are the primary resources. Not all of these collections are strictly "lay" as opposed to "religious:" the grouping is one of convenience.

A major--and large--acquisition at Catholic University over the past six years was the 900 linear feet of records of the National Catholic Welfare Conference/United States Catholic Conference dating from the inception of the NCWC in 1917. On a national level also are the records of the National Council of Catholic Women and the National Council of Catholic Men (both affiliated with the NCWC/USCC), as well as the National Conference of Catholic Charities, the American Catholic Historical Association, the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae, the Catholic Theological Society of America, the National Christ Child Society, the Catholic Interracial Council of New York, and published papers of the National Federation of Catholic College Students. Among Catholic University's local-level holdings are records of the Christ Child Society of Washington, the Family and Child Services of Washington and the St. Vincent De Paul Society of the archdiocese of Washington.

At Marquette University have been housed since July, 1977, the records of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, comprising some 475 cubic feet of records dating from the formation of the bureau in 1874. The BCIM papers are complemented by records of two separate missions, Holy Rosary Mission of Pine Ridge, S.D., and St. Francis Mission, Rosebud Reservation, S.D. Another principal collection at Marquette is the papers of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, including records of two of its satellite organizations, the Southern Field Service and Project Equality, Inc. Marquette also houses records of the Catholic Association for International Peace, the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, and the well-known Dorothy Day - Catholic Worker Movement papers. Recent additions to the collections include records of the Sister Formation Movement, the Milwaukee Peace Action Center, and three religious organizations which, while not entirely Catholic, encompass matters that make their records of concern to Catholic historians: the Religious Research Association, the Association for the Sociology of Religion, and the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion.

The complex series of records of the Christian Family Movement dating from its inception in 1946 at Notre Dame is one of the most complete documentations of post-war Catholic social action extant. Allied to the Christian Family Movement, and also part of the collection, are records of the Young Christian Workers, the Young Christian Students, the Young Christian Movement, the Coordinating Committee of the CFM, YCM and YCS, the Foundation for International Cooperation, and the International Confederation of Christian Family Movements. Notre Dame also holds records of such diverse groups as the Leopoldinen Stiftung, the Liturgical Arts Society, and the S. Congregation de Propaganda Fide.

In a slightly different category are the records of Catholic publishing and journalism. In some cases the surviving records are embodied in the papers of individuals, both laymen and clerics, who worked as writers or editors or publishers or a bit of each. To Fr. Finn's papers at Xavier, which have already been mentioned, one might add such collections as the papers of Orestes Brownson and James McMaster at Notre Dame and Frs. Wilfrid Parsons, Francis X. Talbot, and Richard Tierney, together with laymen Theodore Maynard, John G. Brunini, Fulton Oursler, John Gilmary Shea, and Martin J. Griffin at Georgetown. But of substantial editorial files there are relatively few, and we must make the best we can of the tragic destruction of the editorial files of Commonweal less than ten years ago. Even so, the files of Our Sunday Visitor are preserved at Notre Dame; in the Woodstock College archives are most of the editorial files of the Woodstock Letters; and among Georgetown's collections are a major part of the early editorial files of America.

A somewhat similar situation obtains in the case of Catholic college and university archives. Despite a widespread and growing concern for the preservation of these records, and, ironically, despite the fact that, in bulk, these records comprise the largest single group of materials available to the historian, very, very much has been lost. Not one Catholic college or university takes its record program as seriously, or deals with it as thoroughly and professionally, as do a large number of public state universities and private non-Catholic institutions. Yet there is much in these archives that can aid the researcher in fields quite far removed from "history of education." Each of the colleges and universities responding, with the few exceptions noted earlier, have such archival collections, though some, as at Creighton University, are only in their infancy. Among the more notable archival collections must certainly be included those at Santa Clara, Notre Dame, Marquette, St. Louis, Providence, Catholic University, and Georgetown; many of the others seem to be only a small degree less sizable or less aggressive.

But if the record of Catholic college and university libraries with regard to organizational collection is, on the whole, remarkably good, the record with regard to the papers of individual Catholic laymen is unprepossessing. Part of this may be attributed, no doubt, to the apparent irrelevance of a man's or woman's Catholicism to his or her career achievements. Certainly some fields of endeavor are more amenable to the striking of an overtly "Catholic" attitude, and equally certainly some laymen have chosen to appear more "Catholic" than have others in the same line of work. Yet a certain amount of collecting experience has shown that the effects of a man's or woman's religion--or lack of it--surface in all manner of queer and wonderful ways when their papers are

examined in detail--regardless of their career calling or religious faith.

The following brief survey is by no means exhaustive. It is intended to suggest the sorts of collections available; they are grouped under a number of rough-and-ready subject headings only for the sake of clarity.

There are a number of important political collections. At Marquette are the papers of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy; at Providence College is a collection of the papers of Senator John Pastore. The Holy Cross Archives preserve papers of former Governor of Massachusetts and Senator David I. Walsh, and at Notre Dame are papers of former Democratic National Committee chairmen Frank C. Walker and Paul M. Butler. The papers of the late Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York are at Georgetown, as are a small collection of personal papers and memorabilia of Alfred E. Smith and the records of the 1968 Presidential primary campaign of Senator Eugene J. McCarthy.

Researchers in the related, if not allied, fields of diplomacy and war can find the papers of General William Tecumseh Sherman at Notre Dame as well as those of Edward N. Hurley, former U. S. Trade Commissioner for the Latin American republics; and at Georgetown the papers of James Brown Scott, international jurist, moving force of the Carnegie Foundation, and advisor to Woodrow Wilson, and the papers of Robert F. Kelley, founder and first chief of the Eastern European Division of the Department of State are to be found.

The labor history collections at Catholic University are well-known, but a great measure of their strength derives from the papers of Catholic laymen, of whom one might principally note Terence V. Powderly, John W. Hayes, John Brophy, John Mitchell, and Philip Murray. A recent accession at Marquette is the arbitration files of Herman Rauch, and at Georgetown are papers of former Assistant Secretary of Labor and union president Daniel W. Tracy as well as the copious and rich "Labor File" which forms part of the papers of Sen. Robert F. Wagner.

The fields of science and technology and medicine are the least well represented among these collections, but the papers of botanist Theodore Holm and of the Philadelphia doctor and tuberculosis specialist Lawrence F. Flick, at Catholic University, are major resources, as are those at Notre Dame of Albert Zahm in aeronautics and the collection at Georgetown of papers of French-born Nobel prizewinner Alexis Carrel, who did much of his later work in America.

The number of collections of papers of scholars and historians, especially college faculty members, is very large in a number of libraries, but it is worth noting three collections at Georgetown that are of particular interest for American Catholic history: the papers of Martin J. Griffin; of the specialist in Kentucky Catholic history, J. Herman Schauinger; and of the first great American Catholic historian, John Gilmary Shea, whose papers and manuscript collection are of major importance, particularly in the fields of North American Indian linguistics and early American Catholic church history.

Although no American Catholic has achieved critical fame as a writer, excepting perhaps F. Scott Fitzgerald and Theodore Dreiser who are not commonly hailed as "Catholic authors," literature and its allied areas of journalism and editing are of great importance in understanding the past as it portrayed itself. The papers of Orestes Brownson and of James McMaster, editor of the Freeman's Journal, at Notre Dame are the major nineteenth century sources. American Catholic letters in the twentieth century are represented by the collection of John Bunker at Xavier University, Cincinnati, by the Dorothy Day papers at Marquette, by the Thomas Merton collection at Bellarmine College, and by a group of collections at Georgetown among which one might single out the papers of Theodore Maynard, Fulton Oursler, William Peter Blatty, and John G. Brunini. But literature is a special case, in that the writings of English, and to a lesser degree Irish, Catholic authors played, probably, a greater role in this country early in this century than did those of native-born writers. Thus the researcher should consider the great Newman collections at Georgetown and Holy Cross; the Gerard Manley Hopkins collection at Gonzaga University; the Chesterton and Belloc collections at Georgetown and elsewhere; the Francis Thompson and Meynell family holdings at Boston College; and the Eric Gill collection at the University of San Francisco.

In the field of entertainment one can point to the Don McNeill collection at Marquette (McNeill was host of ABC's "Breakfast Club"); to the collection of papers of Bing Crosby at Gonzaga University; and to the remarkable 55,000-picture photographic morgue of the Quigley Publishing Company, publishers of the movie trade papers Motion Picture Herald and Motion Picture Daily, at Georgetown. In the papers of Rev. Wilfrid Parsons, S.J., also at Georgetown, are substantial correspondences from influential laymen (including Martin Quigley, Sr., of Quigley Publishing) relative to the formation and early history of the Legion of Decency.

One final category--that of "family papers"--deserves mention: The Seton family papers at Seton Hall University cover 250 years and are a particularly rich resource for nineteenth century Catholic history -- Or again, at Georgetown, the Richard X. Evans Collection, although a bit briefer in time span, is particularly rich with regard to Louisiana history and the part played there by the Dimitry family -- Or two collections of papers of Maryland land-owning families, the Plowdens and the Tilghmans, covering the years 1660 to 1845, also at Georgetown -- Or the various bits and pieces of the Carroll family, somewhat widely distributed but with photostats of most of Abp. John Carroll's papers at Catholic University and with important segments of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's papers at San Francisco and Georgetown, where also, in the Maryland Province Archives, are important papers of Charles Carroll of Annapolis, the father of the signer. This list could be extended to greater length, but the examples are indicative.

The heading "faith" is not one which can be so easily addressed in terms of specific collections. Like literature, the flow of theological ideas and formulations is international. Certainly the papers of such priests as John Courtney Murray are major resources, and some few special collections, such as that on "Modernism" at the University of San Francisco, do exist. But it should be pointed out that the prime documents for the study of how the spiritual business of the church was transacted--

the sermons, meditations, retreat notes, and the like--have been fairly widely ignored. In the three collections at Georgetown--that is, its own holdings, the Woodstock College Archives, and the Maryland Province Archives--there is a sizable body of sermons, meditations, and other materials in manuscript form from the colonial period dating back to about 1640. A similar spiritual literature exists from the nineteenth century--or at least it does at Georgetown, and in quantity--with the additional benefit of including a fair number of "spiritual diaries." Until very recently, not much attention has been paid to these items, and in all three collections were to be found file drawers and boxes in which it was somewhat roughly piled. A primary difficulty, of course, is that little or none of it is signed, and so determination of authorship must rest on analysis of handwriting. Some years ago rather half-hearted attempts were made to deal with a few items in this way, but nothing significant was accomplished. It is not a large file, compared to the published sermon literature of New England, but it is there for the scholar with the energy and paleographic skills to turn it to purpose.

In this age of the portable microfilm reader and the omnipresent xerox machine our principal problem, as curators, with copies of original documents is to develop a rational plan for controlling their promiscuous multiplication. Yet there is a singular virtue in the copying of such items, and that is the added chance of their ultimate survival--providing only that the process of copying does not destroy the original outright. Many of the seventeenth and eighteenth century documents dealing with property in our collections are copies of official court records. A number of the transcripts of parish records, journals, and letters made by or for John Gilmary Shea exist now only in the form of Shea's copy, the originals having been lost: a good example is the history of the church in New Mexico written by Abp. Lamy of Sante Fe.

For the researcher, too, the presence near at hand of a microfilm copy of records in England or in Rome (or merely a few thousand miles away in the United States) is a tremendous convenience. Copies of various portions of Roman and other European records dealing with the early efforts of missionary priests or with the Early American church are present, to a greater or lesser extent, in virtually all of the major college collections. The "Jesuitica Americana" series at St. Louis is almost certainly one of the most complete for the area it comprehends.

But by any measure the least exploited, least organized, and least well known aspect of American Catholic history is its visual record. The advent of photography makes the finding of an image of a given priest's face or of a given church exterior since about 1870 a matter of probability, if sufficient time can be expended on the project. But for earlier materials, and for photographic records that go beyond individual mug shots and sterile architectural "views," there is little in the way of organized resources. The number of collections which are devoted to visuals in whatever form or which contain important visual components is very small, but the following might be of interest to the researcher requiring visual data:

- At Santa Clara, the Hubbard collection, noted earlier;
- At Benedictine College (Mt. St. Scholastica),

Atchison Kansas, the collection of photographs of "Living Catholic Authors" formed between 1936 and 1939;

- At Marquette, rich photographic files in the Bureau of Catholic Indian Mission records, extending to some 15-20,000 images, and in the Dorothy Day -- Catholic Worker, Don McNeill, Sr. Margaret Ellen Traxler and National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice collections;
- At Georgetown, the Quigley Photographic Archive, the collection of prints and photographs of the John Gilmary Shea papers, and the photographic files of the McCarthy Historical Project Archives;
- At Catholic University, the photographic component of the "Old Catholic Encyclopedia" collection, formed between 1916 and 1931;
- In the Woodstock College Archives, the thousands of glass plate negatives made by Fr. John Brosnan, S.J., who photographed Jesuit establishments on the East Coast early in this century;
- And at Xavier, Notre Dame, Catholic University, Villanova, Seton Hall, Marquette, the College of St. Catherine, and Georgetown sizable collections of photos and other visuals in each respective institution's archives.

A final category of records are those on audio tape. The burgeoning of interest in oral history over the past two decades has made itself felt, and a substantial number of programs are either well in progress or in a formative stage; on the institutional level those at Notre Dame and the College of St. Catherine are probably the best developed so far. In addition, oral history series which go beyond the college walls exist at Seton Hall, where a collection documenting the history of the church in New Jersey is under way; at Notre Dame, where an oral history series documenting the social justice movement since 1930 is in progress; and at Bellarmine College, where the series of interviews conducted by the Louisville Historical League and the Archdiocese of Louisville is deposited.

There are in addition a number of retrospective collections devoted entirely to tape recordings or containing significant tape resources that complete the picture. Catholic University's National Council of Catholic Women and National Council of Catholic Men collections contain important series of recordings (supplemented by a few NCCW and NCCM tapes and transcripts at Georgetown). At Marquette the Dorothy Day - Catholic Worker, Luigi G. Ligutti, and Sister Formation Movement collections include extensive files of recorded oral interviews or reports. Substantial collections at Georgetown include the 1,200 speech tapes and oral history interviews in the McCarthy Historical project archive; the more than 100 recordings produced by or for Fr. Richard McSorley, S.J.; the 1,500

recordings in the "Special Events" tape file documenting speakers and events on campus since 1947; and the 1,300 tape recordings preserving the entire series of programs broadcast on the Georgetown Radio - TV Forum from 1946 to 1972.

Some conclusions on prospects in the American Catholic historical field as a whole:

- FIRST: The literature on the subject is meagre and, on the whole, not very illuminating. A good beginner's guide to what there is is contained in Modern Archives and Manuscripts: A Select Biography, compiled by Frank Evans and published by the Society of American Archivists in 1975. A good guide to what's happening in the field of American Catholic history is the American Catholic Studies Newsletter, which has appeared yearly since April, 1975, under the editorships of Professor Jay Dolan at Notre Dame; the ACS Newsletter is also a useful source for detailed information on a few of the major Catholic collections.
- SECOND: The time is not yet at hand for a complete survey of American Catholic historical collections, even in the limited area dealt with in this summary. Besides requiring considerable field work to overcome the difficulty of eliciting useful responses from busy and sometimes not-so-well-trained curatorial staffs, the surveyor must face the insurmountable fact that many of the major collections are wholly disordered and without even rudimentary finding aids. Yet it might be possible, diffidence and disorder notwithstanding, to construct in a reasonable length of time an adequate survey guide to the organizational social-action collections or literary collections, for instance.
- THIRD: Not one single program of those surveyed is adequately staffed. In eight years the Georgetown collections have been reorganized and their size doubled with a full-time staff that began at three in 1970 and has grown since then to six (with a relatively constant amount of student help roughly equal to one full-time equivalent). By the standards of private non-Catholic institutions and public institutions which take their special collections programs as seriously as we do, that is not nearly enough--but it is probably more than virtually all of the other Catholic schools surveyed provide.
- FOURTH: With the exceptions of Georgetown and the University of San Francisco, not one of the institutions surveyed spends more than a tiny sum of money on acquisitions. Admittedly, much of the material reported on here can be acquired with no direct outlay, but items from the nineteenth century and earlier can only very rarely be gotten for free, though they are often within the compass of even a small acquisitions purse.
- FIFTH: Despite the problems, the prognosis is good. On the one hand, the four large, nationally-oriented collections at Marquette, Notre Dame, Catholic University, and Georgetown, are all actively collecting and only rarely competing directly. Each has chosen

to pursue collecting along its lines of strength, and each should be able to find the means to continue to do so in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, there are strong and active programs of collecting also at Santa Clara, Holy Cross, San Francisco, and Providence, and the majority of schools surveyed maintain a more or less active archival program, if not being active collectors in an extramural sense.

SIXTH: The direction of continued vitality and growth is clearly away from the "Us vs. Them" attitude prevailing among Catholics thirty years ago, which led to the publication of journals with titles like The American Catholic Poultry Farmer. Collecting policies at San Francisco and Marquette and Georgetown transcend a narrowly "Catholic" approach in favor of a subject discipline, period, or intellectually cohesive approach in which, by reason of Catholic contacts and Catholic alumni bodies, the proportion of "Catholic" records is still almost sure to be very high. This is quite a distinct phenomenon from the traditional way of collecting which led to the accumulation of large anti-Catholic or particularly anti-Jesuit collections at a number of colleges and universities during the past one hundred years. The job may not be done elegantly, but it is being done.

The following digest of collection-by-collection information for the 26 institutions responding to the survey and one for which good "hearsay" evidence was available (1A), is designed to accomplish two things: first, to summarize and occasionally expand upon the information derived from respondents given in the body of this paper, and, second, to give some specifics concerning the availability of finding aids and the like which the scholar may find of use. For the sake of brevity, emphasis is restricted to archival and manuscript collections per se. The obvious caution, that times and curators and conditions change, is hereby rendered. Some of the information following was obtained not from the respondents, but a brief survey of secondary sources.

(i) BELLARMINE COLLEGE

Curator: Ms. Betty Delius, Director of the Library
Bellarmine College Library, Newbury Rd.
Louisville, Ky. 40205

Holdings: Approx. 50 lin. ft. of archival material

Important collections:

- (1) Oral History Collection of the Louisville Historical League and the Archdiocese of Louisville (67 taped programs to date).
- (2) Thomas Merton Collection.
- (3) College archives.

(1A) BENEDECTINE COLLEGE (North Campus)

Curator: Fr. Denis Meade, O.S.B.
Atchison, Kansas 66002

Holdings: Volumes not given.

Important collections:

- (1) Archives of St. Benedict's Abbey.
- (2) Papers of the Kansas Catholic Historical Society.

(2) BENEDICTINE COLLEGE (South Campus)

Curator: Sr. Jane Frances McAtee, O.S.B., Librarian Emerita
 Feeney Memorial Library, 801 South 8th
 Atchison, Kansas 66002

Holdings: Volumes not given

Important collection:

- (1) "Living Catholic Authors" Collection (photographs, letters, etc.), formed 1936-39.

(3) BOSTON COLLEGE

Curator: Frank J. Seegraber, Special Collections Librarian
 Boston College Library, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167

Holdings: Probably more than 100 lin. ft.

Important collections:

- (1) Francis Thompson-Meyness Family Papers
 - (2) University archives: Fr. Neil P. O'Keefe, S.J., Archivist
- Notes: Collecting actively in a variety of fields.

(4) CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

Curator: Anthony Zito, Archivist
 Department of Archives and Manuscripts
 Washington, D.C. 20064

Holdings: Approx. 6,000 cubic feet (3,000 cubic ft. University Archives, 3,000 cubic ft. in some 200 manuscript collections).

Important collections:

- (1) Labor collections: Terrence V. Powderly, John W. Hayes, John Mitchell, et al.
- (2) National Council(s) of Catholic Men, Women.
- (3) National Catholic Welfare Conference/United States Catholic Conference.
- (4) Papers of clerics: Abp. John Carroll (photostats), Msgr. John A. Ryan, Msgr. Peter Guilday, Bp. Francis J. Haas, et al.
- (5) University archives.

Finding aids: Summary lists of collections, with brief descriptions of each, are now available, as are detailed finding aids for some collections.

Notes: Collecting is carried on actively in a variety of fields.

(5) COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND

Curator: Sr. Bridget Marie, Archivist
 Baltimore, Md. 21212

Holdings: Volumes not given.

Important collection:

(1) College archives.

(6) COLLEGE OF ST. CATHERINE

Curator: Sr. Mary William Brady, Archivist
2004 Randolph Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55105

Holdings: Probably more than 100 lin. ft.

Important collection:

(1) College archives.

(7) COLLEGE OF ST. THOMAS

Curator: John B. Davenport, College Archivist
O'Shaughnessy Library, St. Paul, Minn. 55105

Holdings: Approx. 125 lin. ft. (in 47 collections and record groups).

Important collections:

(1) Papers of I. A. O'Shaughnessy.

(2) College archives.

Finding aids: Summary list of collections, with brief descriptions of each, is available, as are detailed finding aids for the ten largest collections.

(8) CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

Curator: Fr. Richard C. Harrington, S.J., Archivist
2500 California St., Omaha, Neb. 68178

Holdings: No archival or manuscript collections.

(9) DE PAUL UNIVERSITY

Curator: Ms. Julia Lungys, Special Collections Librarian
2323 No. Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614

Holdings: No archival or manuscripts collections.

(10) FORDHAM UNIVERSITY

Curator: Fr. Edward S. Dunn, S.J., Archivist
East Fordham Rd., Bronx, N.Y. 10458

Holdings: Probably more than 100 lin. ft.

Important collections:

(1) Records of St. Mary's College (Kentucky) before 1846.

(2) University archives.

(11) GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Curator: George M. Barringer, Special Collections Librarian
Lauinger Library, Washington, D.C. 20057

Holdings: Approx. 5,000 lin. ft. (2,000 lin. ft., university

archives, 3,000 lin. ft. in some 250 manuscript collections, incl. some 125,000 still photographs and 5,000 audio tapes).

Important collections:

- (1) Woodstock College Archives (deposit).
- (2) Archives of the Maryland Province of the Society of Jesus (deposit).
- (3) Papers of Jesuits: Frs. John LaFarge, Edmund A. Walsh, Richard Tierney, Francis A. Barnum, Wilfrid Parsons, et al.
- (4) Papers of laymen: John G. Shea, Sen. Robert F. Wagner, James Brown Scott, Fulton Oursler, Theodore Maynard, et al.
- (5) University archives: Jon K. Reynolds, Archivist.

Finding aids: Summary list of collections, with brief descriptions of each, will be available for given subject areas after June 1979; detailed finding aids available for some collections.

Notes: Collecting actively in a variety of fields; not all collections are processed, but all are, within possible limits, open for research.

(12) GONZAGA UNIVERSITY

Curator: Robert L. Burr, Director
Crosby Library, East 502 Boone Ave.
Spokane, Washington 99258

Holdings: Probably more than 250 lin. ft.

Important collections:

- (1) Gerard Manley Hopkins Collection.
- (2) Harry L. (Bing) Crosby Papers.
- (3) University archives.
- (4) Archives of the Oregon Province of the Society of Jesus: Fr. Clifford Carroll, S.J., Archivist (housed in Crosby Library but administered directly by the Province).

(13) HOLY CROSS COLLEGE

Curator: Fr. Eugene J. Harrington, S.J., Archivist
Dinand Memorial Library, Worcester, Mass. 01610

Holdings: Probably more than 2,500 lin. ft. (2,200 lin. ft., college archives).

Important collections:

- (1) Louise Imogen Guiney Papers.
- (2) David I. Walsh Papers.
- (3) College archives.

Finding aids: "28 page synthesis" of college archives is available.

(14) JESUIT SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Curator: Arlene M. Feiner, Librarian
Library, 1100 E. 55th St., Chicago, Ill. 60615

Holdings: No archival or manuscripts collections.

(15) LOYOLA COLLEGE

Curator: Nicholas Varga, Archivist
4501 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210

Holdings: Probably more than 100 lin. ft.

Important collection:

(1) College archives.

Note: Archives is just beginning.

(16) LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Curator: Roy H. Fry, Coordinator of Bibliographic Services
Cudahy Memorial Library, 6525 N. Sheridan Rd.
Chicago, Ill. 60626

Holdings: Probably more than 100 lin. ft.

Important collections:

(1) Catholic Church Extension Society Papers.

(2) University archives.

(17) MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY

Curator: Charles B. Elston, Head, Department of Special Collections
and University Archives, Memorial Library
1415 W. Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

Holdings: Approx 4,000 cubic ft. (2,000 cubic ft. in some 65 archival and manuscript collections; 475 cubic ft., Catholic Indian Mission Collections; 1,500 cubic ft., university archives.

Important collections:

(1) Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions Records.

(2) Dorothy Day - Catholic Worker Collection.

(3) National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice Collection.

(4) Rural Life Collections: Papers of Monsignor Luigi G. Ligutti and the National Catholic Rural Life Conference Archives.

(5) University archives: Fr. Robert V. Callen, S.J., University Archivist.

Finding aids: Detailed descriptions of a number of collections are available.

Notes: Collecting actively in a variety of fields, particularly 20th century Catholic social action organizations and movements.

(18) ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

Curator: John E. Young, C.M., Archivist
Grand Central and Utopia Pkwys., Jamaica, N.Y. 11439

Holdings: Volume not given.

Important collections:

- (1) Records of American Vincentian (Eastern Province) Missionaries in Kiangsi Province, China.
- (2) Microfilms of early American Vincentian records and correspondence.

(19) ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

Curator: Sr. Beatrice Hollenhorst, C.S.C., Librarian
 Alumnae Library, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Holdings: No archival or manuscript collections.

(20) SETON HALL UNIVERSITY

Curator: Msgr. William Noe Field, Librarian and Director of Archives
 South Orange, N.J. 07079

Holdings: Probably more than 100 lin. ft.

Important collections:

- (1) Seton Family Papers.
- (2) Archives of the Archdiocese of Newark.
- (3) Papers of Bernard M. Shanley.
- (4) University archives.

Notes: Staff shortage has prevented much work on processing from being undertaken as yet.

(21) UNIVERSITY OF DETROIT

Curator: Ms. Carol Sayes, Reference Librarian
 4001 W. McNichols, Detroit, Michigan 48221

Holdings: No archival or manuscript collections.

(22) UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Curator: Ms. Wendy Schlereth, University Archivist
 Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Holdings: Approx. 3,500 lin. ft. (1,000 lin. ft., university archives, 2,500 lin. ft. in an unknown number of manuscript collections).

Important collections:

- (1) Orestes Brownson Papers.
- (2) Diocesan Collections: Detroit, New Orleans, Cincinnati, et al.
- (3) Papers of the S. Congregation de Propaganda Fide.
- (4) Papers of clerics: Cardinal John O'Hara, Abbé Felix Klein, Bp. Philip McDevitt, Daniel Hudson, C.S.C., et al.
- (5) University archives.

Notes: Collecting actively in American Catholic history.

(23) UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA

Curator: Fr. Gerald McDevitt, S.J., Director
 Orradre Library, Santa Clara, Ca. 95053

Holdings: Probably more than 100 lin. ft.

Important collections:

- (1) John J. Montgomery Collection.
- (2) Bernard R. Hubbard, S.J., Collection.
- (3) University archives.

(24) UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Curator: D. Steven Corey, Special Collections Librarian
Gleeson Library, San Francisco, Ca. 94117

Holdings: Probably no more than 200 lin. ft.

Important collections:

- (1) Modernist Collection.
- (2) Eric Gill Collection.
- (3) University archives: Rev. John B. McGloin, S.J., Archivist

Notes: Collecting actively in a variety of fields; brief descriptive brochure on Special Collections holdings is available.

(25) VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY

Curator: Mrs. Kathryn L. Abraham, in charge of special collections
Villanova, Pa. 19085

Holdings: Volumes not given.

Important collection:

- (1) University archives.

(26) XAVIER UNIVERSITY

Curator: Ms. Merle L. Wessel, Special Projects Librarian
McDonald Memorial Library, Victory Pkwy.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45207

Holdings: Probably more than 100 lin. ft.

Important collections:

- (1) John Bunker Document Collection.
- (2) Fr. Francis Finn, S.J., Papers.
- (3) University archives.

Finding aids: Descriptions of Bunker and Finn collections are available.

PART V

APPENDICES

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CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF
AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

We the undersigned, natural persons of the age of twenty-one years or more acting as incorporators of a corporation under the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, adopt the following Articles of Incorporation for such corporation:

I

The name of the Corporation is: American Theological Library Association.

II

The period of its duration is perpetual.

III

The address of the Corporation's registered office is 100 West 10th Street, New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, and the name of Corporation's registered agent at such address is The Corporation Trust Company.

IV

The purpose or purposes for which the Corporation is organized are:

To bring its Members into closer working relationship with each other, to support theological and religious librarianship, to improve theological libraries, and to interpret the role of such libraries in theological education by developing and implementing standards of library service, promoting research and experimental projects, encouraging cooperative programs that make resources more available, publishing and disseminating literature and research tools and aids, cooperating with organizations having similar aims and otherwise supporting and aiding theological education.

V

For the accomplishment of its foregoing purposes, the Corporation shall have the following powers:

To have perpetual succession by its corporate name;

To sue and be sued in all courts and to participate as a party or otherwise in any judicial, administrative or arbitral or other proceeding in its corporate name;

To have a corporate seal which may be altered at pleasure and to use the same by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed or affixed or in any manner reproduced;

To purchase, receive, take by grant, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise, lease or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, employ, use and otherwise deal in and with real or personal property or any interest therein, wherever situated; and to sell, convey,

lease, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of or mortgage or pledge all or any of its properties or assets or any interest therein wherever situated;

To appoint such officers and agents as the business of the Corporation requires and to pay or otherwise provide for them suitable compensation;

To adopt, amend and repeal By-Laws;

To wind-up and dissolve itself in the manner provided by law;

To conduct its business and its operations and have offices and exercise its powers within or without the State of Delaware;

To make donations for public welfare or for charitable, scientific or educational purposes, and in time of war or other national emergency in aid thereof;

To be an incorporator or manager of other corporations of any type or kind;

To participate with others in any corporation, partnership, limited partnership, joint venture or other association of any kind or in any transaction, undertaking or arrangement which the participating Corporation would have the power to conduct by itself whether or not such participation involves sharing or delegation of control with or to others;

To transact any lawful business which the Corporation's Board of Directors shall find to be in aid of governmental authority;

To make contracts, including contracts of guaranty and suretyship, incur liabilities, borrow money at such rates of interest as the corporation may determine, issue its notes, bonds and other obligations and secure any of its property, franchises and income;

To lend money for its corporate purposes, invest and reinvest its funds and take, hold and deal with real and personal property as security for payment of funds so loaned or invested;

To pay pensions and establish and carry out pension, retirement, benefit, incentive or other compensation plans, trusts, and provisions for any or all of its Directors, Officers and employees.

In addition to the foregoing enumerated powers, the Corporation, its Officers and Directors shall possess and may exercise all the powers, rights and privileges granted by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or by any other law or by this Certificate of Incorporation, together with any powers incidental thereto insofar as such powers and privileges

are necessary or convenient to the conduct, promotion or attainment of the purposes set forth in the Certificate of Incorporation.

VI

The Corporation is not organized for profit, and the Corporation shall not issue capital stock.

VII

The Corporation shall have Members. Except as herein provided the Classes of Members, the manner of election or appointment and the qualification and rights, voting and otherwise, of the Members of each class shall be set forth in the By-Laws of the Corporation. Full Members and authorized representatives of Institutional Members shall be entitled to one vote in person. No other Member shall have the right to vote. Voting in elections to elective positions of the Corporation may be made by mail ballot prepared and forwarded in accordance with the By-Laws of the Corporation, but no proxy in any other manner or on any other matter may be made except in the case of voting at a Special Meeting of Members called by the Board of Directors at which meeting voting by proxy may be used if so specified by the Board of Directors in calling such Special Meeting.

VIII

The Directors of the Corporation shall be elected or appointed in the manner provided for in the By-Laws of the Corporation.

IX

Except as herein provided, the property, affairs and business of the Corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors.

There shall be a Board of Microtext which shall have and exercise all the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the affairs and property of the Microtext Project; but the Board of Microtext shall not have the power or authority of the Board of Directors in reference to amending the Certificate of Incorporation, adopting an agreement of merger or consolidation, recommending to the Members the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all the property associated with the Board of Microtext Project, recommending to the Members a dissolution of the Corporation or a revocation of a dissolution, or amending the By-Laws of the Corporation. The Board of Microtext shall be elected or appointed in the manner provided in the By-Laws of the Corporation.

There shall be a Periodical Indexing Board which shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of and the affairs and property of the Index to Religious Periodical Literature; but the Periodical Indexing Board shall not have the power or authority of the Board of Directors in reference to amending the Certificate of Incorporation, adopting an agreement of merger or consolidation, recommending

to the Members the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all the Corporation's property and assets or all or substantially all of the property associated with the affairs of the Index to Religious Periodical Literature, recommending to the Members a dissolution of the Corporation or a revocation of a dissolution or amending the By-Laws of the Corporation. The Periodical Indexing Board shall be elected or appointed in the manner provided in the By-Laws of the Corporation.

X

The Corporation is organized exclusively for charitable, educational, scientific and literary purposes, including, for such purposes, the making of distributions to organizations that qualify as exempt organizations under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law). The Corporation shall not carry on any activities not permitted to be carried on (a) by a corporation exempt from Federal income tax under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law) or (b) by a corporation, contributions to which are deductible under section 170 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law). Except as may be specifically authorized under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended from time to time, no substantial part of the activities of the Corporation shall be the carrying on of propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and the Corporation shall not participate in or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. In the event of dissolution or final liquidation of the Corporation, the Board of Directors shall, after paying or making provision for the payment of all liabilities of the Corporation, dispose of all the assets of the Corporation in such manner or manners or to such organization or organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable, educational, literary or scientific purposes as shall at the time qualify as an exempt organization or organizations under section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future United States Internal Revenue Law) as the Board of Directors shall determine.

XI

This Certificate of Incorporation may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Full Members and authorized representatives of Institutional Members voting in any general session of an annual meeting of Members, provided that notice of the proposed amendment is published in the official publication of the Corporation not less than one month before final consideration.

The name and address of each incorporator is:

Peter N. VandenBerge, Colgate-Rochester/Bexley Hall/Crozer
Divinity School, 1100 South Goodman Street, Rochester, New York
14620

John D. Batsel, Garrett Theological Seminary, 2121 Sheridan Road,
Evanston, Illinois 60201

Delena Goodman, School of Theology Library, Anderson College, Ander-
son, Indiana 46011

Warren R. Mehl, Eden Theological Seminary, 475 East Lockwood Blvd.,
Webster Groves, Missouri 63119

XII

The number of Directors constituting the original Board of Directors of the Corporation is eleven, and the names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as Directors until the first annual meeting of Members or until their successors are elected and shall qualify are:

[Here follow spaces for the Names and Addresses of the Directors, followed by spaces for signatures of the Incorporators and the appropriate seals, and an affidavit for certification before a Notary Public]

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BY-LAWS

[Amended By-Laws as of June 14, 1979]

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 programs 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 in 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 full-time 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:

<u>Salary Bracket</u>	<u>Full</u>	<u>Associate</u>
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 annual 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 of 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 Five Hundred (\$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 it 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 the 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 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, 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 eleven (11) Directors as follows:

Class A Directors - Six (6) Class A Directors shall be Full Members of the Corporation.

Class B. Directors - Five (5) Class B Directors shall be the President, the Vice-President, the Immediate Past President, the Recording Secretary 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 Board of Periodical Indexing, 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:

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 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.

2. Class B Directors - Class B Directors shall be the President, the Vice President, the Immediate Past President, the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer. The term of each Class B Director so designated shall be as provided in Article 7.6.

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 designated 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 appointments to fill vacancies in the elective positions of Recording Secretary and 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 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. 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 Position 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 Recording 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 Recording 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 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 Recording Secretary - The Recording Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and all meetings of the Members and record the proceedings of the meetings of the Members and of the Board of Directors in a minute book to be kept for that purpose. He shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings of the Members and of the Board of Directors and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors or President under whose supervision he shall be. He shall 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 Treasurer - The Treasurer shall have the custody of the corporate funds and securities, including those of the Board of Microtext and the Periodical Indexing 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.

11.3 Disbursements to Board of Microtext and Periodical Indexing Board - The Board of Microtext and the Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing 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 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 that Board. After the end of the Corporation's fiscal year, and at a time designated by the Treasurer in advance, the Board of Microtext and the Periodical Indexing 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.

11.4 Term of Recording Secretary and Treasurer - The Recording Secretary and the Treasurer of the Corporation shall serve for three (3) years or until their successors are elected and qualify.

11.5 Election of Recording Secretary and Treasurer - The Recording Secretary and the Treasurer of the Corporation shall be elected at an annual meeting of the Members in accordance with Articles VII and VIII hereof.

11.6 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 Periodical Indexing Board may be appointed and their remuneration, if any, determined by action of 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 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 the request 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 such 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 shall comprise 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

Periodical Indexing Board

13.1 General Powers - Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws, the property, affairs and busi-

ness of the Index to Religious Periodical Literature shall be managed by the Periodical Indexing Board.

13.2 Number and Classes of Board Members - The Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing Board and elected at the Annual Membership Meeting of the Corporation. In making and reporting such nomination, the Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing Board shall make appointments to fill vacancies on the Periodical Indexing Board. Such appointments shall become effective upon the appointment by the Periodical Indexing Board and shall extend to the end of the term of the Board Member being replaced.

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 meetings of the Periodical Indexing Board or otherwise in connection with the affairs of the Index to Religious Periodical Literature.

13.7 Chairman - The Periodical Indexing Board shall, by majority vote, select a Chairman of the Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing Board shall be held no more infrequently than once a year as the Periodical Indexing Board shall decide. Special meetings of the Periodical Indexing Board may be called by the Chairman at his own request or at the request of three (3) or more members of the

Periodical Indexing Board. Special and regular meetings shall be held at the places, dates and times designated by the Chairman of the Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing Board 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 such meeting.

13.9 Quorum and Voting - At each meeting of the Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing Board present at a meeting at which a Quorum is present shall be the acts of the Periodical Indexing Board. A majority of the Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing 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 purposes 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.

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 Periodical Indexing 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 Periodical Indexing Board, and all references to the President or to the President and Vice President shall be deemed to refer to the respective Chairmen of the Board of Microtext and the Periodical Indexing Board, provided that the authority so vested in the Board of Microtext and the Periodical Indexing 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 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 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 file minutes of its meetings for the preceding fiscal year with the Recording Secretary no later than thirty (30) days prior to the Annual Membership Meeting.

15.7 Reports - Each Committee shall present a report of its activities at the Annual Meeting of the Corporation.

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 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.

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Members as of July 17, 1979
 (* Indicates attendance at 1978 Conference)

HONORARY MEMBERS

Allenson, Alec R., 635 E. Ogden Ave., Naperville, IL 60540
 Brinkley, Cosby, M.R. Box 522, Chesterton, IN 46304
 *Farris, Mrs. Donn Michael, 921 N. Buchanan Blvd., Durham, NC 27701
 Morris, Mrs. Raymond P., 159 Westwood Rd., New Haven, CT 06515

STUDENT MEMBERS

Aaberg, Theodore E., 909 Marsh St., Mankato, MN 56001
 Amundson, Miss Jean Marie, 2155 S. Race St., #324, Denver, CO 80210
 Barker, John S., III, Church Street Apartments #3, Tarboro, NC 27886
 *Batway, Darwyn, 11916 Hamlen Ave., Cleveland, OH 44120
 Boisclair, Miss Regina A., Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect St.,
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 Franklin, Nancy M., 198 Lansdowne Rd., Dewitt, NY 13214
 Goertzen, Mrs. Norma S., Emory University, Box 23353, Atlanta, GA 30322
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 La Fontaine, John de, 1503 East Helen St., Tucson, AZ 85719
 Moryl, John, 218 York St., Jersey City, NJ 07302
 Perry, Steven C., UT Mobile Home Park #93, Austin, TX 78703
 Rota, C. David, 2827 Girard Avenue N., Minneapolis, MN 55411
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 Thompson, John W., Diakonien Society, PO Box 11437, Chicago, IL 60611
 Truesdell, Randy, 251 Everglade Crescent, London, Ont., N6H 4M7 Canada
 vanOosten, Roger A., 904 Zeeland N.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49503
 Wildermuth, Miss Mary, Box 84, Damascus, VA 24236
 Woike, The Rev. Glenn V., 49 Glenside Ave., Buffalo, NY 14223

FULL MEMBERS

*Abernathy, William, Director of Learning Resources, Columbia
 Graduate School of Bible and Missions, Box 3122, Columbia,
 SC 29230
 *Albee, Lowell, Jr., Librarian, Lutheran School of Theology, 1100
 E. 55th St., Chicago, IL 60615
 Aldrich, The Rev. Mrs. Willie L. B., Head Librarian, Hood Theological
 Seminary, 800 W. Thomas St., Salisbury, NC 28144
 Allen, Mrs. Marti, Catalog Librarian, Nazarene Theological Seminary,
 1700 E. Meyer, Kansas City, MO 64131
 *Anderson, Norman E., Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, S.
 Hamilton, MA 10982

- Andrews, Dean T., Librarian, Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theological School, 50 Goddard Ave., Brookline, MA 02146
- *Aycock, Mrs. B. D., Reference Librarian, Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond, VA 23227
- Baker, Mrs. Florence S., (retired), 153 Livingston St., New Haven, CT 06511
- Baldwin, Brother Henry, Reference Librarian, St. Mary's College, Winona, MN 55987
- Balz, Elizabeth L., Trinity Lutheran Theological Seminary, 2199 E. Main St., Columbus, OH 43209
- Barber, Dr. Cyril J., Librarian, Rosemead Graduate School of Psychology/Talbot Theological Seminary, 13800 Biola Ave., LaMirada, CA 90639
- *Batsel, John, Librarian, Graduate Theological Union, 2451 Ridge Rd., Berkeley, CA 94709
- Beach, Robert (retired), 28 Cowles Rd., Woodbury, CT 06798
- Benson, Mary M., 580 Morton St., Ashland, OR 97520
- *Bertels, Rev. Henry J., S.J., Director of Library, Woodstock Theological Center Library, Georgetown Univ., Washington, DC 20057
- Bertram, Thelda, Cataloger, Christ Seminary (Seminex). Mail: 7039 Westmoreland, University City, MO 63130
- Bestul, Valborg (retired), 2383 Bourne Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108
- Boell, Margaret (retired), 212 Chestnut Ave., Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
- Bielenberg, W. Larry, Director of Library Services, Concordia Seminary. Mail: 8 Seminary Terrace, St. Louis, MO 63105
- *Bischoff, Mrs. Mary R., Cataloger-Archivist, Christ Seminary, 607 N. Grand, St. Louis, MO 63103
- *Blaylock, The Rev. James C., Librarian, Baptist Missionary Association Theological School, PO Box 1797, Jacksonville, TX 75766
- *Boddy, Michael P., Acquisitions Librarian, Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, KY 40390
- *Bollier, John A., Yale Divinity School Library, 409 Prospect St., New Haven, CT 06510
- *Booher, Harold H., Librarian, Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, PO Box 2247, Austin, TX 78768
- Boshears, Dr. Onva K., Jr., Dean & Prof., School of Library Service, U. of Southern Mississippi, Southern Station, Box 5146, Hattiesburg, MS 39401
- Bowen, Mrs. Dorothy N., Librarian, Kenya Highlands Bible College, Box 123, Kericho, Kenya, East Africa
- *Boyd, The Rev. Sandra, 263 Payson Rd., Belmont, MA 02178
- *Bracewell, Rev. R. Grant, Library Coordinator, Emmanuel College Library (Victoria Univ.), 75 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont., Canada M5S 1K7
- Breaden, Richard P., Library Director, St. Joseph's Seminary, Corrigan Memorial Library, Yonkers, NY 10704
- Brewster, Steven, PO Box 3832, Fullerton, CA 92634
- *Bricker, George H., Librarian, Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, PA 17603
- Brimm, Dr. Henry M. (retired), 1600 Westbrook Ave., Richmond, VA 23227
- *Brockway, Duncan, Director of Library Services, Library, Schools of Theology in Dubuque, Dubuque, IA 52001
- Brown, Rev. Arthur E., Librarian, Maryknoll Seminary Library, Maryknoll, NY 10545

- Bullock, Mrs. Frances E., 80 LaSalle St., Apt. 15E, NY, NY 10027
 Burdick, Rev. Oscar, Librarian, Pacific School of Religion, 1798
 Scenic Ave., Berkeley, CA 94709
- *Burgess, Mrs. Anna, Librarian, Caven Library, Knox College, 59 St.
 George St., Toronto, Ont., Canada M5S 2E6
- *Caddy, Rev. James L., Head Librarian, St. Mary Seminary, 1227
 Ansel Rd., Cleveland, OH 44108
- *Caldwell, Alva, Librarian, Garrett Evangelical/Seabury-Western
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