

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Thirty-First Annual Conference

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Vancouver School of Theology
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

June 20-24, 1977

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119

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1978

PREFACE

In this year it seems appropriate to dedicate this volume to two association members who themselves have made a tremendous contribution to the publication and dissemination of the literature of theological librarianship, Miss Susan Schultz and Mr. Donn Michael Farris. Miss Schultz in the year of publication of this volume concludes a distinguished career as she retires from Asbury Seminary as Director of Library Services. She herself has seen many such volumes to press, and that contribution with many others to and through the association we acknowledge with thankfulness. This year Mr. Farris completes volume twenty-five of the ATLA Newsletter as its first and only editor. Without a break he plunges forward having been named by the Board of Directors at the January 1978 meeting to another five-year term in the same capacity. By rough calculation some 1800 leaves of the Newsletter have been published containing approximately 700,000 words.

The dedication of these two is transparent without any ostentation, dedication first and foremost to their Lord, but also to the institutions they serve, their profession, and the American Theological Library Association.

Were I not to acknowledge the innumerable contributions to my wife Joy in bringing this volume to fruition, I would be woefully remiss. Her care for detail, her accurate fingers, her dedication to the effort raises the editorial task from mundane drudgery to a joyous endeavor.

David J. Wartluft
Executive Secretary

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ATLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1977-78Officers

- President - John B. Trotti
 Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, 3401 Brook
 Road, Richmond, Virginia 23227
- Vice-President - Elmer J. O'Brien
 United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Boulevard,
 Dayton, Ohio 45406
- Recording Secretary - Margaret Whitelock
 Princeton Theological Seminary, P.O. Box 111,
 Princeton, New Jersey 08540
- 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

- 1975-78 - G. Paul Hamm, Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary,
 Strawberry Point, Mill Valley, CA 94941
 Channing R. Jeschke, Theology Library, Emory University,
 Atlanta, Georgia 30322
- 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, TX 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
- Past President - Erich R. W. Schultz, Wilfrid Laurier University,
 Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3C5
- 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, P.O. Box 130,
 Vandalia, Ohio 45377

BOARDS, COMMITTEES AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR 1977-78BOARDSBOARD OF MICROTEXT:

Charles Willard, Executive Secretary.	Pamela Darling (1980)
Maria Grossmann, Chairperson (1978)	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 (1978)
McCormick Theological Seminary	Grant Bracewell (1980)
1100 East 55th Street, Chicago,	Edgar Krentz (1980)
Illinois 60615	Richard Linebach (1978)

STANDING COMMITTEESANNUAL CONFERENCES:

Roberta Hamburger, Chairperson (1978)	Harold Booher (1980)
Graduate Seminary Library, Box 2218	Jasper Pennington (1979)
Enid, Oklahoma 73701	

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION:

Lawrence O. Kline, Chairperson (1980)	David Chen (1978)
Duke University Library, Durham,	Richard Spoor (1979)
North Carolina 27706	

LIBRARY MATERIALS EXCHANGE:

Norman Wente, Chairperson (1978)	Henry Bertels (1979)
Luther- Northwestern Theological	Irene Owens (1980)
Seminaries, 2375 Como Avenue, St.	
Paul, Minnesota 55108	

MEMBERSHIP:

David McWhirter, Chairperson (1978)	Sarah Lyons (1979)
Disciples of Christ Historical Society	Donald Meredith (1980)
1101 Nineteenth Avenue, South, Nash-	
ville, Tennessee 37212	

NOMINATING:

Dorothy Gilliam, Chairperson (1978)	Lucille Hager (1979)
Union Theological Seminary, 3401	Ellis O'Neal (1980)
Brook Road, Richmond, Virginia 23227	

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE AND VISITATION:

Rosalyn Lewis, Chairperson (1979)	Alva Caldwell (1980)
United Methodist Publishing House	Edward Camp (1978)
201 Eighth Avenue, South, Nashville,	
Tennessee 37202	

PUBLICATION:

Murray Wagner, Chairperson (1978)	Peter DeKlerk (1979)
Bethany and Northern Baptist Seminaries	James Dunkly (1980)
Butterfield and Meyers Roads, Oak	
Brook, Illinois 60521	
Kenneth Rowe, Editor of series (<u>ex officio</u>)	

READER SERVICES:

Elizabeth Swayne, Chairperson (1978) Annie May Alston (1979)
 Boston University School of Theology Sara Mobley (1980)
 745 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston,
 Massachusetts 02215

STANDARDS OF ACCREDITATION:

Norman Kansfield, Chairperson (1978) Stephen Peterson (1980)
 Western Theological Seminary Keith Wills (1979)
 Holland, Michigan 49423

AD HOC COMMITTEESAD HOC COMMITTEE ON ATLA NEEDS (3 yrs.):

Grant Bracewell, Chairperson (1979) John Batsel (1979)
 Emmanuel College Library (Victoria Al Hurd (1979)
 University), 75 Queen's Park, Toronto,
 Ontario, Canada M5S 1K7

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

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

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SERIALS CONTROL:

W. Alan Tuttle, Chairperson Donald Matthews
 Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary Peter Oliver
 P.O. Box 752, Wake Forest, North Carolina Dorothy Parks
 27587 Newland Smith

REPRESENTATIVES AND CONTACT PERSONSARCHIVIST:

Gerald W. Gillette (1976-79), Presbyterian Historical Society
 425 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19147

CLEARINGHOUSE ON PERSONNEL:

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

CONTACTS WITH FOUNDATIONS:

John Batsel (1976-79), Garrett Evangelical/Seabury-Western
 Libraries, 2121 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois 60201

LIBRARY CONSULTATION PROGRAM:

Cecil White, Coordinator (1978), Southwestern Baptist Theological
 Seminary, P.O. Box 22000-2E, Fort Worth, Texas 76115

ATLA NEWSLETTER:

Donn Michael Farris, Editor (1978), 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

SYSTEMS AND STANDARDS:

Doralyn Hickey, Reporter, School of Library and Information
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:

Peter Oliver (1978), Harvard Divinity School, 45 Francis Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

ATLA REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COUNCIL ON THE STUDY OF RELIGION:

John Trotti (1978), Union Theological Seminary in Virginia
3401 Brook Road, Richmond, Virginia 23227

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 31st ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

Monday, June 20

9:00-12:00 a.m., 1:00-5:00 p.m.
Board of Directors Meeting

9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. - Registration

5:45 - 6:30 p.m. - Dinner

7:30 - 9:00 p.m. - Committee Meetings

9:00 p.m. - Reception

Tuesday, June 21

8:00 - 8:45 a.m. - Breakfast

9:00 a.m.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

Erich R. W. Schultz, President, presiding

- WELCOME - Dr. James P. Martin, Principal and Professor of New Testament Studies, Vancouver School of Theology
- Mr. Macree Elrod, Head of Technical Services, University of British Columbia Libraries
 - Mr. George Puil, Deputy Mayor, City of Vancouver
 - Dr. Ward Gasque, Associate Professor of New Testament Studies, Regent College

Introduction of new members and first-timers

Introduction of Committee Chairpersons

Committee Appointments

Recognition of Deceased Members and Retiring Members

Instructions

PRESENTATION - Developments Towards a Religious Essays Index,
G. Fay Dickerson, Editor, Index to Religious
Periodical Literature

10:00 a.m.

CHAPEL - Harold H. Booher, Librarian, Episcopal Theological Seminary
of the Southwest, Austin, Texas

10:30 a.m. - Coffee

11:00 a.m.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

John B. Trotti, Vice-President, presiding

PRESENTATION - Illustrated Talk on Book Conservation, Robert
Parliament, Canadian Conservation Institute

12:15-1:15 p.m. - Lunch

1:30-3:15 p.m.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS - Archives Workshop, Richard Bernard, Professor,
University of British Columbia, School of
Librarianship, moderator
- Publisher/Librarian Relationships, Peter
Oliver, Librarian, Andover-Harvard Theo-
logical Library
- Seminar on Research and Investigative Pro-
jects, Stephen Peterson, Librarian, Yale
Divinity School, moderator

3:15-3:45 p.m. - Coffee

3:45-5:15 p.m.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS - Archives Workshop, continued
- Forum for OCLC Users and the Curious, Eugene
McLeod, Librarian, Southeastern Baptist
Theological Seminary
- Libraries Respond to the Budget Crunch: A
Case Study, Molly Spore-Alhadeff, Reference
Librarian, Graduate Theological Union

5:15-6:15 p.m. - Dinner

6:15 p.m. - Harbour Boat Tour

Wednesday, June 22

7:30 a.m.

CHAPEL - Calvin Schmitt, Librarian, McCormick Theological Seminary

7:45-8:45 a.m. - Breakfast

9:00 a.m.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

Guenter Strothotte, Librarian, Vancouver School of Theology, presiding

PRESENTATION - Microforms: An Option for Theological Literature,
Suzanne Dodson, University of British Columbia Library

10:30 a.m. - Coffee

11:00 a.m.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

Business Meeting I

Erich R. W. Schultz, presiding

REPORTS - Executive Secretary - David J. Wartluft
- Treasurer - Robert Olsen, Jr.
- Budget, 1977-78 - Robert Olsen, Jr.
- Board of Microtext - Charles Willard
- Board of Periodical Indexing - Calvin Schmitt
- Ad Hoc Committee on ATLA Needs - Grant Bracewell
- Ad Hoc Committee on Standards for Non-Print Media - Forrest
Clark

- Ad Hoc Committee on Serials Control - W. Alan Tuttle
- ATLA Representative to the Universal Serials and Book Exchange - Gilbert Englerth
- ATLA Representative to the Council on the Study of Religion - David J. Wartluft
- ATLA Representative to the Council of National Library Association - Peter Oliver
- Other Business

12:15-1:15 p.m. - Lunch

1:30-3:15 p.m.

- ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS - Library Instruction Workshop, Ronald Deering, Librarian, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary
- The Literature of Scientific Creationism and Anti-evolution Polemic, Arnold D. Ehlert, Librarian, Christian Heritage College
 - The Subject Approach to Theology, Stephen Peterson
 - Ballots, Lydia Lo, Chairperson, Cataloging and Classification Committee, ATLA
- 3:15-3:45 p.m. - Coffee

3:45-5:30 p.m.

Board of Directors Meeting and Committee Meetings

5:30-6:30 p.m. - Dinner

6:45-10:30 p.m. - Bus Tour and Cable car up Grouse Mountain

Thursday, June 23

7:30 a.m.

CHAPEL - Simeon Daly, Librarian, St. Meinrad School of Theology

7:45-8:45 a.m. - Breakfast

9:00 a.m.

FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

Business Meeting II

Erich R. W. Schultz, presiding

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES -

- Annual Conferences - Molly Spore-Alhadeh
- Cataloging and Classification - Lydia Lo
- Library Consultation Program - Cecil White
- Membership - Jerry Campbell
- Nominating - Dorothy Gilliam
- Periodical Exchange - Jerry Campbell
- Personnel Exchange - Rosalyn Lewis
- Publication - Donald Huber
- Reader Services - Leslie Galbraith
- Standards of Accreditation - Norman Kansfield
- Statistical Records - David Green
- Tellers Report
- 1978 Conference
- Other Business

10:50 a.m. - Coffee

11:15 a.m. - Denominational Meetings

12:30-1:15 p.m. - Lunch

1:30-3:00 p.m.

SIXTH GENERAL SESSION

Molly Spore-Alhadeff, presiding

PRESENTATION - Library Networks: Automation and Organization,
Susan K. Martin, Head, Library Systems Office,
University of California

3:00-3:30 p.m. - Coffee

3:30 p.m.

PRESENTATION - Four Stages in the Development of Modern Jewish
Studies, Dr. Jacob Rothschild, Director of the
School of Librarianship, Hebrew University,
Jerusalem

6:30 p.m.

ANNUAL BANQUET

John B. Trotti, presiding

PRESENTATION - The Printing of the Great English Bible of 1539,
Roy Stokes, University of British Columbia, School
of Librarianship

9:50-11:00 p.m.

Board of Directors Meeting

Friday, June 24

Breakfast

Bus Tour to Vancouver Island

PART I

MINUTES AND REPORTS

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MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS SESSIONS
THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Vancouver School of Theology, Vancouver, British Columbia
June 20-24, 1977

Tuesday, June 21, 1977, 9:00 a.m.
First General Session

The meeting was called to order by President Erich R. W. Schultz.

President Schultz welcomed the members to the 31st Annual Conference and to Canada. This is a unique situation this year because we have a Canadian host and a Canadian President.

The Association was welcomed by Dr. James P. Martin, Principal and Professor of New Testament Studies at the Vancouver School of Theology; Mr. Macree Elrod, Head of Technical Services at the University of British Columbia; Mr. George Puil, Deputy Mayor on behalf of the Mayor of the City of Vancouver; and Dr. Ward Gasque, Associate Professor of New Testament Studies, Regent College.

Introduction of New Members and First-Timers - David Wartluft

Introduction of Committee Chairpersons - Erich R. W. Schultz
(For Committee list, see Proceedings, p.ix)

President Schultz named the following committees for the 1977 annual conference: Teller's Committee: Sister Esther Hanley, Chairperson; Viola Day; Tom Rick.

President Schultz announced to the membership that for personal reasons, Fred Chenery has withdrawn as a candidate for Vice-President/President-elect of ATLA. This means that an acclamation has been given to Elmer O'Brien. The Teller's Committee is instructed that they should not count the ballots for the Vice-President.

Resolutions Committee: Keith Wills, Chairperson; Annie May Alston; Robert Drury.

Deceased and Retiring Members - John Trotti

Deceased: Frank Price - The Association received word only yesterday of the death of Frank Price about two years ago.

Theodore L. Trost - Tribute by Alma Richards.

No retiring members are known.

Adjourned 9:30 a.m.

Wednesday, June 22, 1977, 11:00 a.m.
Fourth General Session: Business Meeting I

The meeting was called to order by President Erich R. W. Schultz.

The following Committee and Board Reports were received by the members in advance of the meeting: Executive Secretary, Microtext, Periodical Indexing, ATLA Needs, Standards for Non-Print Media, Serials Control, Universal Serials and Book Exchange, Council on the Study of Religion (covered in the Executive Secretary's report), Council on National Library Associations.

A motion was made that these reports be accepted. Seconded. Carried. The reports were covered one by one for additional comments and questions:

Executive Secretary's Report - David Wartluft

David Wartluft announced that:

1. He has various forms available--for membership and for the Personnel Clearinghouse. There have been about a dozen openings handled through the Clearinghouse during the past year and all of the files have been updated;
2. Aids to a Theological Library is now published and is available in the Scholar's Press display;
3. The ATLA Proceedings have been mailed;
4. Ability/Interest Questionnaire is being revised by the Board of Directors and will be distributed before the Conference ends;
5. By-law 4.2 has been withdrawn. At the Annual Meeting in Grand Rapids, a by-law change was proposed which would have spelled out clearly the meaning of full membership in the Association. This by-law change was referred to the Board of Directors by the membership. The proposed change was withdrawn because the Board felt that stringent specificity was not the best thing at this time. The Board can decide on individual cases if they seem questionable;
6. The Board has taken action to initiate procedures for accepting our first affiliate cluster, the Southeastern Pennsylvania Theological Librarians Association.

Treasurer's Report - Robert Olsen

(For Treasurer's Report, see Proceedings, p.16.)

Budget - Robert Olsen

Robert Olsen moved that the Budget for 1977-78 be adopted as presented. Seconded. Carried.

Charles Willard asked if the discrepancy in the amount budgeted and the amount spent is a common occurrence. The answer is yes, the committees commonly do not spend the amount they requested.

Peter Oliver commented that the CNLA dues for the coming year will be \$70.

on-line at libraries near and far away. Andrew Scrimgeour reported on the pilot project: The catalogers from 6 libraries met for 2½ days of intensive work on serials cataloging and tagging at Princeton. Two other member libraries of BTI joined later and studied the OCLC Serials Cataloging books themselves and then began to catalog serials. Six of the eight participants were OCLC users and they began to input the cataloging. One library filled out workforms which were mailed to BTI and input there. The other participant filled out workforms and mailed them to a nearby library which was on OCLC and they were input there. 141 records were submitted to BTI. 87 could be considered wholly processed; 37 more will be processed when bibliographic problems are solved. 18 of the records should never have been in the process for a variety of reasons. Time of participants preparing the bibliographic record ranged from a high of 5½ hours to a low of 1 hour. Average time was 3 hours. With increased experience the estimated time would be 2½ hours. BTI editorial time averaged ½ hour. They believe that the workshop, commitment of individual library administrators of the project, perseverance of the individual catalogers and a sustained communication between participants and CONSER editor combined in most cases to demonstrate that catalogers of various levels of serials experience can progressively contribute quality records in this decentralized manner.

The Committee will continue the process used on the pilot project to help work out problems, to be a locus for a training phase for librarians, and to contribute to the file building, so we don't lose our momentum.

The Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials asked ATLA to become a member. Newland Smith is our representative.

ATLA Representative to the USBE - Gil Englerth

At the Monday Board meeting, the Board took action to make representation to the USBE part of the Library Materials Exchange Committee responsibility for one year. At that time, the matter will be considered again.

ATLA Representative to the CNLA - Peter Oliver

Peter Oliver added two things to the Report: 1) CNLA recommended to the Board of Directors that ATLA seek membership in Z39, which is a national standards committee. That was approved by the Board and our representative is Eugene McLeod. 2) Planning for the White House Conference on National Libraries and Information Services is now underway. There is a concern that special libraries will get lost and most of the input will be from public and academic libraries. Peter asked that we be aware of the developments in our state, and he will act as a clearinghouse of reports of state activity sent to him. Items of interest will be published in the Newsletter.

Other Business:

1. Seminex correspondence. The letter was sent as directed by the Association last year. We questioned the apparent discrim-

ination on "theological and confessional positions;" the reply came back that it was not "theological and confessional positions," it was a "moral and academic" question. At the Midwinter meeting, the President was directed to write to Jesse Ziegler of ATS to ask if any of the standards of accreditation were being violated. In a reply he was informed that the committee on accreditation had not met, and it could not tell an individual school what to do. Jesse Ziegler reports that the situation might be normalized in the foreseeable future. The Board of Directors decided at its meeting on Monday to let the matter rest. We have made our point and we will accede to the quiet negotiations approach by ATS.

2. Logo. There were about 15 logo designs presented at the Midwinter meeting. The Board chose one and asked that several changes be made by the designer. However, the person who designed it was not in the employ of the school any longer so another person at the school made the changes. On Monday the Board decided that we will not have a logo at this time because we cannot decide what the logo should be. We will have regular stationery printed instead.

3. Job Descriptions. The job descriptions were distributed through the Newsletter. It is hoped that they will accomplish two things: inform the membership what the tasks of the committees are, and be one means by which tradition will be passed on. If there are suggestions, they should be given to the committee chairperson or to the President. The job descriptions will never be finalized.

4. By-Law 4.1.1. Addition to follow Article 4.1:

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.

A motion was made to adopt By-Law 4.1.1. Seconded.

David Green moved to amend the article by substituting for the last sentence: Dues shall be assessed at the regular institutional rate. Seconded. Carried.

A question was raised about an interval of 5 years. The response was that it is just an interim period. A by-law can be changed if any case comes up that would require more than 5 years. The motion carried.

Adjourned 12:00 Noon.

Thursday, June 23, 1977, 9:00 a.m.
Fifth General Session: Business Meeting II

The meeting was called to order by President Erich R. W. Schultz.

The following Reports of Standing Committees were in the hands of the members:

Annual Conferences	Personnel Exchange
Cataloging & Classification	Publication
Library Consultation Program	Reader Services
Membership	Standards of Accreditation
Nominating	Statistical Records
Periodical Exchange	

A motion was made that these Reports be accepted. Seconded. Carried. The Reports were covered one by one for additional comments and questions.

Annual Conferences - Molly Spore-Alhadeff

The Annual Conferences committee is distributing a questionnaire which is an evaluation of this Conference. Molly asked that each person who fills in the questionnaire also state their feelings about what types of exhibits they would like to see at the ATLA Conferences. While there is no place for this on the report, there is space at the bottom of the sheet or on the back.

Molly announced that the 1979 conference has been invited to come to Minneapolis.

Cataloging and Classification - Lydia Lo

The AACR 2nd edition will be published in the spring of 1978. The Library of Congress is going to implement the new code in January 1980. Workshops are being planned in connection with ALA next summer; ATLA should also plan workshops for theological catalogers.

Library Consultation Program - Cecil White

There has been one additional consultation since the time the report was written: New Brunswick Theological Seminary with David Wartluft as consultant. The consultation is complete, but the report has not been received.

Membership - Leta Hockett

Leta was not present. She was asked to compile statistics of the membership over the past five years. David Wartluft reported that the membership is now over 600.

Nominating - Dorothy Gilliam

Asked for suggestions for officers.

Periodical Exchange - Jerry Campbell

There have been several lists received since the report was written. The number of lists received is now 87 not 69.

Changes: The name has been changed to the Library Materials Exchange Committee. The committee has established a reporting year which will run from April 1 to March 31 of each year. To participate in the exchange, a library will have to send out a list once during that period. A notice of delinquency will be sent on June 1; a library will have until September 1 to explain why they have not sent a list, or send one.

Publication - Donald Huber

The President announced that Peter DeKlerk has been named to the committee to fill the unexpired term of Helmut Lehmann.

Reader Services - Les Galbraith

The committee added three specific recommendations to their report. They are appended to the Report as Guidelines.

Standards of Accreditation - Norman Kansfield

In 1974 the ATLA endorsed "without qualification" the joint statement on Faculty Status drafted by a joint committee of ACRL, AAUP, and AAC. The Board of Directors referred this statement to the Standards of Accreditation Committee for implementation. This report is their proposal for implementation, to be submitted to ATS. The whole matter was deliberated at the Board of Directors meeting yesterday and the Board voted to endorse the entire report as it is before the convention. Norman Kansfield moved that the entire Association approve the proposed accreditation standard regarding faculty status for theological librarians, requesting that the committee on Standards of Accreditation prepare a complete supporting rationale, to be presented to the Board of Directors at their Mid-winter meeting, and finally that the standards and rationale be submitted to the Association of Theological Schools for action at their 1978 meeting. Seconded.

Comments: "Terminal professional degrees": Wouldn't "basic" be better, or omit terminal completely? Does this statement say that librarians must have a library science degree? "Same" criteria as those applied to faculty members might be better as "similar."

Steve Peterson moved to recommit the parts of the report on Statement on Faculty Status and the Model Statement of Criteria and Procedures. Peter Oliver seconded. Not debatable. The personal and institutional vote resulted in a tie. The Chair broke the tie in favor of referral.

Second Item: The creation of Standards for the Resourcing of D.Min. Degree Programs. Norman Kansfield moved that the Association approve the proposed statement of library standards for D. Min. programs, requesting that the committee on Standards of Accreditation prepare a complete supporting rationale to be presented to the Board of Directors at their Mid-winter meeting, and finally that the standards and rationale be submitted to the Association of Theological Schools in time for action at their 1978 meeting. Seconded. Carried.

Norman Kansfield moved, in relation to the first motion that was referred back to the committee, that members of the Association who have questions, comments, corrections or suggestions, get them to the committee prior to November 1, 1977. Seconded. Carried.

Statistical Records - David Green

David announced that he is the ATLA Liaison with the ALA Statistics Committee.

Teller's Report - Sister Esther Hanley, Chairperson

Results: Vice President: Elmer O'Brien, by acclamation

Board of Directors for Three-Year Terms: Jerry Campbell
Kenneth Rowe

Treasurer: Robert Olsen

1978 Conference

President Schultz announced that the 1978 meeting will be held in Latrobe, Pa., on June 19-23, 1978. Father Larry Hill is to be the host librarian.

Other Business

Budget. A motion was made to increase the budget by \$3200 to cover a second workshop on subject cataloging. Seconded. Carried.

Adjourned 10:55 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret Whitelock
Recording Secretary

REPORT OF THE ATLA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

It began in Grand Rapids and will end in Vancouver. Sandwiched between were scheduled stops in Atlanta, Chicago, and Waterloo. But most of the action took place behind a desk in Philadelphia.

Despite the fact the Proceedings did not see the light of day during the fiscal year due to complications innumerable, a number of efforts came to fruition. The Personnel Clearinghouse was revamped and contact was attempted with all 200 persons on file. They were supplied update forms and informed of the new procedures. Many pieces were returned by the postal service because persons registered had not supplied new addresses as they moved. Under the new structure there are more than 30 completed files with additions weekly. Notices of eight openings were received for which upwards of 75 pieces of mail were forwarded to potential candidates. We appear to be off on a good footing. It is expected that our helpfulness in filling positions will generate further word of openings.

As you have already noted by receipt of the annual dues notice, the CSR computer is now working for us. A trip to Waterloo to visit with a congenial CSR staff laid the groundwork for billing through their facilities. The transition has been smooth and orderly.

On October 9th President Schultz and I attended the annual meeting of CSR in Chicago. Chief on the agenda was staff restructuring to allow for a President and an administrative officer in place of the former Executive Director. The administrative officer is in charge of activities in CSR offices at Wilfrid Laurier University. ATLA's relationship with CSR and its other constituent societies continues to take shape. As appropriate CSR will refer bibliographic publications to the ATLA bibliography series. CSR will be our liason with the societies which have publishable bibliographic materials or have identified areas which should have subject bibliographies.

A healthy growth of ATLA occurred during the year. It has provided a net gain of 30 members and leaves us 600 strong, a new highpoint for the association as we conclude our 30th year.

An apparently random choice again involves us with the U.S. government. We were summoned to an audit by IRS originally scheduled for Philadelphia in April, but a request to have it in Texas in proximity to our Treasurer's books has postponed the date. Records requested are being compiled for the event.

For the second year I have prepared an article on our association for publication in the ALA Yearbook providing a bit of history but basically detailing the "state of the art" in terms of current activity. We have made inquiry to have offprints available for distribution to potential members and others who inquire about the work of the association.

During the current biennium I am serving on the ATS Library Development Grant Awards panel along with other ATLA members Steven Peterson who chairs the committee, Robert Olsen, and Dorothy Parks. It has been enlightening to have been on the recipient and granting ends of this activity. ATS staff are most optimistic about the securing of additional funds if there is demonstrated need. Demonstration will be both by quality and numbers of applicants for the coming year. ATLA members on the panel plan to be available as a group and individually at the Vancouver conference to aid members in the concepts and procedures for applications. This opportunity for individual and group project funding should not be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

David J. Wartluft
Executive Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

May 31, 1977

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, 1977 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, 1977, 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 Cash Receipts and Disbursements and Changes in Fund
Equities For the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1977

	<u>Fund</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>General</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Microtext</u>	
Receipts:				
Sales	669.50	81,775.55	26,957.65	109,402.70
Dues: Personal	8,685.00			8,685.00
Dues: Institutional	5,835.00			5,835.00
Interest	983.39	3,441.86	491.69	4,916.94
1976 Annual Conference	290.97			290.97
Other-ATS Capital Funds			10,000.00	10,000.00
Total	<u>16,463.86</u>	<u>85,217.41</u>	<u>37,449.34</u>	<u>139,130.61</u>

	<u>General</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Microtext</u>	<u>Total</u>
Disbursements:				
McCormick Theo. Sem.		46,000.00		46,000.00
Microfilming			21,660.69	21,660.69
Printing/Publishing	2,742.96	4,155.05		6,898.01
Travel	2,920.99	3,325.47	1,111.61	7,358.07
Phone/Postage/Supplies	418.61	3,161.70	1,142.07	4,722.38
Professional Services	350.00	500.00		850.00
Officers' Honoraria	1,600.00	200.00	200.00	2,000.00
Salary Honoraria			8,839.99	8,839.99
Committee Expense	2,079.94			2,079.94
Consultation Program	300.00			300.00
Membership Dues	1,334.38	200.00		1,534.38
Office Expense	955.99	4,658.35	364.52	5,978.86
Advertising		890.60		890.60
1977 Conference	194.36			194.36
Automation		9,706.63		9,706.63
Other	190.00			190.00
Total	<u>13,087.23</u>	<u>72,797.80</u>	<u>33,318.88</u>	<u>119,203.91</u>
Change in Fund Balance	3,376.63	12,419.61	4,130.46	19,926.70
Equity Balances 4/30/76	<u>19,547.88</u>	<u>54,491.09</u>	<u>5,001.56</u>	<u>79,040.53</u>
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>

(See accompanying notes to treasurer's reports)

Statement of Assets and Fund Equities Resulting from Cash
Transactions April 30, 1977

Assets:

Bank-University Bank, Fort Worth, TX	\$ 329.39	
Passbook Savings-Mutual Savings, Ft. Worth, TX	16,644.39	
Cert. of Deposit-Mutual Savings, Ft. Worth, TX	31,434.57	
Cert. of Deposit-Equitable Savings, Fort Worth, TX	50,558.88	
Total Assets		<u>\$98,967.23</u>

Fund Equities:

General Fund Equity	\$22,924.51	
Index Fund Equity	66,910.70	
Microtext Fund Equity	<u>9,132.02</u>	
Total Fund Equities		<u>\$98,967.23</u>

(See accompanying notes to treasurer's report.)

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS the Thirty-First Annual Conference of the American Theological Library Association has been held at the Vancouver School of Theology of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, British Columbia, June 20-24, 1977

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

1. To Vancouver School of Theology for the provision of superb accommodations for the meetings and those in attendance, for the privilege of staying in an environment of such strikingly beautiful gardens and grounds and such spectacular scenic vistas, and for giving us the opportunity to strengthen the ties of theological librarianship between Canada and the United States.
2. To J. P. Martin, Principal of Vancouver School of Theology; to J. McRee Elrod, Head of Cataloging for the University of British Columbia Library; to Ward Gasque of Regents College, to Deputy Mayor George Puil, and to Captain Vancouver for their cordial welcome of ATLA to Vancouver and the Vancouver School of Theology
3. To Guenther Strothotte, host librarian, and his entire library staff for countless hours of planning, organization, and hard work in preparing for the conference and for their hospitable attention to our needs during our stay.
4. To Mrs. Doris Moir, housing supervisor, for her efficient arrangements for housing accommodations, for her continued assistance in the many activities of the conference, and for her gracious answers to our many questions.
5. To all those who labored in providing meals, in keeping the buildings and grounds in good order, and in helping in numerous ways to make our stay most pleasant.
6. To our incoming president, John Trotti, and the conference committee for a well-planned program with diverse offerings to meet a variety of library needs and for providing time for memorable tours of the Vancouver area.
7. To our outgoing president, Erich Schultz, who, because of special circumstances, served so notably for a two-year period as the leader of ATLA; to our Board of Directors; to our Executive Secretary, David Wartluft; and to Donn Michael Farris, editor of the Newsletter, for their wise and effective leadership in the activities of ATLA.

8. To Roy Stokes, Director of the University of British Columbia School of Librarianship for adding to our pleasure by his address at the annual banquet.
 9. To the speakers in the general sessions, Robert Parliament for his illustrated talk on book conservation, Mrs. Suzanne Dodson for her discussion on the use of microforms, Mrs. Susan K. Martin for her presentation on library network organization and automation, and Jacob Rothschild for his lecture on the development of Jewish studies.
 10. To the leaders of the alternate programs, Richard Bernard, Stephen Peterson, Peter Oliver, Eugene McLeod, Molly Spoor-Alhadeh, Ron Deering, and Arnold Ehlert for serving as resource persons in discussions in several different subject areas pertinent to theological librarianship.
 11. To Harold Booher, Calvin Schmitt, and Simeon Daly for inspirational direction of the worship experiences in the chapel services, and to Oscar Burdick for providing music for these services.
 12. To all who prepared papers, brought reports, participated in the meetings, and shared in the mutual fellowship.
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we express our thanks to God for the encouragement and assistance ATLA brings to all of us engaged in the task of theological librarianship and that we hereby rededicate ourselves to this ministry that has been given to us wherever we may serve.

Respectfully submitted,

Annie May Alston
Robert M. Drury
Keith C. Wills, Chairman

IN MEMORIAM

FRANCIS WILSON PRICE
1895-1974

This much-belated memorial pays tribute to a distinguished member of the American Theological Library Association, Dr. Frank Wilson Price, Presbyterian missionary, Sinologue, churchman, author, and statesman, who died January 10, 1974, at his home in Lexington, Virginia.

Born in Sinchiang, China, of missionary parents, Dr. Price received his early education in Chinese schools, coming to America at the age of 15 for more advanced work. He received an A.B. degree from Davidson College, an M.A. from Columbia University, a B.D. and Ph.D. from Yale, and, later, an honorary D.D. from Davidson, his alma mater.

Dr. and Mrs. Price, the former Essie Ott McClure, returned to China as missionaries in 1923 and spent 29 years there, he being for the major portion of that time Professor of Religious Education at Nanking Theological Seminary. After returning to the United States, he served in the pastorate and as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States for the year 1953-54. From 1956-1961 he was Director of the Missionary Research Library and Cognate Professor of Missions at Union Theological Seminary in New York City and from 1961-1966 Professor of International Studies at Mary Baldwin College in Staunton, Virginia.

Dr. Price identified closely with the Chinese people in language, culture, and life-style, and this fact led him into affairs of state. During the war with Japan he served as liaison between the Chinese Government and the American Armed Forces in China and in 1945 he was an unofficial adviser to the Chinese Delegation to the United Nations Organizing Conference in San Francisco.

His fine scholarship was evident in his several books and many articles and in his lectures. In addition, he translated poems of Po Chü-i and other famous poets of the T'ang dynasty, as well as a collection of 23 indigenous Chinese Christian Hymns.

Dr. Price is survived by his wife, by a son, Dr. Frank W. Price, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Raymond E. Miller (Mary Virginia).

The American Theological Library Association is fortunate to have had Dr. Price as a member from 1957 to his death. We are grateful for his life of dedication to the service of his church, his country, and his Lord.

PART II

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BOARD OF MICROTEXT

This report focuses on two major actions taken by the Board this year: the introduction of microfiche as the standard format for monographs entered in the program and the development of the Cooperative Microform Project on Religion and Theology (COMPORT).

Microfiche. The Board concluded that microfiche was preferable to roll film for the addition of a substantial number of monographs to the program. An agreement has been reached with the NCR Corporation for filming, storing, and reproducing the master negative fiche which will be filmed at 24X on a step-and-repeat camera and distributed on silver halide stock.

The relatively high prices of monographs now in the program reflect the cost of demand reproduction and the Board is considering ways of providing at least an initial opportunity to acquire titles at a volume discount. The Board also recognizes that many ATLA libraries may not have microfiche readers. Although it is not likely that the Board would ever recommend a single reader, it should be possible to survey and summarize the experiences of member librarians who have acquired such equipment.

Cooperative Microform Library on Religion and Theology (COMPORT). In February institutional member libraries of ATLA were invited to consider participation in COMPORT, a structure designed to enable the Board of Microtext to loan positive copies of titles in its program. The initial annual fee was set at \$250, which provides access to a circulating copy of every title in the Board's program, amounting at this time to 500 monographs and 300 serials. Participating members will also be able to acquire titles in the program at a 30% discount from list price. In order to facilitate the provision of cataloging to member libraries, the Board of Microtext has arranged to contribute records to the OCLC data base which will bear the location symbol ATL. To provide further bibliographic control the Board has secured a National Union Catalog symbol (ATLA), will provide an International Standard Book Number (ISBN) for all monographs in the program, and will submit all serials to the appropriate agency for the assignment of an International Standard Serial Number (ISSN).

As of 1 April 1977, twenty-nine ATLA libraries had applied for membership in COMPORT and the Board authorized the initiation of the project on 1 July 1977.

The Board of Microtext met in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on 14-15 October 1976 and, in conjunction with the mid-winter ALA meeting in Washington, D.C., on 28-29 January 1977. Mrs. Grossmann was re-elected Chairperson for the coming year. The next meeting of the Board is scheduled for 20-21 January 1978 in conjunction with the mid-winter ALA meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

Respectfully submitted,

Maria Grossmann, Chairperson
 Pamela Darling
 Robert Dvorak
 Elvire Hilgert
 Ernest Saunders
 Charles Willard, Executive Secretary

BOARD OF PERIODICAL INDEXING

Publication. Volume 12, which cumulates 203 periodicals indexed for 1975-76, has been published and distributed to subscribers. This is the first cumulative volume to appear in a computer-compiled, photo-composed format. Previous volumes have a subject-author section and a book review index section. Volume 12 is divided into three sections: a subject index, an author index with abstracts, and a book review index. The physical volume is approximately the same in number of pages, but the size of the page has been increased approximately 24%. This alteration, with a change in typography, has enabled us to increase the number of entries per column and to improve legibility. The preface to Volume 12 provides further details to assist the user.

Subscriptions and Sales. Our net growth in subscriptions during the year (ending November 1976) is 32. Our inventory of volumes 5 (1961-61) and 9 (1969-70) has reached the point where we shall have to reprint if demand supports the cost. Inflation and increasing costs of production force us to review rigorously our subscriptions revenue.

Personnel. With the exception of the Editor, Ms. Fay Dickerson, and the Associate Editor, John Peltz, we are having a substantial staff turnover. The academic community in which our new offices are located makes it easy to find competent persons who can be repidly trained to maintain indexing and production goals.

New Proposals. Having successfully completed the transition from a manual to a computer-assisted production of the Index to Religious Periodical Literature, the editors and board have devoted extended time to the study of additional bibliographic services and reference instruments which would meet generally recognized needs of scholars in religion and theology. The new IRPL computer programs can be adapted for the production of new tools. The biggest problem with any new product is to fund it until subscription income repays initial costs. One project has been approved for indexing Festschriften and multi-authored works. For convenience we refer to this as the Religious Essays Index (REI) Project.

No suitable index of multi-authored works in religion and theology is currently being published. With few exceptions libraries do not analyze these works. This analysis is too costly

for libraries to undertake alone. We perceive that not only is the need recognized, but there is considerable interest in supporting such a project by librarians. In January the ATLA Board of Directors gave us strong encouragement to move forward. Several libraries have provided specific assistance in collecting titles of Festschriften and multi-authored works that might be included. A sample signature of such an index was distributed at the conference.

Our immediate objective is to produce a religious essays index for 1976 imprints. Production procedures and final format would be similar to that of the Index to Religious Periodical Literature. No price has been established. Some market research is still pending. Further details will be sent to ATLA members and subscribers in the Fall of 1977.

Another proposal under consideration is one that has come to be known as the O'Brien project. Most ATLA members are familiar with the work that Elmer and Betty O'Brien are doing in preparing material for a ten-year index of Festschriften published from 1960-69. The Board of Periodical Indexing is in conversation with the O'Briens to determine how we might collaborate in the production of that Index.

Respectfully submitted,

Martha Aycock
Grant Bracewell
Edgar Krentz
Richard Linebach
Calvin Schmitt, Chairperson

COMMITTEE ON ANNUAL CONFERENCES

The Committee on Annual Conferences has been in negotiation with one institution to host the 1979 conference. Recent developments have made hosting this conference impossible for the institution, and we are soliciting invitations for 1979.

The 1978 conference will take place on the campus of St. Vincent College and Seminary, Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

A copy of the conference handbook was sent to one librarian who expressed interest in hosting the conference during the school's anniversary year, 1980. Further inquiries will be made concerning this.

The Board meeting in June 1976 requested that the committee reconsider its exhibit policy as to inclusion of some form of contractual agreement between the association and the exhibitor. We inspected the material used by the American Library Association and soon came to the conclusion that such a three-sided agreement, involving the association, the exhibitor and the host institution, required the experience and skill of an attorney.

Finally, the survey taken after the 1976 conference indicated general satisfaction with the physical arrangements in Grand Rapids and the workshop format for the conference. The membership was in favor of sending the committee reports in advance of the conference even though all did not get a chance to read them. The length of the conference was approved by most of the participants. Members seemed to favor starting the formal programs on Monday evening rather than Tuesday morning. Several made the sensible suggestion that this be arranged in accord with travel difficulties. The participants were generally highly satisfied with the Grand Rapids Conference which is a real tribute to the Arrangements Committee and the host institution.

Respectfully submitted,

Roberta Hamberger
 Alice M. Kendrick
 Jasper Pennington
 Mary K. Spore-Alhadeff, Chairperson

COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

The Committee on Cataloging and Classification continues its work in the area of librarianship by providing update-information through the following channels:

Catalogers' Newsletter. The catalogers' newsletter persists under its name of CATalogers' MEWSings. Originally conceived as a medium for members to voice their cataloging and classification quandaries, it has received support for publication from both members and the Board. At the Grand Rapids conference members of the committee decided it was a worthwhile vehicle to voice their comments, problems, criticisms, etc.; publication continues. An "Unabashed Cataloger" column was instituted hoping to attract the more abashed among us to participate. When after its initial appearance, the abashed members remained more abashed than ever, the column did not make a second appearance. There are, however, numerous requests for back copies and orders for future issues. Hence, the newsletter persists. Three issues have been printed so far for 1976-77.

Correspondence. Members continue to correspond and make suggestions. Although many of these are business matters, there are a few suggestions on cataloging and subject analysis problems. We solicit good ideas for improvement; there are promises of such delivery, yet they remain to be seen. Members of the committee who attended the Catalogers' workshop in Washington, D.C. last September thought it highly desirable to implement some of the objectives that were discussed. We hope they have concrete ideas to share at this conference.

Various students and non-members made inquiries. Most of these were for information and possible positions in theological librarianship.

ALA-CCRC. The chairperson of the committee continues as representative of ATLA to the Catalog Code Revision Committee. CCRC met three times since last summer. The Draft of AACR2 is in the process of being distributed. An announcement was made in CAT MEWS for interested members to review and make comments. Comments will be discussed in the June meeting of CCRC at the Detroit ALA Conference.

Library of Congress Liaison. The committee continues to have a liaison person with LC. Josephine Dearborn of Virginia Theological Seminary is the liaison person. Perhaps because of the current state of flux in cataloging and classification, there has been no activity in this area. We foresee lively interest after the publication of AACR2 in 1978.

Past and Future Projects. The procedure manual and cataloging profile have been abandoned due to decisive changes in cataloging standards and the application of the new code. Future projects will include work in theological subject headings and the application of AACR2.

Respectfully submitted,

David Chen
Richard Spoor
Lydia Lo, Chairperson

LIBRARY MATERIALS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE
(formerly the Periodical Exchange Committee)

The revised mailing list for the periodical exchange program identified 149 institutional participants. Subsequent to the compilation of the list, five libraries requested and were provided information about entering the exchange program, and one library notified the committee that it no longer wished to be included on the mailing list. Additions, corrections and changes to the revised list appeared in the Newsletter, Vol. 24, No. 3, February 12, 1977. Activity for the period of this report consisted of 87 libraries distributing 72 exchange lists.

Libraries that participate in the exchange program are asked to note the following: (1) the exchange lists may include books as well as journals that are offered on an exchange basis, and (2) institutions that distribute lists are to fill requests only by sending the materials requested. Please remember also that libraries taking part in the exchange program should prepare a list at least once a year.

The committee expresses its appreciation for the cooperation of all those libraries who have participated in the exchange program this year.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry Bertels
Norman G. Wentz
Jerry D. Campbell, Chairperson

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The membership committee met once at last year's annual conference in Grand Rapids, Michigan, to acquaint the new committee members with the policies and procedures of gaining new members. During the rest of the year the committee work has been carried on by the chairperson through correspondence and telephone calls.

At the mid-winter Board of Directors meeting the decision was made for the Ability/Interest Questionnaire information to be given to the President. All of these were mailed to President Schultz. The Executive Secretary and the Committee Chairperson were to make suggestions on the revision of the questionnaire and forward them to the President.

Below is a summary of the ATLA membership statistics for the period April 1976 - April 1977. Only the associate membership had a loss (-2); the other categories showed gains ranging from 1 to 19, giving a total net gain of 27.

<u>Category</u>	<u>April 1, 1976</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Losses</u>	<u>April 8, 1977</u>	<u>Net gain/loss</u>
Full	253	33	14	272	+19
Retired(Full)	39	2	1	40	+ 1
Associate	121	15	17	119	- 2
Student	15	7	2	20	+ 5
Honorary	4	-	-	4	-
Institutional	<u>140</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>+ 4</u>
TOTALS	572	64	37	599	+27

Because the Board was interested in a membership profile the Committee Chairperson was asked to tabulate the following statistics from the annual membership reports.

	<u>Membership Statistics 1971-1976</u>						
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
Full	203	217	218	217	224	253	272
Net loss/gain	-17	+14	+ 1	- 1	+ 7	+29	+19
Associate	188	130	150	151	135	121	119
Net loss/gain	-37	-58	+14	+ 1	-16	-14	- 2
Institutional	123	123	133	137	141	140	144
Net loss/gain	- 1	0	+10	+ 4	+ 4	- 1	+ 4
Retired*	24	28	33	39	41	39	40
Net loss/gain	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 2	- 2	+ 1
Student	0	5	13	12	17	15	20
Net loss/gain	0	+ 5	+ 8	- 1	+ 5	- 2	+ 5
Honorary	1	2	3	3	3	4	4
Net loss/gain	1	+ 1	+ 1	0	0	+ 1	0
TOTALS	539	511	550	559	561	572	599
Net loss/gain	-52	-28	+39	+ 9	+ 2	+11	+27

* 1974-1976 Retired (Full)

Since 1973 there has been a net gain in the overall membership. The biggest loss for the past three years has been in the Associate category -- 1975 (-16), 1976 (-14), 1977 (-2).

Other activities conducted through the year are as follows: Letters sent to prospective members, both personal and institutional; welcome letters mailed to new members received this year; some membership applications and accompanying checks were mailed on to the Executive Secretary.

The committee wishes to thank those who suggested names of prospective members throughout the year and for the special help of the Executive Secretary, David J. Wartluft.

Respectfully submitted,

Sarah Lyons
David McWhirter
Leta Hockett, Chairperson

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE AND VISITATION COMMITTEE

The Personnel Exchange Committee was first appointed by the Board of Directors in 1975 upon the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on Personnel Exchange. The purposes of the ATLA Personnel Exchange are to provide personal and professional enrichment, enhancement of individual library programs, and training to provide new skills. It was not until April 12, 1977, that the committee met to reaffirm the work of the ad hoc committee, to define the scope of the program, and to set in motion its implementation. All three members were present at the meeting held at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

So that the program will be described more fully, the committee recommends that the name of the program be the ATLA Personnel Exchange and Visitation Program and that the Board of Directors change the name of the committee to the Personnel Exchange and Visitation Committee. In addition to suggesting exchanges, this name will emphasize the enrichment possibilities for both libraries and librarians that may not desire or be able to work out an exchange but can profit from a working visit for a set period.

The responsibilities of the committee will be to promote the program and to serve as liaison between institutions and individuals interested in the program. The Newsletter will be used as much as possible in promotional activities. The chairperson of the committee will receive notices from institutions willing to participate in the program and applications from individuals interested in a visit or an exchange and will notify participants of possible visits and exchanges. The committee will have no voice in decisions about the acceptance or rejection of applications or offers by participants.

It is the responsibility of the host director to obtain any information he or she desires about the applicant other than that provided in the application, and the applicant is expected to provide requested information. It is the responsibility of the institutions and individuals involved to establish dates and work out all details of finances, housing, and transportation. We suggest that potential participants investigate the possibility of ATS grants, and that the committee would work with participants through John Batsel, ATLA contact with foundations, to seek sources of funding. Exchangees and visitors are to provide a report to the chairperson of the committee within six months after the visit.

The committee wishes to emphasize that the program is directed to those people who seek enrichment. It is not meant to be a placement service for job-seekers.

Respectfully submitted,

[The questionnaire for library directors and an application form are appended to the report.]

Thomas Edward Camp
Ronald F. Deering
Rosalyn Lewis, Chairperson

Questionnaire for Library Administrators

Institution
Address
Director

1. Could you accept a visiting or exchange librarian in your institution? yes no
2. Check areas in your library that would be of special interest or assistance to a visiting librarian:

<input type="checkbox"/> audio-visuals	<input type="checkbox"/> archives
<input type="checkbox"/> circulation	<input type="checkbox"/> periodicals
<input type="checkbox"/> ordering procedures/acquisitions	<input type="checkbox"/> special collections
<input type="checkbox"/> reference	<input type="checkbox"/> rare books
<input type="checkbox"/> orientation	<input type="checkbox"/> bibliographic control
<input type="checkbox"/> service to faculty	<input type="checkbox"/> cataloging
<input type="checkbox"/> library networking	<input type="checkbox"/> Other(Specify) _____
3. Check those areas in which a visitor with experience or expertise might be helpful in your library:

<input type="checkbox"/> audio-visuals	<input type="checkbox"/> archives
<input type="checkbox"/> circulation	<input type="checkbox"/> periodicals
<input type="checkbox"/> ordering procedures/acquisitions	<input type="checkbox"/> special collections
<input type="checkbox"/> reference	<input type="checkbox"/> rare books
<input type="checkbox"/> orientation	<input type="checkbox"/> bibliographic control
<input type="checkbox"/> service to faculty	<input type="checkbox"/> cataloging
<input type="checkbox"/> library networking	<input type="checkbox"/> Other(Specify) _____
4. Check the time spans that you would be willing to receive a visitor:

<input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 semester
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 month	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 quarter	<input type="checkbox"/> Other(Specify) _____
5. Are there any special purposes for a visitor or exchangee, such as replacement for a person on sabbatical?

6. Could you permit one of your staff members to participate in a
 ___visit or ___exchange?
7. Please add any comments or suggestions.

Please return the completed form to Rosalyn Lewis, United Methodist
 Publishing House, 201 Eighth Avenue, South, Nashville, TN 37202.

Application

Name
 Institution
 Address

1. Check areas of experience or expertise that you have which might
 be helpful in another library.
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> audio-visuals | <input type="checkbox"/> library networking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> circulation | <input type="checkbox"/> archives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ordering procedures/acquisitions | <input type="checkbox"/> periodicals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reference | <input type="checkbox"/> special collections |
| <input type="checkbox"/> orientation | <input type="checkbox"/> rare books |
| <input type="checkbox"/> service to faculty | <input type="checkbox"/> bibliographic control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cataloging | <input type="checkbox"/> Other(Specify) _____ |
2. Check areas in which you would like to gain experience in
 another library.
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> audio-visuals | <input type="checkbox"/> library networking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> circulation | <input type="checkbox"/> archives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ordering procedures/acquisitions | <input type="checkbox"/> periodicals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reference | <input type="checkbox"/> special collections |
| <input type="checkbox"/> orientation | <input type="checkbox"/> rare books |
| <input type="checkbox"/> service to faculty | <input type="checkbox"/> bibliographic control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cataloging | <input type="checkbox"/> Other(Specify) _____ |
3. For what period of time could you be away from your regular work:
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1-3 weeks | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 semester |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 quarter | <input type="checkbox"/> Other(Specify) _____ |
4. In order for you to participate in this program, is an exchange
 needed? yes no Is it necessary for the exchangee to
 fill ___your position or ___another position in your institution?
5. Do you have any preferences about places you wish to visit--
 geographical area, city, institution, denominational affiliation,
 etc.?
6. Will your administrator approve your participation in the program?
7. Attach a brief resume of education (dates, institutions, degrees)
 and work experience (dates, institutions, positions).

Please return the completed form to Rosalyn Lewis, United Methodist
 Publishing House, 201 Eighth Avenue, South, Nashville, TN 37202.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

The Committee on Publication has continued to work on the ATLA Monograph and Bibliography Series during 1976-77 and has begun work on other projects as well. One project, the Ad Hoc Committee on Serials Control, has been separated from this committee and now functions directly under the Board of Directors.

Monograph and Bibliography Series. Dr. Kenneth Rowe continues as editor. The following titles will soon be published:

Walter Lowe, Freud and Ricoeur (Monograph Series #9)

William Minor, Creativity in Henry Nelson Wieman (Monograph Series #10)

Norris Magnuson, Salvation in the Slums (Monograph Series #11)

We continue to seek titles, especially for the Bibliography Series. Negotiations are under way with CSR to see if we can take over their bibliography series, but at this time no final decision has been made.

Sales are doing very well. All published volumes have sold at least 500 copies; some have sold over 1,000. As always, we urge ATLA libraries to place standing orders for both series with the publisher, Scarecrow Press.

A new development since last year is that (at the insistence of the committee and of the Board of Directors) Ken Rowe now receives a small royalty for his editorial work on the series. The authors continue to receive their royalties as before.

Aids to a Theological Library. The committee has been instructed to work with John Trotti in developing plans for future editions of Aids (perhaps under a different title). Little has been done in this direction up to now, but the committee expects to tackle this question in earnest during 1977-78.

Special Issue of Theological Education. The chairperson of the committee has learned that ATS is re-examining its publications policies and that the future of Theological Education itself is in doubt. Therefore, it has not been possible to pursue this question for the time being. When ATS clarifies its position we will be in touch with them and report our findings.

Organization. There is one organizational matter which should be reported. The Board of Directors has made the editor of the two series an ex officio member of the committee so that the committee now consists of four rather than three members.

Respectfully submitted,

Helmut Lehmann

Murray Wagner

Kenneth Rowe, Editor

Donald Huber, Chairperson

READER SERVICES COMMITTEE

Inter-Library Loan Report

1.		<u>Number of Institutions which lent</u>					
		<u>1-10</u>	<u>11-25</u>	<u>26-50</u>	<u>51-100</u>	<u>101+</u>	
	<u>I.L.L. Materials Lent to:</u>						
	ATLA Institutions	3,259	31	12	11	5	8
	Other Academic Institutions	5,479	17	12	12	13	17
	Public Libraries	2,768	20	12	6	11	7
	Special Libraries	1,007	25	12	3	1	1
	Other	203	17	1	3	1	-
	Total*	20,684	9	18	6	14	44

2.		<u>Number of Institutions which borrowed</u>					
		<u>1-10</u>	<u>11-25</u>	<u>26-50</u>	<u>51-100</u>	<u>101+</u>	
	<u>I.L.L. Materials Borrowed from:</u>						
	ATLA Institutions	3,448	31	15	11	5	8
	Other Academic Institutions	3,518	31	13	5	10	7
	Public Libraries	2,306	22	1	2	-	1
	Special Libraries	1,150	18	5	-	-	-
	Other	88	7	1	-	1	-
	Total*	15,704	25	16	11	11	23

*Many institutions reported only a total of transactions with no breakdown by categories.

Sixty-four institutions lent more than they borrowed. Twenty-seven institutions borrowed more than they lent.

3.	<u>Charge for filling requests</u>	<u>.50</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>3.00</u>	<u>8.00</u>	<u>10.00</u>
	ATLA Institutions	1	1	1	-	-
	Others	2	1	1	2	1

4.	<u>Materials Available for lending</u>	<u>Type of Material</u>	<u>Number of Institutions</u>
		Bound Periodicals	20
		Unbound Periodicals	15
		Master's Theses	60
		Doctoral Dissertations	33
		D. Min. Projects	28
		Books	96

5.	<u>Photocopy</u>							
	Free	1						
	No charge up to	3	5	10	20	24	40	exposures
		5	3	4	2	1	1	
	Minimum Charge	.50	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
		4	25	1	9	4	1	1
	Handling Charge	.35	.50	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50
		1	6	6	1	2	2	1
	Charge per exposure	.05	.10	.15	.20	.30		
		10	73	5	2	1		
	Automatic copy of less than	4	10	15	20	40	50	pages
		1	2	1	4	1	1	

Although the above figures are not complete and many institutions do not keep records which provide breakdowns by categories, the information gathered is quite helpful. Surveys were sent to all institutional members of ATLA and 101 were returned. The following conclusions can be drawn from examination of the data:

1. Overall, ATLA institutions lend more materials than they borrow.
2. I.L.L. activity is balanced between ATLA institutions; but activity is imbalanced between ATLA institutions and other academic libraries, public libraries and special libraries.
3. Very few libraries currently charge for I.L.L. transactions, although there is a significant variance among those that do charge.
4. Photocopy services provide the most variety of practices. The most common minimum charge is \$1.00; the most common handling charge is between \$.50 and \$1.00; and the most frequent charge per exposure is \$.10.
5. Several institutions indicated that they would prefer to lend microfilm when possible.

The Reader Services Committee recommends that:

1. Institutions do not charge other ATLA institutions a transaction fee for I.L.L. requests (photocopying excluded).
2. If it is necessary to levy a handling charge for photocopying, such a charge should be between \$1.00 and \$2.00.
3. If an ATLA institution maintains copies of D.Min. projects, they should be made available for loan in some form.

Respectfully submitted,

Annie May Alston
Elizabeth Swayne
Les Galbraith, Chairperson

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF ACCREDITATION

I. ACCREDITATION GUIDELINES FOR THE DOCTOR OF MINISTRY PROGRAM. The Doctor of Ministry Workshop conducted at the 1976 ATLA Conference recommended that the Board of Directors refer to the Standards of Accreditation Committee "that ATLA develop standards of adequacy for the D. Min. degree -- both in terms of resources and library utilization and services." In the light of this request, the Committee on Standards of Accreditation offers the following reflections on the "Standards of Accrediting (the) Doctor of Ministry (D. Min.)," as published in Bulletin 32, Part 3, 1976, Procedures, Standards, and Criteria for Membership, The Association of Theological Schools. These reflections are followed by a series of questions that relate to the two Doctor of Ministry notations that are imposed by the Association in relation to library resources and utilization.

A. Goals and Objectives. The Doctor of Ministry Program embraces a learning style based on a philosophy of education which encourages the mature participant to be a self-reliant learner. A wide variety of programs ranging from the conventional to the innovative have been established to reach this goal. "The primary characteristic of a good educational library is its complete identification with its own institution. The measure of its excellence is the extent to which its resources and services support the institution's objectives."¹ This will require that every seminary "library develop an explicit statement of its objectives in accord with the goals and purposes of its parent institution; periodic review and appropriate revision of the library's objectives must be assured."² The library must be tuned-in to the particular style of Doctor of Ministry program(s) sponsored by the seminary if it is to effectively serve the faculty and candidates in the program.

Has the seminary adequately defined the goals of its Doctor of Ministry program? What degree of competence does it expect from the candidates in the program? Does the program entail curriculum realignment or new course offerings?

Because of the varying styles of Doctor of Ministry programs, it is not possible to set down firm guidelines as to what constitutes "adequate" resources and utilization of services. There still remain many common concerns which simply must be addressed from the vantage point of each particular institution as it understands its own style of program.

While one may expect each candidate to be a self-reliant learner, the librarian cannot be content to wait for the candidate to come and ask for assistance. It is important to develop ways of reaching out to serve the needs of the participants that will facilitate his or her growth in the learning process.

Some "in-ministry" candidates will live quite some distance from their home institutions and must rely on local libraries for much of the material they need. Often the very subject matter of the Doctor of Ministry project does not require long hours of research in a theological library. Because of the contextual basis of many of the projects, the candidates do not need to engage in sophisticated research. However, it is not possible for a participant to plan, implement, and write-up a project in pastoral

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1. Commission on Higher Education: Policies and Procedures Handbook, Newark, Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, c1971, page 57.
 2. Ad Hoc Committee to Revise the 1959 Standards for College Libraries: Toward a 1975 Revision of the College Library Standards, Final Working Paper, Chicago, Association of College and Research Libraries, 1974, page 2.

ministry with minimal reference to a theological library. If the participant has not kept himself or herself abreast of the current literature in pastoral theology and in the area specifically related to the project topic, how significant and valid is that final written document going to be?

The extent to which the Doctor of Ministry participant avails himself or herself of the available theological resources depends not only on the willingness of the home institution librarian to welcome and assist that person, but also on the core faculty and peer group. It is the task of the core faculty to screen the applicants and to weed out the participants who fail to live up to the criteria deemed necessary to guarantee a quality program. The librarian should be willing to assist the core faculty members in terms of evaluating the bibliographical work of each participant. Core faculty members should be expected to share the bibliography attached to each proposal with the librarian of the home institution for an evaluation. Does each participant have to demonstrate that all reasonably available resources have been tapped in his or her preparation?

Program Content, Structure and Duration. If the Doctor of Ministry program draws on the Master of Divinity courses, the library resources that serve the M. Div. program will normally serve the needs of the D. Min. participants. This assumption can be made if the library meets all the requirements of the M. Div. curriculum and adequately serves the needs of the seminary faculty.

If specific Doctor of Ministry courses are added to the curriculum, it must be determined whether these courses are taught at a deeper level, involve a different teaching style, or embrace subject matter new to the curriculum. An affirmative response to any of these questions would usually require growth in library resources to meet the new needs.

It would be advisable for the librarian to be an ex officio member of the committee which reviews and approves all new courses being offered at the D. Min. level.

The "in-sequence" Doctor of Ministry program is relatively easy to monitor. The participants live on campus, have easy access to library resources, and are able to maintain close relationships with the faculty members involved in their project. The off campus "in-ministry" program places a greater burden on the faculty to ascertain the balance and validity of the work being accomplished. In the latter case it is important that the seminary sets up adequate machinery to know exactly what the candidates are doing.

The candidates should be instructed to make contact with the seminary librarian so that they can determine some form of on-going relationship as needs arise. Library service by mail should be provided when candidates are off campus; study carrell space should be made available when they are on campus for seminars, etc.

Since some of the participants in the Doctor of Ministry program have been away from seminary for several years, this may explain their reluctance to avail themselves of library services as readily as on-campus students do. Perhaps they are unfamiliar with the services a professional library staff can provide.

The librarian can take several steps to make "access" a reality: 1) writing a letter of welcome to each participant as he or she enters the D. Min. program; 2) preparing a library handbook geared to the non-resident student explaining basic services and procedures; 3) offering a course in research methods and library instruction to the candidates; 4) providing information and access to library resources and tools in other area institutions; 5) modifying the circulation policy to meet the particular needs of the candidates; and 6) presenting book talks on various aspects of pastoral ministry at the orientation sessions for the D. Min. participants.

The librarian should be notified of the proposed topics of the projects as soon as possible so that these subject areas might be reflected in the current purchasing of materials. The librarian should make contact with libraries in the area within which the candidate resides. A letter of introduction can often facilitate the work of the candidate and help him or her avoid false leads.

If the library adequately serves the resource needs of the faculty engaged in the M. Div. program, it should provide the depth necessary for the work of the D. Min. candidate. This is especially true if the library is part of a consortium or has easy access to the resources of neighboring institutions.

If the seminary library stands in isolation, it will have to consider strengthening its holdings in such areas as sociology, management skills, statistics, research techniques, psychology, change agent roles, educational research and measurement materials, and the like.

As completed projects begin to accumulate, they become models for present candidates. Attention must be paid to the content, methods and format used from the very beginning. All D. Min. reports should be prepared in the style required for regular doctoral dissertations, e.g., Turabian. Two bound copies of the final document should be presented to the library: one copy for inclusion in its collection, the other for the school archives.

Resource Requirements. The development of any new program in the seminary curriculum requires close cooperation between the faculty and library. The faculty members directly responsible for the Doctor of Ministry candidates should work in close consultation with the librarian and take an active interest in the development of the library in terms of meeting the needs of the program.

Bulletin 32, Part 6, 1976, Biennial Meeting, The Association of Theological Schools, lists two Doctor of Ministry notations of

special concern to librarians (page 76):

DM 35 Library Holdings and Other Instructional Materials are Inadequate for the D. Min. 1. Does the Doctor of Ministry program provide specific D. Min. courses, or does it draw on the content of the M. Div. curriculum? 2. Is the library budget adequate to provide resources for the Doctor of Ministry program? 3. How active is the faculty in recommending materials for purchase for the Doctor of Ministry program? 4. Are interlibrary loans and the resources of nearby collections being used advantageously, not as a substitute for the library's proper development, but as a strong supplement to it? 5. Have relationships with other libraries been cultivated? Does the librarian have the time to get acquainted with the resources and personnel of other libraries in the area? 6. Has bibliographical linking been considered, e.g., OCLC? 7. Has physical linking with other seminaries in the area been considered, e.g., courier service, etc.? 8. Has there been an effort to coordinate selection policies and procedures with area seminary libraries? 9. If the seminary is involved in a cluster or consortium, have efforts been made to introduce cooperative purchasing? 10. Is the library purchasing or does it have access to audio visual and non-print materials which reflect scholarly advances in each field of instruction and research which concerns the institution? 11. Does the librarian participate in curriculum development and faculty planning, so that he or she may anticipate instructional and research needs? 12. Is the librarian asked for an evaluation of resources and capabilities before the seminary moves into new programs?

DM 38 The Utilization of Library Resources is Inadequate.
 1. Is the library staff providing the instructional, reference, and bibliographical service that participants need in order to take full advantage of the library's resources? 2. Is the library open, with competent professional help available, at times when the D. Min. candidates can conveniently use it? 3. Is the librarian kept informed of the new D. Min. participants and the topics of their projects? 4. Does the librarian help to familiarize the candidate with related resources he or she would otherwise be unaware of? 5. Does the library provide a handbook or manual which acquaints the participants with the resources of the area, names of people to contact, policies, hours, facilities available, etc.? 6. Does the librarian keep the faculty informed of the wider range of resources available, e.g., DATRIX, ERIC, NTIS, Education Information Services, etc.? 7. Does the home institution involve the librarian in the orientation process for the D. Min. participants? 8. If the seminary is involved in a cluster or consortium, are the D. Min. candidates made to feel welcome in the other participating libraries? Are their resources made available to them? 9. Is the librarian involved in the discussion of a candidate's project so that he is made aware of the limitations of the resources in the area, and so that the library can better serve the needs of each candidate? 10. Does the seminary provide a course in research methodology? 11. Do the members of the core faculty and peer group encourage the D. Min. candidate to use the resources of the theological library? 12. Does the librarian participate in the evaluation of the bibliographical work of each D. Min. candidate? 13. If the topic of the

D. Min. project is non-theological, is the D. Min. candidate verifying his or her research with related materials in pastoral theology? 14. Does the librarian take specific steps to encourage the D. Min. candidates to visit the seminary library and to sit down and discuss their individual needs? 15. Does the library provide book mail service and study carrell space for the D. Min. candidates?

[The following is submitted to the association for information and further reflection. The action at the conference was to return the unit to the committee for re-working. Ed.]

II. ACCREDITATION AND THE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIAN. The American Theological Library Association at its annual conference in June, 1974, voted "to endorse, without qualification, the Joint Statement on Faculty Status" drafted by a committee of the ACRL, AAUP, and the AAC.

In this same action, ATLA voted to "secure a more uniform interpretation of the qualifications required of a professional librarian within the libraries served by ATLA and, further, that ATLA insist that ATS incorporate within whatever statement of standards it endorses a provision that qualified professional librarians be considered full members of the faculties of member institutions with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of other faculty members except that individual institutions may establish such differences in work-hour provisions, vacation schedules, requirements for promotion, and lengths of service in particular ranks before promotion as shall be consonant with institutional requirements and differences in the duties of librarians and classroom instructors" (Summary of Proceedings, 1974, p. 17).

The Board of Directors referred this matter to the Committee on Standards of Accreditation for further development preparatory to submission to the Association of Theological Schools. This report includes, therefore: 1) an adaptation of the "Joint Statement on Faculty Status" to fit the situations of theological libraries, 2) a suggested formulation for inclusion in the ATS "Standards for Accrediting" and 3) a Model Statement of Criteria and Procedures for Appointment, Promotion in Academic Rank, and Tenure for Theological Librarians.

A. Statement on Faculty Status for Theological Librarians. As the primary means through which theological students and faculty gain access to the storehouse of organized knowledge, the library performs a unique and indispensable function in the educational process. This function will grow in importance as students assume greater responsibility for their own intellectual and social development. Indeed all members of the theological community are likely to become increasingly dependent on skilled professional guidance in the acquisition and use of library resources as the forms and numbers of these resources multiply, scholarly materials appear in more languages, bibliographical systems become more complicated, and library technology grows increasingly sophisticated.

The librarian who provides such guidance plays a major role in the learning process.

The character and quality of a theological school are shaped in large measure by the nature of its library holdings and the ease and imagination with which those resources are made accessible to members of the academic community. Consequently, all members of the faculty should take an active interest in the operation and development of the library. Because the scope and character of library resources should be taken into account in such important academic decisions as curricular planning and faculty appointments, librarians should have a voice in the development of the institution's educational policy.

Librarians perform a teaching and research role inasmuch as they instruct students formally and informally and advise and assist faculty in their scholarly pursuits. Librarians are also themselves involved in the research function; many conduct research in their own professional interests and in the discharge of their duties.

Where the role of theological librarians, as described in the preceding paragraph, requires them to function essentially as part of the faculty, this functional identity should be recognized by granting of faculty status. Neither administrative responsibilities nor professional degrees, titles, or skills, per se, qualify members of the academic community for faculty status. The function of the librarian as participant in the processes of teaching and research is the essential criterion of faculty status.

Theological librarians share the professional concerns of faculty members. Academic freedom, for example, is indispensable to librarians, because they are trustees of knowledge with the responsibility of insuring the availability of information and ideas, no matter how controversial, so that teachers may freely teach and students may freely learn. Moreover, as members of the academic community, librarians should have latitude in the exercise of their professional judgment within the library, a share in shaping policy within the institution, and adequate opportunities for professional development and appropriate reward.

Faculty status entails for librarians the same rights and responsibilities as for other members of the faculty. They should have corresponding entitlement to rank, promotion, tenure, compensation, leaves, and research funds. They must go through the same process of evaluation and meet the same standards as other faculty members.

In some schools adequate procedures for extending faculty status to librarians have already been worked out. These procedures vary from campus to campus because of institutional differences. In the development of such procedures, it is essential that the general faculty or its delegated agent determine the specific steps by which any professional position is to be accorded faculty rank and status. In any case, academic positions which are to be

accorded faculty rank and status should be approved by the senate or the faculty at large before submission to the president and to the governing board for approval.

With respect to library governance, it is to be presumed that the governing board, the administrative officers, the library faculty, and representatives of the general faculty will share in the determination of library policies that affect the general interests of the institution and its educational program. In matters of internal governance, the library will operate like other academic units with respect to decisions relating to appointments, promotions, tenure, and conditions of service.¹

Endorsement by the Association of Theological Schools of the preceding statement is recommended by the American Theological Library Association.

B. Proposed Restatement of Accreditation Standards. The endorsement above could then be made practicable by the rewriting of that section of the Standards for Accrediting entitled: V. Library, C. Administration to read as follows:

V. Library

C. Administration

1. Policy for the library shall be formulated by means of the established procedures for the determination of educational policy within the school or cluster.
2. Sound management procedures shall be observed in the library. These will include modern practices of budget preparation and control, budget forecasting, and program planning.
3. The administrator shall have the professional training and experience necessary to direct a library which provides services in support of educational programs. The staff of that portion of the library concerned with the management and care of book and periodical materials shall have professional training and experience in library service.
4. The administrator shall be an ex officio member of any administrative group wherein long- and short-range planning for educational and financial policies are determined.
5. As persons integrally involved in the process of theological education, professional librarians

1. Based on "Statement on Faculty Status for College and University Librarians" drafted by a committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL), the Association of American Colleges (AAC), and the American Association of University Professors (AAUP).

shall be recognized primarily as academic rather than administrative staff. They shall, therefore:

- a. Be full, voting members of the faculty;
- b. Be covered by the same personnel policies as apply to other faculty. They shall be promoted through the same or equivalent ranks and steps (on the basis of their academic proficiency and professional effectiveness), subject to the same salary scale, covered by the same tenure provisions, eligible for the same sabbatical/research leaves and assured of the same academic freedom as other members of the faculty.

Under such a standard the attached model statement of criteria could provide guidelines for enactment to member institutions and guidelines for evaluation to accreditation teams.

C. Model Statement of Criteria and Procedures for Appointment, Promotion in Academic Rank, and Tenure for Theological Librarians.

Introduction. The objective of this "Model Statement" is to propose criteria and procedures for appointment, promotion in academic rank and tenure for use in theological libraries which will insure that the Library Faculty, and therefore, the library services, at an institution utilizing these criteria and procedures will be of the highest quality possible, consistent with the goals and resources of the institution. These criteria are intended to be minimal only. These procedures may need to be adjusted in minor detail to conform with existing institutional procedures for other faculty.

I. Appointment. Appointment of librarians should follow the same procedures that are established for appointing all faculty. If there are contractual procedures in existence, they must be observed. Any librarian appointed to a seminary Library Faculty should have the appropriate professional degree--for example, a master's degree or its historical antecedent from a library school accredited by the American Library Association. Appointment to any rank should meet the criteria appropriate to that rank.

In order to insure that only candidates of the highest quality are appointed to the libraries of seminaries and theological schools, there should be a committee, representative of the Library Faculty and appropriately selected, which should review all candidates for appointment to the Library Faculty and make advisory recommendations to the chief administrative officer of the school.

The terms and conditions of every appointment to the Library Faculty should be stated and confirmed in writing, and copies of all relevant documents, including the official document of appointment, shall be given to the faculty member. Subsequent extensions or modifications of an appointment, and any special understandings or notices incumbent on either party to provide, shall be stated and confirmed in writing and copies shall be given to the appointee.

Copies of the appointment document, countersigned by the appropriate institutional officer and the librarian, should be held by both the institution and the individual when an appointment becomes effective.

II. Promotion in Academic Rank. a. General Professional and Scholarly Qualifications of the Library Faculty. The librarian's academic preparation for an appointment to the Library Faculty is established on the basis of the professional degree. The basic quality which must be evident for promotion in academic rank is the ability to perform at a high professional level in areas which contribute to the educational and research mission of the institution, such as: reference service, collection development, bibliographic organization and control.

Evidence of this level of performance may be adduced from the judgments of colleagues on the Library Faculty, from members of the academic community outside the library, and from professional colleagues outside the academic institution.

Additional evidence for promotion in rank may include: 1) Contributions to the educational function of the seminary: for example, teaching, not necessarily in a classroom situation; organization of workshops, institutes, or similar meetings; public appearances in the interest of librarianship or information transfer. Evaluation of such activities may be on the basis of the judgment of those who are instructed and by the considered opinion of colleagues. 2) Contributions to the advancement of the profession: for example, active participation in professional and learned societies as a member, as an officer, as a committee member, or as a committee chairman. 3) Activities related to inquiry and research: for example, publications, such as in professional and scholarly journals; presentation of papers; reviews of books and other literature; consulting; service as a member of a team of experts, task force, review committee, or similar body. Such activities should be judged by professional colleagues on and/or off the campus on the basis of their contribution to the life of the religious community, to scholarship, the profession of librarianship, and library service.

b. Criteria for Promotion to Specific Ranks. Promotion to the ranks of assistant professor, associate professor requires a record of successful fulfillment of criteria at the lower level. Instructor. Appointments at this rank shall require expectation of successful overall performance and the potential for a promising career in librarianship. Assistant Professor. Promotion to this rank shall require evidence of significant professional contributions to the library and/or to the institution. Associate Professor. Promotion to this rank shall require evidence of substantial professional contributions to the library and to the institution as well as attainment of a high level in bibliographical activities, in research, or in other professional endeavors. Professor. Promotion to this rank shall require outstanding achievements in bibliographical activities, in research, or in other professional endeavors.

c. Procedures for Promotion to Specific Ranks. 1. Candidates from the Library Faculty for promotion in academic rank shall be considered by a standing or ad hoc peer review committee formed in accordance with appropriate institutional regulations. In the absence of specific regulations, such a committee could be selected by the Library Faculty or appointed by the chief administrative officer on the basis of recommendations from the Library Faculty or other qualified persons. 2. Recommendations for promotion in academic rank may be made by the Library Administrator. 3. Documentation in support of candidates for promotion in rank shall include evaluations from the appropriate library department head, assistant or associate director. Additional documentation may include letters from colleagues, copies of publications and/or reviews, records of committee activity, and the like. 4. Each instructor and assistant professor without tenure shall be formally evaluated and reviewed for promotion or tenure at the same intervals as are applicable to other faculty at the institution holding these ranks. 5. Each assistant professor with tenure and each associate professor shall be reviewed for promotion at intervals and according to procedures of the institution applicable to other faculty members holding these ranks. 6. The ad hoc or standing committee (see c.1.) shall transmit its recommendations to the chief administrative officer of the library for all candidates together with all supporting documentation. 7. The chief administrative officer of the library will receive the recommendation of the committee, will make his/her decision, and, if this decision is favorable, will transmit the recommendation, with appropriate comments, to the appropriate institutional officer and will so inform the committee and the candidate in writing. If the chief administrative officer of the library does not concur in any particular recommendation, he/she may, after consultation with the committee, transmit his/her recommendation, along with that of the committee, to the appropriate institutional officer, and shall so inform the committee and the candidate in writing, indicating the reasons for the action. 8. If a member of the Library Faculty believes there are substantial grounds for disagreement with a denial of promotion, the case shall be reviewed according to the appropriate institutional regulations.

III. Academic Freedom, Tenure, and Professional Ethics shall be applicable for librarians as for other faculty members in accord with Association of Theological Schools Policy Statements in these regards.

Respectfully submitted,

Norman Kansfield
Keith Wills
James Caddy, Chairperson

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON ATLA NEEDS

The purpose of the committee is to stimulate and collect the thinking of ATLA on its needs and to encourage the appropriate committees and agencies of the ATLA to seek solutions or undertake projects that have grown out of this thinking. The committee began its work by collecting opinions through preliminary correspondence and the distribution of a preliminary questionnaire. At the ATLA Conference in Grand Rapids, June 1976, one of the workshops dealt with the ATLA Needs, and the results of the preliminary studies of the committee were shared with the workshop participants. This preliminary study and the workshop itself identified a number of topics that were of concern to the membership of ATLA.

We can report on four topics: (1) The concern to preserve and conserve 19th century materials has been developed by the Board of Microtext into a program, in which you all have been invited to share, known by the acronym COMFORT, which is designed to both preserve materials in microform and make available materials to ATLA institutions.

(2) The concern for the indexing of Festschriften and other multi-authored works has received extensive discussion by members of the Board of Periodical Indexing and the librarians at Harvard Divinity, Yale Divinity, Princeton Theological and Union Theological Seminary, New York. The result of this discussion has been the planning by the Board to begin an indexing service for this type of material this year.

(3) The suggestion has been made that the procedures for the periodical exchange could also be made available for the exchange of books and this suggestion is receiving consideration by the Periodical Exchange Committee.

(4) The discussions of the need for a serials control program have led to the provision of funding for training workshops on in-putting standards for members of the staffs of ATLA libraries participating in the CONSER program through the B.T.I.

Before coming to this conference you should have received and responded to a further questionnaire; and we may be in a position to share the analysis of this questionnaire with you at this conference.

The members of your committee have not perceived themselves as "wisemen" who set goals for the ATLA. We see our task as the collection of the opinions, thoughts, and dreams of the members of ATLA. We are collating and organizing these collected opinions for the guidance of the Board of Directors and membership in planning the future goals of the ATLA.

Respectfully submitted,

John Batsel
Al Hurd
R. Grant Bracewell, Chairperson

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS FOR NON-PRINT MEDIA

The first year of operation of this committee has been largely devoted to organization and definition. The inability of one member of the committee to participate in its work has severely curtailed the activities that had been anticipated at the beginning of the year.

The committee was formed without any clear mandate for operation. Only the committee name was provided and three members were named to the committee. Thus, the committee has had to struggle with a question of identity. As a result of this self-searching, one of the first products was a job description which detailed six specific areas with which the committee will be concerned.

Unfortunately the intensive involvement of the committee chairperson with a pre-accreditation visit for a program of institutional self-study has proved detrimental to the progress of the committee in two areas identified early in the year as of particular interest. The first of these areas was to identify the resources that are available and that are needed in the use of non-print media as resources in theological education. The second aspect identified was to determine specific areas of study for each member of the committee, to make particular use of specializations and skills unique to each person. Both of these items will continue to head the committee's list of priorities. The return of one member from a study leave also will allow more progress during the next year.

This first year of functioning has not been completely satisfactory to the committee, but it is felt that year two will bring much more progress. The committee should begin, therefore, to make some needed contributions to the corporate life of ATLA.

Respectfully submitted,

John Lashbrook
Andrew Rawls
Forrest S. Clark, Chairperson

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SERIALS CONTROL

[An introductory statement by W. A. Tuttle preceded the following report by Andrew D. Scrimgeour, Director of the BTI Library Development Program.]

Catalogers from six libraries--Garrett Evangelical/Seabury-Western Libraries, Joint Universities Libraries, Speer Library (Princeton Theological Seminary), Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary Library, Union Theological Seminary (New York) Library, and Yale Divinity School Library--convened in April at Princeton for

2½ intensive days of instruction in serials cataloging, MARC-Serials tagging and OCLC terminal use.

The six libraries made a six-week commitment to provide a staff person five to seven hours a week for the processing of assigned serial titles. Two BTI libraries--Boston College and The Libraries of Episcopal Divinity School/Weston School of Theology--later joined the project as controls on the workshop's effectiveness. The two catalogers from these libraries were asked to independently study the CONSER documentation and BTI bibliographic groundrules and then participate.

The pilot project tested three basic workflows: All libraries performed bibliographic searching, surrogate location, cataloging and tagging. (1) The OCLC participants with direct access to terminals (six of the eight participants) input their records on-line, sent their workforms, cataloging and surrogates to the BTI office for editing and authentication. (2) One participant (non-OCLC) submitted complete, tagged workforms to the BTI office for inputting, editing and authentication. (3) And the final participant submitted tagged workforms to an OCLC participant for inputting, who in turn sent the tagged workforms to the BTI office for editing and authentication.

A special communication feature of the Pilot Project was use of one of the on-line record fields for editor-participant communication concerning bibliographic problems. Significant use of the telephone was also made.

Each cataloger was assigned certain days for specific terminal functions and for the mailing of the completed workforms to the BTI office. This was essential for the efficient flow of communication as well as to insure against a glut of records arriving at the BTI office. Nevertheless the glut arrived at the end of the six weeks, but was in part occasioned by de-bugging problems in the early weeks.

141 records were submitted to the BTI office during the course of the project. 87 can be considered fully processed; 36 more will be able to be processed once remaining bibliographic problems are resolved; and 18 represent records that never should have entered the workflow at all.

We found that the total time investment of participants preparing a serial record ranged from a high of 5½ hours to a low of one hour. The average time per record was three hours, and we would project that with increased experience the average would become 2½ hours. BTI editorial time--based on the 87 fully processed records--averaged one-half hour.

This Pilot Project demonstrates that the workshop, commitment of individual library administrators to the project, perseverance of the individual catalogers, and sustained communication between participant and BTI/CONSER editor combined in most cases to demonstrate that catalogers of various levels of serials experience can progressively contribute quality records in such a decentralized manner.

An extensive report concerning the various facets of the Pilot Project "Statistical Data Related to the ATLA/CONSER Pilot Project" has been submitted to the ATLA Ad Hoc Committee on Serials Control and is now under their review.

Respectfully submitted,

Andrew D. Scrimgeour
Director, BTI Library
Development Program

LIBRARY CONSULTATION PROGRAM

The Library Consultation Program remains a relatively quiet program of ATLA. Interest remains steady, and the value of the program should perhaps be measured in quality rather than quantity.

This year there were two consultations completed, one initial contact made, and one new consultant enrolled. In addition, a consultant from outside the association has expressed interest in aiding the association. His particular expertise is in the audio-visual, electronic media area, an area of increasing importance to our constituency.

The following is a summary of consultation activities for the year:

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Consultant</u>	<u>Date of Consultation</u>	<u>Status</u>
Columbia Theological Sem. Decatur, Georgia	John Batsel	November 7-10, 1976	Complete
St. Francis Seminary Loretto, Pennsylvania	John Shellem	February 14-15, 1977	Complete
New Brunswick Theological New Brunswick, New Jersey	David Wartluft	May 6, 1977	Outstanding

There are no consultations in progress at this time, and none and definitely pending. No response has been received from the one definite inquiry, and the consultation postponed from 1975-76 is still of uncertain status.

ATLA expenditures for the year have been in the amount of \$300.00 for two honoraria, with all other expenses absorbed by the institutions involved and Southwestern Seminary. There are no commitments outstanding.

Leaflets describing the service are available. Applications for the service should be addressed to David Wartluft, Executive Secretary, ATLA, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119. These requests are then forwarded to the service.

Requests for information may be addressed directly to the Coordinator of the Consultation Service, c/o Cecil R. White, Fleming Library, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Box 22,000-2E, Fort Worth, Texas 76122.

Respectfully submitted,

Cecil R. White
Coordinator

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT
1975-1976

This year's report is the second based on the U.S. Standard for Library Statistics. It therefore includes once again data on percentage increase in collection and expenditures which many found useful in the past.

Thanks are due again this year to Dorothy Burns, the secretary of the GTU library, for performing the calculations and producing the tabulations; to Susan Moran, a member of the library staff, for her assistance; and to Molly Spore-Alhadeff for putting this together.

Any omissions and corrections in the report should be brought to my attention as soon as possible so that they can be incorporated in the final version in the Proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

David E. Green
ATLA Statistician

EXPLANATION OF AFFILIATION TABLE IN THE FOLLOWING CHART

1. Basically independent theological library
2. Theological division of general library
 - 2a. Affiliated with general academic library or libraries
3. Affiliated in a consortium or cooperative arrangement with theological library or libraries
4. Historical society or denominational archives
5. General academic library with a theological collection supporting religious or theological education or research (theological section reporting separately should check 2a.)
6. Other

School	Affiliation [Baptismal, Pg.]	Volume in Library (at end of report period)	Volumes added (net)	Current periodical subscriptions	Unbound periodicals	Microfilm	Microfiche	Government documents	Microcards	Phonodiscs	Phonotapes	Maps	Slides	Videotapes	Games	Other	Full & Part time teach- ing & research faculty	Full & Part time enroll- ment for first theological degree	Enrollment for non- theological degree Enrollment for higher degrees	Enrollment not work- ing for a degree	TOTAL	Filled positions for non-professionals	Filled positions for other professionals	Filled positions for librarians	TOTAL	Total wages and salaries	Library materials	Binding/rebinding	Other operating expenses	TOTAL	Percent of total operating budget	Gross Sq.ft. for Library & branches	Cost per person		
Acadia	2	28,000	-	168	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Anderson	2a,3,4	45,048	1,473	131	-	163	-	-	-	149	228	-	681	-	10	208	25	142	-	-	171	1	-	-	23,090	\$7,378	\$ 493	\$1,411	\$ 32,373	6.	6,707	\$149.3			
Andover	1,3	191,431	2,133	520	-	452	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	273	189	53	571	3	-	5	8 69,829	31,767	2,294	6,634	110,524	6.9	12,859	193.6			
Aquinas/Dubuque	1,3	122,517	2,037	572	-	1,644	528	1,780	-	-	694	-	-	-	-	-	37	112	81	97	327	2	2	1.6	5.6 56,771	29,230	3,811	4,390	94,272	8.4	18,865	\$88.3			
Asbury	1,3	102,117	3,787	600	-	593	46	256	-	365	919	113	1,665	-	-	197	40	577	14	17	648	3	-	3	89,467	35,129	3,048	9,555	137,199	7.02	31,668	311.7			
Ashland	2a,3	42,410	1,136	293	-	276	5	45	-	34	235	-	1	-	17	-	10	180	10	-	200	1	-	2	23,050	7,500	608	6,000	37,158	12.5	-	\$85.8			
Atlantic	1,3	50,478	3,869	203	1,100	15	-	-	-	20	268	-	-	-	-	112	18	153	23	28	222	1.75	-	2	3.75 29,550	9,400	800	5,250	45,000	15.	5,664	-			
Atonement																																			
Austin																																			
Bangor	1	66,258	5,405	401	40	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	112	-	-	134	2	-	-	2 12,386	14,200	900	1,500	28,986	7.6	8,200	216.3			
Baptist Missionary	1,4	16,050	1,300	625	1,050	130	12	-	-	50	434	30	-	-	-3,300	-	8	38	-	-	16	54	1	-	2 3 13,680	7,043	924	-	21,648	14.3	4,200	400.9			
Bethany/Northern Bapt.	1,3	141,984	1,496	746	-	374	528	-	-	388	1,307	200	11,700	1	6	377	33	173	33	4	243	4.5	-	6	10.5 74,470	24,252	1,874	7,672	108,268	8.6	-	445.6			
Bethel	1,3	70,000	-	802	-	654	20	1,000	-	220	1,000	20	790	-	11	337	24	306	51	61	442	1	1.2	3.7	5.9 45,400	27,100	1,100	10,600	84,200	8.	5,850	190.5			
Boston University	1,2a,3,4	114,037	688	683	-	1,612	347	2,542	-	695	236	-	2,458	-	5	48	25	301	55	42	19	442	4	-	5	9 90,223	24,406	1,395	4,979	121,003	6.77	-	273.8		
Brite	2a	154,684	4,770	941	-	3,080	31,478	40,516	-	15	-	401	-	-	-	-	19	170	33	13	216	3.7	-	5.25	8.75 74,966	44,548	4,360	10,708	134,582	17.7	16,400	623.1			
Calvin	2	83,066	-	378	3,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	173	22	12	3	232	1.5	1	2	4.5 42,000	31,500	3,000	5,500	82,000	11.3	-	353.1		
Cath. Sem. Foundation																																			
Cath. Theo. Union	1,3	72,298	-	415	450	42	-	-	-	-	643	-	-	-	-	-	21	165	16	-	20	222	3	-	2	5 32,018	17,811	1,184	10,730	61,743	13.	6,045	278.1		
Cath. U of America																																			
Central Baptist	1,3	62,583	1,029	247	-	164	-	7	-	381	157	-	2,558	-	-	297	11	75	-	3	11	100	1	-	1	2 33,245	11,500	775	1,276	46,796	10.	17,025	468.0		
Chicago Theo.Sem.	1,3	88,091	1,857	295	-	404	-	-	-	3	170	-	300	-	2	-	12	93	6	-	11	122	1.5	-	2.5	4 34,944	16,977	968	7,505	59,494	6.57	12,475	487.7		
Christ the King	1	68,284	13,161	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	24	132	-	-	2	158	1	2	.5	3.5 34,360	17,868	2,365	958	55,551	8.75	26,400	351.6		
Christian	1	88,130(-2,445)	544	-	600	20	39	500	497	795	150	1,500	10	3	150	-	42	147	66	17	59	289	3	-	2	5 51,674	16,411	2,313	2,618	73,616	5.4	9,482	254.7		
Colgate/Rochester	1,2a,3,4	187,162	3,486	559	-	714	8	-	-	12	391	2	4	7	10	23	18.5	116	21	-	14.5	170	1.6	1.5	3.5	6.6 66,901	41,901	3,428	5,614	117,844	9.5	15,835	693.2		
Columbia Grad.Sch.	1	41,166	-	-	30	-	-	1	1,134	743	-	4	-	-	-	-	37	574	134	-	3	748	2	-	6	8 42,040	13,774	1,316	3,700	60,830	5.47	11,890	81.3		
Columbia Theo.Sem.	1,2a,3	90,128	-	235	-	645	-	25	-	225	986	-	-	-	-	-	23	136	52	-	20	231	2	-	1.25	3.25 36,206	16,206	935	3,545	59,661	5.47	27,789	258.3		
Conception	5	79,000	2,188	310	-	118	-	-	-	2,246	332	-	6,500	-	-	166	22	68	-	-	90	2	1	5	8 21,000	10,744	2,386	4,480	38,609	-	20,000	429.0			
Concordia, St.Louis	1,3	138,522	2,092	978	-	1,527	1,060	706	-	1,354	1,490	53	1,035	29	4	-	25	273	50	-	32	356	2	-	7	9 65,466	69,916	6,868	37,323	179,573	8.7	-	504.4		
Concordia, Ft.Wayne	1	80,532	4,024	513	500	791	1	44	-	1,173	1,215	150	4,000	-	-	100	37	362	1	10	1	416	2	-	4	6 56,033	37,502	782	780	95,115	6.21	30,000	228.6		
Conservative Bapt.	1	46,668	(-782)	355	-	112	2,195	-	-	45	400	-	2,000	-	3	-	27	244	-	-	16	287	1	-	3	4 32,022	16,007	1,974	3,313	53,316	7.37	12,052	185.8		
Dallas	1	83,000	-	790	2,000	662	10,000	300	-	133	2,493	43	-	3	-	310	47	801	54	-	29	931	2	1	10	13 79,665	20,838	(13,762)	114,265	4.7	18,500	122.7			
DeAndreis	1,3	38,450	1,450	208	13	22	1	19	-	5	40	87	2	-	-	-	12	47	-	-	59	1	-	4	5 7,000	13,600	1,500	1,300	23,900	9.56	7,700	405.1			
DeSales Hall	1,3	34,366	-	184	21	-	-	255	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	14	23	-	11	-	48	1	-	1	2 9,750	5,900	300	1,750	16,600	20.8	-	345.8		
Disciples of Christ	4	17,000	-	-	300	5	-	-	-	100	200	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5 64,000	900	500	36,200	101,600	-	-	-		
Dominican	1,3,5	44,789	539	280	50	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	21	18	-	53	2.7	-	1.2	3.9 34,068	10,899	1,513	2,537	49,017	17.	6,980	924.8			
Drew	2,5	369,927	8,186	1,586	9,600	11,164	3,410	34	32,000	2,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	170	381	1602	21	2,333	15.3	-	15.4	30.7 397,289	137,648	12,762	18,157	565,856	7.3	56,800	242.5		
Earlham	2,3,4,5	28,530	1,350	152	-	6,784(17,898)	-	-	-	1,602	-	6,130	23,152	-	-	-	9	56	-	-	4	69	.2	-	.5	.7 4,729	-	384	4,374	9,487	3.5	51,200	137.5		
Eastern Bapt.	1	86,950	3,415	515	5,000	1,080	-	-	-	800	1,250	16	3,000	-	50	276	30	229	40	-	299	2	-	1	3	31,980	28,200	1,500	3,640	65,320	6.5	12,573	218.5		
Eastern Mennonites	3,5	88,167	4,213	855	5,050	1,450	1,686	-	-	450	775	135	10,500	75	-	-	7.5	51.5	-	2.7	1.3	63	3.82	2.29	5.17	11.28 152,272	58,852	2,048	3,997	217,169	5.19	47,250	3447.1		
Eden																																			
Emmanuel	1	30,685	4,767	200	-	221	1,316	-	-	151	286	50	1,500	2	-	557	9.8	72.9	-	15.83	1	93.53	1	-	1	2 17,208	29,336	1,790	1,898	50,832	11.	14,698	510.7		
Emory	2,2a,3	300,000	-	826	-	1,585	3,324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	401	32	-	7	488	4												

School	Affiliation (Explanation, Pr.)	Values in library (at end of report period)	Volumes added (net)	Current periodical subscriptions	Unbound periodicals	Microfilm	Microfiche	Microrecords	Government documents	Phonorecords	Phonotapes	Maps	Slides	Videotapes	Games	Other	Full & Part time enroll- ment for first theological degree	Enrollment for non- theological degrees for higher degrees	Enrollment not work- ing for a degree	TOTAL	Filled positions for librarians	Filled positions for other professionals	Filled positions for non-professionals	Total wages and salaries	Library materials	Binding/rebinding	Other operating expenses	TOTAL	Percent of total operating budget	Grass Sq. Ft. for library & branches	Cost per person		
Fuller	1	100,300	5,075	390	-	(2,000)	-	-	-	(250)	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	1065	-	1130	6	-	7	13	\$ 85,160	\$72,000	\$4,840	\$9,660	\$171,660	5.3	-	\$151.9	
Garrett/Seabury	3	227,355	-	1,314	-	2,050	25	5	-	175	300	10	2,500	10	25	250	59	300	15	481	6	-	5	11	150,481	52,424	4,750	10,494	128,149	9.5	25,000	453.5	
General	1	185,921	1,591	480	-	249	-	108	-	111	38	-	96	-	50	-	15,74	104	15	148,74	1.5	-	3.4	4.9	65,148	35,732	3,171	8,797	112,847	5.75	31,112	758.7	
Golden Gate	1,3	87,672	2,674	502	-	1,117	11	-	-	647	2,580	6	6,192	75	20	-	24	216	56	424	2.64	-	5.97	8.61	62,768	24,110	182	4,585	91,646	9.97	12,436	216.1	
Gordon-Conwell	1,3	78,022	5,947	629	3,250	464	-	4,733	-	72	1,029	-	-	-	-	30,7	410	123	39	603	2	-	4	6	56,606	37,631	1,923	23,856	120,016	8.75	26,560	199.0	
Grace	2	26,000	-	230	-	60	47	-	-	-	249	111	150	-	-	18	340	32	37	427	3	-	1	4	33,279	14,150	2,350	1,625	51,404	1.7	-	120.4	
Graduate Theo.Union	2a,3	313,758	(-3,827)	1,794	4,500	2,702	-	-	-	976	104	6	-	-	104	147	531	426	101	1,231	4	-	9	13	135,725	82,626	7,424	49,718	292,300	5.4	18,200	237.4	
Hamma	2,2a,4,6	61,500	1,110	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	57	11	4	88	1	-	.5	1.5	22,845	15,395	1,536	7,557	47,333	9.	-	537.9	
Harding	1	50,525	2,857	438	-	1,102	-	-	-	42	422	-	-	-	-	12	80	96	-	30	218	2	-	2	4	35,539	21,952	3,925	280	61,696	-	9,300	283.0
Hartford																																	
Harvard	2a,3,4	339,022	4,200	1,423	-	2,146	419	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	233	77	43	388	5.6	.6	5.8	12.2	178,428	87,799	13,846	38,660	318,733	12.4	-	821.5	
Hebrew,Cincinnati	1	281,538	12,478	1,939	-	4,828	6,677	196	-	2,550	1,400	604	2,080	-	2,050	29	108	51	4	201	8	-	15	23	294,527	56,428	5,755	25,697	382,407	18.22	29,750	1902.5	
Hebrew, L.A.	1	60,000	-	250	-	2,000	-	-	-	150	300	-	-	-	-	29	333	-	-	362	1	-	3	4	40,000	11,100	2,000	5,400	58,500	-	-	161.6	
Hebrew, N.Y.	1	120,000	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	100	-	-	336	2	-	4	6	67,000	12,000	1,400	2,700	94,000	-	-	279.8	
Historical Found.	4	85,000	-	160	-	2,038	-	-	-	500	3,500	1,200	10,000	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	184,000	90.	-	406.1	
Holy Cross	5	22,354	-	275	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	59	-	-	71	2	-	1	3	15,150	10,329	1,820	1,533	28,832	2.8	2,529	406.1	
Hood	1,2a,6	15,000	-	93	-	86	12	-	450	-	-	15	-	-	-	7	49	-	28	90	1	-	1	2	14,540	6,000	600	1,400	22,500	.55	13,860	250.0	
Howard	2a,3	66,000	(-6,163)	212	270	325	110	-	-	-	-	26	80	-	6	16	16	57	1	90	1	-	2	3	41,000	9,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	555.6	
Huron	2,5	105,000	-	230	400	216	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	36	-	3	668	2	-	6.5	8.5	54,362	36,000	3,217	3,600	97,179	5.4	17,844	145.5	
Iliff	1	98,005	823	590	746	429	6,678	379	-	174	685	15	949	18	22	200	20	143	9	17	189	3	1	8	12	78,988	33,959	1,910	8,744	123,611	12.	11,000	654.0
Immaculate Conception	1	68,290	-	420	-	284	5	-	55	-	129	-	6	-	-	-	197	-	69	266	1	1	1.5	3.5	16,328	17,044	1,894	-	35,266	5.5	-	-	
Interdenominational	1	74,322	-	343	-	1,096	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	228	9	-	267	4	-	2	6	58,778	24,513	2,492	24,651	110,434	7.	68,076	413.6	
Jesuit Sch. of Theo.	3	96,068	470	318	-	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	79	-	40	144	1.2	-	1.2	2.4	19,774	11,811	2,715	525	34,824	-	-	241.8	
Kenrick	1,3	58,800	3,004	370	900	216	4	-	-	165	592	64	257	14	22	68	24	108	6	20	158	2	-	2	4	24,859	13,319	2,420	8,234	48,832	11.7	7,200	309.1
Knox	1,3,4	66,726	(-471)	152	-	88	189	-	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	12	66	33	19	130	1	-	2.5	3.5	39,725	11,562	2,240	4,070	57,597	11.	8,082	443.1	
Lancaster	1	108,024	-	463	-	(612)	-	-	-	(3,750)	-	-	-	-	-	13,5	83	66	5.6	168.2	2	-	7	9	50,408	22,831	145	6,244	79,628	11.	29,000	473.4	
Lexington	1,3	83,326	11,326	904	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,485	13	80	34	-	132	2	-	1	3	41,683	20,990	5,500	2,100	70,273	10.56	18,864	532.4	
Lincoln Christian	2a,3,4,5	59,900	835	352	216	522	8,728	4,686	100	4,253	1,253	-	-	-	-	20	85	113	-	16	198	1	1	2	4	36,749	26,930	809	4,782	69,270	4.	16,246	349.8
Louisville Presby.	1,2a,3	76,432	1,881	296	-	130	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	24	14.5	66	-	19	254	1	1	3	5	75,462	22,456	5,420	9,684	113,022	12.	25,000	445.0
Luther-Northwestern	1,4	176,000	-	630	-	267	5	-	-	432	-	1,560	-	-	63	64	682	77	29	841	5	-	2.5	7.5	95,000	36,000	5,000	14,000	150,000	6.	26,000	178.4	
Lutheran, Chicago																																	
Lutheran, Columbus	1,2a,3	65,582	2,349	430	1,500	550	-	-	-	248	917	-	-	-	13	117	29	216	8	16	260	2.5	-	3	5.5	62,565	27,188	2,066	6,921	98,740	12.29	19,727	379.8
Lutheran, Gettysburg	1,3	110,359	2,782	374	-	224	-	968	-	326	198	-	551	-	113	18	207	25	15	265	2	-	4.5	6.5	59,223	20,741	3,858	2,552	86,374	9.27	12,528	325.9	
Lutheran, Phila.	1	117,992	2,322	555	-	535	25	-	-	282	277	30	2,624	-	6	469	15	120	46	195	2	1	3.2	6.2	69,617	25,323	4,906	-	99,846	10.2	20,590	512.0	
Lutheran, Saskatoon	1,2a,3	28,850	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	55	9	-	72	1	-	1	2	9,571	10,821	663	1,634	22,690	10.25	15,885	315.1	
Luth.Southern,Columbia	1	59,924	3,150	530	1,400	606	5,500	2,000	-	60	610	15	400	-	-	16	135	-	175	2	1	-	3	35,413	27,704	2,178	1,781	67,075	9.1	25,000	383.3		
McCormick																																	
McGill	2a,3	57,970	2,172	240	-	154	8,656	-	-	-	1	4	212	-	-	15	49	79	5	148	2	-	1.5	3.5	52,657	16,523	1,265	1,255	71,700	16.85	7,269	484.5	
McMaster	5	957,778	78,667	8,425	-	23,905	(864,924)	-	-	(7,156)	87,827	-	-	-	2,300	16	63	-	1	80	29.5	11	125.5	166	1833,500	1,057,640	44,680	309,780	3245,780	6.7	195,998	-	
Mary Immaculate	1,5	52,275	-	301	-	548	-	-	-	325	15	-	-	-	-	16	42	13	-	13	84	1	-	.5	1.5	21,586	14,998	1,496	27,100	65,180	7.	8,424	776.0
Maryknoll	1	73,800	2,800	665	110	40	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	88	12	-	79	217	2	-	3	5	33,068	20,000	5,000	33,507	91,575	8.4	-	422.0
Meadville	1,2a,3,4,5	87,900	400	130	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	35	-	1	41	1	-	2	3	16,000	4,000	500	200	20,700	6.0		

School	Affiliation (Explanation, pg.)	Cost per person	Gross sq.ft. for library & branches	Percent of total operating budget	TOTAL	Other operating expenses	Binding/rebinding	Library materials	Total wages and salaries	TOTAL	Filled positions for non-professionals	Filled positions for other professionals	Filled positions for librarians	TOTAL	Enrollment not working for a degree	Enrollment for non-theological degree	Enrollment for higher degree	Full & Part time enrollment for first theological degree	Full & Part time teaching & research faculty	Other	Games	Videotapes	Slides	Maps	Phonotapes	Phonodiscs	Government documents	Microcards	Microfiche	Microfilm	Unbound periodicals	Current periodical subscriptions	Volumes added (net)	Volumes in library (at end of report period)							
Mt. Angel Abbey	1,3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	\$33,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Mt.St.Alphonsus	1	64,676	2,337	850	550	203	31	-	10	-	-	-	-	21	43	35	-	14	113	2	-	3	5	40,545	18,138	1,834	3,588	63,742	7.5	17,119	564.1										
Mt.St. Mary	1,3,6	75,304	2,100	425	200	325	15	-	-	250	400	20	50	31	-	150	-	30	211	1	2	2	5	21,600	16,500	2,000	13,600	53,600	8.8	111,050	254.0										
Nashotah House	1,3	52,274	2,790	355	750	161	15	-	-	50	150	-	-	11	83	2	-	7	103	1	1	3	5	38,056	22,848	43	5,064	66,011	8.7	6,993	640.9										
Nazarene	5	48,350	1,004	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
New Brunswick	1,4	129,910	1,600	350	6,092	159	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	12	49	10	-	7	78	2	-	1.3	3.5	29,497	12,845	1,933	3,725	48,000	13.0	14,560	615.4										
New Orleans	1	135,319	-	674	500	2,987	90	-	-	1,965	4,546	238	1,304	26	20	966	-	-	38	628	174	-	68	870	5	-	7.5	12.5	77,689	27,770	1,692	7,334	114,485	7.8	46,200	131.6					
New York Theo. Newman																																									
North Am. Bapt.	2a	47,961	1,646	316	-	275	61	-	-	869	322	115	5,771	-	19	1,271	-	-	18	94	23	5	10	150	1.3	-	2.6	3.9	29,032	13,780	812	2,840	46,464	10.1	10,269	309.8					
North Park	1,2a	48,407	-	340	250	258	-	-	-	65	346	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	14	119	-	-	4	137	2	-	1.5	3.5	35,924	16,801	1,012	2,337	56,069	12.7	5,600	409.3					
Notre Dame	5,6	1,277,752	-	12,500	-	412,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	45	107	8163	-	17	8,375	33	2	86	121	1213,800	599,100	28,000	62,100	1903,000	4.78	-	227.1									
Oblate, D.C.	3	28,835	835	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Oral Roberts																																									
Pacific Coll.Biblical	5	59,149	1,409	652	-	921	799	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	45.5	-	32.4	12.6	98.5	2	-	1	3	54,843	30,000	-	13,413	98,256	3.8	10,000	997.5										
Pacific Sch. Rel.	1,3	103,775	2,195	427	-	1,194	-	47,374	-	-	-	-	-	17	181	22	6	-	209	1	-	-	1	33,641	25,959	2,808	13,044	75,452	8.9	12,344	361.0										
Payne																																									
Perkins	2a	163,711	3,819	431	-	1,503	-	2,760	-	-	-	-	-	53	363	47	-	21	484	3	-	3	6	85,720	504,169	2,429	41,892	634,211	-	46,763	1310.4										
Phillips	2a	74,402	1,669	279	6,998	2,100	1,011	5,350	-	198	690	34	3,522	5	23	28	-	-	21	106	32	-	4	163	2	-	3	5	46,030	15,913	2,139	9,641	73,723	5.45	5,400	452.3					
Pittsburgh	1	177,809	4,889	862	-	1,065	-	-	-	513	-	-	-	29	142	122	38	-	11	342	2.5	1	4	7.5	82,561	50,060	8,500	1,270	142,391	8.	5,382	445.6									
Pontifical																																									
Pope John XXIII	1,3,6	24,191	1,032	292	726	11	1,108	-	-	863	397	1	656	-	3	-	-	-	14	50	-	-	-	64	2	-	10	12	9,900	-	1,281	24,893	36,074	8.	5,159	563.7					
Princeton	1329,625	4,829	1,000	500	1,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	483	154	-	14	709	7	-	6.9	13.9	145,138	72,059	5,130	15,256	237,583	6.	-	375.1										
Queens																																									
Reformed	1	37,249	2,004	457	-	245	1,401	-	-	39	-	-	617	-	-	-	-	-	19	235	-	29	-	282	1	3	3	7	43,099	18,850	2,450	6,525	70,924	8.37	-	251.5					
Regis	3	65,000	-	340	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	35	24	-	-	74	1	2	3	6	30,620	15,200	800	-	46,620	2.7	8,000	630.0										
Sacred Heart	1	47,179	5,154	173	250	282	-	-	-	7,860	50	120	200	8	449	-	-	-	27	59	-	-	38	122	2	1	2	5	17,075	13,000	3,000	6,000	39,075	6.5	-	320.3					
St. Andrews	1	22,000	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
St. Augustine	3	30,855	522	190	-	42	-	-	-	-	241	-	-	12	57	-	22	11	102	1	-	1	2	14,625	7,912	854	3,762	27,153	5.	10,988	266.2										
St. Bernard	1	80,000	5,423	543	-	360	-	-	-	200	3,000	-	-	20	120	40	-	-	180	2	-	2.5	4.5	40,660	21,200	2,500	3,090	67,450	10.	24,000	374.7										
St.Charles,Borroмео	1,3,4	170,128	3,843	669	2,000	1,135	24	-	-	530	944	30	1,005	-	-	75	-	-	42	125	91	112	98	468	4	2	6	12	98,100	26,700	6,200	20,100	151,100	6.	28,341	322.9					
St.Francis,Loretto	1	32,908	828	239	-	-	39	-	-	-	195	-	-	16	62	50	-	-	128	1	1	1	3	21,212	11,726	750	990	34,578	10.	7,700	80.8										
St.Francis, Milwaukee	1,4	53,000(-8,000)	386	-	-	137	-	-	-	250	319	-	-	20	105	-	11	-	136	2	-	1	3	18,340	19,000	600	2,400	40,340	9.4	5,361	296.6										
St.John's, Canada	2a,5	33,000	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	37	-	392	-	462	1	-	1.5	2.5	37,366	16,000	2,461	-	55,827	-	4,528	120.8										
St.John's,Brighton	1,3,6	117,222	2,222	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	164	-	19	-	285	1	-	2	3	15,827	30,970	2,140	-	57,280	-	56,000	201.0										
St.John's,Camarillo	2a,6	39,000(-7,210)	212	-	1,380	-	-	-	-	200	100	30	-	17	84	29	-	-	130	2	-	-	2	30,400	7,720	2,000	27,050	67,170	18.	17,226	516.7										
St.John's,Plymouth	1,4	40,174	2,846	340	57	-	1,035	-	-	183	635	572	772	21	87	-	-	-	261	21	87	-	-	20	128	2.5	-	2	1,951	6.1	2	13	21.1	250,432	117,356	2,860	17,102	387,750	6.	75,882	198.7
St.John's,Minnesota	5	266,214	8,795	1,127	-	(12,566)	-	64,500	-	-	-	-	-	100	51	66	1732	2	1,951	6.1	2	13	21.1	250,432	117,356	2,860	17,102	387,750	6.	75,882	198.7										
St. Joseph's	1	85,859	1,616	410	-	1,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	81	-	-	-	204	315	2	-	1	3	35,784	22,831	2,224	7,156	67,995	9.13	16,654	215.9									
St. Leonard	1,2a,3	48,900	36	202	-	-	-	-	-	30	304	-	-	12	25	-	-	-	4	41	2	-	2	4	29,500	7,000	1,500	1,000	39,000	17.12	95,000	951.2									
St. Louis	2a,3	111,746	4,386	910	-	143	30	-	-	-	-	6	-	34	117	-	-	-	151	1	.5	1.5	3	40,590	26,641	4,391	2,383	74,005	15.	7,500	490.1										
St.Mary of the Lake	1	127,514	2,173	440	-	.625	6	401	-	-	-	-	-	31	130	15	-	-	176	1	-	2.25	3.25	36,133	16,284	1,904	1,819	56,140	-	5,836	319.0										
St.Mary, Cleveland	1,3	42,236	2,017	359	1,800	338	-	300	-	104	210	-	600	-	16	76	1	-	93	1	-	1	2	22,505	11,406	2,044	253	30,853	6.66	4,612	331.8										
St.Mary's,Baltimore	2	117,724	1,188	308	-	358	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	298	9	-	-	341	2	-	1	3	33,503	13,302	1,800	5,987	54,592	5.17	24,712	160.1										
St.Mary's(St.Thomas, Houston)</																																									

RANK ORDER: VOLUMES IN LIBRARY

1. Union, New York	541,395	54. Eastern Mennonite	88,167
2. Harvard	339,022	55. Christian	88,130
3. Southwestern Bapt.	334,067	56. Chicago Theo.	88,091
4. Princeton	329,625	57. Meadville	87,900
5. Graduate Theo.Union	313,758	58. Golden Gate	87,672
6. Yale	308,000	59. Wartburg	86,000
7. Emory	300,000	60. St. Joseph's	85,859
8. Hebrew, Cincinnati	281,538	61. United, Dayton	85,795
9. Episcopal/Weston	232,792	62. Presby/Ref Hist Found	85,000
10. Garrett/Seabury	227,355	63. Regis	85,000
11. Southern Baptist	221,517	64. Lexington	83,326
12. St. Vincent	193,043	65. Calvin	83,066
13. Andover Newton	191,431	66. Dallas	83,000
14. Colgate Rochester	187,162	67. Wesley	82,377
15. Union, Richmond	186,977	68. Eastern Baptist	80,950
16. General	185,921	69. Concordia, Ft.Wayne	80,532
17. Pittsburgh	177,809	70. St. Bernard	80,000
18. Luther-Northwestern	176,000	71. Conception	79,000
19. St. Charles Borromeo	170,128	72. Gordon Conwell	78,022
20. Perkins	163,711	73. Louisville	76,432
21. Brite	154,684	74. Mt. St. Mary	75,304
22. Woodstock	150,948	75. Phillips	74,402
23. Bethany/Northern Bapt	141,984	76. Interdenominational	74,322
24. Moravian	140,000	77. Maryknoll	73,800
25. Concordia, St.Louis	138,522	78. Catholic Theo,Chicago	72,298
26. New Orleans	135,319	79. Bethel	70,000
27. New Brunswick	129,910	80. Mennonites/Goshen,Elk	69,049
28. St.Mary of the Lake	127,514	81. Immaculate Conception	68,290
29. Talbot (Biola)	126,292	82. Christ the King	68,284
30. Aquinas/Dubuque	122,517	83. St. Paul, St.Paul	67,800
31. Washington Theo.Coal.	120,206	84. Knox	66,726
32. Hebrew, New York	120,000	85. Bangor	66,258
33. Lutheran, Phila.	117,992	86. Howard	66,000
34. St. Mary's, Baltimore	117,724	87. Lutheran,Columbus	65,582
35. St. John's, Brighton	117,559	88. Mt.St.Alphonsus	64,676
36. U. of Dallas, Irving	117,000	89. Methodist	62,700
37. Boston University	114,037	90. Central	62,583
38. Vanderbilt	114,000	91. Hamma	61,500
39. St. Louis	111,746	92. Hebrew, LA	60,000
40. Lutheran, Gettysburg	110,359	93. McGill	59,970
41. St. Meinrad	108,090	94. Lutheran,Southern	59,924
42. Lancaster	108,024	95. Western, Holland	59,900
43. Southeastern Bapt.	107,186	96. Lincoln Christian	59,900
44. Huron	105,000	97. Pacific Coll.Biblical	59,149
45. Pacific Sch of Rel	103,775	98. Univ. of the South	58,858
46. Sch of Theo,Claremont	102,367	99. Kenrick	58,800
47. Asbury	102,117	100. Episcopal, Southwest	58,312
48. Fuller	100,300	101. St. Patrick's	57,300
49. Iliff	98,005	102. St. Paul, K.C.	56,697
50. Virginia	97,500	103. Trinity, Deerfield	56,250
51. Jesuit Sch of Theo	96,068	104. Vancouver	54,790
52. Seventh Day Adventist	93,059	105. Memphis	54,236
53. Columbia	90,128	106. St. Francis, Milwau.	53,000

107. Mary Immaculate	52,275	133. St. Francis, Loretto	32,908
108. Nashotah	52,274	134. Western Evangelical	32,133
109. Harding	50,525	135. Swedenborg	31,600
110. Atlantic	50,478	136. Western Conservative	31,454
111. North Park	49,407	137. St. Vincent de Paul	31,400
112. United, Twin Cities	49,000	138. St. Augustine	30,855
113. St. Leonard	48,900	139. Emmanuel	30,685
114. Nazarene	48,352	140. Wycliffe	30,125
115. McGill	47,970	141. Schwenkfelder	30,000
116. N. American Baptist	47,961	142. Lutheran, Canada	28,850
117. Sacred Heart	47,179	143. Oblate, DC	28,835
118. Conservative Bapt	46,668	144. Earlham	28,530
119. Victoria	45,848	145. Acadia	28,000
120. SS Cyril	46,229	146. St. Peter's	27,756
121. Anderson	45,048	147. Lutheran, Southern	27,704
122. Dominican House	44,789	148. Erskine	27,000
123. Ashland	42,410	149. St. Andrews	27,000
124. St. Mary, Cleveland	42,236	150. Pope John XXIII	24,191
125. Columbia Grad.	41,166	151. Holy Cross	22,354
126. St. John's Provincial	40,174	152. Evangelical	19,850
127. St. John's, Camarillo	39,000	153. U. of Winnipeg	18,500
128. De Andreis	38,450	154. Disciples of Christ	17,000
129. Reformed	37,249	155. Baptist Missionary	16,050
130. DeSales Hall	34,366	156. Hood	15,000
131. U of St. Thomas, Hous.	34,303	157. St. Stephens	12,000
132. St. John's, Canada	33,000	158. Seminex	8,023

General Academic Libraries

1. Notre Dame	1,277,752	5. Wilfrid Laurier	252,670
2. McMaster	957,778	6. Huron	105,000
3. Drew	369,927	7. St. Thomas, Denver	78,000
4. St. John's, Minn	266,214		

Theological Consortia

1. B.T.I. LIBRARIES	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Total Expenses</u>
Gordon Conwell	78,022	\$120,016
St. John's, Brighton	117,559	57,281
Harvard	339,022	318,733
Episcopal Divinity/Weston	232,792	187,283
Andover Newton	191,431	110,524
Pope John XXIII	24,191	36,074
Boston University	<u>114,037</u>	<u>121,003</u>
	1,097,054	\$950,914
2. THEO. LIBRARIES OF SE PENNSYLVANIA		
Lutheran, Gettysburg	110,359	\$ 86,375
Lancaster	108,024	79,628
Westminster		
Lutheran, Philadelphia	117,992	99,846
Eastern Baptist	86,950	65,320
St. Charles Borromeo	170,128	151,100
Immaculate Conception	<u>68,290</u>	<u>35,266</u>
	661,743	\$517,535

	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Total Expenses</u>
3. WASHINGTON THEO. CONSORTIUM		
Howard	66,000	\$ 50,000
Wesley	82,377	110,413
Atonement		
Cath. Univ. of America		
Virginia Theo., Alexandria	<u>97,500</u>	<u>121,416</u>
	245,877	\$281,829
4. ATLANTA THEO. ASSOCIATION		
Columbia Theo. Seminary	90,128	\$ 59,661
Emory	300,000	143,658
Interdenominational	<u>74,322</u>	<u>110,434</u>
	464,450	\$313,753
5. CONSORTIUM OF OHIO THEO. SCHOOLS		
St. Mary, Cleveland	42,236	\$ 30,853
Ashland	42,410	37,158
Mt. St. Mary	75,304	53,600
Payne		
United, Dayton	85,795	88,535
St. Leonard	48,900	39,000
Hamma	61,500	47,333
Earlham	28,530	9,487
Methodist	62,700	102,247
Lutheran, Columbus	<u>65,582</u>	<u>98,740</u>
	512,957	\$506,953
6. TEAM-A (Theological Education Association of Mid-America)		
Asbury	102,117	\$137,199
Lexington	83,326	70,273
St. Meinrad	108,090	90,580
Southern Baptist	221,517	333,604
Louisville Presbyterian	<u>76,432</u>	<u>113,022</u>
	591,482	\$744,678
7. CONSORTIUM OF MINNESOTA SEM. FACULTIES		
Bethel	70,000	\$ 84,200
Luther-Northwestern	176,000	150,000
St. John's Univ., Minn.	266,214	387,750
United, Twin Cities	49,000	37,067
St. Paul, St. Paul	<u>67,800</u>	<u>39,418</u>
	629,014	\$698,435
8. CHICAGO CLUSTER OF SCHOOLS		
Bethany/Northern Baptist	141,984	\$108,268
McCormick		
Catholic Theological Union	72,298	61,743
Jesuit School of Theology	96,068	34,824
Lutheran, Chicago		
Meadville	87,900	20,700
De Andreis	38,450	23,400
Chicago Theological Seminary	<u>98,091</u>	<u>54,494</u>
	534,791	\$308,429

	<u>Volumes</u>	<u>Total Expenses</u>
9. ST. LOUIS THEOLOGICAL CONSORTIUM		
Concordia, St. Louis	138,522	\$179,573
Eden		
Kenrick	38,800	48,832
St. Louis	<u>111,746</u>	<u>74,005</u>
	289,068	\$302,410
10. SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CONSORTIUM		
Graduate Theo. Union	313,758	\$292,300
(Amer. Bapt. Sem. of the West; Church Divinity School of the Pacific; Franciscan Sch. of Theology; Jesuit Sch. of Theology; Pacific Lutheran Theo. Sem.; San Francisco Theo. Sem.; Starr King School for the Ministry; St. Albert's College)		
Pacific School of Religion	103,775	75,452
St. Patrick's	57,300	31,945
Golden Gate Baptist	<u>87,672</u>	<u>91,645</u>
	562,505	\$491,342
11. TORONTO SCH. OF THEO. LIBRARIES		
Trinity, Canada		
Victoria	45,848	\$ 89,899
St. Michael's		
Knox	66,726	57,598
Wycliffe	30,125	9,732
Regis	85,000	46,620
St. Augustine	<u>30,855</u>	<u>27,153</u>
	258,554	\$231,002

RANK ORDER: TOTAL EXPENDITURES

1. Perkins	\$634,211	23. Emory	\$143,658
2. Southwestern Bapt.	422,387	24. Pittsburgh	142,391
3. Hebrew, Cincinnati	382,407	25. Seventh Day Advent.	142,289
4. Union, New York	337,117	26. Western Conservative	141,058
5. Southern Baptist	333,604	27. Asbury	137,199
6. Harvard	318,733	28. Brite	134,582
7. Graduate Theo. Union	292,300	29. Iliff	123,611
8. Yale	269,250	30. Virginia, Alexandria	121,416
9. Union, Richmond	257,177	31. Vanderbilt	131,381
10. Princeton	237,583	32. Boston University	121,003
11. Garrett/Seabury	218,149	33. Gordon Conwell	130,016
12. Eastern Mennonite	217,169	34. Colgate Rochester	117,844
13. Talbot (Biola)	203,767	35. New Orleans	114,485
14. Episcopal/Weston	187,283	36. Dallas	114,265
15. Presby/Ref. Hist. Found	184,000	37. Louisville	113,022
16. Southeastern Bapt.	181,825	38. General	112,847
17. Concordia, St. Louis	179,573	39. Trinity, Deerfield	110,957
18. St. Vincent	177,664	40. Andover Newton	110,524
19. Fuller	171,660	41. Interdenominational	110,433
20. U. of Dallas, Irving	155,577	42. Wesley	110,413
21. St. Charles, Borromeo	151,100	43. Bethany/Northern	108,268
22. Luther-Northwestern	150,000	44. Methodist	102,247

45. Disciples of Christ	\$101,600	99. St. Mary's, Baltimore	\$54,592
46. Lutheran, Phila	99,846	100. SS Cyril	54,536
47. Lutheran, Columbus	98,740	101. Mt. St. Mary	53,600
48. Pacific Col. Biblical	98,256	102. Conservative Baptist	53,316
49. Sch of Theo, Claremont	97,227	103. Episcopal, Southwest	53,037
50. Concordia, Ft. Wayne	95,115	104. Western, Holland	52,579
51. Aquinas/Dubuque	94,272	105. Memphis	52,558
52. Hebrew, New York	94,000	106. Grace	51,404
53. Holy Cross	93,962	107. Emmanuel	50,832
54. Golden Gate	91,645	108. Howard	50,000
55. Maryknoll	91,575	109. Mennonites/Goshen	49,997
56. St. Meinrad	90,580	110. Dominican House	49,017
57. Victoria	89,899	111. Kenrick	48,832
58. United, Dayton	88,535	112. New Brunswick	48,000
59. Woodstock	87,314	113. Hamma	47,333
60. Lutheran, Gettysburg	86,375	114. Central	46,796
61. Bethel	84,200	115. Regis	46,620
62. Bethany/Northern Bapt	82,000	116. N. American Baptist	46,465
63. St. Paul, K.C.	80,504	117. Schwenkfelder	45,000
64. Lancaster	79,628	118. St. Vincent de Paul	44,500
65. Univ. of the South	75,992	119. St. John's, Plymouth	41,503
66. Pacific Sch of Rel	75,452	120. St. Francis, Milw	40,340
67. St. Louis	74,005	121. Anderson	39,859
68. Phillips	73,723	122. Moravian	39,500
69. Christian	73,616	123. St. Paul, St. Paul	39,418
70. McGill	71,700	124. Sacred Heart	39,075
71. Reformed	70,924	125. St. Leonard	39,000
72. Lexington	70,273	126. St. Thomas (St. Mary's)	38,852
73. Lincoln Christian	69,270	127. U. of St. Thomas, Denver	38,852
74. St. Joseph's	67,995	128. Conception	38,609
75. Wartburg	67,758	129. Ashland	37,158
76. St. Bernard	67,450	130. Pope John XXIII	36,074
77. St. John's, Camarillo	67,170	131. Immaculate Conception	35,266
78. Lutheran, Southern	67,075	132. Jesuit Sch of Rel	34,824
79. Nashotah	66,011	133. St. Francis, Loretto	34,578
80. Eastern Baptist	65,320	134. Western Evangelical	32,355
81. Mary Immaculate	65,180	135. St. Patrick's	31,945
82. Mt. St. Alphonsus	63,742	136. St. Mary, Cleveland	30,853
83. Mt. Angel Abbey	62,429	137. Atlantic	29,550
84. Catholic Theo, Chicago	61,743	138. Bangor	28,986
85. Harding	61,696	139. Holy Cross	28,832
86. Columbia Grad	60,830	140. St. Peter's	28,737
87. Seminex	60,016	141. St. Augustine	27,153
88. Columbia	59,661	142. Grace	26,000
89. Chicago Theo.	59,494	143. Evangelical	24,003
90. Hebrew, L.A.	58,500	144. De Andreis	23,900
91. Wash. Theo. Coalition	57,965	145. Lutheran, Canada	22,690
92. St. John's, Brighton	57,281	146. Hood	22,500
93. Vancouver	57,212	147. Baptist Missionary	21,648
94. United, Twin Cities	57,067	148. Meadville	20,700
95. St. Mary of the Lake	56,140	149. DeSales Hall	16,600
96. North Park	56,069	150. Erskine	13,788
97. St. John's, Canada	55,827	151. Oblate, DC	11,550
98. Christ the King	55,551	152. Wycliffe	9,732

153. Swedenborg	\$ 9,615	155. St. Andrews	\$ 7,613
154. Earlham	9,487	156. St. Stephens	5,100

General Academic Libraries

1. McMaster	\$3,245,600	5. St. John's, Minn.	\$387,750
2. Notre Dame	1,903,000	6. Huron	97,179
3. Wilfrid Laurier	1,122,070	7. St. Thomas, Denver	67,650
4. Drew	565,856		

PERCENTAGE OF VOLUME INCREASE

1. Seminex	142.5%	41. Maryknoll	3.9%
2. Southwestern Baptist	41.0	42. Vancouver	3.9
3. Luther-Northwestern	38.5	43. Asbury	3.8
4. Christ the King	23.9	44. Lutheran, Columbus	3.7
5. St. Mary's, Texas	22.7	45. Mt. St. Alphonsus	3.7
6. Hebrew, L.A.	20.0	46. N. American Baptist	3.6
7. Emmanuel	18.3	47. Anderson	3.4
8. Wilfrid Laurier	17.2	48. St. John's, Minn.	3.4
9. Lexington	15.7	49. Brite	3.2
10. Sacred Heart	13.1	50. Golden Gate	3.1
11. Memphis	9.9	51. Oblate, D.C.	3.0
12. Trinity, Deerfield	9.8	52. Southeastern Baptist	3.0
13. St. Patrick's	9.6	53. Mt. St. Mary	2.9
14. Bangor	8.9	54. Conception Seminary	2.8
15. McMaster	8.9	55. Sch of Theo, Claremont	2.8
16. Baptist Missionary	8.8	56. United, Twin Cities	2.8
17. Gordon Conwell	8.3	57. Ashland	2.7
18. St. Bernard	7.3	58. Lutheran, Gettysburg	2.6
19. De Andreis	6.8	59. St. Francis, Loretto	2.6
20. Southern Baptist	6.7	60. St. Thomas Sem.	2.6
21. Seventh Day Adventist	6.5	61. Louisville	2.5
22. U. of St. Thomas	6.2	62. Perkins	2.4
23. Harding	6.0	63. Drew	2.3
24. St. Meinrad	6.0	64. Phillips	2.3
25. Reformed	5.7	65. St. Charles Borromeo	2.3
26. Nashotah	5.6	66. Union, Richmond	2.3
27. Lutheran, Columbia	5.5	67. Chicago Theo	2.2
28. Kenrick	5.4	68. Pacific Sch of Rel	2.2
29. Concordia, Ft. Wayne	5.3	69. Nazarene	2.1
30. Fuller	5.3	70. United, Dayton	2.1
31. Methodist, Ohio	5.3	71. Colgate/Rochester	1.9
32. Earlham	5.0	72. St. John's, Brighton	1.9
33. Eastern Mennonite	5.0	73. St. Joseph's	1.9
34. St. Mary, Ohio	5.0	74. Hamma	1.8
35. Hebrew, Cincinnati	4.6	75. Aquinas/Dubuque	1.7
36. Pope John XXIII	4.5	76. Central Baptist	1.7
37. St. Paul, St. Paul	4.5	77. St. Augustine	1.7
38. Eastern Baptist	4.1	78. St. Mary's, Illinois	1.7
39. St. Louis	4.1	79. Virginia, Alexandria	1.6
40. McGill	3.9	80. Wartburg	1.6

81. Concordia, St.Louis	1.5%	98. Meadville	0.46%
82. Yale	1.5	99. Columbia Theo.	0.
83. Lincoln	1.4	100. Emory	0.
84. Harvard	1.3	101. Huron	0.
85. Vanderbilt	1.3	102. St.John's, Canada	0.
86. Swedenborg	1.3	103. Princeton	- 0.05
87. Dominican House	1.2	104. St. Leonard	- 0.07
88. New Brunswick	1.2	105. Knox	- 0.7
89. Wycliffe	1.2	106. Western, Holland	- 0.73
90. Andover Newton	1.1	107. Graduate Theo. Union	- 1.2
91. Bethany/Northern Bapt	1.0	108. Conservative Baptist	- 1.6
92. St.Mary's,Baltimore	1.0	109. Christian Theo.	- 2.7
93. Iliff	0.9	110. Howard	- 8.5
94. General	0.86	111. St.Francis, Milwaukee	-13.1
95. Woodstock	0.63	112. St. Stephens	-14.3
96. Boston	0.61	113. St.John's,Camarillo	-18.5
97. Jesuit Sch of Theo	0.49		

PERCENTAGE INCREASE: TOTAL BUDGET

1. De Andreis	91.2%	34. St.Mary's,Baltimore	9.7 %
2. Emmanuel	52.5	35. St.John's, Mimm.	9.2
3. United, Twin Cities	43.9	36. Lexington	8.7
4. Maryknoll	42.6	37. Western, Holland	7.9
5. St. Leonard	40.7	38. Central Baptist	7.8
6. Concordia, St.Louis	39.7	39. Conception	7.6
7. Luther-Northwestern	38.5	40. Wilfrid Laurier	7.4
8. Union,Richmond	33.3	41. Phillips	7.0
9. Reformed	31.9	42. Graduate Theo.Union	6.7
10. Fuller	31.5	43. St. Meinrad	6.7
11. Pope John XXIII	30.8	44. Hebrew, Cincinnati	6.3
12. Trinity, Deerfield	25.0	45. Mt.St.Alphonsus	6.2
13. Vancouver	24.8	46. Conservative Baptist	5.8
14. Perkins	21.9	47. N. American Baptist	5.8
15. Southern Baptist	20.4	48. Pacific Sch of Rel	5.5
16. Seminex	19.7	49. Bangor	5.4
17. Harvard	19.2	50. Wartburg	5.4
18. Southwestern Baptist	16.2	51. Methodist, Ohio	5.0
19. St. Bernard	16.1	52. St.John's,Camarillo	5.0
20. Woodstock	16.0	53. Aquinas/Debuque	4.3
21. St. Thomas	15.6	54. Chicago Theo.	4.1
22. Lincoln	15.5	55. Memphis	4.1
23. Mt. St. Mary	14.0	56. Christ the King	3.6
24. Wycliffe	13.6	57. Huron	3.4
25. St. John's, Canada	13.4	58. Iliff	2.9
26. Sacred Heart	13.1	59. St. Mary of the Lake	2.9
27. Princeton	12.4	60. St. Mary, Cleveland	1.7
28. Asbury	12.0	61. United, Dayton	1.3
29. McMaster	12.0	62. Colgate Rochester	1.1
30. Baptist Missionary	11.2	63. St.Francis, Loretto	.94
31. Dominican House	10.9	64. St. Louis	.8
32. Louisville	10.2	65. Golden Gate	.72
33. Lutheran, Columbus	10.1	66. Anderson	.53

67. Lutheran, Gettysburg	.37%	80. Jesuit Sch of Theo	- 7.2%
68. General	- .45	81. Virginia, Alexandria	- 7.7
69. Yale	- .47	82. Seventh Day Adventist	- 8.1
70. St. Joseph	- 1.1	83. Swedenborg	- 8.4
71. Sch of Theo, Claremont	- 1.2	84. Columbia Theo.	- 8.8
72. Boston	- 1.3	85. Oblate, DC	-11.2
73. Howard	- 2.0	86. Lutheran, Columbia	-11.7
74. Gordon Conwell	- 2.8	87. Brite	-13.0
75. Meadville	- 3.7	88. Ashland	-19.5
76. Hamma	- 3.9	89. St. Patrick's	-19.7
77. Emory	- 4.3	90. Harding	-21.3
78. Eastern Mennonite	- 4.7	91. Kenrick	-22.4
79. St. Charles, Borromeo	- 6.1	92. St. Paul, St. Paul	-28.7

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE: LIBRARY MATERIALS

1. Seminex	207.9%	37. Memphis	10.4%
2. Emmanuel	174.9	38. Pacific Sch of Rel	10.0
3. Fuller	118.2	39. Huron	9.8
4. United, Twin Cities	67.4	40. St. Leonard	9.6
5. St. Mary, Cleveland	55.2	41. Chicago Theo.	9.4
6. St. Francis, Loretto	42.3	42. Methodist, Ohio	6.9
7. Trinity, Deerfield	39.3	43. Gordon Conwell	6.6
8. Seventh Day Adventist	38.3	44. Mt. St. Mary	6.5
9. St. John's, Camarillo	36.0	45. Conservative Baptist	6.2
10. Luther-Northwestern	33.4	46. Vancouver	4.1
11. Concordia, St. Louis	32.3	47. Western, Holland	4.1
12. De Andreis	29.6	48. St. Charles, Borromeo	3.9
13. Maryknoll	25.0	49. Hebrew, Cincinnati	2.8
14. Southern Baptist	24.1	50. Boston	2.3
15. Southwestern Baptist	23.9	51. Dominican House	2.1
16. Lexington	23.5	52. St. Mary of the Lake	2.1
17. St. Thomas, Denver	21.8	53. St. Mary's, Baltimore	1.5
18. Sch of Theo, Claremont	21.7	54. Phillips	.75
19. Princeton	20.4	55. Aquinas/Dubuque	.57
20. Columbia Theo	19.9	56. St. John's, Minn.	.1
21. Harvard	18.1	57. Anderson	0.
22. Lutheran, Columbus	17.8	58. Meadville	0.
23. Perkins	16.4	59. Woodstock	0.
24. Central Baptist	15.4	60. Jesuit Sch of Theo	- .11
25. St. Meinrad	15.2	61. Mt. St. Alphonsus	- .58
26. Oblate, DC	15.0	62. Brite	- .89
27. McMaster	14.1	63. Graduate Theo. Union	- 1.2
28. Conception	14.0	64. Colgate Rochester	- 1.5
29. Yale	13.6	65. St. Joseph	- 1.9
30. Wycliffe	12.5	66. Lutheran, Gettysburg	- 2.2
31. Louisville	11.8	67. Golden Gate	- 2.3
32. General	11.7	68. Reformed	- 2.7
33. Baptist Missionary	11.4	69. Hamma	- 3.3
34. St. John's, Canada	11.1	70. St. Bernard	- 3.6
35. Iliff	11.0	71. N. American Baptist	- 4.3
36. Harding	10.7	72. Emory	- 4.4

73. Eastern Mennonite	- 6.6%	82. Virginia, Alexandria	-10.8%
74. Wilfrid Laurier	- 6.8	83. Wartburg	-11.3
75. Sacred Heart	- 7.1	84. Bangor	-12.2
76. Asbury	- 7.2	85. Lutheran, Columbia	-16.9
77. Howard	- 7.5	86. United, Dayton	-24.2
78. St. Louis	- 8.7	87. Ashland	-30.7
79. Union, Richmond	- 9.5	88. Lincoln	-32.6
80. Christ the King	-10.0	89. Kenrick	-41.4
81. St. Patricks	-10.3	90. St. Paul, St. Paul	-91.6

PERCENTAGE OF PERIODICAL INCREASE

1. Seminex	945.5%	42. Drew	1.9 %
2. Baptist Missionary	150.0	43. Harding	1.6
3. Earlham	78.8	44. St. Francis, Milwaukee	1.6
4. Maryknoll	75.0	45. Phillips	1.5
5. Graduate Theo. Union	54.7	46. Lutheran, Columbus	1.2
6. Hamma	46.5	47. Sacred Heart	1.2
7. Memphis	45.0	48. St. John's, Brighton	1.2
8. Wycliffe	40.7	49. Vanderbilt	1.2
9. Central Baptist	36.5	50. St. John's, Canada	.8
10. Nashotah	26.3	51. Anderson	.76
11. Reformed	25.9	52. Lutheran, Columbia	.76
12. Seventh Day Adventist	25.9	53. St. Charles, Borromeo	.60
13. Gordon Conwell	21.0	54. Lincoln	.57
14. Mt. St. Alphonsus	20.7	55. Asbury	.50
15. Emory	20.4	56. Southern Baptist	.42
16. Eastern Baptist	20.3	57. Harvard	.07
17. Emmanuel	16.3	58. Boston	0.
18. N. American Baptist	13.7	59. Chicago Theo.	0.
19. St. Paul, St. Paul	13.2	60. Columbia Theo. Sem.	0.
20. Concordia, Ft. Wayne	12.3	61. General	0.
21. St. Mary's, Baltimore	12.0	62. Kenrick	0.
22. Nazarene	11.8	63. Louisville	0.
23. Hebrew, L.A.	11.1	64. Luther-Northwestern	0.
24. McMaster	10.2	65. McGill	0.
25. Sch of Theo, Claremont	8.9	66. Meadville	0.
26. Iliff	8.5	67. Methodist, Ohio	0.
27. Dominican House	7.7	68. Perkins	0.
28. St. Leonard	6.3	69. St. Augustine	0.
29. St. Mary of the Lake	6.3	70. St. Bernard	0.
30. Union, Richmond	6.2	71. St. John's, Camarillo	0.
31. Wilfrid Laurier	5.9	72. St. Patrick's	0.
32. Southwestern Baptist	5.8	73. St. Thomas	0.
33. Vancouver	5.6	74. Western, Holland	0.
34. Oblate, D.C.	5.5	75. Woodstock	0.
35. De Andreis	4.0	76. Trinity, Deerfield	- 0.47
36. Colgate Rochester	3.7	77. Hebrew, Cincinnati	- 0.77
37. Brite	3.2	78. Southeastern Baptist	- 0.8
38. Andover Newton	2.8	79. Bangor	- .99
39. Ashland	2.4	80. Pope John XXIII	- 1.0
40. St. Mary, Cleveland	2.3	81. Pacific Sch of Rel	- 1.6
41. Huron	2.2	82. Concordia, St. Louis	- 1.7

83. St. Josephs	- 1.9%	98. Bethany/Northern Bapt.	- 7.0%
84. St. Mary's, Texas	- 1.8	99. Howard	- 7.4
85. Christian Theo.	- 3.2	100. St. Louis	- 7.8
86. St. Francis, Loretto	- 3.2	101. Golden Gate	- 7.9
87. Aquinas/Dubuque	- 4.0	102. United, Twin Cities	- 8.3
88. New Brunswick	- 5.1	103. Lexington	- 9.6
89. Yale	- 5.4	104. St. Meinrad	-12.1
90. Christ the King	- 5.5	105. Lutheran, Gettysburg	-16.3
91. Eastern Mennonite	- 5.5	106. Jesuit Sch of Theo	-18.3
92. Mt. St. Mary	- 5.6	107. United, Dayton	-24.8
93. U. of St. Thomas	- 6.0	108. Wartburg	-25.7
94. Conception	- 6.1	109. Fuller	-35.0
95. St. John's, Minn.	- 6.1	110. Knox	-43.1
96. Conservative Baptist	- 6.3	111. Princeton	-50.0
97. Virginia, Alexandria	- 6.8		

PERCENTAGE OF MICROFILM INCREASE

1. St. Louis	376.7%	35. U. of St. Thomas	7.9%
2. Emmanuel	240.0	36. McGill	7.7
3. St. Paul, St. Paul	93.7	37. Asbury	7.4
4. Graduate Theo. Union	86.0	38. Mt. St. Alphonsus	7.4
5. Phillips	82.8	39. Hebrew, Cincinnati	7.3
6. Howard	70.2	40. Pacific Sch of Rel	7.3
7. Woodstock	54.3	41. Anderson	7.2
8. Seventh Day Adventist	52.4	42. Iliff	6.7
9. Yale	52.4	43. Boston	5.9
10. Bangor	36.0	44. Drew	4.8
11. Emory	35.9	45. Chicago Theo.	4.4
12. Meadville	33.3	46. Baptist Missionary	4.0
13. Kenrick	29.3	47. Bethany/Northern Bapt	4.0
14. Gordon Corwell	25.7	48. Louisville	4.0
15. Knox	25.7	49. Nashotah	3.9
16. Dominican House	22.2	50. Trinity, Deerfield	3.7
17. General	19.1	51. Lincoln	3.0
18. McMaster	17.4	52. Union, Richmond	3.0
19. Central Baptist	16.3	53. Earlham	2.9
20. Luther-Northwestern	15.5	54. St. Bernard	2.9
21. Wilfrid Laurier	14.9	55. Sch of Theo, Claremont	2.8
22. Memphis	12.2	56. United, Dayton	2.7
23. Concordia, St. Louis	11.6	57. Conception	2.6
24. Southwestern Baptist	11.6	58. Southern Baptist	2.6
25. St. Patrick's	11.4	59. Vanderbilt	2.5
26. Golden Gate	11.3	60. Jesuit Sch of Theo	2.3
27. Reformed	10.9	61. Southeastern Baptist	2.3
28. Sacred Heart	10.6	62. Ashland	2.2
29. De Andreis	10.0	63. Harvard	2.2
30. Andover Newton	9.7	64. Concordia, Ft. Wayne	2.1
31. Colgate Rochester	9.7	65. St. Mary, Cleveland	2.1
32. St. Charles, Borromeo	9.2	66. Princeton	2.0
33. Mt. St. Mary	8.3	67. Eastern Mennonite	1.8
34. Vancouver	8.1	68. Huron	1.4

69. Perkins	1.4%	83. St. Francis, Loretto	0.	%
70. Lutheran, Columbia	1.3	84. St. Francis, Milwaukee	0.	
71. St. Mary of the Lake	.97	85. St. John's, Camarillo	0.	
72. Brite	.92	86. St. Joseph's	0.	
73. Lutheran, Columbus	.9	87. United, Twin Cities	0.	
74. Christian Theo.	.84	88. Western, Holland	0.	
75. Aquinas/Dubuque	.18	89. Wycliffe	0.	
76. Columbia Theo.	0.	90. N. American Baptist	-13.0	
77. Conservative Bapt.	0.	91. Wartburg	-26.8	
78. Eastern Baptist	0.	92. Maryknoll	-50.0	
79. Hebrew, L.A.	0.	93. New Brunswick	-51.1	
80. Lutheran, Gettysburg	0.	94. Harding	-84.1	
81. Methodist, Ohio	0.	95. St. Meinrad	-96.0	
82. St. Augustine	0.			

PERCENTAGE INCREASE OF MICROFICHE

1. Howard	3567.0%	27. Brite	1.2%
2. St. Mary's, Baltimore	2287.0	28. Emory	.48
3. Phillips	224.0	29. Southwestern Baptist	.3
4. Wartburg	150.0	30. Lincoln	.09
5. Huron	100.0	31. Aquinas/Dubuque	0.
6. Wilfrid Laurier	91.9	32. Ashland	0.
7. Seventh Day Adventist	91.1	33. Boston	0.
8. Pope John XXIII	88.1	34. Concordia, Ft. Wayne	0.
9. Asbury	53.3	35. Conservative Baptist	0.
10. Vanderbilt	51.6	36. Concordia, St. Louis	0.
11. Louisville	50.0	37. De Andreis	0.
12. Mt. St. Mary	50.0	38. Eastern Mennonite	0.
13. St. Mary of the Lake	50.0	39. Emmanuel	0.
14. Colgate Rochester	33.3	40. Golden Gate	0.
15. Baptist Missionary	20.0	41. Harvard	0.
16. Bethany/Northern	20.0	42. Knox	0.
17. Andover Newton	18.2	43. Lutheran, Columbia	0.
18. Sch. of Theo., Claremont	15.8	44. McGill	0.
19. St. John's, Minn.	10.8	45. Mt. St. Alphonsus	0.
20. N. American Baptist	8.9	46. St. Charles, Borromeo	0.
21. St. Francis, Loretto	5.4	47. Trinity, Deerfield	0.
22. Reformed	5.3	48. McMaster	- 3.7
23. Southeastern Baptist	4.9	49. Drew	- 31.8
24. Hebrew, Cincinnati	2.3	50. Union, Richmond	- 80.0
25. United, Twin Cities	1.6	51. Maryknoll	-100.0
26. Woodstock	1.4		

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

The Council of National Library Associations met on 10 December 1976 in New York City and on 6 May 1977 in Washington, DC. Deliberation of the Council of the past year has centered around three topics: implementation and effect of the new copyright law, the future relationship of the American National Standards Institute Z-39 Committee to the CNLA, and the expansion of CNLA membership. The Council also received its regular reports from the USBE, the Bowker Annual, and the Joint Committee on Library Education. Special reports were received at the spring meeting from NCLIS on the upcoming White House Conference on Library and Information Services and from the Library of Congress Office of Planning and Development.

Much on the new copyright law has appeared in the literature and need not be repeated in this report. Of note, however, is the formation by the CNLA of an Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Practice and Interpretation whose charge is: "To monitor developments concerning application and interpretation of the new copyright law by libraries, publishers, and others concerned with information transfer, and to report areas of concern, agreement, and conflict to the membership for its consideration, to which end the Committee may make recommendations for Council action." The membership of this committee will be drawn from those Library Associations which worked so closely together in influencing the shape of the new law.

At the winter meeting the Council received a report from the Study Committee on ANSI Standards Committee Z-39. The report reviewed the work of Z-39 and made recommendations for its future organization and operations. In its results this report was favorable to the present sponsorship of Z-39 by CNLA. In response however the National Science Foundation which helps fund Z-39 was less than satisfied with the report and a second study has been mandated. This study will be under the auspices of NCLIS although many of the members of the first study committee are repeated in the membership of the second.

The CNLA is taking steps to expand its membership base. Since the Council serves primarily as a forum for exchange of views and information, the broadest possible participation within the scope of the by-law would be desirable. Accordingly invitations were extended not only to information users but also information producers to attend the May meeting and consider membership in the CNLA. Response to the invitation was good but not unanimous. The Council will seek further ways to encourage participation.

At the spring meeting the Council received a report from Douglas Price of NCLIS on the planned White House Conference. The 18 month schedule for this conference was recently published in both American Libraries and Library Journal. The Council raised questions to Mr. Price relative to the state base on which the White

House Conference is to be built. There was serious concern that the proposed structure would limit the input and the participation of special library constituencies which do not operate on a state level. On vote of the membership the CNLA is addressing a letter to NCLIS expressing this concern.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter L. Oliver
ATLA Representative

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO
THE UNIVERSAL SERIALS AND BOOK EXCHANGE, INC.

In March 1971 the corporate structure of the USBE was modified. Even though the ATLA has been listed in USBE literature as a sponsoring body of the Exchange, there has been no organic relationship between the two since 1971. The Exchange has been made of individual libraries which have paid a membership fee. Most of the member libraries have scientific collections. Very few theological libraries have membership in the Exchange since its function has not been geared to the needs of theological libraries.

After appointment to this office, I spent several hours with Miss Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director of the USBE, to learn how we could be of mutual help under the revised structure of the USBE. Nothing has been heard from USBE since that visit. The USBE monthly NEWSLETTER has not been received and the present ATLA representative's name has never been on the USBE mailing list, in spite of a registered letter to Miss Ball notifying her of the change in representatives.

It is recommended that a special representative to the USBE has outlived its usefulness.

Respectfully submitted,

Gilbert R. Englerth
ATLA Representative

[At the Board of Director's meeting following the conference the representative function for ATLA to USBE was assigned to the Library Materials Exchange Committee because of the mutuality and dovetailing of concerns. Any ATLA concerns related to USBE should be directed to the chairperson of LME. - Editor]

PART III

ADDRESSES

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The paper below was inadvertently omitted from the 1976 Proceedings. Although dissociated from its context, it was deemed most expedient to include it with the 1977 papers thereby being included in the indexing of this publication. Our apologies go to Dr. Kromminga and to all who may have sought it a year ago.

-- Editor.

UPDATE ON THE CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

by

Dr. John H. Kromminga

It is, I suppose, a bit out of the ordinary that an annual meeting of the American Theological Library Association should hear an address on a particular denomination. The occasion for this, I presume, is that your meeting on this campus is connected with the centennial of this school, the oldest educational institution of the Christian Reformed Church. It is my intention to recognize the character of your meeting in this address. I do not intend to present to you a statistical analysis of my denomination or a recital of its accomplishments. I do not intend these remarks to be either propagandistic or excessively critical. I wish rather to give an interpretation of the character of this church, with particular reference to its activity in the academic and scholarly realm.

There are, of course, many influences which go into the shaping of a Christian denomination. I will not profess even to try to name them all. My purpose is to select one of the principal influences which contributed to the peculiar situation of the Christian Reformed Church and enlarge a bit on it. I find that key point in the coming together of two distinct streams of influence from the background of this church in the Netherlands. I propose to describe for you what those two streams are, how they have flowed together in the life of this church, and what the effects of that collaboration have been.

The Christian Reformed Church has been in existence for 119 years. During the first quarter of that period only one of the streams I have selected for discussion influenced the church. During the last three quarters of that period both have merged in their influence. The first of those streams of influence bears the name Afscheiding (Secession) and dates from 1834 in the Netherlands. The second, dating from 1886, bears the name Doleantie. This name is a bit harder to translate, but it means, in general, churches which have submitted a complaint or protest. The origin of the name Protestant is similar to this. I will briefly characterize the Secession movement and the later Protesting movement in turn.

First, the Secessing of 1834. Following the Napoleonic era a monarchy was established in the Netherlands under King William I. In a benevolently-designed effort to restore the church in the

Netherlands to a state of health and vigor, King William imposed upon it a reorganization. Two central provisions of that reorganization were a tight royal control over the assemblies of the church and doctrinal latitude intended to unite a wide spectrum of convictions in one church.

However kindly these measures were intended, both ran counter to deep convictions. Royal control violated a principle established during the Sixteenth Century and embodied in a church order provision that "decisions of major assemblies shall be reached by majority vote and shall be considered settled and binding unless they are proved contrary to the Word of God or the Church Order." Translated into terms of relations with the government, this provision meant that church decisions were not subject to ratification by any branch of the magistracy. King William's reorganization violated that provision. His advocacy of doctrinal latitude also ran counter to the conviction in the Reformed Church of the Netherlands that all official teaching of the church should be in harmony with the adopted confessions of the church.

A surprisingly small number of ministers and congregations objected to these provisions. By late 1834 and early 1835 six ministers, having been subjected to various degrees of discipline under the new regulations, seceded and formed a new denomination. They were followed in this by all or parts of their congregations and were joined by others, until by 1836 their numbers reached about 4,000. The new group was harrassed, suffered some fines and imprisonments, had to beg for permission to hold public meetings, and were socially ostracized. This combination of circumstances led to some rather large-scale emigration to the United States, beginning in 1846.

The ministerial leaders of the Secession group were fairly well educated and sophisticated. Most of their followers were influenced by pietism and revivalism and manifested a simple piety centering in the Reformed confessions. Transplanted to Michigan and Iowa in the 1840's, they sought conditions which would allow them to pursue their convictions without interference. The Michigan colony in 1850 joined what was then called the Dutch Reformed Church and is now called the Reformed Church in America. In 1857 a minority of this group again seceded and formed what is now called the Christian Reformed Church. Whatever the merits of that separation were, it further deepened the isolation in which these people lived. This itself had both good and bad results, which cannot be explored here. The only point to be established now is that this group was firmly committed to the confessions and willing to bear hardship for their defense, but they were not deeply involved in social, political, or intellectual concerns and not very inquisitive or exploratory regarding religious concerns beyond the devotional life. It was this group that founded Calvin Seminary in 1876 to provide the church with an educated ministry.

The Doleantie movement, with origins in 1886, was different in important respects. The people involved, both leaders and followers, were much more intellectually sophisticated and much more deeply involved in the national life of the Netherlands than their predecessors in the Secession. But there was also a profound similarity between the two groups. Both centered their activities about the defense of the Reformed systems of confessions and church order which had been traditional in the Netherlands since the Sixteenth Century. Both revolted against deliberate and drastic departures from that system. Thus, in spite of large cultural differences, there was a fundamental affinity which ultimately drew them together.

The spearhead and leader of the Doleantie was Dr. Abraham Kuyper. Dr. Kuyper is best known in this country for the six lectures on Calvinism which he delivered at Princeton University on the Stone lecture foundation. The central thrust of these lectures is the idea of sphere sovereignty. The spheres referred to are church, state, the family, the arts, science, and other fields of interest. Each is to be considered sovereign in its own sphere, subject only to the sovereignty of God over all spheres of life. Each is devoted in its own way to demonstrating the lordship of Christ over all of life. Each sphere cooperates and harmonizes with the others, because all are subject to Christ. But none may interfere in the sphere of any other.

Dr. Kuyper is known and remembered in the Netherlands for many other reasons than his advocacy of sphere sovereignty. He entered actively into politics, although his training was as a minister and theologian. He served a term as prime minister in the Netherlands government. He was editor and founder of De Heraut (The Herald), a weekly paper of major importance. He was deeply involved in the theory and practice of education, advocating the right of various religious communities to maintain their own day schools with government support. His crowning achievement in the area of education is the founding of the Free University of Amsterdam. He published widely. His major works include a commentary on the Heidelberg Catechism, a work on the Holy Spirit, a systematic theology drawn from his class lectures, and an encyclopedia of sacred theology in which he set forth the interrelationships of the various theological disciplines. The churchly secession which he led occurred over questions related to rising theological modernism in the church of the Netherlands. For lack of a better term we will refer henceforth to this later movement as Kuyper's movement.

The Secession movement of 1834 and Kuyper's movement of 1886 merged in 1892 to form De Gereformeerde Kerken in the Netherlands. This vigorous religious community, the second-largest Reformed church in the Netherlands, produced Herman Bavinck, a major theologian of the Nineteenth Century, and is the church of G. C. Berkouwer and Herman Ridderbos, both of whom have published widely and have been given an American hearing through translations. More to the point of this address, a steady stream of immigrants, now representing both streams of influence, swelled the membership of the Christian Reformed Church in the United States--and later in Canada--and have continued to exert major influence in the life and emphases of that church.

Our principal interest is in the dynamics of this merger of emphases in the United States and Canada. The two emphases are one in their determination to make the Reformed confessional and ecclesiastical system effective in the world. They differ markedly in other respects. We turn now to a number of illustrations of the results of that merging of two streams.

The difference between them can be illuminated by a reference to the state of affairs in the churches of the United States at the time when the Christian Reformed Church began to emerge from its social, cultural, and ecclesiastical isolation. The period under scrutiny may be dated from the last decade of the Nineteenth Century and continues for some three decades thereafter.

This emergence from isolation occurred during a period in which the developing social gospel was making its impact upon the American churches. It was also a period of growing fundamentalism in many American denominations. The open conflict between fundamentalism and the social gospel is well known because of the impact it made upon many churches. The earlier secession influence in the Christian Reformed Church bore a strong affinity for fundamentalism, without the premillennial and dispensational leanings of the latter. Thus in that part of the Christian Reformed mind there was an emphasis on the fundamentals of biblical obedience without the implications of denial of the present world which some fundamentalists maintained. The concern of the other Christian Reformed emphasis for manifesting the lordship of Christ in every sphere of life made it active in the areas of social concern and gave it some resemblance to the social gospel. Thus it can be said, at the risk of oversimplification, that the two sworn enemies of the early Twentieth Century, fundamentalism and the social gospel, lived together under one ecclesiastical roof and, in general, enriched one another.

Neither in the Netherlands nor in the United States was that unity completely peaceful. Tension, sometimes painful but also fruitful, existed between the two emphases. These can, again at the risk of oversimplification, be illustrated in the appearance of rival publications. In the early 1920's two such periodicals were The Witness, representing the pietistic strain, and Religion and Culture, representing the activist strain. For the past quarter-century they have been replaced, respectively, by The Outlook and the Reformed Journal. One must not make too much of the identification here suggested, but in general it can be defended and demonstrated.

Let us go on to other illustrations of the impact of these two emphases. The first to be selected is the institution where you are meeting. Calvin Seminary was founded in 1876, before the merger of the two streams. Its objective was an educated ministry, and a liberal arts education was embryonically present from the beginning, but the theological perspective and the religious emphasis was that of the Reformed confessions with a somewhat pietistic twist.

The development of this institution into Calvin College is closely related to the second stream of influence. The first step in this progress was the admission to this school of persons not preparing for the ministry. In the first instance these additional students were preparing for a vocation of teaching in Christian day schools. By 1920 Calvin College emerged as a four-year liberal arts institution. By the present date it has grown to fifteen or twenty times the size of the parent seminary and has established itself as a respectable and respected church-related college. Calvin College has not abandoned its roots in the secession stream of influence, but its principal impetus has come from the broader, more culturally conscious influence of the Kuyperian movement. Contact with the church has remained very close, and in the course of its development Calvin College and Seminary has been involved in many controversies. The demand for confessional fidelity has never been diminished. But support for breadth of outlook has also been consistently present enabling the college and seminary to address a wide spectrum of questions with intellectual respectability.

It may be noted in passing that today there are other colleges associated with the Christian Reformed Church. Dordt College in Iowa and Trinity Christian College in Chicago are largely supported by members of the denomination, though not as directly connected with it as is Calvin. Less directly connected with the church is the Institute for Christian Studies in Toronto, where a neo-Kuyperian influence is predominant. This resurgence of Kuyper's views has had direct impact on all of the colleges under view.

A similar development can be traced with respect to the Christian day schools now represented by the National Union of Christian Schools. The first of these schools, dating from 1875, were largely efforts to establish a Christian atmosphere for the education of children and owed something of their support to the desire to offer instruction in the Dutch language. They were largely parochial in their organization. But in the early Twentieth Century a transformation came about. In keeping with the principle of sphere sovereignty they were freed from parochial ties and became independent organizations governed by their own societies and self-perpetuating boards. Under these circumstances the theory of a Christian education which sought to interpret all of life in keeping with the will and Word of God was assiduously developed.

The influence of Kuyper's movement was not limited to education. An attempt was made to publish a Christian daily newspaper; but this never reached the point of actual publication. Attempts were also made to form a Christian political party on a pattern developed in the multi-party system in the Netherlands. This attempt was largely unsuccessful; the only manifestation was represented in occasional Christian political action groups or groups for discussion of political issues.

More fruitful efforts were made along the lines of labor organization. The attitude of the Christian Reformed Church to labor unions was at first quite negative. Gradually the idea emerged that Christian labor organizations were the most satisfactory and con-

sistent answer to the problems posed by labor organization. A Christian Labor Association was formed and still exists. Its accomplishments in the United States have not been large. But a similar organization, formed since World War II in Canada, has had some notable successes in defending its concept of labor justice in the courts of that nation. Note that these are not ecclesiastical organizations. Their points of contact with the church are two. The denomination has been challenged to scrutinize its own building projects to see whether preference should be given to contractors employing members of the Christian Labor Association. This question has been resolved in favor of open bidding. And the church assemblies have been forced to decide whether membership in one of the big labor organizations was an obstacle to holding membership or office in the church. This has been resolved in favor of open membership.

For one more illustration of the interplay between world-denial and world-affirmation I am going to bring together two developments which had their rise in the 1920's. They are the questions of the church's attitude toward common grace and the attitude toward worldly amusements. In 1924 the church was challenged by an assertion that the grace of God was shown only to believers. In a landmark decision of that year, the synod declared that there is also a common grace of God shown to all men in the bestowal of his gifts upon all, in his restraint of sin, and in his enabling men to perform acts of civic righteousness. This decision resulted in the largest division of its membership in the church's history. The Protestant Reformed Church remains as the result of this defection.

But four years later another decision was reached which seems oddly out of harmony with the 1924 assertion of common grace. In 1928, in a general atmosphere of defensiveness against the inroads of secularization on the church, the synod adopted a stand strongly critical of theater attendance, dancing, and card playing. There was no bald and sweeping condemnation of this trio, but the stance adopted was strongly negative. For a number of years observers close to the Christian Reformed Church in this community characterized it by this stand. The pietistic and isolationist overtones of this position hardly need comment.

After many years of sub-surface unrest on this question, a new position was adopted in 1966. The new decision refers especially to the film arts. In place of a prohibition on movie attendance, discrimination is advocated in the viewing of films. Furthermore, the Christian community, and especially its educational enterprise, is urged to address itself to the development of the film arts in a Christian context. Three comments are in order on this decision. First, after nearly forty years of the effects of the 1928 decision, the discriminatory abilities of the community had nearly atrophied. We knew something of the criticism of literature, but little about the critical viewing of films. Second, the mandate to develop the film arts comes down especially to the colleges; and their efforts to obey the mandate have occasioned several major public-relations disputes centering in this campus. And third, while the ideal is clear, the work on developing a Christian approach to film arts has thus far not been distinguished by its accomplishments.

Lest this recital become overly long, I will mention just a few other aspects of the denomination's work. In the social sphere it has had a major role in the establishment of three psychiatric hospitals, the best-known of which is the Pine Rest Christian Hospital in this city. These have retained their Christian position but now look more to patient fees and government support than to church contributions for their support. Also in existence are a Christian adoption agency and various institutions for juvenile delinquents, alcoholics, and the like. The Christian Reformed World Relief Committee had its rise in the desire to provide disaster aid for members of the denomination. It has broadened into a world-wide agency which distributes millions of dollars annually and supports various development projects with funds and personnel.

The radio voice of the Christian Reformed Church for the past thirty years has been the "Back to God Hour". This broadcast, now heard in six languages, is distinguished not only by its quality but by the fact that no appeal for funds is ever made in the broadcasts. The mission work of the church includes foreign missions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and a domestic mission effort which includes extensive work among racial minorities. To avoid being propagandistic, we will not enter further into these aspects of the church's work. Their particular relation to the two-stream influence is not obvious enough to allow further comment.

But there is one final aspect of the denomination's stance which does merit comment in order to fix the position of the church among the other churches of the world. The inter-church relations of the Christian Reformed Church have been consistently oriented toward other conservative churches of the Reformed and Presbyterian family. After holding membership in the Federal Council of Churches for a six-year period during and after World War I, the denomination has eschewed membership in the National Council of Churches. The question of membership in the World Council of Churches was considered and decided negatively in 1967. But observers are sent to World Council assemblies and, through the Reformed Ecumenical Synod, some dialog is maintained with the World Council.

The Reformed Ecumenical Synod is a world-wide organization of conservative Reformed and Presbyterian Churches. It meets at four-year intervals to discuss and make recommendations on matters of mutual concern. The Christian Reformed Church is a charter member of this organization which first met in 1946. Close one-to-one relations are also maintained with conservative Reformed churches in the United States and elsewhere.

What causes this aspect of the church's life to merit special mention is the extent to which the Christian Reformed Church is a bridge between two positions. While not holding membership in the World Council of Churches, the denomination views with a measure of respect and admiration some aspects of the World Council's work. There is a deliberate attempt to maintain a responsible position with respect to this organization, both as to criticism and appreciation. The relation to the conservative wing of American

Protestantism is characterized by somewhat the same ambiguity. Some of the attitudes and decisions of the Christian Reformed Church are viewed with a measure of suspicion and disapproval by some of the closest denominations. The denomination does not feel comfortable with a wholesale condemnation of broader ecumenical movements; nor, on the other hand, with an indiscriminate commitment to the narrower emphases. And this ambiguous attitude is shared by the organizations under consideration. It is not too difficult to relate this position to the tension between the secession emphasis and the Kuyperian emphasis in the church's past.

My summation in view of what has already been said can be very brief. Among the many forces brought to bear on the shaping of this denomination, the two with which we have busied ourselves have played a major role. I hesitate to apply the word "unique" to the Christian Reformed Church, not only because that is a word easily overused, but also because it would better be applied, if at all, by a less prejudiced observer. But certainly there has been in this denomination's history a fruitful interplay of the pietistic and the intellectual. The church takes its confessions very seriously. But these are interpreted as not only leaving room for, but requiring investigation within their bounds. From this interplay have come both strengths and weaknesses; something of each has been reflected in what has been said. But without both of these emphases it would be difficult to imagine the denomination's achievements to this point.

THE RELIGIOUS ESSAYS INDEX PROJECT

by
G. Fay Dickerson

Introduction. During this conference there will be numerous opportunities for those of us responsible for the Index to Religious Periodical Literature (IRPL) and its new sister project, an as yet un-named index to multi-author, non-serial publications in religion, referred to as a religious essays index (REI), to visit with you to hear concerns you have regarding improved access to this literature. I would like to make some comments about the relationship between the IRPL and the REI, some background or history of the REI origin, and report on progress to date.

If you have recommendations for titles to be included or for the introduction of some new feature, will you please write them down, for writing helps clarify the recommendation. Suggestions you make do carry weight: e.g., the new project is a response to very specific requests from ATLA members. Subject headings have been established after conversations at ATLA conferences.

History of the Decision to Publish an Index to Religious Essays. Whenever a questionnaire has been administered by the IRPL there have been requests for the indexing of literature that is difficult and expensive for the individual library to catalog for subject-author access, e.g., the proceedings of scholarly conferences, annuals, Festschriften and collected essays. In the questionnaire sent to 930 subscribers in October 1976, only 275 replied: 119 seminaries, 37 universities, 109 colleges. The 119 seminaries and Bible colleges and 37 universities support more journal and other indexing. The 109 colleges are generally satisfied with just a journal index, wanting to keep the price low with only modest increases.

When the Ad Hoc Committee on ATLA Needs compiled answers to their questionnaire last year they discovered priority ranking for "Sinking more funds into the IRPL to achieve two results: the coverage of more periodicals and more than two publication dates per year - also retrospective indexing." Now after more discussion by four member librarians and the Periodical Indexing Board regarding the indexing of multi-author, monograph publications the ATLA Needs Committee is able to report to this 1977 conference:

The concern for the indexing of Festschriften and other multi-authored works has received extensive discussion by members of the Index Board and the librarians at Harvard Divinity, Yale Divinity, Princeton Theological and Union Theological Seminary, New York. The result of this discussion has been the planning by the Index Board to begin an indexing service for this type of material this year.

In November 1976 there was a careful evaluation of the prospects for the success of such a new product. Technological capability and professional competence were resources to be used. Costs for a new product could be sustained for a short period. A decision to begin production was based on an estimated 200 multi-author titles a year. The four libraries mentioned above had already submitted surrogates: photo-copied title, contents, copy-right and other pages giving essential bibliographic information for titles with 1970-1976 imprints that appeared to be within scope. A decision was made to begin the REI with 1976 imprints, the year for which acquisitions were still being made in sufficient quantity to facilitate the "gathering" process.

The first two months of 1977 had to be devoted to the completion of Vol. 12 of the IRPL, but in January Dr. Schmitt reported on the new project to the ATLA Board of Directors which gave "strong encouragement to move forward." Harvard, Princeton, Union and Yale continued sending surrogates and our secretary began a simple listing of titles.

At the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services conference in March major bibliographic services admitted having no precise formula for determining the success of a new product. If there is an excellent idea for which there is some verified need, most services will cost it out for at least three years but not use any income from it as a budget figure. Some projects that seem to be worthwhile do not succeed; others do. After three years, sometimes more, they "fly" or decide to drop the product. We believe the REI will "fly." If we do our part it will: a) get users to material faster, b) help reference librarians do a better job more easily and less expensively, and c) increase use of multi-author volumes.

Initial patterns had to be established for the first publication. Some patterns may be changed after the experience of producing the first volume. Basic routines require decisions on: a) publishing frequency, b) the imprint date to use for the first publication, c) the scope of the project, d) the separate publication of the REI or its incorporation into the IRPL and e) the form in which distribution would be made--hard copy or microfiche. There was counsel that completeness of coverage (comprehensiveness) was more important than frequency. A 1976 annual will be published within the fiscal year 1977-1978. I believe it is possible to publish the IRPL first semi-annual for 1977 on schedule in September of this year and still publish the REI annual by December 1977.

The initial statement of scope is being revised as we get into the material. Those of you attending the Conference may help to refine it. The original statement read:

A. ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED: 1. Titles of collections which include religious or theological subject focus. 2. Works will be intended to be scholarly (not curricular materials for the use of scholarly study but scholarly studies themselves.) 3. Form of works to be included are multi-author works or polygraphs and

collected essays. These works may be prepared and collected in honor of scholars or events or be collections other than Festschriften. The works appearing in regular serials will be indexed in the normal manner in the IRPL. Collections that are appearing annually, such as year books, should be drawn into the regular serial index (IRPL). 4. In general, the material included will be in Western languages (and Western alphabets).

B. TO BE EXCLUDED: 1. Festschriften or polygraphs that are accessible through other bibliographic apparatus will not be included in this indexing project. 2. Anthologies of reprinted articles or chapters of collections intended to be "readers" will not be included. 3. Collections of very brief articles of general interest are not intended to be included, or collections of a brief summary of larger articles or addresses will not normally be expected to be included.

Brevity in itself will not be grounds for exclusion as many technical discussions may be brief.

C. DOUBTFUL TITLES: When titles are in doubt, if the majority of the articles in the collection are found to be generally in scope, then without further decision the complete collection will be indexed. If the minority of the articles are found to be in scope, then only selected articles in the collection will be indexed.

At present it seems more logical to produce two related products than to combine the REI and the IRPL. Although there are arguments favoring the joint publication of the IRPL and the REI, e.g., to reduce searching time, other considerations favoring the publication of two separate products are: 1. Keeping multi-authored book form literature and periodical/serial material separate may make for easier identification of the citation. There is some experience of that confusion at the University of Illinois Medical Library in Chicago with users requesting inter-library loans for monographs not named in the periodicals location file. 2. The REI may appeal to some users who feel that their periodical literature needs are adequately covered by other indexes. Separate pricing may therefore result in more sales. 3. The size of Volume 12, 880 pages, combined with two REI annuals that might run to 300 pages each means that an expanded Volume 13 would be so large that two volumes would have to be considered. This could result in a decision to publish annual instead of bi-annual cumulations. Some subscribers have indicated that they most prefer that the IRPL maintain its current coverage or expand in journal indexing only. Two publications give subscribers purchasing options. 4. The disparate years covered by the two publications at present would require some adjustment. The IRPL for 1975-1976 has been published; we are just now beginning indexing the 1976 REI. 5. The IRPL contains indexing and abstracts; the REI is index only but will contain a contents listing following the editor's name. Introducing a large amount of material that does not fully conform to IRPL practice could be confusing.

Future selective dissemination of information (SDI) for individual users or printed selected bibliographies for special groups of users can be produced from the edit tapes of the two products. The potential for larger cumulations of selected material remains.

Only a few overseas subscribers indicated that they would consider microfiche copy in lieu of hard copy. Microfiche remains an option for intermediate copy to give users current reference before the publication of an annual volume. User requests will determine that service.

REI Progress to Date. The REI will be larger than originally envisioned. Although there may be a few out-of-scope titles, to date we have 228 imprints in 1976. This list is incomplete, for the non-English titles are still low: 80 German, 8 French and 3 or fewer of other Western languages. Also, we have verified only 37 Festschriften although the O'Brien Index to Festschriften in Religion for 1960-1969 averages well over 100 titles a year. In addition to surrogate notification from Harvard, Princeton, Union and Yale Divinity Schools and theological seminaries we have begun receiving titles from Calvin Theological Seminary. Each library has promised to provide the book when it is needed for indexing. Until recently, we had received all titles from Chicago libraries, primarily Jesuit-LSTC-McCormick, but began mail borrowing this month. This indicated a substantial commitment from the cooperating libraries. We hope for safe mail deliveries.

The clerical task of keeping records of surrogate titles argues against excessive notification. Nevertheless, we seem to be having fewer duplicates than anticipated. It is important to be inclusive so some way needs to be devised to have a broad net for titles without becoming bogged down in repetitious notification.

On June 15 we had indexed 30 titles, but this is going to go along much faster. We have hired five part-time indexers, all University of Chicago Divinity School students who share the excitement about the project and who are production-oriented.

The format of the REI is evolving. Decisions are being made primarily on the basis of user needs, e.g., on multiplying subject-author access to multi-author, separately published volumes. Secondarily, some decisions are being made on the basis of comparative costs. For example, rather than repeat the bibliographic information for each entry we devise a citation using an abbreviation of the title, give pagination and copyright date. The addition of a single character that increases the length of an entry from one to two lines can double unit costs for photo-composing and printing for each publication in which that entry will be repeated.

At the conference a sample of the REI was distributed which had been run on IRPL programs with no adjustments. The IRPL uses an Author-Index with abstracts; the REI will have an Author-Editor Index, or an Author-Editor Index with Contents.

The titles will be arranged alphabetically by the abbreviation used in the citation. The abbreviation is followed by the title, statement of editorship, imprint, collation and series title, ISBN and LC card number. For several titles the last two items are missing, but we have not determined how much search time can be afforded. This is a service that could be provided by a library on OCLC for which the REI project would bear the cost. Cataloging in publication is most useful.

The following is a sample of the way the REI is constructed:

E Troeltsch Fut Th

Ernst Troeltsch and the future of Theology. Ed by John Powell

Clayton, New York, Cambridge University Press, 1976.

xiii, 217 p.

ISBN 0-521-21074-7

LC 75-44576

CLAYTON, John P, ed. Ernst Troeltsch And The Future of Theology.

E Troeltsch Fut Th xiii, 217 pp 1976.

Contents: Preface, by John Powell Clayton. Pt 1: Ernst Troeltsch's intellectual development, by Hans Georg Drescher; Ernst Troeltsch and the dialectical theology, by Robert Morgan. Pt 2: Ernst Troeltsch and the possibility of a systematic theology, by A.O.Dyson; Ernst Troeltsch and the possibility of a historical theology, by B.A.Gerrish. Pt 3: Ernst Troeltsch and Christianity's essence, by S.W.Sykes; Ernst Troeltsch and the end of the problem about "other" religions, by Michael Pye. Bibliography, comp. by Jacob Klapwijk; Index of names.

Please look at "E Troeltsch Fut Th" as it is indexed in the list of titles for the short catalog entry. Note the editors name, then look at "CLAYTON, John P, ed." In the Author-Editor Index the title of the volume and the citation is followed by the Contents of the book listing individual titles and authors.

The title of the book with editor and citation, the entry as given for "CLAYTON, John P." is indexed under "TROELTSCH, ERNST, THEOLOGY IN GERMANY" and "LANCASTER, ENG, UNIVERSITY--DEPT OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES." Thus, three subjects refer to the book as a whole. There are also six separate author entries for specific articles with a total of twenty additional subject entries.

Should you find an article in the REI and want to know the setting or the contents of the volume in which the entry is located, it will be necessary to work in reverse. Take any abbreviation, look up the entry in the preliminary pages, note the editor, go to the Author-Editor Index and under the editor's name find the contents.

We believe the REI will be as much of a facilitator for access to literature as is the IRPL. It is exciting to begin a new service (albeit one that has been needed for many years), to nurture it and to trust it will become a familiar and respected library tool.

ILLUSTRATED TALK ON BOOK CONSERVATION

Introduction by Guenther Strothotte. Conservation of materials is a lively issue in the literature of librarianship. In conferences generated by the Library of Congress and throughout the American Library Association and the Canadian Library Association the question arises, "What shall we do with all these books that are falling apart? Can they be preserved? Must we look to some other form for the preservation of information?"

In one of our later sessions we will be looking at microform technology in trying to update ourselves about its current state. We will be asking the questions "How durable is microform? When will it also crumble and fade? What is its most durable form? Is this the way to go about conservation? What kinds of equipment are available?" One path of conservation is to get as many things on to microform as possible before the originals are gone. But there also remains some possibility for preserving at least some books. Is there not some way to keep these things from falling apart and being utterly destroyed? I suppose we all have the vision that some day someone will slam the door too hard and you will hear in the stacks a flutter as everything falls apart at once.

What things can be done to conserve the books themselves? Which ones ought to be conserved? What is the methodology that is now being used? What are groups such as the Conservation Institute trying to do?

We are pleased to have Bob Parliament here to introduce the subject and to respond to some of these questions. He has studied at Simon Fraser University, and he has studied the craft of books largely on his own. He has been a binder and a book man for some nine years, and at present he is employed as a book binder by the Canadian Conservation Institute.

by
Robert Parliament

This morning I will stress the basic concepts of book conservation. My remarks will be oriented toward special collections and archives conservation although I will attempt to refer somewhat to circulating library conservation. It is difficult to mix the two. There are differing values between something you wish to preserve forever and something that you want to endure 120 circulations and then toss it away. After dealing with some of the basic concepts, I'll show you some slides. As a result of my presentation I hope I will talk you out of a few things that you have been doing and encourage you to do a few things that you ought to be doing.

Frequently staff members of institutions we tour tell us, "We don't have any conservation problem." I walk down the shelf and begin to pick out problems, and then they realize that at least

five out of a hundred books are in very poor condition. It is probable that fifty percent of a collection needs some attention. Most frequently there is a weakening of the cloth or leather at the head or the tail of the spine. Next it may be noted that the end paper will begin to come loose along the joint. This is called "condition shaken." Next the corners begin to wear. Leather bindings will begin to crack; cloth will begin to fray even sooner. Later, end papers will actually split along the hinge as will the covering material in a more advanced stage of deterioration. Finally, the corners wear through. The boards can be seen underneath, and the head and the tail begin to wear badly. They crack and pieces come off. In leather bindings cords break, and you finally end up with the contents in one hand and the spine and everything else in the other. There's very little life left in a product such as that. Turning to the contents of a volume, pages may come out. Frequently cracks will form between the signatures, and perhaps the super will become detached from the back of the contents. Eventually some of the sewing may break; the signatures themselves become detached; the cords break in the center of the contents. As a result you have the contents in two volumes instead of one. Eventually the pages, the signatures, the back liner and the structural parts of the contents may end up in bits and pieces. One of the greatest problems is the paper itself because of inherent vices in unsound techniques of manufacture. One of the most common is the problem with cellulose fiber purity. We are all aware of the result of newsprint when it is left in the sunlight. We can make a prediction that all paper will turn the same as newsprint. Newsprint's particular problem is the presence of unstable lignon along side the important cellulose fibers. The purer the cellulose fiber of paper, the longer it is likely to last. One of the greatest problems is the pH factor, the concentration of the H ion. The acid in the paper breaks down the long strains of cellulose fiber into shorter and shorter strains until the product has virtually no folding endurance. Paper also suffers mechanical deterioration from handling, soiling and general maltreatment.

Now let us turn to some general conservation techniques. One of the first things an institution should consider is some sort of inhouse program for mending. If you have someone to spend three or four hours or possibly a day a week to tend to basic problems, you have a good start. This person can tip in loose pages, repair tears, reattach shaken end papers, resize the cloth or leather on the cover, resize paper to a limited extent and give leather treatments. If you have leather bindings and you have not treated them every two to five years, it is a foregone conclusion that the leather bindings are going to deteriorate. Other inhouse activities would be to use acid-free file folders, pamphlet binders, and various types of storage containers. Most people repair tears with Scotch brand magic transparent tape, but people with experience do not. It requires two seconds to put a piece of tape on paper, but it takes five minutes to an hour to remove the same tape. There is a product called filmoplast which is a Japanese tissue. It is self-adhesive and can be very easily removed with alcohol. I would recommend your using it.

For cleaning the heads of books you should have a soft brush. An opeline dry cleaning pad is available from artists supply stores or stationers. This is used for cleaning soiled paper, and it works quite well. It is a bag of rosin which you rub over the paper gently, and it will remove most of the surface soiling. There is but one caution, remove all the crumbs afterwards or your pages will stick together. An alternate is to use an art gum eraser for more stubborn stains. I would not suggest using any thing else because other things are more abrasive and will wear a hole in the paper.

You should also consider the use of leather dressings. The recommended treatment is a two-step one. The first step is the use of potassium lactate solution to neutralize the acidity in the leather and to provide a protective buffer against atmospheric pollution. The second is neat's-foot oil and lanolin to lubricate the leather fibers so they can slide over one another properly and thereby halt the cracking of the leather. Also handy is a menthol cellulose paste. It is purchased as a powder to which one adds water--a pound of paste will make seven gallons of liquid, so it is quite inexpensive. This along with Japanese tissue for repairing tears will serve well.¹

This brings us to specialized operations. These are usually things that cannot be done inhouse. If surface cleaning does not suffice, we may turn to washing in running water, bleaching with a safe bleach, or resizing with geletin or methol cellulose. Mending paper would cover any holes in the paper, matching the paper with the right color stock, backing the item or inlaying it into other paper. For ground wood pulp papers we would consider lamination with a process developed at the India Record Office in England. The paper would then be deacidified either with the Barrow process or with a special solution. Finally we might do some intoning or painting to make the hole look fairly inconspicuous.

There are varying treatments for pamphlets and books. Generally with pamphlets we do some repair and deacidification and then make a storage container. For a book, ascending from the lowest cost upwards, we could tie it with a ribbon, box it, or rebind it. The library bindery is fine for a circulating library, but for a special collection it is often a disaster. If something is bound by a library bindery, there is complete loss of originality and structural characteristics. The next ascending alternative would be hand binding. By hand binding, I mean taking it to a small bindery that can give you a cloth binding somewhat sympathetic to the nature of the book itself. The next step up is to find someone who does fine binding. They will be able to produce a leather binding in a contemporary period of design. The ultimate in re-binding would be a conservator's period binding where the conservator worries quite substantially about the nature of the paper, the durability of the sewing, the style of the binding, and the nature of the materials.

I will summarize the steps in restoring a binding. First, take it down into its original leaves. Repair where necessary, and then resew by whatever technique is suitable for the period.

Repair and reattach the original end papers. Remaining processes would be rebacking, adding the super to the back of the contents, lining the back of the contents, perhaps hand-sewn head bands and laced-in boards. Repairing a case would include reinforcing the spine and corners or perhaps the edges of the boards. Properly treated new leather spine or corners or edges might form the base to which the original leather is attached on top. Coloring, re-sizing, and refurbishing will make the book look creditable for the period in which it was originally published. Finally a "write up" would be prepared which states the condition in which the book was received, the restorative process, and a list of materials used in the restoration.

Let me quickly cover some concepts of environment and control. As temperature increases so does deterioration. With every ten degree increase in temperature deterioration speed doubles. Ideally, we should take everything to Greenland, or we should have deep freezers and freeze everything. Then it might last several thousand years. A compromise temperature is 68°. If you are in a situation where someone is cold all day and claims that the temperature should be 72°, tell them to buy a sweater. We exist for the materials we keep in our collections; the materials do not exist for us. The next culprit is relative humidity. Paper, leather, and paintings expand if they are very humid. At a 60%-70% humidity, mildew will begin to grow. Fifty percent is the stated ideal. A particular problem of colder climates with a warm building is that water vapor will condense out of the air on to the walls and run along them. If you cannot do anything about your relative humidity, do not hang anything on the outside walls. If you have very low humidity, you can purchase a humidifier. In low humidity paper and other materials are not as flexible. Another common problem is air pollutants--dust, gases, and acids. These are continually being brought into buildings. By not opening windows the flow is reduced; ideally a building should have an air scrubbing system. Be conscious of what is happening. Leather will absorb acids from the air and so will paper. I already told you that the mixture of acid with cellulose causes deterioration. You could paint your windows black so that no light comes in. The incandescent lights which do not give off ultraviolet light are in order. Ultraviolet light is one of the main causes of fading and deterioration of fibers. For fluorescent fixtures which also give off ultraviolet rays, the solution is light shields which eliminate ninety percent of that light. If you have a reading room and work area separate from your stack area, turn off the lights in the stacks. It will both halt ultraviolet deterioration and reduce the temperature in the room. Also be alert to surface heating. Surface heating usually comes from spot lights and high intensity lamps aimed on a feature item. It can raise the temperature of an item on display by as much as five degrees, and remember that I told you every ten degree rise doubles deterioration. The situation can be improved by installing filters on the lights or spacing away from the item. Temperatures should be maintained at the same level the year round. A fluctuation of ten degrees throughout the year can also double deterioration. All these problems should be monitored, and various monitoring equipment is described in a booklet from CCI.² From an archival supply house you

can obtain non-bleeding pH strips for measuring acidity in paper, and you can obtain an archivists pen for measuring acidity in paper. An item called relative humidity strips also works well. In the bibliography you will find books which contain articles on air conditioning systems.

The year 1820 is the magic date for dividing the history of the book. At this point trade book bindings changed from a hand craft to a machine craft, from leather bindings to cloth bindings.

[Mr. Parliament presented a series of slides with comments detailing the various problems and procedures in book conservation. Following this was a question/answer period from which the following comments were gleaned.]

Cleaning parchment is tricky. The problem is that if you dampen it, it changes shape and then dries to an even worse condition. There is a solution of benzine and alcohol that will both clean and lubricate parchment. There is a recipe for it in the Cuna book in the bibliography.

There was a question about a new flourescent light by Westinghouse called ultralum which supposedly eliminates ultraviolet rays. Mr. Parliament suggested writing to CCI in Ottawa for an evaluation.

There was a question about raising the temperature in buildings in the summertime for energy conservation. Mr. Parliament suggested that one use a five percent rate of deterioration per annum, multiply the factor for the temperature change, and project the actual cost of such deterioration. This compared with the energy savings can then be presented to the administration to indicate whether the institution was actually saving money.

Washing in water helps to remove various accumulated impurities in paper and improve its appearance. Washing in plain tap water will reduce acidity, and washing it in aqueous solution such as magnesium bicarbonate will both deacidify the paper and clean and brighten it. The expansion of cellulose fibers when wet and their contraction when dry rearranges the fibers and leaves the paper slightly stronger than before the washing treatment.

When asked about possible deterioration by book plates, Mr. Parliament suggested that most book plates are of good quality bond paper. One probably needs to worry more about the adhesive used for affixing them than about the book plates themselves.

The conservationist keeps paramount the concept of reversability, that is, the ability to undo what was done before. The techniques that we use these days are hopefully good ones, but if research in the future proves us wrong, then at least the things we have done can easily be corrected. While plastic laminating film will protect document, it is terrible to remove. If lamination is done, the important consideration is deacidification first. Otherwise one will end up with a pouch full of deteriorated material.

When photocopying large journals one should have several pieces of doweling that can be placed between the back and the binding so that the pressure is taken away from the one point where the book is opened and transferred to other spots throughout the spine.

Any conservation procedure would tend to remove something that was undesirable rather than cover it up.

When asked about affixing call numbers to spines of special collection books, Mr. Parliament replied: One of the problems that we have encountered frequently is that special collections are formed by transferring open stack books to such collections. Of course, they have pockets, date due slips, tape, and various rubber stamps all over. In open stacks the call number system must be apparent. In smaller collections one can use a flag with a call number typed on the flag rather than having it affixed to the spine of the book. Acid free slips for such purposes are available from the Hollinger Corporation.

Footnotes

1. See the appended bibliography of reference books on conservation in the appropriate section for step-by-step details for simple repairs such as these.
2. Technical Bulletin 3: Recommended monitors for museums, archives and art galleries.

Deterioration of Books

Case or Covering. 1. Weakening of turn-in at hinge; 2. End paper loosens at joint (shaken); 3. Corner start to wear; 4. Crack (leather), fraying (cloth) of turn-in at hinge; 5. Splitting of end papers at joint; 6. Splitting of covering material along hinge; 7. Corners wear through to board; 8. Head and tail of spine tear, pieces come off; 9. Cords break or super starts to tear; 10. Boards or spine become detached.

Contents. 1. End papers split at joint; 2. Some pages may become detached; 3. Cracks between signatures; 4. Super detached from some signatures; 5. Sewing breaks, some signatures may become detached; Cords break in center of contents; 6. Super splits along joint, or slips break; 7. Pages, signatures, back liner and case all detached or substantially loose.

Paper. 1. Action of inherent vices: (a) cellulose fiber purity (ground wood and lignin), (b) pH (acidity), (c) sizing (rosin, alum); 2. Mechanical deterioration (handling); 3. Loose pages become torn, dogeared, and soiled; 4. Pieces missing from pages; 5. Complete pages or signatures missing.

Conservation Techniques

I. Mending in house. A program for handling small items of deterioration in a book. For example, tip-ins, tears, shaken end papers, resizing, leather treatments, uses of acid free file folders, pamphlet binders, etc.

II. Specialized operations: Documents, prints and other papers.
 1. Surface clean; 2. Wash, bleach, or resize; 3. Mending tears and losses, backing, inlaying, lamination; 4. Deacidification; 5. In-painting. Pamphlets. 1. Deacidification and/or repair; 2. Case pockets; 3. Box. Books. 1. Box; 2. Rebinding: library binding, hand binding; fine binding; conservator's period binding; 3. Repair; 4. Restoration (any of the following techniques could be utilized in combination with any approach under specialized operations): take down; resew by various techniques; repair and reattach original end papers; reback, add super, line, hand-sew head bands, lace-on boards; repair case (reinforce spine and corners or edges with cloth-bound book) pare, treat and attach new leather spine, corners or edges to boards. Attach original leather over top new, after additional paring; coloring, resizing, refurbishing; write-up: Condition when received, restoration procedure, list materials used.

Environment and Control

Temperature (68° ideal compromise). Relative Humidity (40% to 50%). Air Pollutants (dust, gases, acids). Light (ultraviolet, surface heating, intensity). Fluctuations (variance increases degradation). Monitoring and control.

See: Canadian Conservation Institute Technical Bulletin #3, August 1975, Recommended Monitors for Museums, Archives and Art Galleries. Also, Cunna and Winger and Smith.

Glossary

BACK. The area under the spine, where the contents is sewn.
 BACKING. The operation of giving the contents its joint to assist the book in retaining its shape on the shelf.
 BOARD. Material used to stiffen the front and end of the case. Cloth boards, paper boards, calf boards, refers to the covering material as part of the case.
 BOCK PAPER. Strong 60 lb. substance paper, eg., Island Offset Book Paper.
 CASE. The cover made separately from the contents.
 CONTENTS. The gathered pages, sewn or unsewn.
 ENDPAPER. A tipped-on sheet, at the front and end of the contents. Comprising a paste down on to the boards and loose fly-leaf.
 GLUE. Traditionally an adhesive made from animal hides.
 GUARD. A piece of paper tipped onto a sheet or section increasing its width or to add a fold to a single sheet.
 GUTTER. Inside edge of the page, near the sewing.
 HINGE. Flexing point where the board meets the spine or spine liner.

JACKET. Additional promotional paper covering, added over the publisher's case.

JOINT. The gutter of the endpaper, the shoulder formed by backing.

JOURNAL. A magazine, a book comprised of several parts or issues.

LAMINATE. To join together two or more sheets or paper to form a thicker sheet.

LINER. The paper reinforcement of the spine (spine liner) or the paper reinforcement of the back, to assist the contents in keeping its round (back liner).

MARGIN. The unprinted portion of a page.

MENDING. Adding very little new material in order to fix a book.

MONOGRAPH. A book published in one part of issue. eg., a novel.

OVERSEWING. Overcasting each section, one onto another.

PASTE. Traditionally made from wheat flour.

REBINDING. Completely rebuilding a book with as many new materials as possible.

REPAIR. Adding substantial new materials while utilizing the majority of the original book parts.

ROUNDING. The operation of giving the back of the contents its rounded shape.

SECTIONS. 1/16 inch divisions of the contents for punching and oversewing.

SEWING THROUGH THE FOLD. Sewing together of signatures.

SIGNATURES. Folded divisions of the contents for sewing through the fold.

SPINE. The part of the case exposed on the shelf.

SQUARE. The distance from the edge of the board to the edge of the contents, the same distance at the head, tail, and foreedge.

STUB. Extra sections added by the binder to build up the width of the back. These are cut out after sewing to allow for insertion of maps, foldouts, etc.

SUPER. Cheese cloth used to reinforce the backs of the sections or signatures, mainly to attach the contents to the boards.

TAKING DOWN. Taking a book apart to its original unassembled parts.

TIP-ON or TIP-IN. Adding a sheet or reinserting a page by running a bead of paste along the gutter.

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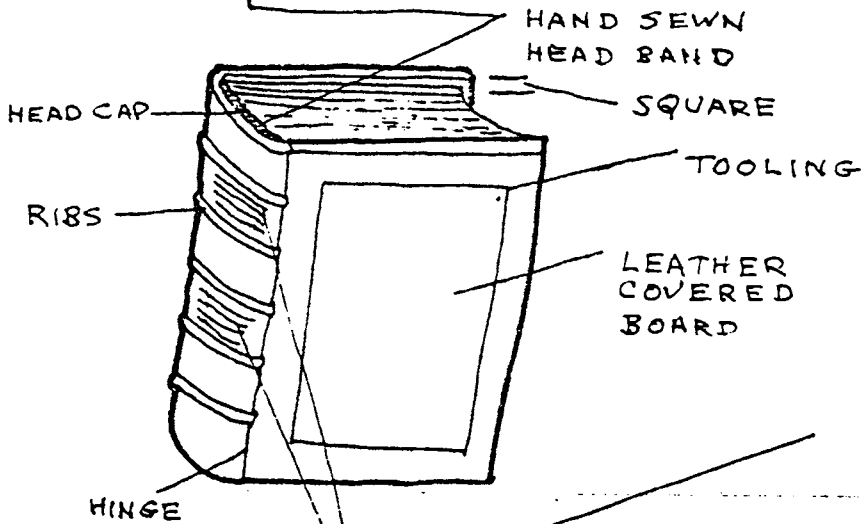
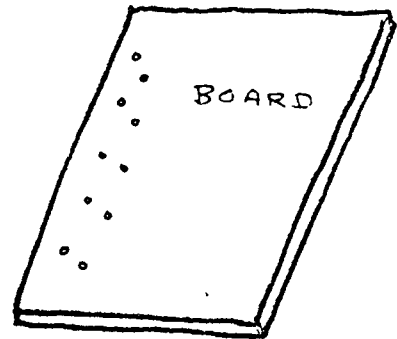
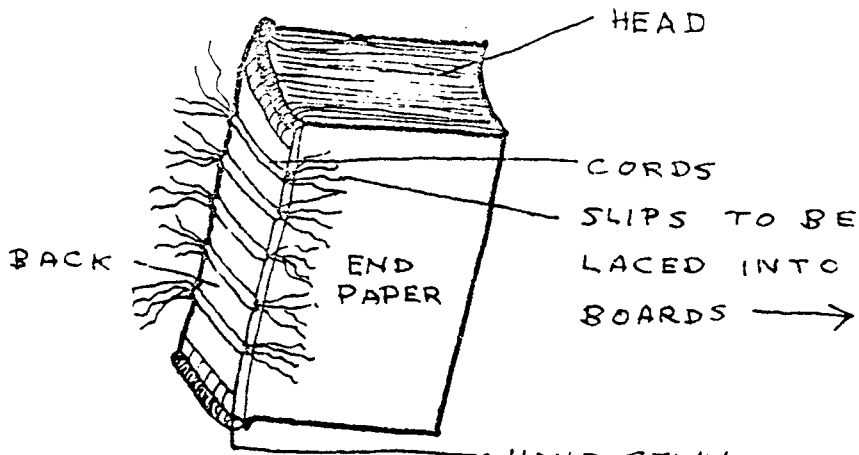
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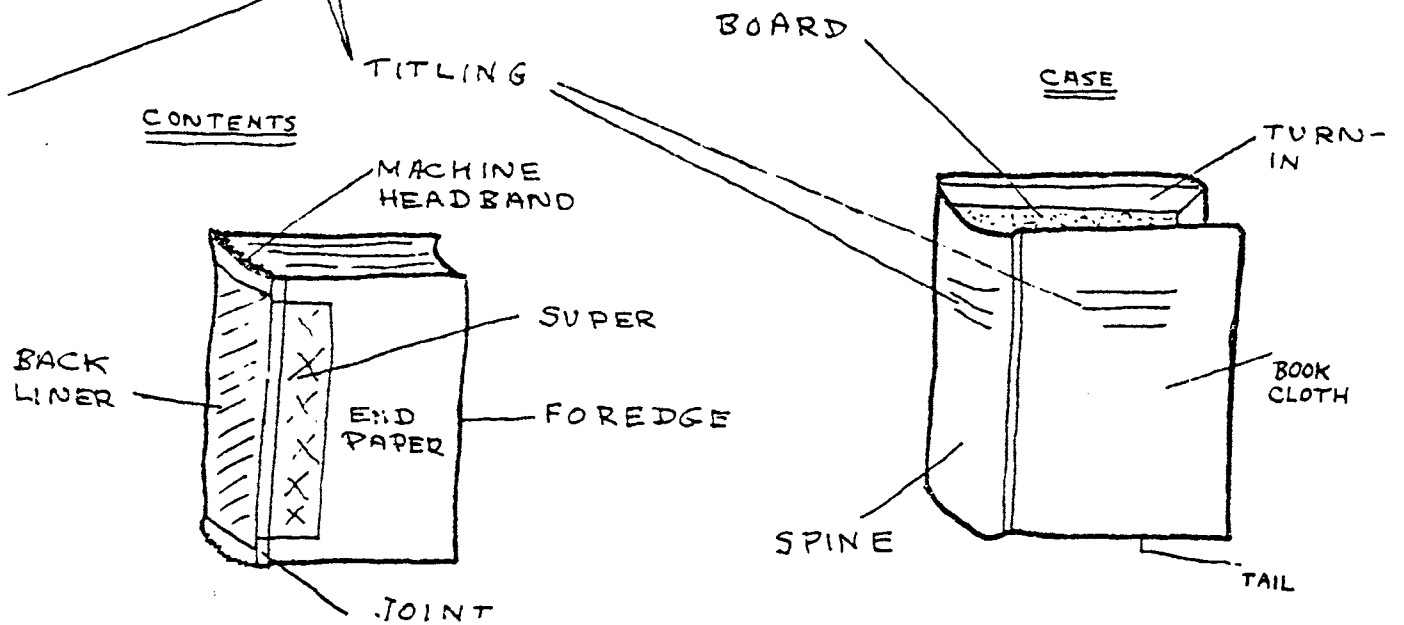
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MICROFORMS: AN OPTION FOR THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE

by
Suzanne Dodson

As microforms begin to play an increasingly important role in the collections of more and more libraries, some knowledge of the past history, the present state-of-the-art, and the trends for the future of microforms becomes practically mandatory for all librarians. Microforms (a word defined by Bernard Williams as "...the generic term for all media containing man-readable text which has been reduced to a point where it is no longer readable by the unaided human eye") are not new.¹ Several centuries before Christ the Assyrians were recording their history using microscopic cuneiform characters on clay tablets. But it was not until 1839 that an Englishman, John Benjamin Dancer, invented microfilm as we know it today. Microfilm was used for the famous "Pigeon Post" during the Franco-Prussian War - one of the first really practical applications. In 1928 Kodak installed a camera for the Empire Trust Company and in 1938 University Microfilms got under way. Despite these historic moments, however, microforms are relative newcomers to the library scene. Because most of what I covered in my presentation is discussed in detail in one or other of the publications listed in the bibliography which I have appended to this report, I will only note the various points of which librarians should be aware and leave the reader to do his or her own research into areas which may be of special interest to him or to her.

Types of Microform. There are a number of different types of microform including transparent and opaque formats, photographic and lithographic processes, roll microfilm and microfiche (both of varying sizes), and a myriad of reduction ratios. A familiarity with these types and formats and with their respective advantages and disadvantages, together with an acceptance of the fact that a library must usually be prepared to accommodate several kinds of microforms in the same way in which it must administer a book collection of every possible size and shape, is vital. Microforms are also being used increasingly in libraries for in-house records including acquisition, circulation, and cataloging records and because of this a librarian should also have some knowledge of COM (Computer Output Microfilm/fiche).

There are advantages and disadvantages to the various microforms, which should be noted, including negative versus positive (often a matter of personal preference although I feel that negative is probably somewhat less tiring to use for sustained reading); roll film versus unitized formats (where the choice should be governed by the nature of the material being filmed, e.g., newspapers versus individual reports); and silver halide film versus other film types like diazo and vesicular (where the buyer should be aware that at this time archival standards exist for silver film only, and make his choice accordingly). Allen Veaner has stated that "...until such standards are developed, publicized,

voted upon and promulgated [Microform Review] does not believe it proper to employ these materials for micropublications intended for the permanent collections of research libraries."²

Reasons for Using Microforms in Libraries. The following are among the more important reasons for considering the use of microforms: 1. Conserving space; 2. Acquisition of rare materials; 3. Preservation of deteriorating materials; 4. Provision of working copies of rare items; 5. Reduction in mutilations; 6. Saving money: storage and binding costs; 7. Provision of easy access to bulky materials.

Whether or not to bind a title is often a consideration. In making a decision one should bear in mind a number of points including: 1. Is the title likely to be stolen or mutilated? 2. What is the title like physically - has it color illustrations, advertisements and text on the same page making it bulky to bind? Is it an abstract or an index? 3. How will the title be used, and by whom? 4. How much does the microform version cost?

What is Available in Microformat? The answer to this question could be "anything", but in the field of theological materials I identified over thirty large collections which I think might be of interest, including Pamphlets in the Public Archives of Canada, French Books before 1601, History of Ideas in Europe, 19th Century, American Literature and History, and Social Problems and the Churches. There are, of course, many other micropublications which are strictly theological in content.

Acquisition. Various aids to the selection and evaluation of microform publishing projects exist. Particularly helpful are the following titles: (For full bibliographical details see the appended bibliography.) Guide to Microforms in Print; Microform Review; Microlist: An International Record of New Micropublications; The Micropublishers' Trade List Annual; Subject Guide to Microforms in Print.

Quite a few micropublishers act as distributors for other micropublishers and this can be very confusing if one is uncertain of the true publisher. In some instances the title for a collection may vary and one is uncertain of whether or not one is considering two different collections or only a single collection. Prices may vary, too, from publisher to distributor.

In evaluating a micropublication for possible purchase it is important to consider the points noted below. Since Microform Review came into existence it is also possible to find reviews of many of the micropublications now available. 1. Has the collection or project been well designed? 2. Has the project been filmed using a format compatible with the material filmed? 3. Does the project have both internal and external bibliographical control? 4. Is the filming technically excellent? 5. Does the project employ clearly identified target notes, e.g., "best copy", "pages lacking", etc.?

Bibliographical Control. When we talk about the bibliographical control of large collections in microform we are concerned not with the New York Times, which can be easily catalogued and made available, but rather with large collections in microform - Goldsmiths'-Kress Library of Economic Literature is a good example, where Segment One contains around thirty thousand titles. Various ways of making this material available have been used including conventional cataloging for each title in a set, the use of printed guides or indexes, and guides to their own collections produced by librarians in many libraries. For the past year I have been engaged in preparing a guide to two hundred collections in microform and this is due to be published within the next few months. However I believe that ultimately a kind of "periodical index" approach to all the items included in these large sets will be the most feasible way of handling the problem. People have learned to use these indexes to find periodical literature and I think they could do the same for collections in microform. In fact they already have to some extent since access to the enormous ERIC (Educational Resources Information Center) collection is through the printed index, Resources in Education, and through computer searches, not through a library's card catalogue.

Storage. Generally, storage conditions suitable for books will be suitable for microforms. Archival storage condition standards call for a temperature of not more than 70°F and a humidity not to exceed 40%. Steel cabinets seem to be the preferred way of storing microforms, although a wide variety of storage possibilities exists. Some of the new modular units would be useful for smaller libraries.

Equipment. Equipment for the use of microforms is of prime importance. Microforms in themselves represent a barrier between the user and the information he is seeking and the problem should not be compounded by either poor equipment and/or sloppy maintenance of the collection and its accompanying hardware.

In my opinion the final selection of a machine is still likely to be a process of trade-offs - desirable features against undesirable features. Before you ever look at machines do spend some time evaluating your own particular situation. Do not expect someone else to do this for you because no one else knows so well what you need. Try to visualize your needs for the future too, not just for the year or two ahead. Fortunately a number of guides and aids to the selection of equipment are now available and you should make use of them. Among the best are: Evaluating Microfiche Readers: A Handbook for Librarians; Library Technology Reports; Micrographics Equipment Review. (Full bibliographical details for these are given in the bibliography.)

The consumer should be aware that just as with micropublishing projects, machines are not always marketed by their manufacturers. Different model designations for a single machine are common and to be deplored.

A few points to be considered in selecting a viewer are given below. ALWAYS take a sample microfilm or microfiche from your own

collection when you set out to evaluate the various manufacturers' offerings. 1. Does the screen provide even illumination over its entire surface? 2. Is it possible to vary the magnification? 3. Does the carriage operate smoothly? 4. Are the controls well designed? 5. Does the lens (or do the lenses) provide a screen image which is 100% full-size? Many lenses are listed as providing a screen image of only 90% or 80% and this can be very unsatisfactory. 6. Is the machine relatively indestructible? 7. Is prompt and efficient service available?

User Acceptance. Microforms are now in use in virtually every kind of library - school, public, special, university. I think that most people use them quite willingly but the degree of acceptance is closely related to the attitude of the library. It is very important to provide the following: 1. Easy access to the collections - both bibliographically and physically; 2. Well maintained equipment; 3. Equipment for viewing, printing, and microfiche duplicating; 4. Adequate funds for the purchase of additional equipment; 5. Portable viewers which may be borrowed; 6. Access to other collections from neighboring libraries.

In Microform Review for July 1976 Allen Veaner wrote, "Users and potential users are alleged to exhibit great resistance to microforms. Where does this resistance come from? No doubt some of it is real; this may be verified easily by a reading of Harold Wooster's 1969 survey of microform users. (Harold Wooster. Microfiche 1969-A User Survey. AD 695 049.) But could it be that a significant part of user resistance is our own fault? Is it because we tend to express user interaction with microforms negatively? If we keep telling people how hard they are to use, won't people naturally believe us? Have we identified outstanding examples of micropublishing projects, examined the features which made them successful and paraded them before the public? Granted that there probably are not very many such notable successes right now. But one way to assure an increase in successful projects is to be certain that the really good ones get the praise they deserve." 3

And, as befits the conclusion of a discussion directed to theological librarians, I say "Amen" to that!

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LIBRARY NETWORKS: AUTOMATION AND ORGANIZATION

The Necessary Step: Merging the Technological and the Traditional Network

by
Susan K. Martin

Someone about to discuss networks normally begins by giving a definition of networks as he/she sees them. Merely looking up the word in the dictionary will immediately show why this is the case. "Network" is a generic term describing a wide variety of functions, relationships between people, institutions, and organizations. In a paper delivered at an ALA/ISAD institute in February and published in the June issue of the Journal of Library Automation, Al Trezza, the Executive Director of the National Commission on Library and Information Science (NCLIS), suggested that we ought to continue to use the word "network" in this generic sense, but to place before the word the adjective which describes the particular kind of network that we are talking about (at any particular time). He goes on to describe what he calls a "full service" network: a library network which is not limited to bibliographic access, or document delivery, or interlibrary loan, but covers all of these areas and even more.

I agree with Mr. Trezza in his approach to networks in general and to full-service networks in particular. Today, I would like briefly to describe the characteristics and developments of automated on-line networks, the characteristics of the more traditional type of library network, and then indicate to you some ways in which the two types of networks can be used together to form what Mr. Trezza has called a full-service facility.

As of mid-1977, we can identify several facilities which can be described as operational on-line networks for the use of libraries wishing to access machine-readable bibliographic data on-line for technical processing or sharing bibliographic data.

First, foremost and largest of these, of course, is the Ohio College Library Center. OCLC was organized about ten years ago, and four years later (in 1971) began operating its on-line system which now extends far beyond the boundaries of Ohio to libraries throughout the United States. At this time over 1200 libraries use the OCLC system, primarily for production of catalog card sets. The center implemented its on-line serials check-in system several months ago; approximately 150 libraries are experimenting with that system, inputting their serials data and detailed holding statements so that they will be able to check in issues or volumes of serials on-line. Users of the OCLC system indicate also that they use the system to identify the location of materials that they do not own, but wish to borrow through interlibrary loan.

The BALLOTS*Center at Stanford University operates an on-line bibliographic utility which was originally designed for use by the
*(Bibliographic Automation of Large Library Operations Using a Time-Sharing System)

Stanford University Libraries. Because of the structure of the system and the fact that BALLOTS was located within a university computing center, it has been possible for any library to obtain a Stanford University Computing Center account and search the BALLOTS data base without receiving any service or product other than the bibliographic data, either on a screen or on a piece of paper. Approximately a year ago BALLOTS implemented its shared cataloging module with which other libraries are able to use the BALLOTS system as do the Stanford University Libraries. They are able to input data into the machine-readable data base, receive catalog cards, receive machine-readable records and other products, and retain access to their own records on-line. At this time 25 to 30 libraries are using the BALLOTS system in a shared cataloging mode, and approximately 60 or 70 are continuing to use it in "search only" mode.

Another state-based network, the Washington Library Network, has been operational as a batch system for some time from which book catalogs and their supplements are produced. The system is scheduled to be fully up and running on-line this year. The Washington Library Network's members are public and academic libraries within the state of Washington. However, there has been discussion regarding provision of services from WLN to libraries outside the state in areas such as Oregon, Idaho, and other western states.

The Research Libraries Group is made up of the libraries of Columbia, Yale and Harvard Universities and the New York Public Library. It is my understanding that at this time that RLG is in the process of deciding which operational on-line system would be best for its use on its own computer, assuming the ability to transplant a system. However, in the meantime, the New York Public Library's powerful computer system, used to manipulate bibliographic data for NYPL's book catalog, is being used to communicate directly with the Library of Congress computer. Since it has been envisioned that an eventual national library network would in fact include the Library of Congress as the bibliographic backbone of the network, this experiment in transmission of data between two computers is of extreme interest and should provide us with valuable experience upon which to base our future systems developments.

There is no question that there are other machine-based bibliographic cooperative processing systems. Most of these operate in batch mode, although there are a few that are on-line. One of the more significant on-line networks in Canada is based at the University of Toronto. Unfortunately, this system has received less publicity in the United States than it deserves, and I cannot comment in detail on the capabilities and potential of the system.

Using the four networks that I have described, let us look at their characteristics, strengths and weak spots. OCLC has the edge on all of the other networks with a several-year headstart in development. It has built up a data base which numbers well over 2 million records and 15 million holdings, a sizable and impressive source of data and resources for libraries which wish to get into the on-line network game. It is able to offer low prices for its

services for several reasons, among which are: the length of time that it has been operational, the type of computer it had selected, and the fact that it purchased rather than leased its computers. What does OCLC do? Basically, it allows the library to search this sizable bibliographic data base, select records which match the book in hand, or, if no matching record exists, to input bibliographic data, and then to produce a card set or magnetic tape record based on previously specified requirements. Because of OCLC's size and its stage of development, it has been accepted as the computer utility for projects such as the CONSER project (CONversion of SERIALS), the utility to be used by the Government Printing Office to input bibliographic data for the use of the Library of Congress and the MARC distribution service, and by a number of libraries for retrospective conversion of their own shelflists.

OCLC has some weaknesses, as do all of the bibliographic utilities that we are discussing. The way in which one searches the OCLC data base is less than ideal. The keyboard operator, library assistant or cataloger, must create what is called a "search key": that is, he/she must derive, for instance, the first four letters of the first word of the main entry, and the first four letters of the first significant word of the title. A title search key consists of the first three letters of the first significant word of the title plus the first letter of each of the following three words. Taking the search key, the computer rummages through its indexes to identify an exact match; if it finds only one match, it will display that matching record on the screen. If it finds several matches, then it will display all of these matches. OCLC begins to run into trouble in the area of search keys which have hundreds of matches responding to a single search key. This occurs, for example, with a large number of state documents, as we at the University of California have been asked to do as a part of the CONSER project. The first four letters of the main entry are "CALI" and there are many state documents, naturally, in which the title begins "REPO" (Report) or "ANNU" (Annual Report). If the system finds more than 256 titles in response to a single search key, the user cannot retrieve the bibliographic record at all and must attempt to find the record by using a different technique, such as the title search key, LC card number, or OCLC control number. In fact, "California" is an excluded word on the OCLC system.

Another weakness of OCLC which has become obvious as the system is more heavily used is its pricing algorithm. It costs a user outside Ohio \$1.60 to \$1.80 per card set for a record which is already in the data base. If it inputs a record originally, the library does not have to pay any such charge, but only pays 4 cents per card. This mechanism was established in 1971 when the on-line system became operational to provide an incentive for libraries to input original cataloging in order to increase the size of the data base and thereby the amount of bibliographic data available to the other libraries. Unfortunately, the mechanism has backfired. Libraries recognize that by inputting a brief but new bibliographic record, even though it may be duplicating a record al-

ready in the data base, they can avoid the \$1.60 to \$1.80 charge for what is called "first time use;" therefore, OCLC users are very well aware that they must be prepared to see several duplications of records for the more popular titles. The size of the data base, then, is not a clear indication of exactly how many unique titles are in the data base.

What are BALLOTS' strengths and weaknesses? BALLOTS' major strength at this time is its searching technique. In BALLOTS one does not have to derive a search key artificially, but may use any word in the author, title or (if it is already cataloged) in any of the tracings to access a record. In other words, one can input Author: Le Carre, Title: Spy, and retrieve whatever bibliographic records there are of Le Carre's The Spy Who Came in From the Cold. BALLOTS' current design has strength, too, for those institutions who wish to preserve a machine-readable catalog of only their own materials or a union catalog of a group of libraries. A group of libraries using the BALLOTS system can define itself as a "single system"; all their cataloging records would go into what is termed as their Catalog Data File (CDF). Although this does not preclude their examining bibliographic records in other libraries' catalog data files or in the MARC file, it does mean that the cooperative's bibliographic records are identified as belonging to a single union catalog.

Now for BALLOTS' weaknesses: There are two major ones and they balance OCLC's strengths. BALLOTS is a relatively newer system and has many fewer bibliographic records. Although the data base is growing by 2,000 records weekly, there are still fewer than one million bibliographic records in the system at this time. Much of the MARC file is included, as is most of Stanford University's cataloging since the early 1970's. A large percentage of the University of California at Berkeley's cataloging is in since last summer. At this time, BALLOTS' other major weakness is its pricing. It is relatively expensive when compared to the services offered by OCLC. However, there is serious consideration being given to dropping prices to be more competitive with OCLC's rates.

The Washington Library Network supports a full bibliographic system for those public and academic libraries within Washington State which are members of the network. More than any other well-known system in the country with the exception of the Library of Congress, the Washington Library Network exercises stringent control over the authority files for both name and subject entries. The machine-readable data base supports the production of a high-quality book catalog and supplements. It is my understanding that the Research Libraries Group intends to follow some of the same principles as those used by the Washington Library Network: authority control, development of an internal on-line catalog and support of book catalogs and/or microfiche catalogs.

As bibliographic utilities, additional strengths and weaknesses of the Washington Library Network and Research Libraries Group are difficult to assess since neither is a generally accessible network. Neither has announced rates, and neither has customers beyond the boundaries of its original networking group.

It should be noted that this discussion of networks deliberately excludes groups such as New England Library Information Network (NELINET), Pennsylvania Library Information Network (PALINET), Southeastern Library Information Network (SOLINET), California Library Authority for Systems and Services (CLASS) and other cooperatives which are network organizations. A distinction must be drawn between networks which are networks organizationally but which contract out for use of computer services from an organization such as OCLC and those networks which own and run computer facilities. Of the four networks discussed earlier, OCLC is both a network organization and a computer utility; BALLOTS is not a network organization, but it is a computer utility; WLN, like OCLC, is both an organization and a utility; RLG is an organization, and it is unclear whether it intends to become a full utility or not at this time.

Let us now look at the characteristics of the traditional library cooperative, the nonautomated network. We all know a great deal about these organizations. They vary in type, size and function, and we can only give these a cursory examination today.

In 1971, Ruth Patrick did a study of academic library consortia for the System Development Corporation in which she stated that library consortia varied from the most informal to the most formal type of structure with equal variation in function, commitment, funding and level of activity. Let us begin the easy way and say that there are very few libraries in the United States which do not belong to any kind of formal or informal network of libraries at all. At least in the public sector, cooperation and reciprocal functions of various kinds have become a way of life among libraries in the last 75 years, and I see no trend in the opposite direction.

One of the most common types of traditional networking is the interlibrary loan network. Groups of libraries agree more or less formally to provide interlibrary lending privileges to each other. Together with this commitment often goes an attempt to share some knowledge of each other's collections and resources in order that interlibrary lending and borrowing procedures may be facilitated. Public library systems represent a certain type of cooperative effort. Within a geographic region public libraries may join together to establish and maintain a single union catalog which eases interlibrary lending and resource sharing and provides information to patrons who may wish to use a library in another part of the region. Often this type of agreement goes hand in hand with the transportation mechanism that delivers materials from one library to another. The route through a single public library system may touch one of the institutions in the adjacent system to provide a drop-off and pick-up point for materials to be borrowed and lent.

Specialized types of libraries group together to form cooperative efforts. Throughout the country we find groups of theological libraries, medical libraries, law libraries, major research libraries, documents libraries -- all attempting to share materials, to share in solutions to common problems, and, in very many cases, to influence the dynamics of the library profession where it appears that an impending standard, service, or program may have an effect on the specific library group.

To confuse the situation, many libraries are members of more than one cooperative group. Especially within an academic library situation, the special subject area collections may be members of subject specialty cooperatives while the institution as a whole is not. Is this a problem? And if so, how often is it a problem? We can probably all recite examples of contradictory rules within a single library based on the fact that the library is a member of more than one cooperative group. However, it is my perception that so far the stakes have not been high enough to cause this problem to be seriously regarded. Before the national bibliographic network is implemented and while libraries are still using BALLOTS, OCLC, or the Washington Library Network exclusively, the problem of conflicting commitments to network organizations may increase in severity. If our library uses BALLOTS for its major processing functions but has a commitment to a library cooperative which for the most part uses OCLC (and in fact, the University of California does use OCLC to input CONSER records), how will I justify the expenditure of using more than one system? How will I design a logical system to integrate the products of these two utilities? A variation on this theme belongs to the library which has a major investment in an internally developed computer system but which is now cooperating with a group of libraries using OCLC. I predict increasing strains of this type over the next few years until we reach a point where one library network can communicate with another and it becomes possible either to ship MARC-formatted tapes back and forth easily from one system to another, or to send individual bibliographic records from computer to computer.

What happens when you attempt to merge the traditional library cooperative functions with the functions of an on-line network? A few months ago, I would not have been very sanguine about attempting to talk about this subject. However, in the fall of 1976, the University of California at Berkeley Library and the Stanford University Library received external funding for a three-year cooperative program which involves joint collection development, reciprocal borrowing privileges, expedited interlibrary loan and document delivery, transportation between the two libraries and the use of BALLOTS by both libraries for their technical services. I was asked to be half-time coordinator of the Berkeley portion of this program. Having just a little bit of experience, I now feel I can address the topic with more ease than I could have a year ago. There are several areas which can be very painful bottlenecks in a system which combines technological with traditional cooperation, and I would like to address some of these.

The first painful area is that of bibliographic standards. Fortunately, we now have the MARC distribution service, the MARC format, the Anglo-American cataloging rules (for better or worse), the International Standard Bibliographic Description, LC card numbers, international standard book numbers, and international standard serial numbers. We have a host of tools, nationally and internationally adopted, with which to communicate with other libraries (assuming that the other libraries have also adopted those tools). In cases such as the UCB/Stanford program and the RLG

program, one of the first tasks is to determine what we are doing in our respective libraries bibliographically. With UCB/Stanford, both libraries now catalog with AACR rules, LC subject headings, and LC classification. With the RLG libraries this is not the case, but I understand that efforts are being made to identify exactly the extent of variation among the four libraries. The effort to achieve bibliographic standardization is not just a nitpicking cataloger's dream. Truly, if we do not speak the same language, then we cannot communicate. If we are attempting to communicate from one institution to another, some common form of language is necessary. In the ideal world we will all agree to use AACR, Library of Congress subject headings, and whatever other standards we have developed. In the less than ideal world (the real world), there will be differences. Medical libraries will want to use the medical subject headings. Oriental libraries may wish to use the Harvard Yenching classification. I don't know of any special bibliographic standards for theological libraries, but if there are, then they might want to use those. This is not altogether unreasonable, since this approach allows further refinement and expansion of a narrow subject area than the Library of Congress is able to give. However it is being recognized more and more that any departure from the Library of Congress or MARC formats creates work for the user library. If the user library happens to be the inputting library on the OCLC system, then that record is accepted by OCLC as the master record. As a result every other library using the record must alter the record in exactly the same way, creating far more work than is actually necessary. In discussing BALLOTS the other day a group of us hoped to find the greatest common denominator in order to allow the highest quality bibliographic records to enter the on-line system for the use of all BALLOTS customers.

Borrowing privileges at this point do not appear to be closely allied with the services provided by OCLC and BALLOTS. However, the series of public library systems that surround Chicago which are using the Computer Library Services, Inc. (CLSI) system for circulation control are able to query other systems for location and availability of materials. I suspect that users within one system do have the right to check books out from another system; therefore, the technological assistance of the computer does have an impact on borrowing privileges in the system.

Some libraries are experimenting with the use of OCLC, BALLOTS or other systems in public service areas to allow the public to use the terminal, formulate their own searches, and browse (so to speak) through the on-line catalog. These users will find that they are able to locate books which are held not by their library but by another library. What are the borrowing privileges which are going to be associated with this discovery? My two models, the Berkeley/Stanford Program and the RLG system, handle this problem differently. In RLG users of one library are able to go to the other libraries and use the materials, but may not check out the materials. With the Stanford/Berkeley program the borrowers are able to apply for a program borrower's card and may check the materials out directly from the other institution.

With the increase in the use of on-line networks in general, and within library cooperatives in particular, the pattern of interlibrary loans will change. Much of the guesswork will be taken out of the interlibrary loan transaction. The interlibrary loan librarian querying the data base to find the location of a particular item will be able to see immediately which library closest to him/her owns the item and will submit an ILL transaction directly to that library rather than going to the library of last resort, or the nearest large research library. This development has potentially serious ramifications for small libraries which are not funded to support a large amount of interlibrary lending but may find themselves with much more business than they have had in the past.

Collection development and resource sharing form the current focus of on-line bibliographic networks. The standard phrases are: "prices for materials are increasing," "book budgets are either decreasing or remaining constant," and therefore, "libraries are not able to acquire the amounts of materials they used to acquire." Library administrators are looking more and more to cooperative efforts, on-line bibliographic data bases and other strategems to assist with this increasingly severe problem. But how to accomplish the goal of rationalized collection development among a number of institutions is yet to be clearly and succinctly described. In addition to potentially irate users who find that their desired materials are not and will not be held by the library but must be obtained from elsewhere, cooperative collection development requires a level of cooperation which is far beyond the more or less clerical types of cooperation that have taken place in the past.

In some areas it is perfectly clear cut and straightforward. You collect in Hungarian literature. I have very little Hungarian literature, but I have a great Slavic collection; so we have easily defined our collection responsibilities as far as Hungarian and Slavic literatures are concerned. It becomes difficult in those areas in which each library collects to the same extent. How does one decide which library is to collect at the research level and which library is to collect only at the basic level? At present, the Berkeley and Stanford libraries are working on their own collection development policies, describing them in terms of LC classification and academic programs. When each library has finished defining its collection development policy, the two libraries will begin to evaluate the two collection development policies together to identify those areas where cooperative purchasing is possible. In the future, a single fund may purchase materials for the combined Berkeley/Stanford cooperative program. Who will hold title to the material? I don't know. Perhaps we will have to form a corporation, a tactic which was used experimentally by Harvard and M.I.T. However collection development is implemented, an on-line data base or a rapidly updated batch system is an essential tool that one institution may know what the other has decided to purchase.

Linked to the topics of interlibrary loan and collection development is the question of display of bibliographic data for use by participating institutions. On-line access is ideal; of course,

on-line access can also be quite expensive depending on the system and the telecommunications approach being used. An alternative which should be explored increasingly is that of microform catalogs for part or all of a machine-readable bibliographic data base. For example, Berkeley and Stanford will have a combined serials list which will contain a total of 280,000 records. This list will probably be produced quarterly in main entry sequence and annually as a key word index. Nearly one hundred copies of this microform tool will be reproduced and distributed widely throughout the two campuses. In addition, monthly lists of the serials holdings of the individual libraries will be produced for internal use and will be sent to the appropriate locations of the other libraries so that they can act as a clearinghouse for ordering new serial titles. The book catalog used by the Washington Library Network achieves the same goal, as do book and microform catalogs produced by various public and special library systems throughout the country.

Now we come to everybody's favorite topic, document delivery. Where we have increased access to bibliographic information, and therefore, increased requests for interlibrary loan or reciprocal borrowing, we need increased document delivery. Isn't it odd that one of the most difficult things to achieve in all of our systems is a smoothly functioning document delivery system? If we use the postal service, we are dissatisfied. United Parcel is relatively satisfactory, but has its own problems. Why is it that some of the thorniest problems occur right within our own mailrooms? Berkeley and Stanford have a particular kind of problem, I suspect, because the two institutions are very large libraries with many units within a single building. Sending out and receiving materials is not an easy one-for-one task; we have at least three or four categories of materials that must be sent out and returned. In a less complex hierarchy such as a public library there may be only one stream of materials going out and another stream coming back, but there may be an extremely large geographic area over which the materials have to be delivered and picked up. One of my favorite examples is the Los Angeles County Public Library which has an enormous range of territory to cover and has at least a dozen different bus routes. The routing of material is so complex that some libraries receive materials and mail only two or three days a week. And there is one part of the county public library system which is on an island off the coast and only receives one delivery a week -- by ferry. We must make our document delivery systems more effective and I suspect that the best first step toward achieving this is the recognition that it is indeed an extremely difficult problem, much more difficult than anyone would guess. Following this recognition, the solutions to the problems will probably differ according to individual circumstances.

Shared use of on-line reference data bases is easily tacked on to a library cooperative effort, especially when technology is already in use. If one of the cooperating libraries is already a customer of System Development Corporation or Lockheed, it may not be necessary for the other one also to become a customer, but to send or telephone its searches to the customer library. This technique will work satisfactorily only while the second library

has a relatively small transaction load. When the search number reaches a certain level, the library will want and need to have its own terminal and its own account; however, joint training sessions and working groups can be established to ensure optimum use of the on-line reference systems.

A final area where technological cooperation can be helpful is in user and staff training. For use of BALLOTS and OCLC training costs are not insignificant. Cooperative library efforts or network organizations such as NELINET and AMIGOS (Access Method for Indexed Data Generalized for Operating System; a Southwestern network) have assigned staff members to training functions so that training is available within the geographic region rather than requiring the customer library to turn to OCLC or BALLOTS directly for all training assistance. Even in less formally structured groups such as small cooperative libraries based on subject specialty library staff members with expertise in one area can effectively be used in assisting other libraries in the group with training and use of systems. User training is yet another problem. At Berkeley and Stanford we have designed brochures, letters, signs and sets of directions which are intended to assist library patrons to use the various systems that we have installed including the microforms, catalogs, buses, and document delivery systems. User seminars, however, tend to be restricted to an individual library. I would be very interested to hear about any library situation where two or more libraries have cooperated in sponsoring training sessions for users in any area of library use or technologies associated with library use.

I cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of staff training. As some clever person said, "the only constant thing in the world is change." This change is certainly characteristic of our libraries and library systems; and as our environments change it will be necessary for staff to change to respond to the environment. Administrators must reallocate staff, possibly allow them use of the new technologies, phase out operations which are no longer valid with increasing reliance on computer-based services. Effective use of the cooperative mechanism occurs only when library staff are aware of and responsive to the services provided by "cooperation." Staff must gradually be advised of the changing nature of the system of which they are a part and prepare for the role which they will play in the developing technologically-based system. If we are lucky, we won't have to dismiss anyone, but we will certainly have to use them in different ways than we now are.

In conclusion, allow me to pose a few questions of particular importance for small and specialized libraries. How will increased requests for interlibrary loan and other services affect these libraries? Would constraints on lending and user services preclude significant participation in a regional or national system? How can special subject heading lists and classification schedules be accommodated in the on-line bibliographic systems? What sorts of input can and should small and specialized libraries provide to the Library of Congress and national bibliographic networks? Should the

various smaller library associations such as ATLA ensure that they have a voice in the development of priorities for a national bibliographic network? These questions are of prime importance and will undoubtedly suggest others as you work toward the concept of combining technological networking with traditional networking. I suggest that the answers to these questions be provided on the basis of empirical research or reasoned analysis and with the full weight of the library community in support of seeking better ways to deal with the changing environment.

THE PRINTING OF THE GREAT ENGLISH BIBLE OF 1539

by
Roy Stokes

As soon as I had accepted the invitation to be your speaker at this banquet session I was faced with the problem of the choice of a subject. Obviously I could not ignore the fact that it was a conference of theological librarians and, therefore, I should select something which was appropriate to the occasion. It took no time at all to decide that it would be impertinent of me to discuss anything which was remotely concerned with theology, since my competence would not extend beyond an introduction. Equally, although I have been within the library profession for the majority of my life and have been in library education since the close of the Second World War, I am conscious of the fact that I am not a practicing librarian. That consciousness is at least strong enough for me to realise that I have nothing to contribute relative to the problems of modern librarianship. My whole teaching career, as well as the majority of my personal interests, has been within certain fairly clearly defined, albeit rather limited, areas of bibliographical work. It seemed, therefore, that my only valid choice this evening would be a bibliographical theme which might not be too remote from your interests in theological collections.

Much ink has been spilt on the subject of biblical translations and somewhat less, although still a fairly heavy load, on a discussion of the printing of various editions of the Bible. Amid these discussions there is one Bible, however, which appears to me to have received less consideration than it deserves and which, I thought, would make a congenial theme for this evening's meeting. When the English Bible is discussed, we seem so often to start from the norm of the Authorised Version of 1611 and either work backwards for historical purposes or forwards in order to trace influences. There is no deep-rooted reason to object to this except that it encourages us to overlook the printing of another Bible whose story is fascinating and might be worth recalling to memory on an evening such as this. I should say at the outset that I have no new evidence to place before you, nor is it in the least likely that I shall tell you anything of which you are not already aware. It seemed, however, that on a June evening and while you are in post-prandial mood something which was vaguely nostalgic might not be inappropriate at this stage in your deliberations. It was for these reasons that I decided to address myself first, and subsequently yourselves, to the questions of the printing of the great English Bible of 1539.

Translations of the Bible into English came late on the vernacular scene. The first printed Bible in any vernacular had been the German printing in Strassburgh as early as 1466. Before the first English printed version appeared Germany could boast of at

least fourteen. No other country could show so many and from such widely dispersed presses. Italy began similar printing in 1471 and seconded the German output with as many as twelve in the fifteenth century. France had a Bible in French in about 1474, a matter of four years after the introduction of printing into that country. Also before the appearance of the first English Bible, versions had appeared in Danish, Dutch, Bohemian, Russian, Swedish and in a Valencian dialect of Spanish.

Even when it did appear, the English Bible was not printed in England. Here again is an important difference between vernacular English Bibles and those in the vernacular of many other countries. Tyndale's first attempt at printing a quarto New Testament took him to the press of Peter Ouentell at Cologne where work was begun probably in July 1525. His flight from that city took him to Worms, with the Cologne sheets accompanying him. It is a Bible of which we know little, since the unique fragment in the British Museum, eight out of ten sheets, does not provide enough evidence on which to base any reasonable theory. His more successful attempt with an Octavo New Testament, successfully completed at Worms in the same year, again is a book about which one is hesitant to make many generalizations. It is represented today by two incomplete copies, one in the Library of the Baptist College at Bristol, England, and one in the Library of St. Paul's Cathedral. Tyndale's Pentateuch, which first appeared in 1530, proclaimed itself in the colophon as having been printed in Marburg but was, in all probability, printed in Antwerp.

The later printings of Tyndale's translations, both authorized and unauthorized, were also printed, away from his homeland, at various presses in Antwerp. Consequently, we reach the year 1535, 58 years after the first printing in Westminster, without a Bible in the English language having been printed in its own country.

Soon after this date, however, the situation began to change. Coverdale's translation of the Bible was first printed in 1535 somewhere on the continent. Coverdale in his own words was "grieved that other nations should be more plentifully provided for with the scripture in their mother tongue than we." Although his translation had some measure of official support, with a five-page dedication to Henry VIII, the time was still not ripe for an English printing. Both the place of printing and the name of the printer are unknown, but from early in the eighteenth century the most widely held assumption was that it was printed in Zurich by Christopher Froschauer. In 1935, L. A. Sheppard advanced arguments for believing this to be incorrect. It is now more generally accepted that the printers were two Cologne printers named Cervicornus and Soter who printed the Bible either in Cologne or possibly in Marburg. Although this 1535 printing was printed abroad, it was followed in 1537 by two editions printed in England.

James Nicholson, a native of the Low Countries, operated a printing shop in St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark. It seems probable that he imported some sheets of the 1535 Coverdale Bible and reissued them with title leaves and prefatory material of his

own printing. A recent Act of 1534 had made this a very reasonable action since it had decreed that books printed abroad could not be imported ready bound but only in sheets, thereby giving English binders additional trade. The same Act had forbidden any alien from selling foreign books in England unless he became a citizen. It was no doubt this which supplied the compelling argument for James Nicholson and his assistant, John Hollybush, to take out letters of denization in February 1535. It can be assumed that Nicholson's sales of the Bible were encouraging because in 1537 he printed the two editions of Coverdale, one in folio and one in quarto, and so produced almost certainly the first complete Bible to be printed in England.

It still, however, did not set the pattern for all subsequent Bibles. In 1537 also appeared the so-called Matthews Bible. It was printed abroad, probably in Antwerp, but the situation had by now changed in so far that this edition was printed for R. Grafton and E. Whitchurch of London. So with this Bible, the names of two men first emerge who are to be a major part of the coming story of the next English translations. "Matthews Bible" enjoyed a higher level of official acceptance than any previous translation. On 4th August 1537, Archbishop Cranmer wrote to Thomas Cromwell, sending him a copy of the Bible and asking him to "exhibit the boke unto the Kinges highnes; and to obteign of his Grace, if you can, a license that the same may be sold and redde of every person". Nine days later Cranmer writes again to Cromwell thanking him profusely for having obtained the royal permission and telling Cromwell that this action "shewed me more pleasour herein than yf you had given me a thowsande pownde". In the same month Grafton wrote to Cromwell appealing for economic protection, probably against the printings of James Nicholson. For, wrote Grafton "there are that will and dothe go aboute the pryntyng of the same worke againe in a lesser letter, to entente that they maye sell their lytle bookes better chepe than I can sell these gret, and so to make that I shall sell none at all, or elles verye fewe, to the utter undoyng of me your orator and of all those my credytors that hath bene my comforters and helpers therein". It was in connection with this appeal that Grafton recorded that the expenses connected with this publication had been above £500 and that he had caused some 1500 copies to be printed. One other work needs to be mentioned before we turn finally to the Great Bible itself. With its title page declaring it to be a production of 1539, the same year as the Great Bible, but in all probability anticipating it by a few months, the revision of "Matthews Bible" which is normally known by the name of its revisor as Taverner's Bible, appeared with a full English imprint. It was printed by John Byddell for Thomas Berthelet who was at that time printer to the King until succeeded by Richard Grafton on the occasion of Edward VI.

At this stage it is salutary to reflect how quickly events had moved during this ten to twelve year period, from the first tentative efforts to the full scale printed revisions which have also introduced the main characters who are to be concerned in the production of the 1539 Bible.

There are a number of basically important questions which need to be answered concerning the 1539 Bible in order to establish some kind of bibliographical perspective. The main questions, I think, are these. Why was a new Bible translation necessary at this particular moment, bearing in mind that a number of translations had appeared immediately prior to 1539 and that one of them had received official license? Two, why was Thomas Cromwell involved with this particular Bible at this stage of his career? Three, why were Grafton and Whitchurch involved? Four, why was it printed abroad? Five, if it were to be printed abroad, why was Paris chosen as the place? Six, granted that Paris was chosen, why was the Paris printing stopped? Eight, how was some of the completed material returned to England? And as a part of that question, exactly what was it which was returned to England? Finally, how and when was the printing completed?

There are one or two subsidiary matters which I will glance at, having advanced some of the answers which are normally given to the first questions. The supplementary questions involve the interest which centers on the subsequent printings of the 1539 Bible. Some of them exhibit interesting bibliographical differences between themselves and the original printing of the Great Bible.

In an age of extremely complex personalities Thomas Cromwell remains one of the most difficult to assess. His motives, in common with politicians of all ages, were extremely tangled, and even his most ardent supporters would admit that ambition was a strong motive in many of the enterprises to which he lent his power and influence. His concern and interest in Bible translation was of fairly long standing. It certainly predates 1534, when he had encouraged Anne Boleyn in her expression of a similar concern. It was largely his injunction of 1536 which had instructed every parish priest to set up Latin and English translations of the scriptures in the churches and some of his subsequent actions may have been influenced by the fact that this injunction was largely ignored.

"Matthews Bible", which has long been generally accepted as having been translated by John Rogers, and its later revision, known as Taverner's Bible, had both received authority to be publicly read. Neither, however, seems to have been perfect from the standpoint of authority. Rogers' translation owed much to Tyndale's translation and, although many of Tyndale's references to the Roman Catholic church had been moderated, many passages remained which were regarded as unduly offensive. Because Taverner's Bible was directly based upon Matthew's it shared a certain amount of this suspicion and the time seemed right for a new attempt.

Cromwell's action was to set Miles Coverdale to revise the Matthew Bible, and this was the basis of the text for the Great Bible of 1539. The timing of this translation may also have been influenced by Cromwell's need to help bolster his political fortunes which were at this stage at the beginning of the decline and eventually brought about his fall. To claim that some element of personal aggrandisement might have been connected with an otherwise

altruistic urge is not to deny the vital importance of the part which Cromwell played in setting forth the Bible in his own native tongue.

The two English printers most associated with the printing of the 1539 Bible were Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch. It is difficult now, at this distance in time, not to think of Grafton and Whitchurch as the great printers and staunch members of the Stationers Company which they became later on in their career. At the time of the printing of the 1539 Bible neither of them was, in fact, a printer in the normally accepted sense of the word. Both were acting in a publishing relationship to their work rather than as printers; yet this is an over-simplification in relation to a time when the respective roles of printer, publisher and book-seller were far from clearly drawn. At the time Grafton was a very prosperous London merchant and a member of the Grocers' Company. Whitchurch was similarly a man of substantial means, a member of the Haberdashers' Company and destined in due course to marry the widow of Archbishop Cranmer. They appear to have joined together first as a purely commercial enterprise in distributing copies of the "Matthews Bible". Grafton presented a copy to Cranmer in July 1537 and obtained permission to sell an additional 1500 copies. Grafton then presented six copies to Cromwell and thanked him for having persuaded the King to license the work. At the time of the writing of this letter in August 1537 he was still signing himself Richard Grafton, Grocer. It seems clear that the part which Grafton and Whitchurch played at this time was purely that of businessmen, businessmen who had trade with the Low Countries, although there is no reason to doubt that they were both moved by that reforming zeal which motivated so many merchants at this time. Their role initially in the printing of the Great Bible was similar to that of their publication and distribution of the "Matthews Bible". Had a more practical printer been required James Nicholson might have been an obvious choice. But Grafton and Whitchurch, as trading merchants, had the necessary money and, besides that, they were both native Englishmen and not a recently denized Londoner of Low Countries origins.

It might at first sight seem surprising that the first Bible which was duly authorized for printing should have been printed abroad. In the case of the Great Bible there was a better case than in any previous printing for the work to have been done by an English printer working in England. The situation is better explained by the tradition of liturgical printing than by any circumstances of authority in this particular case. In a recent issue of the British Library Journal George Painter wrote on two missals which were printed for the London printer Wynkyn de Worde. Painter stated that "the English printers of the 15th century seemed curiously reluctant to print the major service-books of their own national liturgy, the rite of Sarum... It is a striking fact that of the twelve known editions of the Sarum Missal during the incunable period all but two were printed abroad, in Paris, Basle, Venice, or Rouen and imported to England." When Painter proceeded beyond the incunable period he went on to say, "The 16th century brought

little change. In a total of 48 editions of the Sarum Missal from 1501 to 1534..., 26 were printed in Paris, 16 at Rouen, two at Antwerp and only four in London." Painter attributed the 15th century lack of English printing of the Missal to "the inability of English printers to rise to the required magnificence of typefoundts and woodcut decoration, and to meet the exceptional technical demands of high-quality red-printing, music printing, and beauty of setting". Many of the same circumstances continued throughout the early part of the 16th century. Although it would be incorrect to ascribe to Bible printing precisely the same problems as would pertain in printing the Missal, yet the situation does present parallels. The majority of London printers up to 1539 had not demonstrated that same quality of fine printing which had been evidenced by many of the continental printers, and particularly those in great centers such as Paris and Venice. Of the many places on the continent at which printing could expect to be done, if high quality were required, Paris would be the most likely and especially so in the case of any kind of service book. The trade links between England and Rouen and Paris were well matured by this time and they remained, with Antwerp, during the first century of printing, as major centers for the production of books designed for the English trade.

It is more likely that this tradition of printing liturgical books in France was the reason for the choice of Paris rather than any desire to escape from the eye of authority. Cromwell wished this Bible to be an exceptional piece of book production. In his Acts & Monuments Foxe wrote that the Bible was printed "within the University of Paris because paper was there more meet and apt to be had for the doing thereof than in the realm of England, and also that there were more store of good workmen for the ready dispatch of the same." The factors which have been chiefly mentioned were the quality of paper available to the Parisian printer, the quality of French types at this period, and, as it is sometimes urged, the fact that a Paris press could cope with a larger sheet than could an English press of the same period.

This last factor has probably been over-emphasized. It is certainly true that the leaf-size of the Great Bible was exceptionally large. It had a type-page area of $13\frac{1}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and its title-page border was the second largest recorded by McKerrow and Ferguson in their listing of English borders up to 1640. Large volumes of this nature were not uncommon in all centers of printing, and it seems unlikely that presses varied much from place to place. Certainly there is no real evidence to suggest that a typical Parisian press of the period could deal with a larger sheet more efficiently than a London press.

Apart from the question of the size of the sheet, it is true that French paper at this period was of first-class quality, but England (although native produced paper was still in its infancy) had good sources of supply. The quality of paper was not, I think, as vital a factor as the supply of type. French types were markedly in advance of the type designs available to the London printers, and they remained pre-eminent for the rest of the century.

Beyond the question of the place of printing, there is also the problem of the printer who was to be entrusted with the work in Paris. The license granted by King Francis to enable this printing to be done is conveyed in an undated document but one to which A. W. Pollard ascribes a date soon after June 23 of 1538. In this license the King stated that, since the King of England had granted to Grafton and Whitchurch the liberty of printing the Holy Bible, Francis empowered them to do so in the house of any printer in his Kingdom and to transport it to England "without any interference, annoyance or hindrance".

It seems possible that at the moment of the drafting of this license the printer had not been decided upon. It also seems clear that Grafton journeyed into Paris, probably in company with Coverdale in order to set up the machinery of printing. The printer to whom the work was entrusted was Francois Regnault.

Regnault was an established Parisian printer, who had spent a number of years in London as a stationer late in the fifteenth century. He had returned to Paris about 1496 but continued to keep a shop in London. He succeeded to his father's printing business about 1518 and began printing a number of books for the English market. The record of these extends from 1519 when series of service books of the Sarum Usage were printed, not by him but for him. In that year, for example, N. Higman printed a Sarum Breviary at the expense of Francois Regnault in Paris and Francis Byrkman in London. There was another in the same year for the same publishers, in this case a Sarum Gradual. In 1519 also the celebrated Rouen printer, Martin Morin, issued a Sarum Missal for Regnault, and another was printed in the same year by Higman in Paris at the expense of Regnault and Byrkman. 1525 saw another Sarum Breviary, this time printed by Petrus Olivier in Rouen at Regnault's expense. In the following year a Sarum, Hours and Primer was printed in Paris for Regnault and of this there were three editions in Paris in the same year. 1526 also saw a book, notably distinct from all the books of the Sarum usage, namely a York Breviary printed by Regnault himself in Paris at the expense of Jean Gashet of York. Gashet was a stationer in York, formerly of Hereford, and a native of France whose origins were indicated by his recorded nickname of 'Frensheman'. This record continued for a number of years. It is, therefore, not surprising that, twenty years after Regnault was first associated with liturgical books for the English market, he should have been singled out by Grafton as the man to undertake this major printing of the English Bible.

Francis's license, incidentally, adds a little more support to some of the reasons why the Bible was being printed in Paris. He stated specifically that "alike for the sake of the paper and for other honourable reasons rightfully influencing you in this matter" it had been decided to print the Bible in Paris. The dating of this license is partially based on a letter which Coverdale and Grafton had written to Cromwell on 23rd of June, 1538. In this letter they informed Cromwell that "we be entred into your worke

of the byble" and they also delivered to Cromwell two samples, one in parchment, "wherin we intende to prynt one for the Kynges grace, and another for your Lordship" and the second in paper "wherof all the rest shal be made". They stated also in the letter that "the prynt no dout shall please your good Lordship. The paper is of the best sorte in Fraunce. The charge certaynly is great, wherin as we moost humbly requyer your favourable helpe at this present, with whatsoever yt shall please your good Lordship to let us have". In addition to this appeal for money, and Cromwell informed the French Ambassador that he had himself spent £400 on the work, Coverdale and Grafton also asked for Cromwell's assistance in writing to the English ambassador in Paris requesting favourable letters to protect their enterprise.

On the 9th of August, 1538, they wrote further to Cromwell saying that "pleaseth the same to understand, that your worke going forward, we thought it oure moost bounden dutie to sende unto Your Lordship certayne leaves therof". Beyond the sending of the leaves the letter also explained a number of marks which would appear in the text signifying annotations and notations within the text. Regnault received a mention in another progress report on the 12th of September, 1538, in which he is described by Grafton as "our host".

This letter is largely a plea to Cromwell for special consideration for the English works which Regnault had printed. From 1524 to 1535 he had printed in great quantity, but he was much affected by the Act of 1534 which severely regulated the importation of foreign produced books into England. Coverdale and Grafton requested that Cromwell should "be gracious and favourable unto him, that he maye have lycence to sell those which he hath done allready, so that hereafter he prynte nomoo in the english tong, onlesse he have an english man that is lerned, to be his corrector."

All the letters of the autumn months of 1538 indicate harmony between Coverdale, Grafton and Regnault. The only cloud on the horizon was indicated in a letter dated 7th October from Bishop Bonner, English Ambassador in Paris, reporting that a suit had been made to the Grand Master of France for a stay of the printing of the Bible but that as yet it was not obtained.

On as late a date as 13th December Coverdale wrote to Cromwell regarding annotations in the text. "Pitie it were," he wrote, "that the darck places of the text...shulde so passe undeclared". His letter did, however, close with some foreboding. He had recently sent "thus much of the Byble to your good lordshippe," and "I humbly beseche the same, to be the defender and keper thereof: To the intent that yf these men proceade in their cruelnesse agaynst us & confiscate the rest, yet this at the leest maye be safe".

Four days later came the collapse which they had perhaps anticipated. It was a citation of Francois Regnault signed by Le Tellier for the Inquisitor General. It had become known to the Inquisition that Regnault was "printing a Bible in British in the

vulgar tongue," and it required him to report to the Inquisition "to make answer to us in accordance with our office...prohibiting the aforesaid persons under the canonical penalty from proceeding further to the impression of the said Bible...and from surrendering and alienating the printed sheets from their possession". This brought to a conclusion the actual printing in Paris, but the story of the Great Bible is yet far from complete. Although it is reasonably certain when the injunction stopped the work of the printing of the Bible, it is far less clear as to exactly what happened to the sheets which had already been printed and to all the apparatus of printing. The fate of the partially completed work has to be read in a number of near contemporary accounts and in a certain amount of official correspondence.

From these it would appear likely that some of the copies were burned by the French authorities, but that the majority of the printed work was held in France for a period of several months and that during this time Cromwell made a number of efforts to reclaim the work. Some of the detail is conveyed in correspondence which passed between the French Ambassador and Francis I on 31st December 1538 and between the Imperial Ambassador in London and Charles V on 9th January 1539. Cromwell had made a further appeal to the French King to allow printing to proceed, but, if this was impossible, that at least the copies which had been printed should be allowed free exit from the country to return to England. The Imperial Ambassador also implied that it had been the French Ambassador in London who had suggested that the Inquisition should seize the Bibles. If this were so then it revives the old allegation that the closure was engineered by some of the English Bishops who were opposed to the printing.

More detail is added in a letter which was written on the 25th of February 1539 by the Constable of France to the French Ambassador in London. In this letter an interview is described between Archbishop Bonner and the French Privy Council three days prior to the writing of the letter. The English Ambassador pleaded for the release of the copies of the Bible but he was told that it was impossible to grant his request.

When Bonner went on to state that the main reason for the request was because the printing types in Paris were finer than in England or elsewhere, the printers more skillful and the paper better, he was told by the Constable that, if that was so, there was nothing to prevent him from recovering the types in Paris, and obtaining sufficient paper and printers to continue the work in London. The French authorities, he was informed, would allow him to take this quantity of people and materials out of France rather than to allow the printing to continue. This letter was followed immediately by a declaration by the King of France concerning the appeal of the English Ambassador. In this declaration, the King said that the Ambassador should speak no more on the matter at present, since it was not agreeable to the king, not that the king wished to condemn the work, for he knew not whether it be good or bad, but that he thought that it could be printed in England and there was no need to have it printed at Paris. From this evidence

it would appear that there was no objection, on the part of the French authorities, to the material being taken out of France but that their objection was to the completion of the work in Paris. Cromwell, nevertheless, continued in correspondence until early July 1539 trying to have the printed Bibles released. Beyond that date there is no known final reply to his last inquiry, nor is there any positive evidence to show whether the Bibles were ever returned to England or not.

There is, however, an old tradition to the effect that some, at least, of the Bibles were burned. Foxe provides some of the main evidence for this burning in his story as to the activities of the English printers following the cessation of printing. Foxe states, the "Englishmen posted away as fast as they could to save themselves, leaving behynd them all their Bibles, which were to the number of 2500, called the Bibles of the great volume, and never recovered any of them, saving that the Lieutenant criminal having them delivered unto hym to burne in a place at Paris (like Smithfield) called Maulbert Place, was somewhat moved with covetousness and sold four great dry vats of them to a Haberdasher to lap in caps, and those were bought againe, but the rest were burned, to the great and importunate losse of those that bare the charge of them." It is frequently assumed that this burning, which Foxe recorded, may not have been designed to be the whole of the Bibles printed but only a token part as demonstration of the feeling of the authorities toward the work.

It remains far from clear as to exactly what happened in the early months of 1539. We can have this certainty only, that if the colophon of the first printing of the Great Bible is correct, and there seems little reason to doubt it, then printing was finished in London in April 1539. What cannot, at this stage, be clear is precisely how much of the Bible had been completed, how many copies of the completed sheets had been brought to London and by what means, and exactly how much was left to be printed in London in the six or seven weeks which seem to have been available for the completion of the work. It has sometimes been suggested, largely on the evidence of ornamental letters, that it may have been only the Apocrypha which remained to be printed in London. A. F. Johnson discovered that four letters A, I, P, and T, all belonging to the same set of initial letters, were used about thirty times in the Bible at the beginning of books in the Old Testament from Genesis to Job and in the New Testament from Mark to First Peter. These capitals did not appear in the later issues of the Bible which are acknowledgedly printed in England, but they do appear again in two books printed in Paris in 1543 and 1545. There is also a smaller capital A at the beginning of Numbers which does not appear in the later English editions but was also used in two Parisian publications in 1527 and 1539. This, together with one or two smaller pieces of evidence, would suggest that practically the whole of the Old and New Testaments were printed in Paris and the Apocrypha in London. But the problem still remains as to exactly how the Parisian printed sheets were transferred to London and by whose authority. We cannot yet firmly deny another old tradition that both printers and presses

were transported from Paris to London, although Gordon Duff dismissed the idea as "poetical exaggeration". Until more detail is established on some of these facts, it must remain curious that the book was apparently completed in April 1539 if Cromwell was still negotiating for the return of the Bibles as late as July 1539. However, this kind of mystery is far from uncommon in European printing in the confused state of the mid-part of the 16th century. It is a period of tangled bibliographical problems and rarely moreso than in works which are broadly liturgical or theological in nature.

I said at the opening of this talk that I had nothing new to present to you. In addition to providing a quiet moment of rest and reflection for you, I have, however, had one other purpose in mind. You must accept it as part of the occupational disease which afflicts one who teaches bibliography and has done so for the past thirty years. It is impossible to do this without being constantly aware of areas of investigation which need to be undertaken by younger and enthusiastic bibliographers. It is therefore not unusual for me to finish my courses with recommendations for work which needs to be done. I think that something of that nature is in my mind this evening. Although a great deal has been written about the Great Bible, only a small percentage of that writing has been directed toward its bibliographical problems. Some of what has been written regarding the printing of this work was done at times which could not take advantage of recent strides in bibliographical investigation. There are two particulars in which I think bibliographical reasoning could be developed with advantage. It is not unreasonable now to think in terms of the bibliographical investigation of a single book as being either pre-1963 or post-1963. That date, as most of you will recognize, was that of the publication of Charlton Hinman's work on the Printing and Proofreading of the First Folio of Shakespeare. This was the first occasion on which we were given outstanding evidence of the kind of information which could accrue, when a single work was subjected to the most rigorous bibliographical analysis. It is difficult not to believe that many of the problems which I have run over again this evening would not yield to some extent if and when the 1539 Bible has a somewhat similar investigation. It is also, I think, in these days not unreasonable to regard the bibliographical status of a book as being either pre-Allan Stevenson or post-Allan Stevenson. The strides which he made into investigations of the bibliographical nature of paper left us with remarkable examples of the way in which his type of paper investigation could yield results. In this particular instance, it seems that paper might be one of the key areas of evidence distinguishing, perhaps, between the London and Paris printing of the 1539 Bible. It can only be assumed that a Stevenson-like investigation might reveal important results.

I must not let the evening close without reminding you of one other fact. I have been speaking of the 1539 Bible but it must be remembered that the Great Bible underwent further printings post-April 1539. The second printing appeared in April 1540, with Cranmer's preface, which began the well-established tradition of calling the whole work Cranmer's Bible. It contained much new re-

vision by Coverdale, particularly in the poetical parts of the Old Testament. It appears to be similar to the first printing except for large woodcut initials before Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, St. Matthew, and Romans. July 1540 witnessed the last edition in which Coverdale may have played a part, prior to his flight overseas and is the edition which appeared in the month of Cromwell's execution. The fourth printing of November 1540 was the first to have Cromwell's Coat of Arms cut out of the block on the title page following his fall and death. The fifth edition of May 1541 was followed by the sixth of November 1541 with an identical title page to the November 1540 edition. Finally, the one bringing to a conclusion the long trail of these printings was the seventh and last printing of the Great Bible of December 1541.

This is a considerable amount of printing within a short period of two and a half years. It was a Bible of considerable importance in the long history of Bible printings. The printing of the seven issues is a tangled one which could well support and justify more bibliographical research than have been devoted to them to date. Perhaps the last word of description should be that by which Cromwell described it in his third and fourth Injunctions. Ordering it to be "sett up in summe convenyent place within the said Church that ye have cure of", it appears to be not unduly magnified in its appearance by being called, "one boke of the whole Bible of the largest volume in Englyshe".

Four Stages in the Development of Modern Jewish Studies

by
Jacob Rothschild

[The following is reproduced from a tape recording of Dr. Rothschild's presentation which has been edited and not resubmitted to the speaker.]

Within Judaism we have a similar dicotomy to that with which you are familiar in your institutions. In the western world there is a separation of church and state, and there are institutions which teach religion and others which are allowed to teach only about religion, the secular institutions. For instance, biblical studies in the University of London in Kings College Bible is taught only by professors who are ordained by the Church of England. In the University College Bible study is a secular study on the basis of the oriental or near-eastern studies, Hebrew and Greek, philology, and so on.

Jewish studies did not begin with what is called in German "Wissenschaft der Judentums," the research of Judaism. You probably know that Jewish studies in their traditional sense are not a theme for professors of theology. The rabbi is a teacher of religion of the written and oral--no more than a primus inter pares. At least in the last centuries he is entitled to no more authority than any Jew. Every Jew is committed and stands under the commandment to learn and study law and literature. And so we read in Deuteronomy 6:7 "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house and when thou walkest by the way and when thou liest down and when thou risest up." And also in Deuteronomy 11:19 "And ye shall teach them [these my words] your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." This commandment to study the Torah belongs to the 613 commandments numerized and summarized by the teachers of the law during the Middle Ages and valid until today. By this injunction we are commanded to teach and to study the Torah. An old Midrash explanation adds, "To thy children" means "to thy students." We find that a man's disciples are everywhere called his children, children in the spirit. Our greatest sage of the Middle Ages, Maimonides (Rabbi Moses ben Maimon) in his Mishnah Torah, which is a kind of summa theologiae and written about the same time as Thomas Aquinas', when he described the end of the Messianic age concludes, "The sages, prophets, and all Israel have longed for the days of the Messiah, not in the hope of establishing their rule over the whole earth, not of the desire to exercise dominion over the idolaters, indeed neither for the sake of being exalted by the nations, nor from any desire from food, drink or pleasure, but in order that they may be free to study the Torah and its wisdom without any oppression or interference, so may win eternal life." Therefore, the study of Torah is nothing professional, being an observing Jew myself I make efforts to study the Torah besides my profession. There may be a tension between the two ten-

dencies, to study the Torah as the divine commandment for its own sake out of religious devotion and to deal with the same theme with a critical eye as a disciple of modern historical schools in Jewish history, in Bible study, in history of the oral law, and so on.

Modern Jewish studies is an outcome of the clash between Judiasm and the world of western, viz., German civilization. A famous professor Gershel Shallom, who laid the foundations of a new subject in Jewish studies, Kaballah (Jewish Mysticism), pointed out that modern Jewish studies is a by-product of the struggle of the Central and Western European Jews for their emancipation. Of the founding triad of the fathers of Wissenschaft der Judentums in its first stage Abraham Geiger was the only rabbi. Others including Leopold Zunz and Moritz Steinschneider were totally uninterested in the theological side of Judiasm. Zunz throughout his life declined to be a rabbi; he was not even a school teacher. Steinschneider's field of research was the outer fringes of Jewish studies. He dealt with Jews in medicine, Arab studies, and he was a genius in bibliography. The point from which this new branch of study sprang was the disappointment of these young students, Zunz at their head, by the failure to secure emancipation by the Jews of Germany.

Zunz founded the Gesellschaft für des Wissenschaft des Judentums in 1818, three years after the Vienna Congress where their hopes were crushed by a falsification in the concluding protocol which repudiated what was granted to the Jews during the French Revolution. These men had already left the older study of the Torah; they had no practical stand in religious studies; they had burned the bridges to the past. In order not to leave Judiasm totally, they tried to change it into an academic discipline with another end. They hoped to deal with Jewish studies as an academic subject and thereby gain a foothold in the German universities. Remember they were in the political situation of the first reaction between 1815 and 1848. They attempted to demonstrate to the German population what Jews achieved even in the darkest Middle Ages. These men skirted biblical studies because there was no hope of getting a professorship in such studies in a German university. Bible studies in German universities belonged to the Faculty of Theology. This period of Jewish studies lasted from 1880 to 1945. After a few years the original movement collapsed totally. All its members converted to Christianity with the exception of Zunz. Partially as a result of conversion, they received professorships, and joined the German right wing, the conservatives.

Although their political and civil aim was to reach emancipation and equality of rights, at least in the academic field, there was a dicotomy in their approach because they also shared with the new German Historische Schule an impulse from the Romantics. One of the spiritual and cultural roots of nationalism in the Nineteenth Century was the tendency to look for the roots of the nation in the so-called Dark Ages. In the same period when Germans like the brothers Grimm looked back to the German folktales and the German poetry of the Middle Ages, and when the founder of

the historical school in law reached back to the medieval and pre-medieval sources of German law and tried to substitute this law for the Roman and Napoleonic law, so too Jewish studies shared this Volksgeist (the essence of the nation). They, too, went back to research their roots in the Romantic spirit through the period previously characterized by the expression "Dark Ages" and now even the term was superseded and abrogated by these Romantics. I have noted that there was an inner contradiction. On the one hand their aims were apologetics, on the other hand their tools were the same as German nationalism. This idea of renaissance of Jewish studies as a means of national fulfillment finally came to fruition in the fourth stage as a by-product of the accompanying stream and tendency of Zionism.

The tragedy, as I told you, of the first generation of the first stage of Jewish studies was that they did not find positions. Look at Steinschneider! You librarians may know his catalogs of the Bodleian holdings of Hebrew literature. You will also know that the Hebrew holdings of the Oxford Bodleian Library are the library of David Oppenheim, 18th century rabbi of Prague, whose library was thrown around Germany for fifty years. No institution exhibited sufficient interest to acquire it. This library was already on its way to Russia when the British Parliament and Oxford University raised the funds to purchase it. At this stage development of Jewish studies was by individuals not institutions. No Jewish institution of teaching, let alone an academy, stood behind them.

Let me mention at least one non-German, Solomon Munk. You may know his name because he was the first to trace the influence of medieval Jewish philosophy on Scholastic philosophy. He learned that the fons vitae of a man whom the Scholastic philosophers of the Middle Ages, Thomas Aquinas among them, called Avicbron. This Avicbron is the Hebrew poet and Neo-Platonic philosopher Solomon ibn Gabriol whose poems we still have in the original.

The second stage of Jewish studies started with the establishment of the first theological seminar in Germany. This was the huge Juedisch-theologisches Seminar at Breslau by Zacharias Frankel. Those of you who have read Chaim Potok's novel The Chosen will know that therein the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York is called Frankel College. In addition to the Breslau school in 1854 there was founded the Hochschule, the college for Wissenschaft des Judentums (of the Reformed tendency) in 1870, and the last was the Orthodox Rabbinerseminar founded by the Neo-Orthodox Rabbi Azriel Hildesheimer in 1873. Other institutions were founded this same decade in Budapest and Vienna.

At this point Jewish studies in Europe were connected to institutions preparing rabbis, that is, for practicing clergy teaching religion and not only schools teaching about religion. The first professor of Jewish history at Breslau was Heinrich Graetz, whose book of 1853 was translated into English as History of the Jews. Graetz believed in the possibility of achieving a professorship in an academic chair. But he received only the title Honorarprofessor,

a professorship without honorarium. In this work he, too, exhibited some idiosyncracies. He coined the expression "Golden Era" for the Spanish Judaism under Arab-Moslem rule (8th to 11th centuries). This period set for him a pattern of integration of Jews in the Diaspora. He considered the formerly quoted Maimonides a professor of Jewish philosophy as he dreamt to be a professor of Jewish history. We today know that there was no golden period. There was enormous tension between Jews and Arabs, even as there was between Christians and the Moslem rulers.

Characteristic of this second stage was the historical trend. It began with considerable achievement such as that by Graetz, but it declined to interest in local history. This is somewhat parallel to the development of history writing throughout Europe. After the large overviews such as that by Ranke had been written, there came a second generation which had to deal with finer details. So the graduates of the rabbinical seminars set out to write the histories of their local congregations and their small or medium-sized French or German towns. They changed the large bills into small coin, and in some ways they caricatured what their forefathers in Jewish studies had done.

Another important aspect of this second stage was the edition of manuscripts. This was the time of the critical editions. Much of the post-biblical Jewish literature, particularly the Midrashim was edited herein. You will be familiar with at least the grandson of one of these men, Solomon Buber, grandfather of Martin Buber, who had just come from the East, from Galicia. He took part in the edition of manuscripts now found in Oxford and Cambridge and the Prussian Staatsbibliothek. These critical editions are still in use today. To summarize, this second stage was characterized by institutionalization, the historical trend, and the edition of manuscripts.

Let me add that putting historical studies within the framework of practical training of clergymen has its drawbacks. Sometimes the apologetic tendency, the tendency to harmonize, is utterly detrimental to the scientific approach. The great Graetz is reputed to have suggested when passing by a bundle of archival materials which dealt with a band of Jewish gangsters during the Napoleonic period (at that time the Rhineland housed a great many such bands both Jewish and non-Jewish; it was no man's land) that selectivity predominate over raw fact. Graetz warned the scholar who wanted to edit a critical edition and write a monograph about it, "That will bring a lot of anti-Semitism." That is not a scientific approach.

This period ended by the year 1900 with its scholarly product summarized in the scholarly work which we all know The Jewish Encyclopedia. (Let me assure you that it is not entirely superseded by the new Encyclopedia Judaica of KTAV.) It is still valid concerning Jewish history of the post-biblical epoch--Talmud and Gaonic literature--in spite of the fact that most of the articles were written before the discovery of the Genizah, the archives discovered in Egypt (about which I will speak later). The chapters about the Talmudic and post-Talmudic periods are still required reading in

the Department of Talmud and Rabbinic Literature in the University of Jerusalem.

The third stage started with this The Jewish Encyclopedia, and the second pillar of this stage began in 1919 and ended in 1925 with the establishment of the Department of Jewish Studies of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Jews call themselves "the people of the Book." The title was given to them by Muhammed because they relied on the Old Testament. The reverence for the written and printed word remained. Even today Jews do not throw leaves or pages of Hebrew books, sometimes even secular ones, to the garbage bin. They bring them to the synagogue, and when a certain quantity are assembled, they are buried, today in a concrete tube, in a cemetery even with a tombstone. Such a cache is known as a genizah; the word in Hebrew means a hiding place. Such a genizah from the Middle Ages was discovered in a suburb of Cairo, Egypt. None so ancient have been found in Europe not only because of the oppression and expulsion of the Jews but also because the moist climate mitigates against preservation. The dry climate of Egypt preserved this genizah; there must be others yet undiscovered in North Africa. This particular genizah was found because the synagogue remains active to the present. For the research of Jewish literature and history the genizah is much more important than the Dead Sea Scrolls. (The Dead Sea Scrolls are most important for the history of Christianity.) The biblical rolls found near Qumran restore the honor of the Massoretic text of the Old Testament. Today we have a manuscript of the Hasmonean Age. Remember that the sect of Qumran was off the trodden path. There has been much discussion whether they were Pharisees, Essenes, or some other group. They did not belong to the very heart of the nation, those defending the Jewish Commonwealth against the Romans. The genizah opens wide ranges of Jewish literature--Jewish liturgical poetry, oral law, Talmudic and post-Talmudic literature--for these it was ground-breaking. There was also a great deal of material pertaining to the social history of Jews, especially in North Africa but also in Palestine, even in Christian Europe. This congregation had a wide correspondence. The educational, social and cultural aspects of their lives are still being explored.

You may have noticed that I totally glossed over Jewish studies in Eastern Europe. It is a tragedy that there is not even a bibliography of Jewish history before the Holocaust for Russian, Polish, and Lithuanian Jews. They were a rather poor Jewry, and the waves of academic development reached them one or two generations after its establishment in Germany. Another reason for the lack of treatment is the fact that the archives for this group of Jews was not open before the Russian Revolution of 1918; and you know what came thereafter--they are still closed. The Oriental library in Leningrad has an enormous amount of Hebrew manuscripts. In Jerusalem we cannot even secure a photostat or microfilm of these materials. One of the links with the past for this tradition is the historian of the Warsaw ghetto who buried there a number of huge jugs with documents. Three of them have been discovered and edited. A fourth, pertaining to the last years of the total extinction of the Warsaw

ghetto is lost and will probably remain lost since a high-rise building has been erected on the site where the other three jugs were located. We will never have the same documentation about East European Jewry that we have for Central and Western Europe. To our utmost fortune African Jewry came into the focus of historical research only after the establishment of the state of Israel. Already a great deal of oral history has been recorded, and manuscripts have been brought to Israel. Therefore, concerning Oriental Jewry we will have their music and tunes, their moral traditions, their folktales, and their art.

I have already been dealing with the third period, the establishment of Hebrew University, where for the first time research in the field of Jewish studies was done on a purely secular basis. It has been carried on without a philosophical or theological presupposition, without a Weltanschauung. In the tendency that says research is totally neutral to religious and philosophical values there lurks the danger of a sort of historical anarchy--the negation of every aspect of metahistorical values. Nevertheless, let us be proud of these achievements. Biblical studies were recovered by Jewish researchers. I already noted that biblical research by Jews did not find a place in European universities because there it belonged to theological faculties. The drawback is that with the exception of two outstanding men, i.e., Cassuto (an Italian who came to Israel) who was one of the major contestors of the Wellhausen theory, and his successor at Hebrew University who wrote the history of Jewish faith from earliest times to the end of the Mishnaic Period, Jewish biblical studies in Israel still follow in the footsteps of what is written in Europe.

The fourth period dates from the birth of the State of Israel in 1948. We will but briefly touch on this phase which is still growing to its maturity. The Sixth World Congress of Jewish Studies will be held shortly in Jerusalem. Here biblical scholars, both Jewish and non-Jewish, find a common language in these studies. Also in Israel biblical studies are closely linked to archaeology. Most dictionaries and encyclopedias of the Old Testament are obsolete because they do not incorporate recent findings of excavations in this area. Among the best of the English biblical encyclopedias is the Interpreters. There I find many of the achievement of archaeology. But the most up-to-date is the Encyclopedia Biblica of Hebrew University, but to your utmost disaster it is written in Hebrew. The Talmudic Encyclopedia is being translated, but among its drawbacks is that it is less theological than archaeological. We confront again the country where the Bible grew, and it brings us back to a real understanding of the texts. Let me give you but one example--you know the name of Rashi, an acronym of Rabbi Solomon ben Isaac, who explained the verse, "If ye shall keep my commandments, I shall give you rain in its proper time." In his commentaries for the Eve of the Sabbath he explains that the time when the Jewish peddler is at home is "its proper time." That is an explanation of the reality of the Jews in the Middle Ages in the medieval European cities. We have again rediscovered in Israel what it means to have "rain in its proper time."

PART IV

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

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SEMINAR ON RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIVE PROJECTS

by
Stephen L. Peterson

The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the desirability and feasibility of establishing an on-going seminar for research within ATLA. Such a seminar might have the following objectives: 1) to provide a forum for the critical review of research in all areas of librarianship, including specifically bibliography, information services, processing, collections, management, and planning; 2) to identify significant needs and/or problems facing theological libraries, both in their obligations to theological education and in their relationships to the academic libraries of North America; 3) to develop strategies for meeting these needs and solving these problems; 4) to stimulate and encourage ATLA members to undertake study and research, to advise and criticize the research pursued by members of the seminar; 5) to coordinate research which might aid the ATLA and the ATS in planning new programs; 6) to aid the solicitation of research funds and to aid in the allocation of such funds to individuals and groups working on worthy projects.

The list of reasons why it may be propitious to establish such a seminar might be lengthy, but certainly it must include the following observations.

The present structure of ATLA is able to deal effectively with the self-apparent needs and responsibilities of library and professional associations. There is also recent evidence that the association can deal with needs and opportunities which emerge quickly or unexpectedly. However, there is an official, or institutional aspect to all of these programs. Nowhere is there a corner for individual projects. There is no umbrella for the pre-official phase of study and research, planning and testing. There is no way collectively to encourage individuals to work on the details which in the long term may contribute to an important service or prepare the way for a new program. An on-going research seminar might provide such an opportunity within ATLA.

For the last three years the ATS has made available Library Staff Development Grants to members of the ATLA. It can be reported confidently that the number and quality of applications has been disappointing--so much so that the amount of money now allocated to this aspect of the overall grant program has been seriously reduced. One could make several observations about the applications, both those rejected and many of those approved. The conceptual or theoretical framework of many proposals was unsophisticated, the professional value narrow or imprecise, the research strategy naive, unrealistic or simply invalid. There are larger issues as well. Many, if not most, of the proposals lacked vigorous imagination nurtured out of a deep wrestling with the basic questions of librarianship, bibliography or theological education. Perhaps the

most serious fault in the applications viewed as a whole was the lack of any common hidden agenda. One could not see any common thread of larger professional concern weaving through the proposals. One could not identify any over-arching needs or problems in theological librarianship, one could not see how any one project might help in the solution of a larger concern. Yet our profession surely has such concerns, and these concerns will only be solved by the concerted efforts of a number of people working over several years. Almost all of the applications lacked any clear place in the larger research or professional agenda. They simply did not relate to ongoing problems or contribute even in small detail to the resolution of major questions.

The ATLA along with other library associations needs to find ways to attract, retain, and encourage able professionals, especially younger librarians. The sad fact is that many of the opportunities in librarianship, including opportunities within ATLA, relate to administrative appointments which, obviously, are extremely limited. A vigorous association, no less a profession, cannot truly sustain high quality under this arrangement. The only prerequisite for a great deal of research and study is simply the ability to undertake the work and the ability to elicit adequate criticism. It is a fact of institutional life that an organization such as the ATLA must do most of its work through bureaucratic techniques. While we need not quarrel with necessities, neither should we shut out the possibility that within the ATLA there may be many people who would prefer to engage in professional activity on another order, and a research seminar might provide a very appropriate channel for their energies.

Here it is important to emphasize the voluntary nature of such a seminar. A research seminar should be open to all ATLA members who are interested in its work. While the seminar may need to determine some co-ordinating leadership, the work and participation must be voluntary. The members must undertake their study in their own time and place. They may submit the results of this work to the seminar for discussion, edification and criticism. Of course, if there is no interest, if there is no work being done, the seminar dies as does any organism, institution or association.

How would a research seminar be established? Let it be convened. Let the interested parties meet each other, talk together. Let the interested parties form a group and develop their own infra-structure. Let the seminar be related to the ATLA in whatever ways suit the Board of Directors, but do not let it be a committee with official representatives or members. Let the seminar members identify the problems they wish to pursue. Let the members agree to do some bit of work, some bit of research, some bit of thinking over the coming year. Let the group decide to meet a year hence, maybe before, or after or during the ATLA Annual Conference. Perhaps the group would rather choose a permanent home in a library school near a seminary or a seminary near a library school. Let the infra-structure gather the research reports prior to the meeting, distribute copies to the other members, and set an agenda. Let there be a meeting to hear, teach, learn, advise, criticise and

stimulate the work already begun. Let the work be redirected, let the projects expand, or contract, coalesce or cease. Let the results be published, let papers be read, let them be shared widely in the ATLA conferences. Let official research proposals be written when and if appropriate, let research grants be sought. Let the seminar invite visitors and specialists to aid in the work. Let the work proceed at its own pace, let the seminar find its own way and seek its own end.

Several areas of interest were mentioned during the discussion. A need was voiced for 1) research dealing with library usage of computer systems; 2) development of comprehensive collections concerning American Church History; 3) guidance to determine selection of materials for storage/destruction; 4) cooperation between libraries in specified collection development; and 5) availability of special collections to other institutions. Considerable support was shown for further discussion. [Abstracted from notes made during discussion following presentation.]

THE BALLOTS SYSTEM: AN INTERACTIVE LIBRARY AUTOMATION SYSTEM

by
Lydia Lo

The seventies have ushered in a new age in library operations: this is the age of library automation. As theological librarians and especially as technical services librarians, we should be aware of the currently available systems and their performances. There are a number of library automation systems in operation today. The most well-known is the OCLC system; another is the BALLOTS system.

BALLOTS stands for Bibliographic Automation of Large Library Operations Using a Time-sharing System; it operates from Stanford University Center for Information Processing. Originally it was created for the Stanford University library. Its beginnings date to 1967 when Allen Veaner, head of technical services, and Rutherford Rogers, librarian at Stanford University, decided to design an automated system for their library operations. A proposal was written and application for a grant was made to the United States Office of Education to do a feasibility study and to implement an online library automation program for bibliographic control. This application was granted and funded in February, 1967. One can say it was a spontaneous birth.

Earlier, the Stanford libraries had created SPIRES (Stanford Public Information Retrieval System) with funds from the National Science Foundation. In collaboration with the system, the USOE grant helped create the prototype of BALLOTS which was known as BALLOTS I. The prototype operated for nine months in 1969. After

the evaluation of BALLOTS I a better operational system was decided upon. In 1972 the Council of Library Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities funded a two-year grant to develop BALLOTS II.

The system is different in design from OCLC. It is comparatively flexible and powerful. There are 120 users throughout the world. Twenty-six are sharing the system, i.e., they catalog and maintain their holdings and input their share of titles into the BALLOTS data base. The others are search users only.

Operation of the System. There are two modes of access. One is a full-face mode which uses a high speed special purpose terminal with an exclusive or dedicated screen at 120 characters per second (cps); the other is a dial-up access mode which uses a multi-purpose terminal in the DIALOG mode at 30 cps. The latter mode, a multi-purpose terminal which depends on people time, is less efficient. Both kinds of terminals are programmable cathode ray tubes (crt).

The system supports online acquisition and cataloging operations. It also includes a reference feature. Acquisitions. Automatically the system does the ordering, claiming, cancelling, receiving, and in-process control for monographs. The routines of receiving and in-process control are done automatically for blanket or standing orders, gifts and exchange. The automated routines for serials are ordering, claiming, and cancelling. Cataloging. The automated cataloging procedures are in-process control, cataloging, and records maintenance of all materials. A special feature is that these materials include transliterated Cyrillic. The automated processing includes issuing of catalog cards, Se-lin spine labels and other printed documents. Reference. The reference feature is BALLOTS' capability to cross reference through its "see" and "see also" file. This is essentially a guide feature and not an authority file. It can, however, serve as a kind of information retrieval based on subject access from its data base.

As a part of Stanford Center for Information Processing (SCIP), the system hardware is the same as that used in the center. There are three IBM 360/370 computers supported by a number of smaller computer systems such as PL/360. So far there has not been a capacity problem. Before full capacity will be reached, the order for a more powerful generation of IBM computers will be issued. One can say BALLOTS is ready to accommodate more users and a larger data base. The operation time is between 8:30 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.(PST). On the average the response time is three seconds. At 3:30 p.m. the worst response time averages six seconds.

The data base is composed of five files, each of which can be accessed through a variety of powerful indexes. These files are: MARC, In-process (IPF), Catalog Data File (CDF), Reference File (REF), and Standing Search Request File (SSR).

1. MARC. The MARC file is composed of LC records supplied on magnetic tapes which date from 1972 (plus revised materials) and are updated weekly. Records in the MARC file cannot be altered.

Should a user wish to alter a record to suit his cataloging process, it can be done in the In-process or Catalog Data files. Revision of MARC records by the MARC base is done automatically in the weekly update. The MARC file can be indexed by Personal name (PN), Corporate/Conference name (CN), Title word (T), and Library of Congress card number (CRD).

2. In-Process File (IPF). This is the heart of the acquisition system. Within this file are bibliographic and acquisition records of books and serials on order and in process but not yet cataloged. When a title from the IPF is cataloged, it is then deleted from this file and moved to the Catalog Data File (CDF). The IPF is indexed by Personal name, Corporate/Conference name, Title word, Library of Congress card number, and BALLOTS record identification number (ID).

3. Catalog Data File (CDF). This the largest of the files contains all the bibliographic description and holdings information for every item cataloged. A cataloged IPF record becomes a CDF record. The bibliographic information in this file can be transcribed from any or some of these sources: MARC, LC or NUC copy, Title II cards, LC proof slips, or original cataloging. These records are modified, reviewed and keyed into the system. The exception is MARC which cannot be altered. The CDF can be indexed by all the possible indexing features of the BALLOTS system: Personal name, Corporate/Conference name, Title word, LC card number, BALLOTS identification number, LC Subject Heading (S), and Call number (CAL).

4. Reference File (REF). The REF is the reference guide file. The guide features are: "see," "see also," and explanatory/history references. The REF indexes are Personal name, Corporate/Conference name, Title word, Subject Heading, and BALLOTS identification number.

5. Standing Search Request File (SSR). This is a special feature of BALLOTS which shows library automation at an advantage. For cataloging backlogs a library can institute a weekly search against the MARC file of updated entries.

Illustration of Files and Indexes

<u>Files</u>	<u>Indexes</u>						
	PN	CN	T	CRD	ID	S	CAL
MARC	X	X	X	X			
IPF	X	X	X	X	X		
CDF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
REF	X	X	X			X	X

Files and Indexes. 1. Personal name (PN) is indexed from any personal author data elements. Only names are indexed, surname first, followed by proper names, excluding date and designation of function, e.g., editor, compiler, etc. 2. Corporate/Conference name (CN) is a "word" index. Every significant word of an indexed data element is indexed. Common words like "institute, department, etc." are not indexed. Title portions of author/title entries are

indexed in the title word index. It is important to delineate corporate/conference name from title word. Names which occur in the series statement can only be indexed exactly as they appeared in the series statement. 3. Title word (T) is the same as the Corporate/Conference name index, which is indexed by significant word. 4. Library of Congress card number (CRD) is indexed by the number portion only. Prefixes and suffixes are excluded. 5. BALLOTS record identification number (ID) is a unique identification number issued each record in the IPF, CDF, or REF. 6. Library of Congress Subject Heading (S) list is used to index the subject headings. This indexing feature cannot be called a free-text index because the whole subject heading has to be keyed for the subject desired. In other words, this index is controlled. So far, only topical and geographic subject headings have been included. 7. Call number (CAL) index can be used only with the CDF. Call numbers of individual library holdings are indexed.

Functions of the System. Users can specify any number of services offered by BALLOTS. These services are called BALLOTS function. Inquiry. This function offers search and display access to the BALLOTS data base. In a direct communication format the charge is \$12.00/hour or \$9.00/hour through TYMNET. (TELENET is the cheaper communication broker at \$5.00/hour.) Forty to sixty titles can be inquired within the hour. Search. In addition to search and display there is a standing search capability, e.g., access to the SSR file. The rate is the same as the inquiry function, but there is a \$.30 per search charge per month for the latter. Network. This offers search, display, standing search and output cataloging. The last item provides magnetic tape and cataloging card production without being entered as a new record into the BALLOTS data base. The charge is \$1.50 per title plus \$.04 per record plus communication charges. Catalog. This offers search, display, standing search and shared cataloging. Maintenance. This offers modification of records stored in the BALLOTS data base through shared cataloging. The rates are \$12.00 per hour. [Catalog function is \$2.00 per hour plus communication charges.] This function also offers cards and tapes and an individual catalog data file at \$.04 per title plus \$.30 per title for standing search.

There are several choices of display formats: 1. Short. Brief data display formats (this is the default format). It gives main entry, short title, imprint, LC card number and BALLOTS identification number. 2. Partial. Gives main entry, body of entry, pagination, series notes, ISBN, series, tracings, LC card number and BALLOTS identification number. 3. Long. This format is exactly like a catalog card, which includes all bibliographic information. 4. Full. It is the same as the long with mnemonic tags for cataloging and maintenance.

Advantages of the System. The system has the ability to keep all records of its shared cataloging users. One record is kept in the main file, but any user can look at all variations in the catalog data file (CDF). The indexing scheme can either be short or

elaborate. One can manipulate subject or word indexing with Boolean operators of AND, OR, NOT. It is capable of phrase indexing via subject searching. The reference feature serves as a guide giving new access points. Although the charges are higher than OCLC, there is no minimum, no basic charge and no start up charge. Meanwhile, they are trying to rework their prices to the customer's advantage.

[This report was given as a short talk at the open meeting of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification at Vancouver, June 23, 1977. Much of the materials used can be secured from BALLOTS. The author wishes to thank the BALLOTS staff, particularly Tim Logan and Glee Cady for their help and system demonstration.]

For Further Study

Levine, Jamie J. and Logan, Timothy. Online Resource Sharing: a Guide for Library Administrators. San Jose, CA: CLASS, 1977. (This is the first descriptive comparison of OCLC and BALLOTS.)

"Stanford University's BALLOTS System." Journal of Library Automation, 8:31-50 (March 1975).

Details and other documents are also available from: Tim Logan, BALLOTS Center, Willow Trailer--SCIP, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

THE SUBJECT APPROACH TO THEOLOGY:
AN ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM FOR LIBRARIES

by
Stephen L. Peterson

Introduction. This paper proposes an alternative subject access system for theological libraries which provides substantially enriched coverage and which may be achieved within present or reduced operating budgets. It begins by calling to critical attention some common ideas and practices pertaining to subject cataloging and concludes by suggesting a new sphere of activity for the American Theological Library Association. The discussion deals only with the verbal component of subject cataloging, i.e., subject heading cards, not with classification. The focus is practical not theoretical; the bias is in favor of efficiency; the field explicitly is theological libraries.

Two assumptions underlie the discussion. It is assumed that the catalogs most of us are constructing accord with the principle stated so clearly twenty-five years ago by D. J. Haykin, and practiced for an even longer period of time, i.e., "The primary purpose of the subject catalog is to show which books on a specific subject the library possesses."¹ The second assumption is that the subject headings established and assigned by the Library of Congress (not always without local modification) are the primary means by which

the subject component of our catalogs is being built. It should also be stated that, while the paper makes frequent mention of card catalogs, the same observations pertain to printed catalogs, microfiche catalogs and on-line computer based catalogs insofar as these replicate the familiar components of the card catalog.

What Do We Know About Subject Cataloging? Apart from these assumptions it is well to ask what we know about our current practices in subject cataloging. Abraham Lincoln, I believe, called attention in principle to the first disagreeable fact known about our subject catalogs. You can give all of the books some of the appropriate subject headings, you can even give some of the books all of the appropriate subject headings, but you cannot give all of the books all of the appropriate subject headings. Stated more sceptically, subject catalogs doubtless conceal as many books and subjects as they reveal.

We know that neither library classification nor subject headings are accurate. A recent litany of woe concerning at least Library of Congress subject headings is offered by Hans Wellisch.² The litany need not be repeated, suffice it to say that it is an able example of a thoroughly familiar genre of lament and as such is well known to librarians and library users. The one point of interest in Wellisch's recitation is his observation that few if any libraries have ever achieved the level of quality in subject headings routinely achieved in descriptive cataloging.³

Third, the subject catalog is not used. More precisely, the subject entries in the Yale University Library are not heavily used. A sophisticated study conducted by Ben-Ami Lipetz in 1968 and 1969 revealed that subject entries were consulted in only approximately sixteen percent of all catalog searches.⁴ Many people cite Lipetz's study, many chose not to believe it or not to follow its conclusions, but to my knowledge the study has not been faulted methodologically or theoretically. The evidence stands--a glaring contradiction to our continuing practices--subject headings, supplied at the conservative estimate of three per title, are used in fewer than twenty percent of all catalog searches.

The most neglected fact about our current practice of subject cataloging is its redundancy. I am not here speaking of the fact that classification and subject headings in large measure duplicate each other. Rather, I am calling attention to the fact that the information contained in the overwhelming majority of subject heading cards filed in our catalogs is available to us in satellite bibliographies already in our collections. Consider the availability of Library of Congress subject headings in the following tools: Cumulative Book Index, 1898-; Subject Guide to Books in Print, 1957-; Library of Congress Catalog. Books: Subjects, 1950- (covering books printed in 1945 or later). Each of these standard bibliographic tools contains a subject system based on or incorporating Library of Congress subject headings and these tools are readily available in most of our libraries.

The situation is even more astonishing outside of the Library of Congress field. Consider the following: British Museum General Catalogue, Subject Index, 1881-; British National Bibliography, 1950-; Biblio, 1933-; Deutsche Nationalbibliographie, 1931-; Deutsche Bücherverzeichnis, 1911-. Each of these bibliographies has a subject index or subject apparatus. Many of these tools are already in our libraries being used for acquisitions and collection development. Each of them could provide subject access to parts of our collections. Each of them in their own sphere of coverage is probably more inclusive than our collecting. The current annual cost of these tools is on the order of \$1,900.

Admittedly, there are drawbacks to using several of these tools as the subject system in a library. However, when one considers the depth of subject coverage offered by these tools especially in light of their relatively low cost, the burden of proof falls on librarians who would prefer to maintain the subject heading card system as a redundant, albeit more selective, system.

These facts are disagreeable, but facts often get in the way of theory and almost always interfere with practice. Thus, perhaps it is appropriate to look into our present practice as well as the theory implied by our practice.

The Problem of Context. I have already mentioned the article by Hans Wellisch as constituting a recent and provocative critique of our traditional use of subject headings, and I want neither to repeat nor extend this particular debate. Rather, I would suggest that the question of context is at the root of most of the problems encountered in subject cataloging and certainly is the cause of much of the criticism aimed at subject cataloging. I choose the term context to encompass several problems which stem from our undue focus on the book, i.e., the physical unit of publication and our undue focus on specific library collections.

The first such problem is that the book as physical artifact becomes the dominant context for assigning subject headings. The subject of the book limits the field of the subjects or information contained within the book. How often do we hear it said that most books are one subject books? Most books contain a plethora of subjects brought to focus on a single larger argument or topic. It is this central topic that dominates both classification and subject headings, and of necessity constituent or subordinate subjects are viewed in the context of this larger topic. These constituent or subordinate topics have importance in any number of other contexts and may have significance in and of themselves. Yet, the constituent subject aspects of any given publication are frequently lost in a system that focuses unduly on the book as physical artifact.

Another neglected context is the particular context in which the user is conducting a subject search. All discussions of faceted indexing call this to attention. Not only do subjects have many different facets; individuals are interested in many different aspects of a topic. This failure of our current practice, of course,

is evitable because the Library of Congress Subject Heading System is a precoordinate indexing system. We may dream of the day when this fault will be rectified by some advanced machine assisted interactive indexing system, but we should not close our eyes to the problem or present possibilities of reducing its negative impact on our library service. The PRECIS System used by the British National Bibliography is quite sophisticated in offering a modified faceted system and it is available to us economically in printed format. Other countries are considering adopting it for their own national bibliographic systems also. However, our dominant subject systems virtually disregard the particular context in which a search is conducted, and it seems immaterial that a system such as OCLC can handle a much larger number of subject descriptors if these descriptors simply compound the basic weakness.

Third, for the greater part our present subject system defines the context for any search as the material within a given library. This, of course, is precisely the purpose of subject catalogs as defined by Haykin (see p.135), but it is precisely this purpose which unduly restricts the usefulness of most of our subject catalogs. Few indeed are the libraries which aim at self sufficiency in collection development and few indeed are the libraries which do not have catalogs of other prominent collections. Thus, we have in fact left the time when subject searches should be confined to the holdings of a specific library, but we have yet to take adequate notice of this fact in the construction of our subject access systems.

An Alternative Approach. The first step in proposing an alternative subject system is to establish its objectives. Self-evidently, many of the above criticisms of our existing system become, in this section, objectives or governing conditions of an alternative. I would establish three goals for an alternative subject system. 1. The primary subject system should identify the sources of information for any subject of interest to a library's constituency. This requirement reflects a principle offered by Seymour Lubetzky who indicated that a researcher has three subject needs: "A. What sources of information exist on a given subject? B. Which of the sources are available in the given library? C. Where are the other sources available?"⁵ 2. Some significant part of the subject system should provide a means of helping the searcher make qualified judgments about the usefulness of items on the subject. This issue speaks to the problem of context in two ways. Some part of the subject system should open to the searcher the widest possible context in which a given subject may be studied. Also, some part of the subject system should help the researcher evaluate the likely usefulness of the sources on the basis of his own research interests. 3. The alternative subject system should be practical. This means that the subject system should not be redundant, it must be obtainable or realizable in most if not all of our theological libraries, and the major part of the subject system should be displayed within our catalogs.

What are the components of a subject access system which will satisfy these goals? We begin by asking what sources of information do exist on a given subject in theology? It seems self evident to

suggest that the primary and virtually exclusive sources of subject information in theology are found in (1) special topical bibliographies, (2) major trade and national bibliographies, and (3) the bibliographies in selected monographs of critical scholarship. Let me hasten to admit that these are already widely used sources of subject bibliography and I would in no way suggest that the identification of them as such is novel. But it is safe to say that only infrequently are these sources viewed or treated as essential components of our subject access system. It is argued here that they may form an essential component. They can be organized into a coherent library system, and they obviate the necessity of an independent index contained on subject heading cards in our catalogs.

One of the surest indicators of quality in a library is the depth and breadth of its bibliography collection. For the sake of convenience we can think of bibliography collections as composing major trade and national bibliographies, and more selective topical bibliographies. In this latter category we should also include current indexes and abstracting services as well as ongoing serial bibliographies. While all of us are aware of both the strengths and weaknesses of these special topical bibliographies, and no doubt all of us wish there were more of them available or we were able to buy more of what is available, there is no question of their fundamental importance in the subject bibliographic system of a library. Their respected place in our collections is assured, and, for the most part, their description in our catalogs adequately calls the attention of searchers to their availability.

However, it is manifest that the universe of interesting topics will never adequately be described in specialized bibliographies, and it is this problem that the other two categories of subject sources address. Above (p.136) I have called attention to the redundant nature of our subject heading work when this work is viewed in light of the subject apparatus available through selected trade and national bibliographies. When one begins to investigate the breadth of subject coverage included in many of these tools, it is simply astonishing to think how infrequently and superficially they are used for subject information. It hardly seems worth observing that what most librarians call subject cataloging is essentially an editorial operation of putting on 3x5 cards what is already contained in the printed subject catalog of the Library of Congress. This redundancy is compounded several times over when one considers the extent of subject analysis provided by other trade and national bibliographies. In one way or another the United States, Great Britain, Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, and to a lesser degree, the Netherlands and France have substantial retrospective and current national and/or trade bibliographies with sophisticated subject indexes. For the most part these catalogs extend well back into the nineteenth century and, if anything, in more recent decades the level of coverage and subject access has improved.

When one suggests that such an array of bibliographies be used as a comprehensive subject catalog in a library, one is met

by obvious reservations. Each of these tools uses a separate subject indexing system and thesaurus. It is not uncommon that the subject terminology will change from volume to volume or cumulation to cumulation. In order to get truly comprehensive subject coverage one must go through each independent tool. What is more, most of these tools are published chronologically, and again for comprehensive searching one must go through several cumulations. Because the standard of cataloging varies from country to country the researcher will be subjected to wide variation in matters of descriptive cataloging.

On the other side of the issue one should point out some distinct advantages to using these tools for subject access. The level of coverage is far more comprehensive than almost any other approach-- a single advantage that outweighs almost all disadvantages. One need only search the bibliographies containing publications in languages in which one is prepared to do research. Often one wishes to confine a subject search to specific times or even places. These tools readily lend themselves to such searching. Compared with the cost of traditional subject cataloging, these tools are very inexpensive.

The difficulty in using these tools as a comprehensive subject catalog should not be diminished, neither should it be exaggerated. Researchers needing to conduct comprehensive subject searches will be pleased to have the material available. People doing very restrictive searches can certainly find their way in the appropriate and more narrow sections of these tools. For theological education in our North American countries it is safe to say that most subject searches will be conducted in the Deutsche Bibliographie; in either the Cumulative Book Index, or the Library of Congress Catalog: Books: Subjects; the Canadiana; the British National Bibliography and the Subject Index to the British Museum. These are among the best organized subject indexes and are readily available in our libraries. In a sense of fairness, one must admit that these tools would be more than adequate to the number of serious subject searches actually conducted in our libraries. It remains an astonishing fact that American libraries have perpetuated a subject system which is substantially more expensive, substantially less comprehensive, and demonstrably not more satisfactory than the subject system provided by the fundamental trade and national bibliographies.

In addition to special topical bibliographies and the major national and trade bibliographies, the bibliographies in selected monographs of critical scholarship provide an important source of subject information. These bibliographies constitute a crucial component in our subject access system in two ways. First, as sources of subject information, these bibliographies may call attention to highly specialized works some of which may be ephemeral or not available in the normal book trade. Many of these technical studies are only known and of interest to specialists. Nevertheless, it is important that a subject access system have some means of calling attention to these items.

However, it is to the second requirement of the subject access system, i.e., the need to help searchers make qualified judgments about the usefulness of items, that the bibliographies in selected monographs are essential. I know from direct research experience in two general fields of theology (and I must assume that the same holds true for most if not all of the other fields) that there is a body of secondary monographic literature which by virtue of the interest of the author, the focus of research, or other related considerations presents an enormous wealth of specific subject bibliography. These critical monographs explicate the inner bibliographic structure of a given subject or discipline. Scholars and subject specialists turn to many of these books instinctively as do reference librarians and bibliographers when they come to know them at first hand.

The role of these bibliographies in providing an evaluative guide to the likely usefulness of given items cannot be underestimated. These are not raw bibliographies but are bibliographies shaped by the contents of the book. A searcher consulting the book for subject information can rely on as little or as much of the text as necessary to determine the suitability of items in the bibliography. Books which contain useful bibliographies and which also contain discussions of the history of a discipline, new developments in a discipline, or the various schools or influences that have shaped the discipline all provide invaluable aids in gathering literature in a subject search.

Let me illustrate. In 1974 Harper and Row published The Rise of Adventism.⁶ This volume is a collection of lectures delivered at Loma Linda University in the school year 1972-73. The subjects assigned to this book were 1. "United States--Religion--19th Century", and 2. "Adventists". Totally concealed is the fact that this volume contains a bibliographical essay on Adventism comprising 110 pages. It must be the most comprehensive bibliography on Adventism that has been compiled to date. It is the fundamental starting point to 1973 for all study of Adventism. This one volume if given in addition to the two subjects mentioned the heading "Millennialism", and all three headings subdivided "Bibliography," would displace scores of cards in our catalogs. Not only would searchers looking under the heading "Adventists" come to this superb bibliography; they would have in hand a most helpful collection of essays prepared by scholars to help sift through the exhaustive literature and legion of topics within the area generally.

The same, indeed more, can be said of The Sermon on the Mount, A History of Interpretation and Bibliography by Warren Kissinger.⁷ Here, in addition to a bibliography on a discrete subject more complete than any one library catalog can hope to be, is a significant discussion of the history of interpretation. I ask in all honesty, in what better context could either the beginning student or the advanced scholar begin bibliographical work on the subject "Sermon on the Mount?"

The illustrations are legion. There is a large body of critical monographic literature, largely unnoticed by librarians, which constitutes the bibliographic framework of the disciplines of theology. To identify and describe this body of literature as an essential component of our subject access system would greatly enrich subject searching in our libraries. This is not to say that libraries do not identify some of this literature as having significance for subject bibliography, rather the argument here is that this work should be done much more consistently and conscientiously than is presently the case.

The third requirement of the proposed subject system is that it be practical. It must be realizable in most if not all of our theological libraries, and the major part of the system should be displayed within our card catalogs. I will deal with the first part of the requirement in the concluding segment of the paper, but take up the second part now. The best way to treat this issue is to recall the three questions posed by Lubetzky, "1. What sources of information exist on a given subject? 2. Which of the sources are available in the given library? 3. Where are the other sources available?"⁸ We have identified the sources of subject information in theology as national and trade bibliographies which provide subject coverage, specialized topical bibliographies, and the bibliographies in selected critical monographs. While libraries which have significant collections of trade and national bibliographies no doubt catalog these titles, it is impractical to rely on card catalogs to call attention to these tools. If these bibliographies are used as an essential part of the subject system, their presence in a library should be self evident. The other two bodies of literature, i.e., the specialized topical bibliographies and the bibliographies in selected monographs, can readily be identified in the card catalog by the device of using appropriate topical headings subdivided "bibliography". Of course, the identification of such works and the selection of the topical headings must be done with great care, no doubt according to certain criteria of what constitutes a significant bibliography,⁹ and the work must be done in keeping with any special interests a given library may have.

It should also be borne in mind that other subdivisions such as Dictionaries and Encyclopedias; Handbooks, Manuals, etc., Textbooks; Information Services; Abstracts; Yearbooks; and Methodology often designate works which may have significance for subject bibliography. It may even seem appropriate on occasion to add a contents note indicating why a particular title was judged to have significance for subject bibliography. I do not argue that this work is easy, but I am convinced it is valuable--more valuable than almost all of the topical headings we presently assign. Also, I am convinced that if other subject cataloging work were terminated, there would be ample time for our catalogers to do this type of subject work, and I am sure that our catalogers would find it personally and professionally more stimulating.

The role of the card catalog in answering Lubetzky's second question is obvious. The catalog is the record of a given library's holdings. Likewise, the answer to his third question is well known. The card catalog plays a minor role in determining where other subject sources are located.

Before turning to the concluding recommendations on how this type of subject system might be implemented let me anticipate three criticisms. The first is whether the proposal to expand the use of monographic literature for subject bibliography and to identify this literature by topical headings sub-divided bibliography is not open to many of the same criticisms as subject headings in general. To be sure, the bibliographic headings are established and assigned essentially on the same principle. However, the practical effect is quite different. Any number of books given the same topical heading may or may not treat the subject from the same perspective and they may or may not treat the subject from the perspective which interests the searcher. However, a book identified as constituting a bibliographic resource for the topic most likely will reveal to the searcher the several aspects from which the subject has been studied and will suggest appropriate sources for the particular facet of interest to the searcher. In some sense this is a type of poor person's post-coordinated index or even a type of faceted index. Each writer uses or refers to a wide range of literature related to his topic in special ways which he perceives as relevant to his research objection. Scholars glean ideas and data from the writings of others in support of their own ideas which would never occur to a cataloger trying to assign appropriate subject headings.

Second, while these proposals may have some attractiveness as an auxillary system, many will think it sheer folly to spurn the subject headings supplied by the Library of Congress for the bulk of material acquired by our libraries. This reluctance is all the greater considering the enormous efforts undertaken since the turn of the century to disseminate the results of the Library of Congress cataloging to almost every library in our country. We must remind ourselves of three things. While the Library of Congress is not indifferent to the needs of the nation's libraries, most of what LC does must be aimed as satisfying its own needs. There is no guarantee that we share common needs or that our needs can be met by common solutions.

Next, the fact remains that the editing and filing of LC generated subject heading cards in our catalogs is a redundant activity.

Third, there is a cost in generating each and every card via any system, and there is a filing cost for every card. Before inaugurating or perpetuating any system the careful library manager must weigh the cost. I think the proposals outlined in this paper can reduce cataloging costs and, far from decreasing service, can greatly improve our subject access systems.

However, these proposals to enrich the subject access system are in no way weakened by continuing to file LC-generated topical headings in any given catalog. There is no inherent danger and probably no irreparable harm in a library continuing the use of LC-generated topical subject headings while at the same time enriching the subject access system by identifying bibliographically significant titles. In fact, it might be argued that the widespread

availability of LC subject heading cards through systems such as OCLC suggests that a library can continue to use these cards which are generated at minimal cost and appropriate the savings to underwrite the cost of enriching the subject access system.¹⁰

Do not these proposals make the strategy for subject searches more complex than is presently the case and/or necessary? For a comprehensive subject search the question is academic. A scholar undertaking a comprehensive subject search expects to work in a variety of tools, expects there will be a lack of common terminology between the several tools, and expects to move frequently back and forth between specialized bibliographies and card catalogs.

Similarly, the user who consults a subject heading simply to get a lead on a particular part of the classification or collection where he is apt to find several books of potential interest is not inconvenienced in the least by these proposals. For this kind of search either a copy of the classification schedule itself or, for libraries using the Library of Congress subject headings, a copy of the subject headings would more than suffice for this superficial search.

The issue is joined only for the user who wants to locate a fair range of books on a given subject hoping that, while the listing will not be comprehensive, at least the titles identified will be representative and will satisfy the search. For the sake of argument grant that this user anticipates that his needs will be met in the collection of the given libraries. If one sets aside the problems discussed above in connection with context, this type of search is frequently accommodated by subject headings in a traditional catalog. The movement is from subject heading cards to material in the stacks. To move from subject heading cards divided by "Bibliography" to the sources of bibliography, back to the catalog to identify desired items and then to the stacks seems unduly cumbersome. However, if one assumes that either on the basis of experience, consultation with a reference librarian, formal library education, a library handbook, or some other source of user instruction the user has been alerted to the fact that subject searches should be initiated in a standard trade bibliography or even the appropriate section of the bibliography collection in the reading room, the problem is simplified. In this instance the person turns directly to the source of subject bibliography, determines the titles of likely interest, goes to the catalog to determine the availability and call number of the desired titles, and goes finally to the stacks. This process has only one extra step and the cumulative argument here is that the advantages of a subject system which necessitate this three step search vastly outweigh the disadvantages and likewise outweigh the advantages of the present two step system.

In Constructing the Alternative, Does the ATLA Have a Role?
Finally we turn to some practical comments on building such a subject system and, particularly, what role the ATLA might play in its construction. These questions are pertinent only to the identification and analysis of selected monographic titles for the purposes

of subject bibliography.¹¹ It is perhaps best to look at these issues from two perspectives, one focusing on the current practice and the other focusing on retrospective needs.

It is self-evident that in most if not all of our libraries the present cataloging and bibliographic staff could very well identify currently received books in their collections which have significant subject bibliography. That is, I am convinced there is the expertise in most of our libraries to undertake this work. Also, I am convinced that, except in unusual circumstances, the time required to do what we now call subject cataloging is adequate for the time required to build this component of an alternative system. While this alternative subject cataloging may be more intellectually demanding than our present systems, I reiterate my confidence that the work can be done adequately, and I believe we would find a much higher degree of job satisfaction among our librarians. This system may help us attract the ablest young professionals into the ranks of theological librarianship.

More pertinent is the question whether or not this type of subject cataloging can itself be done on a centralized basis as is the Library of Congress subject heading system, which is to ask if the ATLA could sponsor this type of bibliographic activity? Again I believe the answer is "yes." There are certainly within our ranks trained specialists whose work any one of us would be honored to file in our catalogs. It does not seem unusually difficult to divide the world of current theological publishing among several specialists and to produce the results at stated intervals in any number of useful formats. The eminent success of our Index to Religious Periodical Literature indicates that our Association is capable of undertaking and sustaining a meaningful bibliographic system, and the type of subject bibliography here proposed is well within the administrative structure of the Association.

The identification and analysis of current literature may very well be easier than any retrospective dimensions these proposals might entail, yet I am convinced the retrospective dimension is no less important. With very few exceptions, most of our older libraries had meager acquisitions programs in their early years. This means that even if our catalogs contained subject heading cards for the older literature in our collections, few of our catalogs will fully represent the available or important older literature. It would be reckless to suggest that most of our libraries ought to actively acquire large segments of this older literature, but it is well within reasonable expectation that this literature could be brought under meaningful subject control. This is especially true in light of the ever-strengthening commitment of the Board of Microtext to make older titles available. Most people recognize the advisability of undertaking retrospective acquisitions and microfilming selectively on the basis of items for which there is a demonstrated need and value. It is possible to establish a committee of scholarly bibliographers who could work for the next several years on identifying the older literature which is significant

for its subject bibliography and to do so would benefit theological study in North America in ways that would be readily and widely appreciated.

The result of such work perhaps a decade down the road would be a comprehensive guide to older theological literature which constitutes the subject guide and provides the subject structure of the several disciplines of theology. The titles included in such a bibliographic guide would have a singular importance for our libraries. They would be titles that ought to be perennially available in reprint and would provide the framework for most historical theological scholarship. This, combined with the ongoing identification of new titles which are bibliographically significant, would offer theological education an unparalleled source of subject bibliography. I believe this type of work is widely expected of professional societies. Such a project goes to the heart of the purposes of the ATLA, and who else could better undertake this work?

Note. I am keenly aware that this paper leaves the problem of very current documentation unmentioned. The parameter surrounding the initial discussion of this topic as well as its revisions for our Vancouver conference have precluded giving systematic attention to this problem. However, I do hope there may be time in the Vancouver session at which this paper will be discussed to consider some of the aspects of our need for very current subject documentation.

Footnotes

1. David J. Haykin, Subject Headings, A Practical Guide. Washington: GPO, 1951, p. 1.

2. Hans Wellisch, "Subject Retrieval in the Seventies--Methods, Problems, Prospects," in Subject Retrieval in the Seventies, H. Wellisch and T. D. Wilson, eds. Westport: Greenwood, 1972. pp. 2-27. One should not neglect to mention that this collection also contains a very constructive statement by Richard S. Angell, "Library of Congress Subject Headings--Review and Forecast" (pp. 143-167). Mr. Angell's paper was cleared for presentation by the Library of Congress, but at the time of its presentation no decisions had been made concerning the implementation of its specific proposals.

3. Wellisch, pp. 11-12.

4. Ben-Ami Lipetz, User Requirements in Identifying Desired Works in a Large Library. New Haven: Yale University Library, 1970, pp. 43-50. Lipetz did state that if one considers underlying search motives, subject searches might account for 33 percent of the searches (p. 44). However, this datum should not be taken to revise our estimate of the extent of subject searches actually conducted. By

some logic almost all catalog searches are subject motivated. Rather, the evidence of Lipetz' study shows that slightly more than half of direct subject searches can be conducted by seeking known items. This fact itself is a serious criticism of the effectiveness of subject headings.

5. From a Library of Congress administrative memorandum, 1952, quoted by Wellisch, p.10.

6. The Rise of Adventism, E. S. Gaustad, ed. New York: Harper and Row, 1974.

7. Warren Kissinger, The Sermon on the Mount, A History of Interpretation and Bibliography. Metuchen: Scarecrow, 1975 (ATLA Bibliography Series, 3).

8. See above, p. 138.

9. Yale Divinity School Library uses the following questions as criteria to determine bibliographies that should receive special attention in our card catalog. 1. Does the bibliography in a monograph approach coverage of an identifiable subject rather than referring simply to works cited in the book? 2. Does the bibliography contain broad documentation including original sources, manuscripts, personal papers, archival records, and monographs and periodicals in several languages? 3. Was the book originally a doctoral dissertation? 4. Does the bibliography contain a comprehensive listing of a person's works, including editions and translations? 5. Does the bibliography deal with a narrow or minor topic or a topic indirectly related to the mainstream of theological discourse where other documentation is relatively scarce?

10. This is in essence what we have decided at Yale Divinity School Library. For books published within the last ten years, we are continuing to accept all LC subject headings as they are available to us in LC copy. We are paying unusual attention to subdividing appropriate topical headings by bibliography. For books older than ten years, we are not using topical subject headings except as subdivided by bibliography. Regardless of the date of publication, we will use personal, corporate and geographical subject headings where appropriate.

11. The ATLA Bibliography Series already addresses the need for more special bibliographies.

FORUM FOR OCLC USERS AND THE CURIOUS

Chaired by
H. Eugene McLeod
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary

[The following is a summary of excerpts from the workshop.]

Mr. McLeod prefaced the workshop with the concern that both the regular users share problems and information that would be helpful to one another and that opportunity be given to answer questions from those not presently directly involved in the OCLC system. When those gathered were surveyed it was noted that approximately 80% represented libraries already using the system directly. The users were connected with the various local networks including the Ohio group itself, NELINET, SALINET, PALINET, INCULSA (Indiana), SUNY (University of New York), BIBLIO (Rockey Mountain/Plains States), AMIGO, ILINET, PLAN (University of Toronto).

It was noted that there are certain aspects of operation that all OCLC users have in common, but the various networks also have individual relationships and working arrangements. Administrative relationships and cost factors vary by the individual network. The common factor is the operational aspect of the online system itself. It is problems relating to the actual operation of the system that provide common ground for the workshop discussion. Also considered relevant was local individual library administrative concerns including staffing and workflow that were open for mutual sharing.

The first question was relating to the actual cost factor of online operation as opposed to traditional ways. One of the respondents indicated that it required approximately four thousand titles annually for it to cost-effective. Under three thousand titles one needed to share a terminal between two schools to be cost-effective. Conversation moved to the definition of cost-effectiveness. It was indicated that factors such as the purchases of LC cards, subscription to the National Union Catalog, and other such purchase tools can be offsetting charges. In addition the provision of better service, freedom of staff time through automation, and the more professional use of staff are items that are not easily placed on a balance sheet. Others at the workshop indicated that the use of the terminal to verify acquisitions information is also available without extra charge. Also there is the possibility to use it for reference and inter-library loan functions as well. Someone questioned whether these various free services might not be assessed a fee in the future. It was indicated that at present there is no clear direction and that certain uses are not charged unless there is more than one terminal in one library. There is also discussion of a lower charge for public service terminals than for the cataloging operation.

There was some question about the availability of various search modes for reference work during prime time in the day. The response was that the only index not available was the author search. At all times the author-title search, the ISBN, the OCLC number, and the LC card number index are operable. The present exclusion of the author search is also intended to be temporary.

It was asked what percentage of current foreign titles were retrievable. One user responded that nearly everything searched is there within two to four months of the receipt of the item. It was noted also that there is an advantage in adding such a title to the catalog because the input is free of cost.

One question related to joining and then leaving the system. The response was that the various networks have different kinds of commitments, and institutions make their contractual relationship with the network itself. One inactive participant at this point is Columbia Seminary which joined in an arrangement with Agnes Scott College, and it has temporarily withdrawn.

Someone asked what is the most important aspect of being involved in the system--Is it the cost, or does it lie somewhere else? The first response was that the emphasis should be on service. Cataloging is done much more quickly, and it does save money. Generally staff time is freed to catch up on lacking areas or for additional planning. At the same time one gets the book into the hands of the patron much more quickly.

Another major factor is that those using the computerized system are building a machine-readable catalog. The Southeastern Library Network in their contract with OCLC provides for the purchase of archival tapes for all the member institutions. It may not be far in the future when schools will wish to use the archival tape for a COM catalog.

When asked what are people doing when they're looking toward a union catalog based on machine-readable records and they have non-Roman language material? One user's response was that they were Romanizing the record and including that. There was no record produced in the original language itself.

One respondent noted that the side benefit was the involvement in present technology, being involved at the national level, and keeping up with new developments despite the fact that the library itself was somewhat isolated geographically. Because of the large number of theological institutions on the system, a significant number of theological holdings are available to every participating library.

When polled whether any participating libraries had on-line printers, the response was in the negative. Several schools indicated that they were hopeful of such equipment in the future. In doing authority work it was noted that an alternate to an on-line printer was the ordering of a unit card for an item on the system,

and upon receipt, do the authority work, and then change those needing it (estimated at one in ten), and finally reordering cards for the changed items.

Someone questioned whether there was an increase in inter-library loan transactions through OCLC. The response was that there was not a large percentage increase, and the service was improved since one was certain about the location of a given book.

Another aspect of the system was the investment in the future. It was noted that libraries are looking forward to the serials check-in feature, acquisitions via the terminal, inter-library through the terminal, and eventually subject-search capability.

It was noted that through the Kellogg grants many institutions, some related to theological seminaries, were able to receive terminals and participate. Some of these have time available, and could probably be contracted to share a terminal. It was noted that in Chicago five libraries use one terminal. It has been possible to program and profile the system for the five separate institutions.

Someone asked about the number of theological libraries in the system at the time of the workshop. Someone had run a check of the OCLC list against the ATLA institutional list and found that 45 libraries appeared on both.

References were made to the participation in the CONSER project by the inputting of theological serials first at the BTI center. It is estimated that there are 15,000 theological series to be entered into the data base. Details of the CONSER program were not discussed in the workshop.

There was a general conversation about cooperative possibilities among ATLA libraries beyond the CONSER project. It was reported by Southeastern Baptist and Southern Baptist that they share in the cataloging of materials published by their denomination (Broadman Press and Convention Press). Six months of the year the one library catalogs all materials receives, and the other six months the other. The key to success is the sharing of an authority number for each of the libraries. Because one library is using the Dewey classification and the other LC, both libraries access each of the records. The one library enters the data and their classification, and then using their authority number the other library calls up the record, adds the other classification, and makes other possible additions. By this scheme the record is completed before the item is locked into the OCLC file.

THE LITERATURE OF SCIENTIFIC CREATIONISM AND ANTI-EVOLUTION POLEMIC

by
Arnold D. Ehlert

A student at a Southern California university asked a science professor if anything had been written against evolution. The professor is reported to have replied, "No, nothing." He may know better now, but if he was honest this paper will reveal the magnitude of his ignorance. More sophisticated scientists, so-called, have gone on the offense with a letter to the nation's major school boards stressing "evolution as a principle of science" and decrying creation as a "purely religious issue." The statement was signed by 180 leading authors and scientists, including Nobel Prize winners Linus Pauling and James Watson, author Isaac Asimov, psychologists Carl Rogers and B. F. Skinner, and paleontologist George Gaylor Simpson. They say, "There are no alternatives to the theory of evolution." This was first published in The Humanist magazine of the American Humanist Association.

A review in the ADRIS Newsletter reminds us of the background of the controversy:

One of the events in the history of the fundamentalists in the U.S.A. was the Scopes trial which centered around the teaching of evolution in textbooks of the public schools. [Scopes was found guilty and fined \$100, but the penalty was set aside by the State Supreme Court on a technicality, without any expression of opinion as to the constitutionality of the law.] Part of the fallout from that trial was the decline of evolutionary teaching in public school textbooks after 1925. For a variety of reasons this decline lasted into the 1960s but was halted by the science reform movement in the curriculum which had begun around the Sputnik year 1957 and gradually picked up momentum. As the science reform movement increased its influence, however, there also sprang up a group of vigilant science textbook writers who were strongly for what they called biblical creationism as opposed to scientific evolution. This led to a demand for equal time--that Creationism and Evolutionism both be set forth in science textbooks as alternate hypotheses to explain the origins and development of the earth and of the human race.

The history of the textbook controversy between Creationists and Evolutionists during the 1960s and continuing to the present is carefully presented in Science Textbook Controversies and the Politics of Equal Time, by Dorothy Nelin (Cambridge, Mass., MIT, 1977). "It is an instructive book and the only one to date that surveys the matter. Since the textbook struggle still continues unabated, Ms. Nelin's volume will be necessary as background reading for understanding the struggle." (ADRIS Newsletter, vol, 6, no. 2, Spring 1977, pp. 76, 77). It should be added, however, that the reviewer probably did not know of Neil J. Segraves' The Creation Report (San Diego, Creation-Science Research Center [c1977]), which documents a good deal of textbook controversy.

The Bible-Science Newsletter reports on the Dallas controversy: "When the Dallas (Texas) School Board voted 6 to 3 to place one copy of Biology: a Search for Order in Complexity in each biology class for supplemental use, evolutionists became unglued and filled newspapers with articles and letters, even threatened to sue the school board. The school board president can't understand all the fuss because the book does not try to indoctrinate students with religion; it merely presents the creation in scientific terms. The board will stand firm, even if sued, he has promised. Editorials on both sides of the issue have appeared in newspapers across the country and in secular and church-related publications" (vol. 15, no. 4, April 1977, p.3).

We might add at this point that the situation in science departments of Christian colleges is covered in an interview by a member of the editorial board of Christianity Today with two professors at a Christian college on the subject: "What Christian Colleges Teach About Evolution" (vol. 21, no. 18; June 17, 1977). The issue also contains an interesting article by Tom Bethell, "Darwin's Mistake," which is reprinted by permission from the February 1976 issue of Harper's, and an editorial by the Editor Harold Lindsell entitled, "Where Did I Come From? A Question of Origins."

The controversy between the creationists and the evolutionists, as it is experienced in public debates (in which many of the men of the Institute for Creation Research (ICR) have engaged) is spelled out in detail in the book, The Battle for Creation, edited by Dr. Henry M. Morris and Duane T. Gish (San Diego, Creation-Life Publishers [c1976]). This is actually volume 2 of Acts/Facts/Impacts. Together these two reproduce material from the ICR Acts & Facts monthly publication. They chronicle the debates and seminars, and they summarize the arguments that evolutionists put forth in debates and the answering arguments of the creationists. They also reproduce the scholarly Impact series of monographs. The latter volume, especially, could well become a landmark in the history of science.

The controversy had already been joined in the Nineteenth Century with the publication in 1860 of the book by Charles R. Breer, Species not Transmutable nor the Result of Secondary Causes (London, Groombridge and Sons) and in 1872 his Exposition of Fallacies in the Hypotheses of Mr. Darwin (London, Longmans, Green and Co.). Otto Effertz also published in 1894 A Criticism of Darwinism (New York, the author).

The faith aspect of the controversy was dealt with by Bishop John Cuthbert Hedley in his Evolution and Faith and Other Essays (London, Sheed & Ward, 1931) in which he says,

"The position of faith, then, with regard to the theories of evolution appears to be this. It is not contrary to Faith to suppose that all living things, up to man exclusively, were evolved by natural law out of minute life-germs primarily

created, or even out of inorganic matter. On the other hand, it is heretical to deny the separate and special creation of the human soul; and to question the immediate and instantaneous, or quasi-instantaneous formation by God of the bodies of Adam and Eve--the former out of inorganic matter, the latter out of the rib of Adam--is at least, rash, and perhaps proximate to heresy" (p. 54).

It remained, however, for the modern controversy to be fanned into flame anew by the publication in 1961 by John C. Whitcomb and Henry M. Morris of The Genesis Flood: the Biblical Record and its Scientific Implications. While the deluge literature has a vital relationship to the subjects under consideration, it has not been included in this study. Neither have we canvassed the many periodical articles on creation and evolution. The latest annual volume of the Index to Religious Periodical Literature (Vol. 12, 1975-1976) has 13 listings under EVOLUTION, strangely under two identical headings, but 17 listings under EVOLUTION(TEILHARDIAN). There is, of course, no subhead for ANTI-EVOLUTION POLEMIC. I might mention in passing an article in the June 1977 issue of Christian Life by Dr. David Kaufmann, who has a Ph.D. in anatomy and teaches at the University of Florida (Gainesville), entitled "A Case for Scientific Creationism." One wonders whether this will be indexed under CREATIONISM, SCIENTIFIC. It would be helpful if this heading were adopted, and an effort was made to get the Library of Congress to adopt it as a subject heading, but without success to date. Also, the subhead ANTI-EVOLUTION POLEMIC should be used with books against evolution.

The stories of scientists who were formerly evolutionists but who became creationists make an interesting contribution to convert literature. Dr. John N. Moore, Professor of Natural Science at Michigan State University, has published his testimony in a pamphlet entitled Turning Point. A television interview was broadcast under the same name in cooperation with local Assemblies of God Churches. The pamphlet is presumably available from Turning Point, Box 70, Springfield, Missouri.

Dr. Gary Parker, a member of the ICR staff and professor of biology at Christian Heritage College, aired the testimony of his conversion from evolutionism to creationism on ICR's weekly radio program, "Science, Scripture and Salvation." Dr. Parker has a doctor's degree in biology, physiology, and geology, and maintained a straight "A" grade average all through graduate school. The testimony is reproduced as Transcripts No. 233-236 (obtainable from the Institute for Creation Research, 2716 Madison Avenue, San Diego, CA 92116).

What follows is a list of organizations involved in the creationist movement with some word regarding their philosophy and work, followed by a list of other organizations that did not respond to an invitation to outline their work. A list of periodicals in the field is included followed by a select list of significant works on scientific creationism and anti-evolution polemic. I have pur-

posely omitted the broad range of works on creation as a biblical and theological concern and the whole field of works cataloged under the headings BIBLE AND SCIENCE and RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Organizations

THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC AFFILIATION (5 Douglas Avenue, Elgin, Illinois 60120) covers broader interests than creationism and evolution although it has dealt with these subjects from time to time from its beginning. William D. Sisterson, its Executive Secretary, says in a letter,

"While we are a creationist group in the biblical sense of the term, we are not generally considered to be true blue 'creationists' in the more restricted use of the term that has come into being in the last five to ten years....

We do have a spectrum of opinions relative to the creationist movement in our organization. We, of course, have those who would fit easily into the more narrowly defined creationist group, but we also have a range of viewpoints stretching all the way to theistic evolution. As an organization, we have felt that this is an issue of legitimate debate between Christians and do not take a strong stance one way or the other."

The Affiliation publishes a Journal which began in 1949.

THE BIBLE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (Box 1016, Caldwell, Idaho 83605) was organized in 1964. It had already published in 1963 a Newsletter in mimeographed form. By the spring of 1964, 5,000 copies per month were being distributed. Its promotional pamphlet and the Bible Science Newsletter, now in printed format and in its 15th year, carries this list to which it is dedicated: "Special creation, literal Bible interpretation, divine design and purpose in nature, a young earth, a universal Noahchian flood, Christ as God and Man--our Savior, and Christ-centered scientific research."

In addition to the Newsletter which now has a circulation of around 20,000, they also publish Five Minutes with the Bible and Science which is a daily diary with readings on specific scientific subjects. It is in its seventh year and is issued as an insert with the Newsletter. For distribution to homes and schools there are four tabloid papers: Our Beautiful World (for preschoolers and kindergarten), Our Wonderful World (for grades 1-3), Our Orderly World (for grades 4-6), and Our Scientific World (for grades 7-9). The latter three are weekly during the school year, and the first is monthly.

The Association holds seminars and has broadcasts on a number of radio stations. It handles and distributes significant anti-evolution and scientific creationist literature in agreement in the main with its tenets. One of the values of the Newsletter is its bibliographic coverage.

Walter Lange who became full-time Executive Director in 1965 edits the Newsletter and lectures. There are branch chapters in nearly every state.

THE BIBLE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA (P.O. Box 34006, Vancouver, B.C. V6j 4M1) is incorporated under the Societies Act of British Columbia. It was formed in 1967 to carry out in Canada much the same type of ministry as the Creation Research Society. The President is Frederick Kanwisher, M.A., a high school biology teacher. Earl G. Hallonquist, a Ph.D. in cellulose chemistry, is National Director. They carry a large stock of books and tapes. A list is available.

THE CATHOLIC CENTER FOR CREATION RESEARCH (1122 Garvin Place, No. 113, Louisville, Kentucky 40203) was founded in August 1975 and incorporated as a non-profit organization in March 1976. Its purpose is the study and publication in the area of creation science and theology. It was founded as an attempt "to acquaint Catholics with this vital area of new discoveries concerning origins and natural history, and to help relieve them of the burden of evolutionary thinking."

The Center operates under the patronage of St. Thomas Aquinas, whom G. K. Chesterton termed "Thomas of the Creator" because his teaching was imbued with this attribute of God and with man and the entire universe as creature. It contends that the Encyclical Humani Generis (1950) is responsible, at least in part, for the state of doctrinal decadence in which the Church finds itself today.

CCCR is firmly committed to a literal reading of the first eleven chapters of Genesis. This entails a belief in the six days of creation and a world-wide global flood as described in Genesis 7. It further contends that the fossil column of evolutionary geology is nothing more nor less than the record left in the crust of the earth by the watery catastrophe of Noah's time. It finds this position entirely traditional and approved by the constant teaching of the church and decrees of the Biblical Commission. CCCR officers are Miss Paula Haigh, Paul Ellwanger and Mrs. Mary Pound. The contribution, as outlined by Miss Haigh, is primarily in the areas of philosophy and historical theology. She says, "Only a Catholic could properly undertake to scold Catholic journalists and even scholars for their criminal negligence vis-a-vis the creation position and its impeccable and irrefutable science. Perhaps this kind of scolding is also properly done by a woman" (from a letter). The Center issues a monthly bulletin, The Catholic Creationist.

CITIZENS FOR SCIENTIFIC CREATION (P.O. Box 164, Saratoga, CA 95070 and Box 922, Crescent City, CA 95531) exists "to establish a program in the public schools whereby students will be taught both major views of the origin of life and the universe, creation and evolution." To achieve that goal the organization works with teachers, principals, administrators, and committees, as well as school boards, to develop a curriculum for teaching concepts on the origin of life. CSB was organized in March of 1974 by Director

Nancy L. Stake when her concern was aroused because her daughter's belief in the Bible was challenged by the teaching of evolution. They have sponsored a debate, workshops, and seminars. The University of California at Santa Cruz and De Anza Community College supported their workshop in 1976 and offered credit to participants. The director is chairperson of a legal compliance panel evaluating textbooks for the State Board of Education. She also presented two workshops on "Creation/Evolution in the Public Schools" for the National Educators Fellowship convention in Washington, D.C., in 1976.

CREATION HISTORY RESEARCH (Box 64, Lincoln, Nebraska 68506) is a rather intriguing organization related to scientific creationism only in an ancillary way. Dr. J. R. Jochmans is the director. The organization was absorbed this year into a newly formed organization, the Ancient Mysteries Research Center, a sponsor of the American Foundation for the Advancement of Mankind. The former organization commenced publication in September 1976 of a bulletin, the Ooparchist, which is an acronym for Out-of Place Archaeology and History. It is anticipated that the new organization will continue the Ooparchist. A number of research papers on various subjects are available.

THE CREATION RESEARCH SOCIETY (2717 Cranbrook Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105) was formally organized in 1963 with the basic purpose of encouraging and publishing research in the field of creation studies. There had been no effective creationist scientific organization since the demise (about 1948) of the Society for the Study of Creation, the Deluge and Related Sciences. The American Scientific Affiliation had been formed in 1941 but had almost immediately taken a neutral position on the creation/evolution question and was thus soon dominated by theistic evolutionists.

However, the book The Genesis Flood was published in 1961 and served as a catalyst to stimulate a new interest in scientific creationism among evangelicals. The manuscript had been sent to a number of scientists for review and criticism prior to publication; and in the correspondence associated with this Dr. Henry M. Morris mentioned to several of them the need for a new scientific organization committed to belief in special creation and flood geology. Nine of these scientists including Dr. Morris, later organized themselves (with one other, Dr. Duane T. Gish) into a ten-man committee. The initiative for the assembling of this committee was taken by Dr. Walter Lammerts and Dr. Will Tinkle. Several others were soon contacted and late in 1963 an eighteen-man board of directors was set up, a constitution and statement of faith drawn up, and Dr. Lammerts elected as the first president and editor.

The Society's statement of faith includes belief in the authority and inspiration of Scripture, the deity and substitutionary atonement of Christ in addition to the historicity of the Genesis account of special creation and the world-destroying Flood. There are two grades of membership: regular members must have an ad-

vanced degree in some field of natural science and sustaining members who need only agree to the statement of faith. Currently (1977) there are approximately 530 regular members and 2200 sustaining members.

Dr. Lammerts served as president from 1963 through 1967, Dr. Morris from 1967 through 1972 and Dr. Tom Barnes from 1972 to 1977. Dr. George Howe was elected president in 1977. The quarterly Journal was first published in 1964. Dr. Lammerts served as editor for the first five years (1964-1969), Dr. Howe for the second five years (1969-1974) and Professor Harold Armstrong is the current editor. Dr. John Mocre has been managing editor throughout the entire period.

The only other activity of the Society was the writing of the textbook Biology: A Search for Order in Complexity. The board has consistently rejected proposals to hold meetings, write other textbooks or engage in any other activities. It has never engaged in political or legal efforts to get creationism taught in schools although it has frequently been accused of this. It is solely a membership organization with no paid officers or staff, and its only activity has been that of sponsoring creationist research and publishing its journal.

THE CREATION-SCIENCE ASSOCIATION (1617 Ellen Ave., Madison, Wisconsin 53716) began in 1975. George Cooper, with an M.A. in psychology, is president. The Association meets four times a year. It distributes free literature and has sold hundreds of dollars worth of books at its meetings. A creation/evolution debate was organized for the University of Wisconsin campus for the fall of 1977.

THE CREATION-SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTER (P.O. Box 23195, San Diego, CA 92123) was originally planned as the research and publication division of Christian Heritage College which is sponsored by the Scott Memorial Baptist Church of San Diego. In January 1970, both Dr. Henry M. Morris and Dr. Tim F. LaHaye, Pastor of the Scott Memorial Baptist Church met at the Torrey Bible Conference at Biola College where they were speakers. As a result, a decision was made to develop a creationist center as the research and publications arm of a new Christian Heritage College. In September 1970, Dr. Morris became Director of the Center as well as Academic Vice-President of the College. Another effort had developed under the name of Bible-Science Radio, Inc., which produced radio programs. It was directed by Kelly L. Segraves.

For a while this group affiliated with the College then merged with the Creation-Science Research Center under the latter name. However, in April 1972, the Board of the Center, consisting mostly of the original Bible-Science Radio group, voted to separate from the College. The scientific staff and the administrative staff of the center, with the exception of Mr. Segraves, remained with the College. They continued with the same program under the name of the Institute for Creation Research. Kelly Segraves became C.S.R.C.

Director and has continued in that capacity since. The Creation-Science Research Center has since that time concentrated primarily on efforts to mandate the teaching of creation in public schools. Nell J. Segraves of the Center has published The Creation Report (1977) in which she "offers a brief summary of the progress to date and the current situation....in each state and a book list of creation oriented educational materials for both public and private schools."

THE CREATION SOCIETY OF SANTA BARBARA (P.O. Box 203, Goleta, California 93017) is a group composed largely of students at the University of California at Santa Barbara. They present lectures and seminars on origins at churches, schools and colleges, and they also entertain lecturers on scientific creationism. They are taking steps to help organize an international creation organization for students with some encouragement from the Bible-Science Association.

The Society has published a volume of Student Essays on Creation and hopes to put out another volume. They issue a Creation Society Newsletter, which is in its third year.

THE CREATION SCIENCE COMMITTEE of Fairbanks, Alaska (Box 2282, 99707) was organized in 1973 as a committee to promote "Creation Week" and "Creation Sunday." It has carried out projects of advertizing and letters to editors and has placed books about creation in local libraries. It is presently inactive, but could be called into action for various projects.

THE EVOLUTION PROTEST MOVEMENT was founded in England in 1932. The present Secretary is A. G. Tinley (110 Havant Road, Hayling Idland, Hants, PO11-011, Great Britian). The presidents and vice-presidents include a list of significant persons of the British Empire, including Sir Cecil Wakely, Rart., K.B.E., LL.D., M.Ch., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., Douglas Dewar, F.Z.S., Barrister-at-law, who was also Vice-President of the Victoria Institute, Dr. Basil F. C. Atkins, Under Librarian of Cambridge University, and Sir Ambrose Fleming, F.R.S. The Movement has published many pamphlets, which collected form a volume a couple of inches thick, and has prompted the publication of a number of books in the field.

An Australian branch was formed about 1948 by John McKellaw who issued a bi-monthly News Bulletin. The present Secretary is John Byrt. A New Zealand branch was formed, eventually taken over by the Australian, and now calls itself the Australasian Branch. The activity is the distribution of the literature published by the mother organization in Britian.

THE FAIR EDUCATION FOUNDATION (R.D. 1, Box 113, Clermont, Florida, 32711) was founded and incorporated in 1974. Its chief purpose is "to expose the false theory of evolution primarily as it affects the public schools but also as it affects politics (scientific materialism being the basis of communism), and religion." The officers are Marshall and Sandra Hall, former atheists and evolutionists who "discovered the flaws in the theory of evolution," and are now Christians.

The main efforts of the Foundation consist in sending letters to the President and members of Congress urging them to appoint a special investigatory body to reveal the scientific facts which contradict the theory of evolution. Together they have authored The Truth: God or Evolution which is being distributed to public schools. They also distribute a bumper sticker which says, "Investigate evolution: it's unscientific." They print an Action Paper from time to time.

THE INSTITUTE FOR CREATION RESEARCH (2100 Greenfield Road, El Cajon, California 92021) is a division of Christian Heritage College which was established in 1970 under the sponsorship of Scott Memorial Baptist Church of San Diego. The Director is Dr. Henry M. Morris and Associate Director is Dr. Duane T. Gish.

Dr. Morris had been concerned for several years with the need for a center for creation studies connected with a christian college, but no appropriate existing college was sufficiently interested although several had invited him to join their faculties. When Dr. Tim F. LaHaye approached him about starting a new college it was decided to establish a liberal arts college with a strong basis for biblical creationism in all curricula and with a research division for creation studies. The college and its unique research branch were inaugurated in 1970, and both have grown rapidly since.

The Institute has a broad program of research, publication and education in the field of scientific creationism. Its research projects have included an expedition to Mount Ararat in search of Noah's Ark, a number of geological field surveys on anomalous fossils, out-of-order formations, etc., and continuing literature research for information supporting creationism. Its writing ministries have included a monthly newsletter Acts and Facts and many books on various aspects of creationism, as well as textbooks for use in both public and Christian schools. Educational activities have included approximately 25 week-long summer institutes on scientific creationism conducted in cooperation with various other colleges, numerous workshops, seminars, conferences and other meetings. Approximately 60 creation-evolution debates have been held on various college and university campuses. A weekly radio program is broadcast over 65 stations in this country while short wave network broadcasts reach many foreign countries.

A "spin-off" from ICR has been the formation of the privately owned publishing firm, Creation-Life Publishers, established primarily to publish and distribute books written by ICR scientists and other creationist books.

The impact of the ICR ministries has been very significant already, and further expansion is anticipated. Many public schools are opening for the use of its publications, and a new program of educational motion pictures is getting started.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CRUSADE (205 Yonge St., Room 31, Toronto, Ontario M5B 1N2) was organized in 1928 as the Canadian Christian Crusade by the late Mrs. Maude Howe "to counteract the growing menace of atheism, moderism and communism." Since evolution is involved in all of these, anti-evolution material has been included in the many pamphlets that have been distributed world-wide. A bi-monthly letter is sent to interested persons. Mrs. Pauline Holmes is currently Secretary and A. Radcliffe-Smith of England is Honorable Secretary. The titles of some of their tracts are: Evolution; Science Falsely so Called; A Biblical Cosmology; Is Evolution a Fact; and The Monkey Trial.

THE LUTHERAN RESEARCH FORUM, Martin W. Lankow, Executive Director (2222 B Street, Forest Grove, Oregon 97116) holds to "the creationist presupposition of a literal Bible, particularly Genesis 1, 1-11," as providing "the very basis for the superior understanding of science and education." This involves the special creation by God in six 24-hour days, "some few thousand years ago." They also hold to a universal Noachian flood. A speaker's bureau is being formed.

Apparently this forum is also named The Lutheran Research Society and is composed of a loosely knit group of scientists of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

THE MAXWELL SOCIETY OF SHORELAND is a high school science club of Shoreland Lutheran High School (5043 20th Ave., Kenosha, WI 53140). It was founded in 1971 and is similar to the Fox Valley Lutheran Science Club founded in 1955 in Appleton, Wisconsin. Members are active in field archeology in Wisconsin, the Grand Canyon, and other places. Students maintain the records for these expeditions, plan displays and exhibits. Eventually they plan some sort of publication to distribute to grade schools. The Society was named after Dr. J. C. Maxwell of the Metallurgy Department, the University of Wisconsin, who was the first guest speaker at their first science fair.

THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION FOR CREATION (M.A.C.) is a non-profit educational and scientific association of parents, scientists, and others concerned with the exclusive teaching of molecules-to-man evolution. Two University of Missouri graduate students, Mr. Rex. A. Hess and Dr. Glen W. Wolfrom conceived of the association in September 1972, and it was incorporated in January 1973.

The highlight of activities was a 1975 Creation-Evolution debate between Dr. Gish and the Chairman of Anthropology at the University of Missouri, Dr. James Gavan. It was attended by 1500. An annual debate alternates among major Missouri cities. Other activities include seminars and slide lectures at churches, schools and organizations by board members.

M.A.C.'s main purpose is to centralize and coordinate efforts throughout Missouri to recognize origin of life by design as a scientifically viable model. Its publication M.A.C. News & Views encourages scientists to present articles related to the contro-

versy. It has begun a "Life Origins Library" which it sells, along with tapes of all lectures at M.A.C. functions, at its main office and at seminars.

THE NEWTON SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION (2 Westoe Road, Edmonton, London N9 0SH England) "consists of a small executive committee existing to provide a unifying, activating environment to scientifically trained men for expressing their rejection of conclusions drawn from an unscientific approach to the evolutionary model. Since the association does not enroll members, it does not resemble a traditional academic or professional society. Instead it resembles a field force of inspiration for submitting, examining, criticizing, and refining work related to the aims of the association. Emergent ideas and data are disseminated into appropriate channels, and the association encourages and assists in achieving this goal.

In all its activities, the association seeks to maintain the highest standard of scientific integrity. Extraneous theological reasoning must never be combined, fused or confused with scientific reasoning. Analysis of the evolutionary theory will be conducted strictly by accepted scientific methodology to the limit that science will allow.

All areas of study in which evolutionary concepts are invoked are areas for investigation. Today this consists of a wide range of disciplines including for example, astronomy, animal behavior, biochemical and anatomical taxonomy, genetics, geology, radiodating, molecular palaeontology, prebiotic chemistry, and theories of anthropology, education, ethics, social structure, psychiatry, psychology, and penal science. In each case the association seeks for a reanalysis and reinterpretation of data. They hold conferences and publish pamphlets, cassettes of lectures, and a monthly Bulletin. Edgar C. Powell, B.Sc., P.C.E. is their secretary.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CREATION MOVEMENT (Box 5038, Stn. B, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8R 6N3) is headed by a council consisting of W. D. Burrowes, M.A. (Oxon.), D. W. Patten, M.A., and S. Osborne, B.A., B.Th. It issues a monthly News Letter and an eight-page booklist in which offerings are categorized as "Scientific/Biblical," "Scientific," and "Non-Scientific" (Biblical, Historical and General).

THE RESEARCH SCIENTISTS' CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP (38 De Montfort St., Leicester LE1 7GP, England) is a section of the UCCF Association (which incidentally was not identified in their communication, but which we surmise is a fellowship of university and college Christians). The officers of the Fellowship are Professor R. J. Berry, Professor Genetics, Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, London University, as Chairman and Dr. O. R. Barclay as Secretary.

The secretary points out that "the category 'creationist' is not quite so clearly defined over here as in the States. Some of them who most emphasize the doctrine of creation and its implications are not in the American sense strict creationists. That is to say, they do not necessarily hold to a six times twenty-four hour period

of creation though they enthusiastically teach that creation was a sovereign act of God in which He created exactly what he wanted. If there were processes, they were processes that He created.

The Fellowship is intimately related to the Christian Graduate which has also moved to Leicester and publishes in it freely. A number of the members have published pamphlets and books in the field of creationism, and conferences are held annually with papers being presented. Sometimes a public lecture is read during the annual conference of the British Association for the Promotion of Science. The fellowship is also linked with the Christian Medical Fellowship and with Christians in the Science Faculties of Universities.

SEND THE LIGHT TRUST (P.O. Box 48, Bromley, Kent, England) distributes a wide variety of books and cassette tapes. A number of filmstrips with cassette narration are available for rental.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE OR PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (130 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, England EC2V 6DN) has included a wide variety of Christian and biblical apologetic material in its more than a century of existence, but it particularly has published a considerable number of articles on scientific creationism and anti-evolution polemic. Other organizations of somewhat similar character were in existence in Britain at the time, but it was the claim of the founder of the Institute that none of them examined the claims of science while retaining any respect for Holy Scripture. (JTVI, i, 5).

The leading mind behind the founding of the Institute was James Reddie who became its first Honorary Secretary in 1865. In an article by T.C.F. Stunt on the history of the Institute during its first hundred years, we read, "on Queen Victoria's birthday Reddie circulated some proposals for the formation of a society, whose objects would be:

...to recognise no human science as "established," but to examine philosophically and freely all that has passed as science or is put forward as science by individuals or in other societies; whilst its members, having accepted Christianity as the revealed truth of God, will defend that truth against all mere human theories by subjecting them to the most rigid tests and criticisms (JTVI, i, 30).

Reddie was for some years also editor of the Journal, which is now called Faith and Thought. It is significant that one of the Society's vice-presidents, the Rev. Walter Marshall, insisted, "I do not see how we can exclude it (the question of exegesis) from our discussions. We have not only to determine whether it is really scientific, but if so whether it is contrary to fair interpretation of the Word" (JTVI, i, 110).

The Earl of Shaftesbury, upon taking office as the first President of the Institute, entered into his diary: "May 25th.--Yesterday took chair at Inaugural Meeting of Victoria Institute. I dare, as it were, to take Heaven by storm and assume that God, for His blessed

Son's sake, will prosper and advance the Institute, founded, as it is, to show the necessary, eternal and Divine harmony between true science and Revelation."

Organizations Not Listed Above

- Bible-Science Association of Ontario, 759 Hyde Park Rd., Suite 55, London, Ontario, Canada N6H Z56.
- Christian Evidence League, P.O. Box 173, Malverne, N.Y. 11565.
- Christian Schools Conference, Box 35096, Houston, TX 77035.
- Creation Literature Society, P.O. Box 44-016, VIC, Lower Hutt, New Zealand.
- Creation Science Association of Alberta, P.O. Box 9075, Station E., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5P 4K1.
- Creation Science Association of California, 201 S. Brent, Ventura, CA 93003.
- Creation Science Association of Illinois, 1716 Biglow, Peoria, IL 61604.
- Creation Science Association of Michigan, 15873 Loveland, Livonia, MI 48154.
- Evolution Protest Movement, 132 Murrumbeena Road, Murrumbeena, Victoria 3163, Australia.
- Evolution Protest Movement, North America: name changed to North American Creation Movement.
- K. U. Creationists Club, 1130 Kentucky, Lawrence, KS 66044.
- Life Origins Foundation, 2412 Foothill Blvd., Space 18, Calistoga, CA 94515.
- Lutheran Science Institute, 350 Greenmeadow Dr., Waukesha, WI 53186.
- Mid-Kansas Bible-Science Association, 1429 N. Holyoke, Wichita, KS 67208.
- Religion, Science and Communication Research and Development Corporation, P.O.Box 27193, Atlanta, GA 30317.
- Southwest Nebraska Bible-Science Association, Pawnee City, NE 68420.
- Study Group--Science and Christian Faith, the Study Center, 490/5 Havelock Rd., Colombo 6, Ceylon.
- Twin Cities Bible-Science Association, 2910 30th Ave., NE, Minneapolis, MN 55418.

Periodicals

The following list of periodicals is what is now being published, but includes a few that have ceased. The information is generally in the order of library cataloging.

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Bijbelgetrouwe Wetenschap.
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Only one Volume published.
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1975- Louisville, KY. Continued by the Catholic Creationist.
- The Catholic Creationist. V.6- no. 6- June 1977- Louisville, Ky.
The Catholic Center for Creation Research. Continued the
Catholic Center for Creation Research. Newsletter.
- Creation News Sheet. No. 1- Oct. 1973- Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan,
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Island, Hants., England. Founded in 1932.
- The Creationist. Vol. 1- March 1963- Malverne, NY. Christian
Evidence League.
- Dialogue. V: 1- Feb-March 1974- Hythe, Alberta, Committee for
True Education.
- Evolution Protest Movement (Australian Branch) News Gazette. No.1-
Murrumbena, John Byrt. No. 142 is Feb. 1977.
- Five Minutes With the Bible and Science. V. 1- Caldwell, Idaho,
Bible-Science Association. Bound with Bible-Science Newsletter.
- Inter-Genesis. 1977. Lincoln, Nebraska, Creation History Research.
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- Origins. V. 1- 1974- Loma Linda, CA, Geoscience Research Institute.
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ARCHIVES WORKSHOP FOR LIBRARIANS

by
Richard Bernard

[The following is a condensation of the presentation prepared from audio tapes of the workshop without resubmittal to the presenter. --Ed.]

Archivist and Librarian are two different professions. Because there are differing concepts and methods of dealing with materials, there is some ill feeling between the two professions. At best, librarians are tolerated, but often they do not have sufficient knowledge of archival principles to treat archival materials properly. Many times librarians track in their library habits and apply them to archival materials. In the ideal state neither should meddle in the work of the other, but in reality librarians sometimes have to deal with archival materials because they are there yet not in sufficient quantity to require a full-time archivist.

If avoidable, do not get into the archival business. It is a disservice both to scholarship and the materials themselves if they are not handled properly. Investigate nearby repositories which might hold and give professional care to your collection. But retain local items locally; do not divorce them from their sphere of interest.

Archival items form an organic whole. One thing is related to another forming a unity. The collection is usually more than manuscripts (which in this century are primarily typescripts). It may be comprised of near print, printed items, pamphlets, leaflets, newspaper clippings, and processed items. Formats may be cartographic, pictorial, photographic, audio-visual, machine-readable and computer-produced.

When dealing with records, a generic term I prefer to archives, one normally finds them divided into two categories: early and modern. The dividing line falls somewhere in the Seventeenth or Eighteenth Century, but there is no sharp line. The early records are all manuscript, and they are few in number. Apart from land grants and other documents of privilege, the extant material is scant. When dealing with modern records the distinguishing characteristic is quantity (along with diversity). More material was produced, and more types of material have been preserved.

All records progress through three discernible stages, albeit at varying rates of speed. There is the active stage when they are constantly and regularly consulted. Following this comes the semi-active stage when consultation takes place only for legal or administrative reasons. Finally the non-active stage is reached when the creator of the record has no need to refer to item in the normal course of events.

At this point evaluation needs to take place. Will they be of use to the historian? If not, the items are ready to be incinerated or shredded; if useful, they should go to the archives. It is estimated that 90% of current government paper has no historical value. On the other hand historians are now doing research on the common man. In doing this they examine with the aid of computers a vast amount of material. Most records of the more distant past simply no longer exist for such research; but more records currently extant will be of use to the historian, and there is growing pressure that more be preserved.

An entirely new profession, that of records manager, is emerging. It is an intermediary position between the creator of a record and the archivist. His chief activity is to provide low cost, interim storage for semi-active records until they reach the inactive stage. The records manager sets up schedules for the retention of material, and he may be called upon to be the physical keeper as well.

The basic archival activities, in addition to the original evaluation already mentioned, are acquisition, arrangement, description, and conservation/repair. I assume that your collections do not grow by active and aggressive purchase policies. Therefore, I shall gloss over purchase. Other methods of acquisition are by gift, copying, transfer, or manufacture of materials. The source of much local material is by gift. The Internal Revenue Service will not accept beneficiary valuation of gift materials. An expert third party is needed, and that is generally a dealer. Some institutions deal with valuation by purchasing a collection with the understanding that the recipient will then donate this amount to the institution. That gift is then tax-deductible.

Most institutional archives receive material by transfer, i.e., transfer from one part of the organization to another, from the creating entity to the preserving entity. Even if there are stated policies, this operation does not run itself. Even an occasional circular will not suffice; if a position is filled by a new employee a week after the circular, the material may be discarded. Assuring material by transfer requires watching, supervision, reminding, enforcing, and interpersonal relationships. Know what exists, and keep track of it. Establish personal contact with responsible persons, inventory the material before it is ripe for transfer, and schedule times for transfer.

In addition items can be copied through photostat, microfilm, etc. Then there is the realm of manufacturing materials for archival preservation. So-called oral history falls in this category (although it is neither strictly speaking history but personally interpreted reflections, nor oral since the most-used format is a typescript).

Whatever the mode of acquisition the legal aspect must be considered. Even transfer is in a sense a change of ownership. All materials should have documents of transfer, the establishment of ownership, publication rights, and any restriction to access (such as the closing of a collection to users for a period of 30

years, or if most persons involved are younger a figure such as 50 years).

If material received is to be sorted and culled retention is usually determined by the operational level of the document. If it is a document of policy, keep everything. At this level all decisions are made. The operational material of an organization is the case by case activity of the organization. At this level everything may be kept or only a sampling thereof. This is determined by bulk, available space, and other considerations of the particular collection. Materials produced at the housekeeping level should be discarded.

When organizing the materials a very few basic rules govern archival theory. The rule of provenance is primary. In archival work one respects the place from which the material has come. Related is the principle of original order. The first rule is that you do not destroy the unity of the collection by breaking up the collection. The original order which the creator imposed on the material is inviolate. Do not reorganize. If the collection was usable, it must have had some sort of plan. The archivist's role is to perceive the original order. When necessary that original order may have to be restored or reconstructed. For example, if a document is obviously out of order, it should be restored to its proper order. Some collections when frequently moved and stored for long periods may have become disorganized. But a new order should be created only if the original order cannot be discerned.

Why is this unity and order preserved? Documents have an evidential value as well as an informational value. The informational value is the identification of persons, places, things and events in the various documents. The evidential value indicates how the institution was organized, how parts were or are related to each other, and the functions various parts had. Dating has its import in both areas. If documents cannot be dated by absolute chronology, i.e., the day, month, and year, then they should be arranged by relative chronology, i.e., "x" came before "y" but after "t".

Description is the archivist's term for the activity akin to the librarian's cataloging. But the rules of relationship, classification, and detail are made up as the archivist goes along, determined by the nature of the organism whose archives are being described. The descriptive program progresses through a number of stages. The whole process may last for years unlike cataloging which is usually once and done. Description is setting control over the materials for access. What are produced are finding aids, a generic term for any documents created to allow access. Some exist only internally at the holding institution whereas some are external, i.e., published bibliographic aids. All controls and access data should be set on paper. Too often the "oldest living resident" syndrome exists for access to a collection only through the knowledge of a collection residing in the memory of the one who has used the collection most extensively but has not recorded the details.

In description the order of priorities moves from control of the collection as a whole down to the individual item. First general information about a discreet collection is prepared. Then aids are made for the subgroups, series, folders, and finally individual items. Each level of description makes the material more usable. Seldom does the descriptive program move beyond the level of folders.

As for the question of preservation and repair, I will but note that you have had a presentation on conservation at this conference.

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION WORKSHOP

by
Ronald F. Deering

[The following was compiled from notes and an audio recording of the workshop. --Ed.]

While I was in graduate religious studies I was asked to become Research Librarian and facilitator of library instruction. I had begun to see the great value of a library filled with riches, but it was largely unused by undergraduates and used poorly and inefficiently by graduate students. While in library school I caught a vision of the wonderful skill that is involved in bibliographic knowledge and in knowing how to use a library. The most rewarding practice of our profession is to have it impact the day-to-day life of the people who come to our schools. Professions usually have a practical implication behind them, and we professionalize our work by digging in to teach people to use a library. It also has ramifications for faculty status. What faculty members do primarily is teach, and if we realize our potential as faculty members, we are teachers and facilitators of learning--what we can teach best is how to use a library.

In library instruction we should leave behind efforts toward "how to use a library" and concentrate on using a library most effectively and efficiently. American library science has successfully taught people to use a library even though they have few bibliographic skills, but this in itself contributes to the fact that they are unaware that they could be more efficient. Not only could they secure more information, but they could do it much more efficiently. We can teach them to avoid blind alleys and move beyond trial and error.

I have been influenced by Louis Shores, particularly his The Library College in which he presents a vision of people learning from libraries as if they were colleges in toto. One of our jobs

is to convince people of the ease and value in using a library. Once the vision is caught, it becomes a lifelong learning opportunity.

At Southern Baptist we began to provide library instruction about ten years ago. We are convinced that a course in library instruction should not be compulsory. We believe that there may be the occasional person who has no need of it, and the others we prefer to sell on the value of the course. By making it non-credit we and students are free from papers, assignments and grades. Our normal format is to operate one hour weekly for six weeks using lectures primarily. Because we have four sections of large classes, it is a chore to give a lecture year after year with enthusiasm, and more so to do it four times a week. Other faculty see the value of the improved bibliographic skills so that they champion the cause in their classes. Some seasoned teachers sit in on the course and witness to having learned to do more productive work in a library themselves.

Requirements for a Successful Program. I perceive six requirements for a good program of library instruction. 1. There must be a right attitude on the part of the librarian. 2. The librarian must also have enthusiasm for the course, championing it, even selling it with evangelistic zeal. 3. The librarian must have a tolerance for repetition. 4. The program must focus on the users and their needs. It dare not be a scheme to eliminate work for the librarians. 5. One must have a willingness to work. Such instruction is usually added to the other work you are doing. 6. Provide a syllabus. This is essential since students will not take extensive notes for a non-credit course, but they will document a syllabus. It will be an enduring document useful for their entire program of studies.

Relationship of Orientation and Library Instruction. Some librarians receive a block of time at orientation, but they seldom have much success. Orientation is so full of testing, introduction, indoctrination, and socializing that there is little enthusiasm left for serious instruction. We use orientation to distribute a library use manual (to be distinguished from the course syllabus). This manual contains details on the collection, a guide to the library, and a presentation of procedures. In addition, I use fifteen minutes for an "evangelistic sermon" about the value of the instruction course and enroll students.

Course Content. In the first session I am careful not to use the time for housekeeping rules. Immediately get to students with something new, helpful, and valuable. This session we concentrate on new resources for unlocking the resources of bibliography, and especially periodical literature. Starting with the Index to Religious Periodical Literature (currently, Religion Index I) we immediately reach students with something both valuable to them and new to most.

Along with lecture we use slides to show the area of the library in which the resources are found and to visualize an enlarged page of the tool. I also am certain to bring the tools themselves along so that they see the physical item and can identify it.

We then cover the other religious periodical indexes: The Catholic Periodical and Literature Index; Index to Jewish Periodical Literature; Southern Baptist Periodical Index; Methodist Periodical Index; Guide to Religion and the Social Sciences in Periodical Literature; Christian Periodical Index; and Periodical Articles on Religion.

After this we cover the general periodical indexes and the other subject indexes in philosophy, psychology, sociology, history and current events. We start with Reader's Guide. Although most people know this one, they do not realize that it covers some theological titles, and it is very current. Then we go through the Social Science Index, the Humanities Index, Education Index, Library Literature, and the New York Times Index. We also turn to the cumulative indexes of individual periodicals. Students may be unaware that there is as much as a century of indexing available to them for certain titles. We also point to the essays indexes such as the Essay and General Literature Index since there are many essays in the field of religion, and shortly we will be able to turn to Religion Index II.

We try to give guidance to accessing periodicals beyond our own library. Therefore we teach them the Union List of Serials, New Serial Titles, the Southeastern Supplement, the TEAM-A Union List, the Union List of Baptist Serials, and the Chicago area list.

When we turn to abstracting tools we use them not only for access to particular data but also for consciousness/awareness regarding the field. Every profession should have its abstracting tools, and they in turn should have their place in the careers of graduates whether they are pastors, researchers, denominational executives, or otherwise employed. Abstracting publications are a useful continuing education tool. In this section we point to Religious and Theological Abstracts, New Testament Abstracts, the (announced) Old Testament Abstracts, Psychological Abstracts, Dissertation Abstracts; and various historical and sociological abstracts.

Through book review indexes we teach the value of reading reviews both as a survey tool of the literature and to elucidate what one is reading in a given book. It also aids students in writing a good review which is a frequent assignment. From the tendency to summarize the content they grow to evaluate, point to weaknesses, and identify presuppositions. Among items presented are Book Review Digest, Book Reviews of the Month, and Book Review Index. We also indicate how to find reviews in journals and to use certain journals essentially as book review media.

Since there are many questions answered by biographical data, we include a section on biographical sources. We distinguish between contemporaries and earlier persons. For current coverage we use Biography Index, Current Biography, Twentieth Century Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Directory of American Scholars, Who's Who in American Education, Who's Who in Religion, Who's Who in America and related publications, Wer ist Wer, etc. For retrospective biography we point to the general tools such as Schaff-Herzog, the Dictionary of Religion and Ethics, the Dictionary of Christian Biography, and the standard biographical sets including Dictionary of American Biography, Neue Deutsche Biographie, et al. We also indicate that Hyamson is an index to the standard sets of biographical data.

Bibliography proper forms a major section of the course. We begin with the general works, the bibliographies of bibliographies, viz., Bestermann. At this point we introduce the library catalogs indicating the more sophisticated aspects of the local system. We deal with a new level of sophistication in the subject approach by indicating some of the strengths and weaknesses. By sharing some basic elements of the classification system we teach students to use the library directly without consulting the catalog for certain information. We point to the values of shelf list use and keeping up on new accessions. We indicate the value of other library catalogs and introduce the Union Seminary (New York) catalog, the Library of Congress, British Museum, and National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints catalogs.

We teach students to build a relatively comprehensive bibliography by subject, author, or title through the use of the five step methodology: the U.S. Catalog, Cumulative Book Index, Book Publishing Record, Publishers Weekly (more recently Weekly Record), and Forthcoming Books. Beyond this we also deal with the subject, author and title volumes of Books in Print as well as Paperback Books in Print.

The bibliographic net is stretched to include bibliographies of periodicals (Ulrichs), newspapers (Ayer), Manuscripts (NUCMC), microforms, reference books, and foreign literatures.

As we zero in on theology again we use Barrow's Bibliography of Bibliographies in Religion, the Morris booklist and its supplements, and Aids to a Theological Library. Some indication of specialty bibliographies is given including Starr's Baptist Bibliography, International Bibliography of the History of Religions, Bibliographica Patristica, and Elenchus Bibliographicus Biblicus.

Guides to the use of libraries (e.g., ALA Directory), the lists of books for clergy published by Princeton, Union, Southwestern Baptist, and Andover Newton, and guides to using theological libraries (a la Aldrich and Camp) round out the coverage. We finish with an introduction to research writing fixing an eye on style, form, and documentation.

For our doctoral program we have developed a two-credit course which meets an hour weekly for a semester. Half the course is devoted to advanced consideration of library methodology, and the other half deals with research methodology ranging from preparing the prospectus to presentation of the thesis. In this course we cover more advanced tools and deal in greater depth with others.

Attention to Alternatives. Possible adjuncts to a course in library instruction or alternate modes of presentation would be the use of videotape, slides and tapes, programmed learning modules, and variations on the length and mode of presentation. In addition to utilizing several hours during orientation for the library (which is probably not a good alternative), there is the possibility to be invited into individual courses, integrating it with the instructor's course. There is the likelihood that at least some students would be exposed to a number of items several times since general tools would be applicable in all disciplines.

Discussion. It was noted that an issue of the ACRL Journal carried guidelines for bibliographic teaching in academic libraries. Although tailored to undergraduates, it contained valuable guidelines.

There was discussion of the Library Instruction Program Project at Earlham College funded by the National Science Foundation. A librarian and team teacher come for a week or more and develop programs that are classroom-library integrated. Again the emphasis is undergraduate, but with Mr. Kennedy's theological acquaintance there is the strong possibility that at least a few theological librarians might profit from the program.

Mention was made of the fine syllabus prepared by Mr. Bollier at Yale.

Participants agreed that most self-instruction kits were too elementary and overpriced. An exception noted is the program by John Sayre. A revised form has been used by Donald Matthews, too.

Dr. Trotti asked whether anyone knew of a reliable instrument for library use readiness. Again participants indicated work at Earlham College. Earle Hilgert remembered an anthology of articles on teaching library skills that dealt with readiness testing. Others pointed to the great many references to teaching skills in Library Literature.

A description was given of a program of students teaching each other through the completion of a complete subject bibliography search on a given subject as part of a library instruction project.

The workshop concluded with a discussion of special provisions to inculcate library skills upon students in Doctor of Ministry programs. Some schools provided several hours of contact with D. Min's in project methodology courses. Others have as part of a field edu-

cation requirement work with education curriculum specialists, work in the library, and contact with the audio-visual learning center. The need for more intensive work in sociological and psychological research methods and tools was seen as a general trend for this degree program. Allusion was made to Good and Scates Methods of Research and Holloway's more concise Short Introduction to Research as useful in D. Min. emphases.

PART V

APPENDICES

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 Deffenbaugh, James T., 3905 W. 3rd St., Apt. 10, Bloomington,
 IN 47410
 Erdel, Timothy P., 439 S. Taylor, Apt. 3B, Oak Park, IL 60302
 Faupel, David W., The Queen's College, Somerset Rd., Edghaston,
 Birmingham, England B15 2QH
 Franklin, Nancy M., 198 Lansdowne Rd., Dewitt, NY 13214
 Gilbert, Thomas F., c/o Fuller Theological Seminary, 135 N. Oak-
 land Ave., Pasadena, CA 91101
 Hannay, Ruth C., PO Box 65, Westerlo, NY 12193
 Kepple, Robert J., 642 Merle Lane, Wheeling, IL 60090
 Kim, Miss Kyungsook, 465 Mansfield St., Apt. C-3, New Haven, CT
 06511
 Kooy, Diane Vander, 719 W. Madison, Apt. 3, Ann Arbor, MI 48103
 Kotulak, David B., 1060 E. 58th Place, Merrillville, IN 46410
 Kropa, Jane, 116 31st Ave., N., Apt. 3A, Nashville, TN 37203
 Lawson, Miss Jane A., Flat Shoals Rd., Atlanta, GA 30316
 Losee, Robert, Jr., 1450 E. 55th Place, Apt. 724S, Chicago, IL 60637
 McInerney, Brian, 208 E. 25th St., NY, NY 10010
 McKellogg, James M., 1527 W. Clinch Ave., Knoxville, TN 37916
 Mattingly, John F., St. Patrick's Seminary, Menlo Park, CA 94025
 O'Malley, Rev. Kenneth, Catholic Theological Union, 5401 S. Cornell
 St., Chicago, IL 60615
 Sivigny, Rev. Robert, 32 Peter Parley Rd., Jamaica Plain, MA 02130
 Wilson, Mrs. Martha, 2752 Middleton St., Apt. 26-F, Durham, NC 27705
 Wismer, Donald, Box 187, W. Boothbay Harbor, ME 04575

FULL MEMBERS

Abernathy, William, Director of Learning Resources, Columbia
 Graduate School of Bible and Missions, Box 3122, Columbia,
 SC 29203
 Albee, Lowell, Jr., Librarian, Lutheran School of Theology, 1100
 E. 55th St., Chicago, IL 60615
 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., Librarian, Lutheran Theological Seminary, 2199
E. Main St., Columbus, OH 43209
- Bartley, Ms. Linda, Director, CONSER Program, Library of Congress,
Washington, DC 20540
- Batsel, John, Head Librarian, Garrett Evangelical/Seabury-Western
Libraries, 2121 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60201
- Beach, Robert (retired), 28 Cowles Rd., Woodbury, CT 06798
- Benson, Mary M., Head, Cataloging Dept., School of Theology at
Claremont. Mail: 312 W. 8th St., Claremont, CA 91711
- *Bertels, Rev. Henry J., S.J., Director of Library, Woodstock Theo-
logical Center Library, Georgetown Univ., Washington, DC 20057
- Bertram, Thelda, Cataloger, 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, Seminex Library,
607 N. Grand, St. Louis, MO 63103
- Blocher, Joan, 6108 Kimbark, Apt. 1W, Chicago, IL 60637
- Bollier, John A., Yale Divinity School Library, 409 Prospect St.,
New Haven, CT 06510
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the Southwest, PO Box 2247, Austin, TX 78705
- 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., 198 Linden Dr., Wilmore, KY 40390
- *Bracewell, Rev. R. Grant, Library Coordinator, Emmanuel College
Library (Victoria Univ.), 75 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario,
Canada M5S 1K7
- Breaden, Richard P., Library Director, St. Joseph's Seminary,
Corrigan Memorial Library, Yonkers, NY 10704
- Brewster, Steven, Librarian, American Baptist Seminary of the West
(Covina Extension Center). Mail: 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
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Maryknoll, NY 10545
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Scenic Ave., Berkeley, CA 94709
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George St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 2E6
- *Burritt, Rev. John K., Wartburg Theological Seminary, 333 Wartburg
Place, Dubuque, IA 52001
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Ansel Rd., Cleveland, OH 44108
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Seabury-Western Libraries, 2121 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60201
- *Camp, Thomas Edward, Librarian, The School of Theology Library,
University of the South, Sewanee, TN 37375
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University Blvd., Denver, CO 80210
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Library, 45 Francis Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138
- *Chen, David, Assistant Librarian/Technical Services, Pitts Theology
Library, Atlanta, GA 30322
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- Clark, Forrest Shelton, Librarian, Bethany/Northern Baptist Seminaries,
Butterfield & Meyers Rd., Oak Brook, IL 60521
- Clark, Dr. Robert M., (retired), 29 Maple St., Trenton, Ontario,
Canada K8V 2A9
- Constantino, Rev. Leo, Garrett Evangelical/Seabury-Western Libraries,
2121 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60201
- Cook, Douglas L., Director of Library Services, Washington Bible
College and Capital Bible Seminary, 6511 Princess Gardens Park-
way, Lanham, MD 20801
- *Coppinger, Rev. John, Librarian, Graymoor Ecumenical Institute,
Graymoor, Garrison, NY 10524
- Crabtree, Robert E., Librarian, Nazarene Theological Seminary,
1700 E. Meyer Blvd., Kansas City, MO 64131
- Crawford, Elizabeth L. (retired), 215-A Ewing St., Princeton, NJ 08540
- Crismon, Dr. Leo (retired), 404 Pleasant View, Louisville, KY 40206
- Dagan, Alice (retired), 1405 S. 11th Ave., Maywood, IL 60153
- *Daly, Rev. Simeon, Librarian, St. Meinrad School of Theology,
Archabbey Library, St. Meinrad, IN 47577
- Daugherty, Francis R., Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster,
PA 17603
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Theological Seminary. Mail: 4585 Providence Place, New Orleans,
LA 70126
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Mail: 199 Cedar St., Bangor, ME 04401 [Effective February 1,
1978: Librarian, Vancouver School of Theology, 6050 Chancellor
Blvd., Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6T 1X3
- *Day, Viola, Yale Divinity School Library. Mail: 122 Bishop St.,
New Haven, CT 06511
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logical Seminary, 5125 N. Spaulding Ave., Chicago, IL 60625
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logical Seminary, Alexandria, VA 22304

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- Douglas, Dr. George Lees (retired), 24 Leith Hill Rd., Apt. 1101, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M2J 1Z3
- Drost, Jerome, Associate Librarian, SUNY at Buffalo. Mail: 40 Park Dr., Williamsville, NY 14221
- *Drury, Robert M., Librarian, Central Baptist Theological Seminary. Mail: 2521 Washington Ave., Kansas City, Kansas 66102
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- *Dvorak, Robert, Director of Library, Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, S. Hamilton, MA 01982
- Eastwood, Edna Mae (retired), Apt. 204, 518 Shamrock Ave., Lee's Summit, MO 64063
- *Ehlert, Dr. Arnold D., Librarian, Christian Heritage College. Mail: 1262 Camillo Way, El Cajon, CA 92021
- Ellenwood, Rev. Lee, Library Director, John D. Webster Library, The First Church of Christ Congregational, W. Hartford. Mail: 57 Colonial St., Elmwood, CT 06110
- Else, James, Graduate Theological Union, Library, Berkeley, CA. Mail: 5104 Tehama Ave., Richmond, CA 94804
- *Englerth, Dr. Gilbert R., Librarian, Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, City Line and Lancaster Avenues, Phila., PA 19151
- *Erdican, Mrs. Achilla, Cataloger, Pitts Theology Library, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322
- Erickson, J. Irving (retired), 3456 Berwyn Ave., Chicago, IL 60625
- Evans, Esther (retired), Rt. 1, Box 256, Edenton, NC 27932
- Fahey, James, Pope John XXIII National Seminary, Weston, MA 02193
- *Farris, Donn Michael, Librarian, Duke Divinity School Library, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706
- Feiner, Arlene, Librarian, Jesuit School of Theology in Chicago, 1100 E. 55th St., Chicago, IL 60615
- Fetterer, Rev. Raymond A., St. Francis Seminary, 3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53207
- Fitzpatrick, T. Kelly, Director of Library, The Hugh S. Phillips Library, Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, MD 21727
- Flahiff, Sister Margaret, Atlantic School of Theology, 640 Francklyn St., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 3B5
- Flemister, Wilson N., Librarian, Interdenominational Theological Center, 671 Beckwith St., SW, Atlanta, GA 30314
- Flowers, Cynthia, Director of Technical Services, Iliff School of Theology, 2233 S. University Blvd., Denver, CO 80210

- *Flynn, Mrs. Elizabeth, Serials Librarian, Graduate Theological Union, 2451 Ridge Rd., Berkeley, CA 94709
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- Franz, Dr. Gunther, Librarian, Universitätsbibliothek, D-7400 Tuebingen 1, Wilhelmstr 32, Postfach 1610, Western Germany
- Fritz, Dr. William, Librarian, Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, 4201 N. Main St., Columbia, SC 29203
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- *Galbraith, Les, Librarian, Christian Theological Seminary, 1000 W. 42 Street, Indianapolis, IN 46208
- Gardiner, Mabel (retired), 15 Calvin Circle, Westminster Place, Evanston, IL 60201
- Gerdes, Rev. Neil Wayne, Meadville/Lombard Theological School, 5701 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, IL 60637
- Gericke, Dr. Paul, Director of the Library, New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, 3939 Gentilly Blvd., New Orleans, LA 70126
- Germovnik, Rev. Francis, Librarian, De Andreis Seminary, 511 E. 127 Street, Lemont, IL 60439
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- Gilbert, Thelma, Cataloger, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI 49104
- Gillette, Gerald W., Research Historian, The Presbyterian Historical Society, 425 Lombard St., Philadelphia, PA 19147
- *Gilliam, Dorothy Jane, Head Cataloger, Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond, VA 23227
- Gjellstad, Rolfe, Cataloger, Yale Divinity School. Mail: 34 Avon St., New Haven, CT 06511
- Goddard, Dr. Burton L. (retired), 163 Chebacco Rd., S. Hamilton, MA 01982
- *Goodman, Delena, Librarian, School of Theology Library, Anderson College, Anderson, IN 46011
- Goodwin, Jack, Librarian, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, VA 22304
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- *Green, Rev. David, Reference Librarian, Graduate Theological Union Library, 2451 Ridge Rd., Berkeley, CA 94709
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- Griffis, Rev. Barbara M., 2500 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20007
- Grigsby, Mrs. Suzanne, Librarian, Mid-America Baptist Theological Seminary, 144 N. Montgomery, Memphis, TN 38103
- Grossman, Mrs. Walter, Librarian, Collection Development Dept., Harvard College Library, Cambridge, MA 02138
- Guston, David (retired), 1344 Snelling Ave., N., St. Paul, MN 55108
- *Hadidian, Dikran, Head Librarian, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, 616 N. Highland Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15206
- *Hager, Lucille, Director of the Library, Seminex. Mail: 7203 Sarah, Apt. 8, St. Louis, MO 63143

- Hahn, Stephen, 5110 S. Kenwood, Apt. 703, Chicago, IL 60615
Hall, Joseph, Librarian, Covenant Theological Seminary. Mail:
826 Crestland, Ballwin, MO 63011
- *Hamburger, Roberta, Assistant Librarian, Graduate Seminary Library,
Box 2218, University Station, Enid, OK 73701
- *Hamill, Mrs. Geneva, Cataloger, Boston University Theology Library,
745 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215
- *Hamm, Dr. G. Paul, Librarian, Golden Gate Theological Seminary,
Seminary Dr., Mill Valley, CA 94941
- *Hanley, Sister Mary Esther, Librarian, St. Michael's College, 81
St. Mary's St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1J4
- Hanscom, Martha, Technical Services, Andover Newton Theological
School. Mail: 12 Davis Court, Apt. 2, Brookline, MA 02146
- Harrer, John A., (retired), 14 Beacon St., Rm.207, Boston, MA 02108
- Harris, Rev. William O., Librarian for Public Services, Christian
Theological Seminary, 1000 W.42 St., Indianapolis, IN 46208
- Henderson, Ms. Lynne, Rt. 8, Box 181, Raleigh, NC 27612
- *Hendricks, Mrs. Elaine M., Librarian, Faith Evangelical Lutheran
Seminary. Mail: 2805 N. Washington St., Tacoma, WA 98407
- Hennessy, Rev. William, Associate Librarian, Louisville Presbyterian
Theological Seminary, 1044 Alta Vista Rd., Louisville, KY 40205
- Hickey, Dr. Doralyn, Professor, School of Library and Information
Sciences, North Texas State University, Denton, TX 76203
- *Hilgert, Dr. Earle, Reference Librarian, McCormick Theological
Seminary, 1100 E. 55th St., Chicago, IL 60615
- *Hilgert, Elvire R., McCormick Theological Seminary, 1100 E. 55th
St., Chicago, IL 60615
- Hill, Rev. Lawrence, OSB, St. Vincent College Library, Latrobe, PA
15650
- Hockett, Leta, Reference and Circulation Librarian, Western Evan-
gelical Seminary. Mail: 2214 Ash SE, Portland, OR 97214
- Hodges, Elizabeth (retired), Holderness, NH 03245
- Hodges, Thelma, Assistant Librarian, Christian Theological Seminary,
Box 88267, Mapleton Station, Indianapolis, IN 46208
- *Howard, Donald, History/Religion Librarian, Brigham Young University.
Mail: 69 South 860 East, Orem, Utah 84057
- Howard, Elizabeth, Periodical/Reference Librarian, Pittsburgh
Theological Seminary. Mail: 919 College Ave., Pittsburgh,
PA 15232
- Huber, Donald, Librarian, Lutheran Theological Seminary, 2199 E.
Main St., Columbus, OH 43209
- Hurd, Albert, Librarian, Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757
University Ave., Chicago, IL 60637
- Ibach, Robert D., Jr., Librarian, Grace Theological Seminary.
Mail: Box 592, Winona Lake, IN 46590
- Irvine, James S., Assistant to the Librarian, Princeton Theological
Seminary. Mail: 307 Emmons Dr., A-2, Princeton, NJ 08540
- *Jeschke, Channing, Librarian, Pitts Theology Library, Emory University,
Atlanta, GA 30322
- *Johnson, Sister Dorothy, Library Administrator, St. Francis Seminary,
3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53207
- Johnson, Elinor, Lutheran School of Theology Library, 1100 E. 55th
St., Chicago, IL 60615

- Johnson, Jonatha, Serials Librarian, Unification Theological Seminary, 10 Dock Rd., Barrytown, NY 12507
- Jones, Ann, Cataloger, Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, 2045 Half Day Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015
- Jones Dr. Arthur, Jr., Periodical Dept., Drew University Library, Madison, NJ 07940
- Judah, Dr. Jay Stillson (retired), 818 Oxford St., Berkeley, CA 94707
- Kadela, Mrs. Irma, Librarian, Conrad Grebel College, Waterloo.
Mail: 660 Avondale Ave., Kitchener, Ontario, N2M 2W3 Canada
- *Kansfield, Rev. Norman, Librarian, Beadslee Memorial Library, Western Theological Seminary, Holland, MI 49423
- Kasten, Seth, Reference Librarian, Union Theological Seminary, NY.
Mail: 700 West End Ave., Apt. 14-A, NY, NY 10025
- Keathley, Allen, Special Services & Fine Arts Librarian, Indiana State University. Mail: 82 Canterbury Dr., Terre Haute, IN 47805
- *Kendrick, Alice, Assistant Director, Office of Research, Statistics and Archives, Library, Lutheran Council in the USA, 360 Park Avenue South, NY, NY 10010
- Kincheloe, Mrs. Evah (retired), Stony Hollow Rd., Rt. 2, Box 276, Georgetown, OH 45121
- *Kircher, Roland E., Librarian, Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016
- *Klemt, Calvin C., Librarian, Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary.
Mail: 4804 Broken Bow Pass, Austin, TX 78745
- Kline, Dr. Lawrence, Head, Catalog Dept., Duke University Library, Durham, NC 27706
- Knop, Judy, McCormick Theological Seminary. Mail: 5851 S. Blackstone #3B, Chicago, IL 60637
- Koch, Rev. R. David, Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary. Mail: 28 Brownback Rd., Linfield, PA 19468
- Kossey, John A., Assistant Librarian, Ambassador College Library, 300 W. Green St., Pasadena, CA 91123
- *Kubo, Sakae, 748 Bluff View Dr., Berrien Springs, MI 49103
- *Kuschke, Arthur, Jr., Librarian, Westminster Theological Seminary, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, PA 19118
- *Lamb, Rev. John, Episcopal Divinity School Library, 99 Brattle St., Cambridge, MA 02138
- Lang, George, Library Administrator, North American Baptist Seminary, 1605 S. Euclid Ave., Sioux Falls, SD 57105
- Lashbrook, John E., Learning Resources/Periodicals Librarian, United Theological Seminary, Dayton. Mail: 505 Douglas Dr., Miamisburg, OH 45342
- *Leo, May K., Librarian, Alliance School of Theology and Missions, Nyack, NY 10960
- *Leonard, Harriet, Reference Librarian, Duke Divinity School. Mail: 5962 Duke Station, Durham, NC 27706
- *Lewis, Rosalyn, Librarian, United Methodist Publishing House, 201 8th Ave., S. Nashville, TN 37202
- *Lo, Lydia, Cataloger, Shasta College. Mail: 110 Hilltop Dr., #124, Redding, CA 96001
- Lopez de Heredia, Maria, International Centre of Religious Education, 260 Colborne St., London, Ontario, Canada N6B 2S6

- *Lowenstein, Joyce, Cataloger, Unification Theological Seminary,
Barrytown, NY 12507
- Luks, Lewis, Head Librarian, Marist College Library, 220 Taylor
St., NE, Washington, DC 20017
- Lund, Cynthia, Acquisitions Librarian, Yale Divinity School, 409
Prospect St., New Haven, CT 06510
- *Lyons, Sarah, Librarian, Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary,
PO Box 10,000, University Park Station, Denver, CO 80210
- Mabson, Rev. Robert, 3754 Highland Park Place, Memphis, TN 38111
- McGrath, Rev. Laurence W., Librarian, St. John's Seminary, 127
Lake St., Brighton, MA 02135
- McKee, Richard, Acting Librarian, Concordia Senior College, 6600
N. Clinton St., Fort Wayne, IN 46825
- Mac Kenzie, Rev. Vincent, S.J., Chief Librarian, Regis College
Library, 15 St. Mary's St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4Y 2R5
- McKinnon, Sister Marie, Librarian, St. Augustine's Seminary Library,
2661 Kingston Rd., Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1M 1M3
- *McLeod, Dr. H. Eugene, Librarian, Southeastern Baptist Theological
Seminary, Box 752, Wake Forest, NC 27587
- *McTaggart, John B., Director of Library Services, Methodist Theo-
logical School in Ohio, PO Box 630, Delaware, OH 43015
- *McWhirter, David, Director of Library/Archives, Disciples of Christ
Historical Society, 1101 19th Ave., S., Nashville, TN 37212
- Magrill, J. Richard, Jr., Librarian, Memphis Theological Seminary,
168 E. Parkway South, Memphis, TN 38104
- Mahoney, James, Assistant Librarian, St. Joseph's Seminary,
Corrigan Memorial Library, Yonkers, NY 10704
- Maloy, Rev. Dr. Robert, Union Theological Seminary, NY. Mail:
99 Claremont Ave., NY, NY 10027
- *Maniatis, John, Librarian, Unification Theological Seminary,
Barrytown, NY 12507
- Markham, Mrs. Anne, Librarian, Mid-Continent Baptist Bible College,
15 and Dunbar Sts., Mayfield, KY 42066
- Marnet, Carole Ann, Bibliographer, Temple University. Mail: 220
Buckingham Pl., Apt. 1, Philadelphia, PA 19104
- Marshall, Gerald L., Librarian, Luther Rice Seminary, 1050 Hendricks
Ave., Jacksonville, FL 32207
- Matthews, Donald, Librarian, A.R. Wentz Library, Lutheran Theological
Seminary, Gettysburg, PA 17325
- Matthews, Robert, Jr., Library Director, Loyola High School. Mail:
5002 Eliot's Oak Rd., Columbia, MD 21044
- Maxey, Victor, Librarian, Cincinnati Bible Seminary, 2700 Glenway
Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45204
- Mehl, Rev. Dr. Warren, Librarian, Eden Theological Seminary. Mail:
422 Pasadena Ave., Webster Groves, MO 63119
- Miller, C. Ronald, Circulation & Reference Librarian, Wesley Theo-
logical Seminary, 4400 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington,
DC 20016
- Miller, Elsa, Acquisitions and Circulation Librarian, Southern
Baptist Theological Seminary, 2825 Lexington Rd., Lexington,
KY 40206
- Miller, Mrs. Gwenville, Librarian, Ontario Bible College & Ontario
Theological Seminary, 25 Ballyconner Court, Willowdale, Ontario,
Canada M2M 4B3

- Miller, William C., Cataloger, Mt. Vernon Nazarene College, Mail:
Glen Rd. Apts., Apt. A, Rt. 3, Mt. Vernon, OH 43050
- Mirly, Joann, Coordinator of Library Resources, Concordia Seminary,
801 DeMun Ave., St. Louis, MO 63105
- *Mobley, Sara, Assistant Librarian/Public Services, Pitts Theology
Library, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322
- Montalbano, Rev. F. J., Librarian, Oblate College of the Southwest,
285 Oblate Dr., San Antonio, TX 78216
- Moran, Sister Regina, Librarian, Immaculate Conception Seminary,
West Neck Rd., Huntington, NY 11743
- Morris, Dr. Raymond (retired), 159 Westwood Rd., New Haven, CT 06515
- Morter, Vivian C., Librarian & Associate Professor of Linguistics,
Scarritt College for Christian Workers. Mail: 1713 Grand Ave.,
Nashville, TN 37212
- Murphy, Richard, Library Director, Unification Theology Seminary,
Barrytown, NY 12507
- Neth, John, Director of Library, Milligan College, Box 33, Mil-
ligan College, TN 37682
- Newhall, Dr. Jannette (retired), The Hermitage, 5000 Fairbanks Ave.,
Alexandria, VA 22311
- Newhall, Margaret (retired), Rt. 1, Mississippi Ave., Sewanee, TN
37375
- Niilus, Walter, Assistant to the Director, School of Theology at
Claremont. Mail: 2485 Sierra Dr., Upland, CA 91786
- Nordquest, Corrine, Yale Divinity School. Mail: Brendan Towers,
461 Whalley Ave., Apt. 211, New Haven, CT 06511
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Cornell Dr., Dayton, OH 45406
- *O'Brien, Elmer, Librarian, United Theological Seminary, 1810
Harvard Blvd., Dayton, OH 45406
- *Oliver, Peter L., Librarian, Andover-Harvard Theological Library,
Harvard Divinity School, 45 Francis Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138
- *Olsen, Robert, Jr., Librarian, Brite Divinity School, Texas
Christian University, Fort Worth, TX 76129
- Olson, Ray A., Reference Librarian, Luther-Northwestern Theological
Seminary. Mail: 2724 N. Griggs St., St. Paul, MN 55113
- O'Neal, Ellis, Jr., Librarian, Andover Newton Theological School.
Mail: 97 Herrick Circle, Newton Centre, MA 02159
- Oostenink, Rev. Dick, Jr., Librarian, US Army Chaplain School.
Mail: 401 19th Ave., Paterson, NJ 07504
- Osburn, Edwin (retired), Rt. 2, Box 304, Guntersville, AL 35976
- *Overbeck, Dr. James, Director, School of Theology at Claremont,
1325 N. College Ave., Claremont, CA 91711
- *Owens, Irene, Librarian, School of Religion, Howard University,
6th & Howard Place, Washington, DC 20059
- *Parks, Miss Dorothy, Reference Librarian, Divinity Library, Joint
University Libraries, Nashville, TN 37203
- Parry, Eleanor, Director, Assemblies of God Graduate School Library.
Mail: 608 W. Kerr St., Springfield, MO 65803
- Pater, Rev. Thomas, Theology Cataloger, Catholic University Library.
Mail: Curley Hall, Catholic University, Washington, DC 20064

- Pauls, Adonijah, Librarian, Mennonite Brethren Biblical Seminary,
1717 S. Chestnut St., Fresno, CA 93702
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- Scollard, Rev. Robert (retired), St. Basil's Seminary, 95 St. Joseph St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1
- Scott, Mrs. Mary, Assistant Cataloger, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary. Mail: 327 Hillcrest Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15237
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- *Spore-Alhadeff, Mrs. Mary, Graduate Theological Union, 2451 Ridge Rd., Berkeley, CA 94709
- Steege, Mrs. Barbara Whalen, Director of Library, Concordia Theological Seminary, 6600 N. Clinton, Fort Wayne, IN 46825
- Stirewalt, Sr. Catharine (retired), Rt. 1, Box 360A, Cresco, PA 18326
- *Stifflear, Rev. Allan, EDS-Weston Library, 99 Brattle St., Cambridge, MA 02138
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- *Strothotte, Rev. Dr. Guenter, 6115 Napier St., Burnaby, BC, Canada V5B 2B9
- *Sturhahn, Herb, Librarian, Northwest Baptist Theological College, 3358 SE Marine Dr., Vancouver, BC, Canada V5S 2H6
- Suput, Dr. Ray, Director of University Library, Ball State Univ. Mail: 2304 W. Euclid Ave., Muncie, IN 47304
- Swayne, Miss Elizabeth, Reference Librarian, Boston University School of Theology, 745 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215
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Methodist University, Dallas, TX 75275
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NC 27587
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Conwell Theological Seminary, S. Hamilton, MA 01982
- Vandegrift, Rev. J. Raymond, Dominican College Library, 487
Michigan Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20017
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187, Delafield, WI 53018
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Society. Mail: 328 College Ave., Lancaster, PA 17603
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mingham. Mail: Apt. 22, 638 Idlewild Circle, Birmingham, Al
35205
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563114
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Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, 22 Divinity Ave., Cam-
bridge, MA 02138
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5, Postfach 349, Germany
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KS 66002
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- *Gault, Robert, Curator of Special Collections, Northwest Christian
College, 876 E. 12th Ave., Eugene, OR 97401
- Gilbert, Rev. Glenn, 33 N. Chapel St., Elgin, IL 60120
- Gillespie, Sister Margaret, Saint Paul Seminary Library, 2260 Summit
Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105
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Eastern Ave., Hyattsville, MD 20782
- Haas, Rev. John, 1328 NE Lake St., #233, Hopkins, MN 55343
- Hathaway, Richard, 2132 Bowie Dr., Carrollton, TX 75006
- Hawkins, Ronald, Cataloger, United Theological Seminary. Mail:
1745 Emerson Ave., Dayton, OH 45406
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Illinois, Graduate School of Library Science. Mail: 1107
E. Silver St., Urbana, IL 61801
- Henderson, William, Binding Librarian, Assistant Professor,
University of Illinois. Mail: 1107 E. Silver St., Urbana,
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Harrisonburg, VA 22801
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Australia 2150
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Gettysburg, PA 17325
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Seminary in Columbus, 2199 E. Main St., Columbus, OH 43209
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Deer Park Drive SE, Salem, OR 97302
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Mail: 903 Prospect, Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783
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 Mail: 11 Crane St., Littleton, NH 03561

Schlegel, Rev. Aloysius, Jnana Deepa, Poona 411014, India
 Schlitzer, Rev. Albert, Professor Emeritus, Department of Theology,
 University of Notre Dame, Corby Hall, Notre Dame, IN 46556
 Schutter, Tom, Cuerpode Paz, Apdo C-51, Tegucigalpa, Honduras,
 Central America

Seery, John, Catalog Librarian, Asbury Theological Seminary, Wil-
 more, KY. Mail: 624 Longview, Lexington, KY 40503

Sherer, Paul, 7 Amity Court, Chapel Hill, NC 27514

Smith, Miss Alison, Apartado 757, Carolina, Puerto Rico 00630

Smith, Rev. Robert A., 922 10th Ave., Menominee, MI 49858

Steiner, Rev. Urban, Assistant Librarian, The Alcuin Library, St.
 John's University, Collegeville, MN 56321

Stewart, Charles C., 39 Mine St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901

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Sutton, Mrs. Evelyn, Librarian, Commission on Archives and History,
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Swann, Rev. Arthur, University of the Pacific. Mail: 434 Bristol
 Ave., Stockton, CA 95204

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van der Bent, Dr. Ans, Librarian, World Council of Churches Library,
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VanPuffelen, Rev. John, Librarian, Appalachian Bible Institute,
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 Denver, CO 80209

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- Calvin Seminary, 3233 Burton St., S.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49506. Tel. 616-949-4000 Ext. 218
- Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Heights, Kansas City, KS 66102. Tel. 913-371-1544
- Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Ave., Chicago, IL 60637. Tel. 312-PL2-5757 Ext. 70
- Christ Seminary, 607 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63103. Tel. 314-534-7535
- Christ the King Seminary, 711 Knox Rd., E. Aurora, NY 14052. Tel. 716-652-8900
- Christian Theological Seminary, Box 88267, Mapleton Station, Indianapolis, IN 46208. Tel. 317-924-1331
- Colgate Rochester/Bexley Hall/Crozer Divinity School, Ambrose Swasey Library, 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester, NY 14620. Tel. 716-271-1320 Ext. 24
- Columbia Graduate School of Bible & Missions, PO Box 3122, Columbia, SC 29203. Tel. 803-754-4100 Ext. 277
- Columbia Theological Seminary, 701 Columbia Dr., Decatur, GA 30030. Tel. 404-378-8821. Ext. 67
- Concordia Seminary, 801 De Mun Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63105. Tel. 314-PA1-5934
- Concordia Seminary in Exile (Seminex), (See "Christ Seminary")
- Concordia Theological Seminary, Concordia Court, Springfield, IL 62702. Tel. 217-544-7401
- Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary, PO Box 10,000, University Park Station, Denver, CO 80210. Tel. 303-781-8691

- Dallas Theological Seminary, 3909 Swiss Ave., Dallas, TX 75204.
Tel. 214-824-3094
- Disciples of Christ Historical Society, 1101 19th Ave., S., Nashville, TN 37212. Tel. 615-327-1444
- Dominican College Library, 487 Michigan Ave., NE., Washington, DC 20017. Tel. 202-529-5300 Ext. 11
- Drew University Theological School, Madison, NJ 07940. Tel. 201-377-3000 Ext. 242
- Duke University Divinity School, Durham, NC 27706. Tel. 919-684-2034
- Earlham School of Religion, Earlham College, Richmond, IN 47374.
Tel. 812-962-6561 Ext. 226
- Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Lancaster Avenue and City Line, Overbrook, Philadelphia, PA 19151. Tel. 215-TR7-4200
- Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg, VA 22801. Tel. 703-433-2771 Ext. 335
- Eden Theological Seminary, 475 East Lockwood Avenue, Webster Groves, MO 63119. Tel. 314-961-3627
- Emmanuel School of Religion, Rt. 6, Johnson City, TN 37601. Tel. 615-926-1186
- Emory University, Pitts Theology Library, Atlanta, GA 30322.
Tel. 404-329-4166 or 4167
- Episcopal Divinity School, 99 Brattle St., Cambridge, MA 02138.
Tel. 617-868-3450
- Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Box 2247, Austin, TX 78767. Tel. 512-GR2-4134
- Evangelical School of Theology, Myerstown, PA 17067. Tel. 717-866-5775 Ext. 5
- Fuller Theological Seminary, 135 N. Oakland Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91101. Tel. 213-449-1745
- Garrett Evangelical/Seabury-Western Libraries, 2121 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60201. Tel. 312-869-2511 Ext. 223
- General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York, NY 10011.
Tel. 212-CH3-5150
- Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Strawberry Point, Mill Valley, CA 94941. Tel. 415-388-8080
- Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, S. Hamilton, MA 01982. Tel. 617-468-7111 Ext. 253
- Graduate Theological Union, 2451 Ridge Rd., Berkeley, CA 94709.
Tel. 415-841-9811
- Hamma School of Theology, Wittenberg University, Springfield, OH 45501. Tel. 513-327-6231 Ext. 7511
- Harding Graduate School of Religion, 1000 Cherry Rd., Memphis, TN 38117. Tel. 901-683-7844
- Hartford Seminary Foundation, 55 Elizabeth St., Hartford, CT 06105. Tel. 203-232-4451
- Harvard Divinity School, 45 Francis Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.
Tel. 617-495-2401
- Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Church, The, Box 847, Montreat, NC 28757. Tel. 704-669-5922

- Howard University School of Religion, 2401 Sixth St., NW, Washington, DC 20001. Tel. 202-636-7234
Huron College Faculty of Theology, London, Ontario, Canada N6G 1H3. Tel. 519-438-7224 Ext. 49
- Iliff School of Theology, Ira J. Taylor Library, 2233 S. University Blvd., Denver, CO 80210. Tel. 303-744-1287 Ext. 303
Immaculate Conception Seminary, Darlington, Mahwah, NJ 07430. Tel. 201-327-0300
Immaculate Conception Seminary, West Neck Rd., Huntington, NY 11743. Tel. 516-423-0483
Interdenominational Theological Center, 671 Beckwith St., SW, Atlanta, GA 30314. Tel. 404-JA2-1774
- Kenrick Seminary, 7800 Kenrick Rd., Webster Groves, MO 63119. Tel. 314-961-4320 Ext. 22
- Lancaster Theological Seminary, West James and Pine Sts., Lancaster, PA 17603. Tel. 717-393-0654
Lexington Theological Seminary, 631 S. Limestone St., Lexington, KY 40508. Tel. 606-252-0361 Ext 31
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1044 Alta Vista Rd., Louisville, KY 40205. Tel. 502-895-3411
Luther-Northwestern Theological Seminary Libraries, 2375 Como Ave., West, St. Paul, MN 55108. Tel. 612-646-2712
Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago, 1100 E. 55th St., Chicago, IL 60615. Tel. 312-667-3500 Ext. 226
Lutheran Theological Seminary in Columbus, 2199 E. Main St., Columbus, OH 43209. Tel. 614-236-6407
Lutheran Theological Seminary, A.R. Wentz Library, Gettysburg, PA 17325. Tel. 717-334-6286
Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, Krauth Memorial Library, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19119. Tel. 215-248-4616, Ext. 33-37
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, 4201 N. Main St., Columbia, SC 29203. Tel. 803-256-1965
- McCormick Theological Seminary, 1100 E. 55th St., Chicago, IL 60615. Tel. 312-667-3500 Ext. 224, 229
McGill University Faculty of Religious Studies, Religious Studies Library, 3520 University St., Montreal, PQ, H3A 2A7, Canada. Tel. 514-392-4832
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8S 4L6. Tel. 416-522-4971
Memphis Theological Seminary, 168 E. Parkway S., Memphis, TN 38104. Tel. 901-458-8232
Methodist Theological School in Ohio, PO Box 630, Delaware, OH 43015. Tel. 614-363-1146
Moravian Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, PA 18018. Tel. 215-865-0741 Ext. 200
Mt. St. Alphonsus Seminary, Esopus, NY 12429. Tel. 914-384-6550 Ext. 25
Mt. St. Mary Seminary, Norwood, OH 45212. Tel. 513-731-2630 Ext. 8

- Nashotah House, Nashotah, WI 53058. Tel. 414-646-3371 Ext. 26
 Nazarene Theological Seminary, 1700 E. Meyer Blvd., Kansas City,
 MO 64131. Tel. 816-333-6254
- New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 17 Seminary Place, New
 Brunswick, NJ 08901. Tel. 201-247-5241
- New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, 3939 Gentilly Blvd.,
 New Orleans, LA 70126. Tel. 504-282-4455 Ext. 41
- North American Baptist Seminary, 1605 S. Euclid Ave., Sioux Falls,
 SD 57105. Tel. 605-336-6588 Ext. 8
- North Park Theological Seminary, 5125 N. Spaulding Ave., Chicago,
 IL 60625. Tel. 312-JU3-2700 Ext. 288
- Oral Roberts University, 7777 S. Lewis, Tulsa, OK 74105. Tel.
 918-RI8-6161
- Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94709.
 Tel. 415-848-0528 Ext. 49
- Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas,
 TX 75275. Tel. 214-692-2401
- Phillips University Graduate Seminary, Box 2218, University Station,
 Enid, OK 73701. Tel. 405-237-4433 Ext. 227
- Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, 616 North Highland Avenue,
 Pittsburgh, PA 15206. Tel. 412-362-5610 Ext. 280
- Pope John XXIII National Seminary, Inc., Weston, MA 02193. Tel.
 617-899-5500 Ext. 1
- Princeton Theological Seminary, PO Box 111, Princeton, NJ 08540.
 Tel. 609-921-8300
- Reformed Theological Seminary, 5422 Clinton Blvd., Jackson, MS
 39209. Tel. 601-922-4988
- St. Bernard's Seminary, 2260 Lake Ave., Rochester, NY 14612.
 Tel. 716-254-4489
- St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Philadelphia, PA 19151. Tel.
 215-TE9-3760 Ext. 65
- St. Francis Seminary, Loretto, PA 15940. Tel. 814-474-7000 Ext. 38
- St. Francis Seminary, 3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee, WI 53207.
 Tel. 414-744-1730 Ext. 32
- St. John's College Faculty of Theology, University of Manitoba,
 400 Dysart Rd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2M5. Tel.
 204-474-8542
- St. John's Provincial Seminary, 44011 Five Mile Road, Plymouth,
 MI 48170. Tel. 313-GL3-6200
- St. John's Seminary, 127 Lake St., Brighton, MA 02135. Tel. 617-
 254-2610
- St. John's Seminary, 5012 E. Seminary Rd., Camarillo, CA 93010.
 Tel. 805-482-2755
- St. Joseph Priory, 4200 Harewood Rd., NE, Washington, DC 20017.
 Tel. 202-526-9247
- St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers, NY 10704. Tel.
 914-Y08-6200
- St. Leonard College, 8100 Clys Rd., Dayton, OH 45459. Tel. 513-
 885-7676 Ext. 1845
- St. Louis University, School of Divinity, 3655 W. Pine Blvd., St.
 Louis, MO 63108. Tel. 314-535-3300

- St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Feehan Memorial Library, Mundelein,
IL 60060. Tel. 312-566-6401 Ext. 50
- St. Mary Seminary, 1227 Ansel Rd., Cleveland, OH 44108. Tel. 216-
721-9595 Ext. 29
- St. Mary's Seminary and University School of Theology, 5400
Roland Ave., Baltimore, MD 21210. Tel. 301-323-3200 Ext. 70
- St. Maur Theological Seminary, 4615 Northwestern Ave., Indianapolis,
IN 46208. Tel. 317-925-9095
- St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1J4 Canada. Tel. 416-
921-3151
- St. Patrick's Seminary, 320 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park, CA
94025. Tel. 415-322-2224
- St. Paul School of Theology (Methodist), 5123 Truman Rd., Kansas
City, MO 64127. Tel. 816-483-9600 Ext. 275
- St. Peter's Seminary, London, Ont., Can. N6A 3Y1 Tel. 519-432-1824
- St. Thomas University, School of Theology, Cardinal Beran Library,
9845 Memorial Dr., Houston, TX 77024. Tel. 713-681-3061
- School of Theology at Claremont, Foothill Blvd. at College Ave.,
Claremont, CA 91711. Tel. 714-626-3521
- Schools of Theology in Dubuque, 2570 Asbury Rd., Dubuque, Iowa
52001. Tel. 319-557-2604
- Seminary of St. Vincent de Paul, PO Box 460, Military Rd., Boynton
Beach, FL 33435. Tel. 305-732-4424 Ext. 59
- Seventh-Day Adventist Theological Seminary, Andrews University,
Berrien Springs, MI 49103. Tel. 616-471-3840
- Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, PO Box 752, Wake Forest,
NC 27587. Tel. 919-556-3101
- Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2825 Lexington Rd.,
Louisville, KY 40206. Tel. 502-897-4807
- Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fleming Library, Box
22000-2E, Fort Worth, TX 76122. Tel. 817-923-1921 Ext. 277
- Swedenborg School of Religion, PO Box E, 48 Sargent St., Newton,
MA 02158. Tel. 617-244-0504
- Talbot Theological Seminary, Rose Memorial Library, 13800 Biola
Ave., La Mirada, CA 90638. Tel. 213-941-3224
- Trinity College Faculty of Theology, Hoskin Avenue, Toronto 5,
Ontario, Canada. Tel. 416-923-2653
- Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, 2045 Half Day Rd., Deer-
field, IL 60015. Tel. 312-945-6700
- Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th St., NY, NY 10027.
Tel. 212-M02-7100
- Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond,
VA 23227. Tel. 804-355-0671
- United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Blvd., Dayton, OH
45406. Tel. 513-278-5817
- United Theological Seminary of the Twin Cities, 3000 Fifth St.,
NW., New Brighton, MN 55112. Tel. 612-633-4311 Ext. 38
- University of the South, School of Theology, Sewanee, TN 37375.
Tel. 615-598-5931

Vancouver School of Theology Library, 6050 Chancellor Blvd.,
 Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1X3. Tel. 604-228-9031
 Vanderbilt University (Joint Universities Libraries), Nashville,
 TN 37203. Tel. 615-322-2834
 Victoria University Library (Emmanuel College), 75 Queen's Park
 Crescent, Toronto, Ont., M5S 1K7 Canada. Tel. 416-928-3864
 Virginia Theological Seminary Library, Alexandria, VA 22304.
 Tel. 703-931-3508

Wartburg Theological Seminary, (See "Schools of Theology in Dubuque")
 Washington Theological Coalition, 9001 New Hampshire Avenue,
 Silver Spring, MD 20910. Tel. 301-434-5400
 Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
 Washington, DC 20016. Tel. 202-363-0922
 Western Conservative Baptist Seminary, 5211 SE Hawthorne Blvd.,
 Portland, OR 97215. Tel. 503-233-8561 Ext. 23
 Western Evangelical Seminary, 4200 SE Jennings Ave., Portland,
 OR 97222. Tel. 503-654-5468
 Western Theological Seminary, Beardslee Library, Holland, MI
 49423. Tel. 616-392-8555 Ext. 32
 Westminster Theological Seminary Library, Willow Grove Avenue
 and Church Rd., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, PA 19118.
 Tel. 215-TU7-5511
 Weston School of Theology, 99 Brattle St., Cambridge, MA 02138.
 Tel. 617-491-3293
 Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3C5.
 Tel. 519-884-1970 Ext. 420
 Woodstock Theological Center Library, Georgetown University,
 Washington, DC 20057. Tel. (Sem. office) 202-338-8040
 Wycliffe College, Hoskin Ave., Toronto, Ont., M5S 1H7 Canada.
 Tel. 416-923-6411

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