SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Twenty-ninth Annual Conference

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary
South Hamilton, Massachusetts

June 16–20, 1975

PREFACE

Five years ago computer terminals in seminary libraries were futuristic instruments to be indulged in only by the visionary, the fortuitously located, or the well-endowed. This year sufficient numbers have in-house instrumentation that we not only can have a panel speak to the subject but an audience knowledgeable with the acronymic jargon such as CRT, OCLC, NELINET and LC-MARC. Instead of asking, "Dare we consider automation?" others are beginning to ask, "Can we dare do without it?"

Another aspect of the technological communications realm invading theological education is the video tape recorder. Our friends from Iliff, last year's ATLA hosts, have surveyed the scene and again document the pervasiveness of the medium, and in addition offer sound practical advice on equipment purchases.

Concurrently the realm of bioethics has similarly come of age. The paper by Dr. Walters provides us with insights and documentation in that rapidly expanding area.

Counterbalancing such "new" knowledge is the historical paper by Dr. Worthley, but his bibliographic notes bring research on the field of Congregationalism to the moment of the paper's delivery. Moreover, it should provide librarians with a few pleasant future hours checking their library's coverage of materials mentioned.

Each year's Proceedings provides its peculiar challenge. This year quantity coupled with the difficulty of wresting some papers from author's hands [heads, desks, secretaries, or whatever], and mandatory retyping of such items as the statistical report to fit requirements of publication account for the publishing delay. I still dream of the day that materials will be distributed while the memory is still fresh in the minds of those who participated in the conferences.

As always, the product before you represents many an hour of weary fingers and strained eyesight of my wife Joy. This volume is, despite authors, editor, proofreader and press, largely the product of her affections; and in behalf of all you who read it, I thank her.

David J. Wartluft
Executive Secretary

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ATLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1975-76

Officers

President - Roland E. Kircher
          Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue,
          NW, Washington, DC 20016 [Resigned September 1975 due
          to ill health]

Vice-President - Erich R. W. Schultz
          Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario,
          Canada N2L 3C5 [President since September 1975, term
          expires June 1977]

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

1973-76 - Simeon Daly, St. Meinrad School of Theology, St.
          Meinrad, Indiana 47577

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

1974-77 - John L. Sayre, Graduate Seminary Library, Phillips
          University, Box 2218 University Station, Enid, OK 73701

          Susan A. Schultz, B.L. Fisher Library, Asbury Theological
          Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky 40390

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

Past President - Oscar C. Burdick, Pacific School of Religion,
          1798 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California 94709

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 396,
          Vandalia, Ohio 45377

BOARDS, COMMITTEES AND OTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR 1975-76

ANNUAL CONFERENCES:
Alice Kendrick, Chairperson (1977)   Roberta Hamburger (1978)
Office of Research, Statistics and   Mary K. Spore (1976)
Archives, Lutheran Council in the
USA, 315 Park Avenue South, New York,
New York 10010

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

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION:
Thomas C. Rick, Chairperson (1976)   David Chen (1978)
Concordia Seminary in Exile, 12th   Lydia Lo (1977)
Floor, 607 North Grand Boulevard,
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

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

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

MEMBERSHIP:
Robert M. Matthews, Jr., Chairperson (1976) Leta Hockett (1977)
St. Mary's Seminary and University,   David McWhirter (1978)
5400 Roland Avenue, Baltimore,
Maryland 21210

BOARD OF MICROTEXT:
Charles Willard, Chairperson (1976)   Pamela Darling (1977)
Princeton Theological Seminary,   Wilson Flemister (1976)
P.O. Box 111, Princeton, New   Maria Grossmann (1978)
Jersey 08540   Elvire Hilgert (1977)

ATLA NEWSLETTER:
Donn Michael Farris, Editor (1978)
Divinity School Library, Duke
University, Durham, North Carolina 27706

NOMINATING:
Alva Caldwell, Chairperson (1976)   Dorothy Gilliam (1978)
Garrett-Evangelical Theological   Harold Prince (1977)
Seminary, 2121 Sheridan Road,
Evanston, Illinois 60201

PERIODICAL EXCHANGE:
  Lawrence Hill, Chairperson (1976)   Jerry Campbell (1977)
  St. Vincent College, Latrobe,   Norman Wente (1978)
  Pennsylvania 15650

BOARD OF PERIODICAL INDEXING:
  Calvin Schmitt, Chairperson (1976)   Martha Aycock (1978)
  McCormick Theological Seminary,   Grant Bracewell (1977)
  1100 East 55th Street, Chicago,   Edgar Krentz (1977)
  Illinois 60615   Richard Linebach (1978)

PERSONNEL EXCHANGE:
  Thomas Edward Camp, Chairperson (1978)   Alva Caldwell (1976)
  School of Theology, University   Ronald Deering (1977)
  of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee 37375

PUBLICATION:
  Donald Huber, Chairperson (1977)   Kenneth Rowe (1976)
  Lutheran Theological Seminary,   Murray Wagner (1978)
  2199 East Main Street, Columbus,
  Ohio 43209

READER SERVICES:
  Leslie Galbraith, Chairperson (1977)   Donald Dayton (1976)
  Christian Theological Seminary, Box   Elizabeth Swayne (1978)
  88267 Mapleton Station, Indianapolis,
  Indiana 46208

STANDARDS OF ACCREDITATION:
  Earle Hilgert, Chairperson (1976)   James Caddy (1977)
  McCormick Theological Seminary,   Forrest Clark (1978)
  1100 East 55th Street, Chicago,
  Illinois 60615

STATISTICIAN:
  David Green, (1976)
  Graduate Theological Union, 2451
  Ridge Road, Berkeley, CA 94709

ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO AACR REVISION COMMITTEE:
  Lydia Lo (sine die), General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth
  Avenue, New York, New York 10011

ATLA REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS:
  Arthur Jones, Jr. (1976); Peter Oliver (1978)

ATLA REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COUNCIL ON THE STUDY OF RELIGION:
  Kenneth Rowe (1976); David Wartluft (ex officio); Erich Schultz

ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO UNIVERSAL SERIALS AND BOOK EXCHANGE:
  Gilbert Englerth (1976)

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JOINT ATS/ATLA
TASK FORCE REPORT:
  Grant Bracewell, Chairperson   John Batsel
  Emmanuel College, 75 Queen's Park,   Al Hurd
  Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1K7

PROGRAM 29th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

South Hamilton, Massachusetts

Monday, June 16

2:00 - 9:00 P.M.
Registration

2:00 - 5:30 P.M.
Board of Directors Meeting

5:45 - 6:30 P.M. Dinner

7:30 P.M. Reception

Tuesday, June 17

8:00 - 8:45 A.M. Breakfast

9:00 A.M.
FIRST GENERAL SESSION
The Rev. David E. Green, Reference Librarian
Graduate Theological Union, presiding

WELCOME - Mr. Lloyd A. Kalland, Vice President, Gordon-Conwell
          Theological Seminary

RESPONSE - Mr. Oscar C. Burdick, President, American Theological
           Library Association; Librarian, Pacific School of Religion

INSTRUCTIONS - Mr. Robert Dvorak, Director of the Library, Gordon-
               Conwell Theological Seminary

Committee Appointments

Announcements - Oscar C. Burdick

Report to the Association from the Board of Directors - David J.
                                   Wartluft, Executive Secretary

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS - Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation
                            of the ATS/ATLA Task Force Report, 1973-
                            Grant Bracewell, Librarian, Emmanuel College

10:30 A.M. Coffee

11:00 A.M.
SECOND GENERAL SESSION
Oscar C. Burdick, presiding

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS - Ad Hoc Committee on Personnel Exchange -
                            Alva R. Caldwell, Reference-Acquisitions
                            Librarian, Garrett-Evangelical Theological
                            Seminary

<u>Business Meeting I</u>

Report by the Treasurer - Robert A. Olsen, Librarian, Brite Divinity
                          School

Report of the Board of Microtext - Charles Willard, Librarian,
                                    Princeton Theological Seminary

12:00 - 12:45 P.M. Lunch

1:30 P.M.
THIRD GENERAL SESSION
Robert Dvorak, Chairperson
Boston Theological Institute Library Committee, presiding

Report of the Board of Periodical Indexing - Calvin Schmitt, Librarian,
                                              McCormick Theological
                                              Seminary

KEYNOTE PANEL - <u>The Practical Implications of Cooperative Cataloging
in an On-line Mode. OCLC - Right or Wrong</u>.

- <u>Difficulties and Challenges for the Independent
Seminary Library</u>, Elmer O'Brien, Librarian, United
Theological Seminary

- <u>The BTI Experience</u>, Linda Lewkowicz, Coordinator of
Library Services, Boston Theological Institute

- <u>Financial and Economic Aspects</u>, Peter L. Oliver,
Librarian, Harvard Divinity School

- <u>Cataloging Processes</u>, Allan Stifflear, Catalog
Librarian, Episcopal Divinity School/Weston College
Libraries

3:00 P.M. Break
3:30 P.M.
PANEL DISCUSSION GROUPS - Group I, <u>The Cataloging of Monographs</u>,
                          Allan Stifflear; Virginia Leach, Cataloger,
                          Episcopal Divinity School/Weston Libraries,
                          leaders

- Group II, <u>Administrative and Personnel
Implications</u>, Peter Oliver; Elmer O'Brien;
Larry Bothell, Director of the Library,
Episcopal Divinity School and Librarian,
Weston College; Ellis E. O'Neal, Jr.,
Librarian, Andover Newton Theological
School, leaders

- Group III, <u>Serials: Cataloging/Control</u>,
G. Fay Dickerson, Editor, Index to Religious
Periodical Literature; Linda Lewkowicz,
leaders

4:30 P.M.

OCLC Related A-V Presentation   Workshop on Archives

5:00 P.M.

Workshop on Microform Applications: Preliminary Planning Session,
        Charles Willard, Librarian, Princeton Theological Seminary

5:45 - 6:30 P.M.   Dinner

7:00 P.M.
Open Committee Meetings

8:00 P.M.
FOURTH GENERAL SESSION
Robert Dvorak, presiding

ADDRESS - The Adventures and Discoveries of a "Book Rat", Dr. Roger
        R. Nicole, Professor of Systematic Theology and Curator
        of the Library, Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary

9:15 P.M.
VESPERS - Dr. Deane A. Kemper, Associate Professor of Ministry,
        Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary

9:00 - 11:00 P.M. "Coffee and"

Wednesday, June 18

8:00 - 8:45 A.M. Breakfast

9:00 A.M.
FIFTH GENERAL SESSION
Cynthia Keil, Acquisitions Librarian
Iliff School of Theology, presiding

ADDRESS - Video-Usage in the Seminary Setting, Jerry D. Campbell,
        Associate Librarian; Michael Hickcox, Media Coordinator,
        Iliff School of Theology

10:30 A.M.   Coffee

11:00 A.M.
SIXTH GENERAL SESSION
Oscar C. Burdick, presiding

Business Meeting II

REPORTS - Cataloging and Classification, Thomas C. Rick, Catalog
        Librarian, Concordia Seminary in Exile

        - Library Consultation Program, Cecil R. White, Assistant
        Librarian, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary

- Periodical Exchange, Paul M. Debusman, Acquisitions
  Librarian, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

- Systems and Standards, Robert M. Maloy, Librarian, School
  of Theology at Claremont

- Statistical Records, David E. Green, Reference Librarian,
  Graduate Theological Union

- Publication, Channing R. Jeschke, Librarian, Theology
  Library, Emory University

- Standards of Accreditation, Stephen L. Peterson, Librarian,
  Yale Divinity School

- Reader Services, Martha Aycock, Reference Librarian, Union
  Theological Seminary, Richmond

- Tellers Report, Joan Blocher, Chicago Theological Seminary

12:00 - 12:45 P.M. Lunch

1:00 P.M.
Bus Conveyance to Boston

2:00 P.M.
SEVENTH GENERAL SESSION
Congregational Library, Boston
George Bricker, Librarian, Lancaster Theological Seminary, presiding

GREETINGS - Evelyn Vradenburgh, Librarian, Congregational Library

ADDRESS - The Congregational Way: Some Historical and Biblio-
         graphical Remarks, Dr. Harold Field Worthley, Executive
         Secretary of the Congregational Historical Society

3:00 P.M.
Free time - Boston

8:00 P.M.
Boston Pops Concert

Thursday, June 19

8:00 - 8:45 A.M. Breakfast

9:00 A.M.
EIGHTH GENERAL SESSION
John A. Peltz, Associate Editor
Index to Religious Periodical Literature, presiding

ADDRESS - Information Retrieval in the Field of Bioethics, Dr.
         LeRoy Walters, Director, Center for Bioethics, the Joseph
         and Rose Kennedy Institute for the Study of Human Repro-
         duction and Bioethics, Georgetown University, Washington, DC

10:30 A.M. Coffee

11:00 A.M.
Denominational Meetings – Baptist, Catholic, Disciples, Episcopal,
                          Lutheran, Methodist, Reformed/Presbyterian,
                          United Church of Christ

12:00 – 12:45 P.M. Lunch

12:30 P.M.
Board of Directors Meeting

1:15 P.M.
NINTH GENERAL SESSION
Oscar C. Burdick, presiding

Business Meeting III

REPORTS – Nominating, Frederick L. Chenery, Librarian Aquinas-
          Dubuque Theological Seminary

        – Annual Conferences, Erich Schultz, Librarian, Wilfrid
          Laurier University

        – Membership, Robert M. Matthews, Jr., Librarian, St.
          Mary's Seminary and University

        – ATLA Representative to the Council on National Library
          Associations, Arthur E. Jones, Jr., Librarian, Drew
          University

        – ATLA Representative to the Council for the Study of
          Religion, David J. Wartluft, Executive Secretary

        – ATLA Representative to the United States Book Exchange,
          Donald N. Matthews, Librarian, Lutheran Theological
          Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

Miscellaneous Business

2:15 P.M.
Bus Conveyance to Rockport

5:30 P.M.
Return to Gordon-Conwell

7:30 P.M.

ANNUAL BANQUET – Roland E. Kircher, Vice President, American
                Theological Library Association; Librarian, Wesley
                Theological Seminary, presiding

ADDRESS – A Personal Look at the Future of American Health Care,
          Dr. Timothy Johnson, Medical Editor of WCVB-TV in

Boston, member of the ABC television network "A.M.
America" cast, staff physician at Massachusetts General
Hospital, author, and clergyman

Friday, June 20

8:00 - 8:45 A.M. Breakfast

9:00 A.M.

Board of Directors Meeting
and
Weidner Library Tour

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS SESSIONS

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary, South Hamilton, Massachusetts
June 17-20, 1975

Tuesday, June 17, 1975, 9:00 A.M., Session I
Chairperson: David Green

President Burdick presented the list of new appointments to ATLA boards, committees and other representatives for 1975-76. [See p. ix]

President Burdick named the members of the following committees:
    Tellers: Corrine M. Nordquest, Chairperson; Joan Blocher;
          Jasper Pennington
    Resolutions: Arthur W. Kuschke; Helmut T. Lehmann

David J. Wartluft, Executive Secretary, presented the report of the Board of Directors to the Association.

REPORTS: The Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Implementation of the ATS/ATLA Task Force was presented by Chairperson Grant Bracewell. The receipt of the report was moved, seconded and carried. The Report of the Committee on Personnel Exchange was received and accepted. The Report of the Nominating Committee was received and accepted. The Treasurer's Report was presented and accepted.

The Budget was presented by Treasurer Olsen, moved and adopted.

ANTICIPATED REVENUE

Dues	$11,750
Transfers (Treas. Salary)	400
Sales	550
Interest	1,000
Sales from updated edition of Basic Resources for Theological Libraries	500
Total	$14,200

ANTICIPATED DISBURSEMENTS

Printing: Proceedings($2,000) Newsletter ($1,650)	$ 3,650
Officers and Committees: Bd. of Directors(1,900) Committees (2,725)	4,625
Honoraria: Exec. Secretary (1,300) Treasurer (520), Editor (650)	2,470
Office Supplies and Expenses	1,300
Consultation Program	750
Professional Services (CPA, legal)	500
Dues: CSR (950), CNLA (50)	1,000
Fidelity Bond (Treasurer)	110
Contingency	500
Annual Conference	-0-
Publication of updated edition of Basic Resources for Theological Libraries	1,000
Total	$15,905 ($1,705) Deficit

The Report of the Board of Microtext was presented and received.

The meeting was recessed for lunch at noon and reconvened at 1:30 P.M.

The Report of the Board of Periodical Indexing was presented and received. Special gratitude was expressed to Miss Helen B. Uhrich for her long, devoted service to the Board.

Wednesday, June 18, 1975, 11:00 A.M., Session II

The meeting was called to order by President Oscar Burdick.

REPORTS: The Report of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification was presented by Thomas Rick. In addition to the report distributed he announced the appointment of Lydia Lo as ATLA's representative on the Cataloging Code Revision Committee of ALA. The report was received. The Report of the Library Consultation Program was presented by Keith Wills, who indicated a typographical correction. The report was received. The Periodical Exchange Program report was presented and received.

In presenting the report of the Systems and Standards Committee, Robert Maloy recommended: (1) that the committee be left in benign neglect; (2) that the association appoint someone familiar with developments who would monitor developments and contribute a regular column in the Newsletter; (3) that the Board of Directors establish ad hoc groups for specific high priority issues so that persons of competency, experience and interest are related to the particular issues; and (4) that a regular annual budget line be retained to facilitate the workings of such groups. He also recommended that the association bring before ALA issues and problems in the area of Systems and Standards which are of broad national interest. Mr. Maloy moved that the report be referred to the Board of Directors. The motion was seconded and carried.

David Green presented the Statistical Records report and corrected several errors. The report was received.

The Report of the Committee on Publications was presented by Channing Jeschke. Kenneth Rowe reported orally that the ATLA series published by Scarecrow Press are selling 700 to 800 copies per title.

President Burdick announced the formation of a Sub-committee of the Committee on Publication to study the need and feasibility for a union list of periodicals and serials in religion. It will be convened by Donald Huber and consists of Linda Lewkowicz, Donald N. Matthews, Dorothy Parks, Newland Smith and Channing Jeschke.

Stephen Peterson presented the Report of the Committee on Standards of Accreditation. It was moved to accept the report including a draft of the committee's "A Librarian's Handbook on the ATS Standards for Accrediting." The motion was seconded and carried.

John Trotti urged members to write to the committee to help clarify
the section on the D. Min. program.

The Readers Services Committee report was presented and received.
The committee's Interlibrary Loan Policy report form was distributed
with a request for early return so that the committee could compile
the data.

The Tellers' Committee reported the following elections:
    Vice-President   Erich Schultz
    Recording Secretary   Margaret Whitelock
    Board of Directors   Paul Hamm, Channing Jeschke
    Board of Microtext   Maria Grossmann
    Periodical Indexing (Class A)   Martha Aycock
    Periodical Indexing (Ratified Class B) Richard Lineback

The meeting was adjourned at noon.

            Thursday, June 19, 1975, 1:15 P.M., Session III

The meeting was called to order by President Burdick.

In his report of the Standing Committee on Annual Conferences,
Erich Schultz (1) announced the completion of a "Handbook for ATLA
Annual Conferences," which has been presented to the Board of
Directors; (2) announced the following sites for subsequent con-
ferences:

    June 21-25, 1976 - Calvin Theological Seminary, Grand Rapids, MI
                1977 - Vancouver School of Theology, Vancouver,
                       British Columbia
                1978 - The School of Theology, University of the
                       South, Sewanee, Tennessee

The report was received.

The Membership Committee report was presented and received.

Arthur E. Jones presented an oral report as ATLA's Representative
to the Council of National Library Associations (transcript in
reports section). The report was received.

The report of the Representatives to the Council on the Study of
Religion was presented by David Wartluft. President Burdick made
mention of the Board's authorization given to Mr. Wartluft to re-
solve the problem of billing by CSR or disengage ourselves from
that aspect of the Council's operations. The report was received.

The report of the Representative to the United States Book Exchange
was presented by Donald Matthews and was received by the association.

David Wartluft, in behalf of the Board of Directors, moved to revise
by substitution By-Law 4.5 on Student members to read:

    "Persons enrolled in graduate library programs carrying
    a half-time load or greater, and students enrolled in
    graduate theological programs carrying a half-time load

> or greater subsequent to library training at the MLS
> level or its equivalent, may be elected to student
> membership through procedures established by the Board
> of Directors and by compliance with the conditions pre-
> scribed in these By-Laws. Any person engaged full-time
> in library employ shall not be eligible for student
> membership."

The motion was seconded and carried by separate votes of full and institutional representatives.

In behalf of the Board of Directors, David Wartluft moved to amend by substitution By-Law 5.2, Full and Associate Members (relative to Retired persons).

> "Members with 15 years full membership in ATLA who retire
> from active duty will be full members of ATLA, exempt
> from payment of dues. Members who retire with 5 years
> but fewer than 15 years full membership shall pay annual
> dues of $7.50 upon retirement. There will be no special
> provision for full members with fewer than five years'
> membership."

The motion was seconded. John Trotti moved to amend the motion by the addition of the phrase, "up to an accumulated total of fifteen years", after the next to last sentence. Seconded. The amendment was approved. The original motion was adopted as amended.

John Batsel moved that this conference recommend that the ATLA Board of Directors make the Library Study Project the first priority of ATLA, and that we request the ATS executives to include the Library Study Project in their top priorities for fund raising. The motion was seconded and carried.

It was announced that 1975 ATS Library Staff Development Awards have been awarded to John Bollier (Yale), Roberta Hamburger (Phillips), Elvira Hilgert (McCormick), Robert Olsen (Brite), Stephen Petersen (Yale), David Wartluft (Philadelphia Lutheran), and Carolyn Thomas (Payne).

John Batsel urged applicants for future awards to write careful and proper proposals and to check possibilities for internships, etc., before building them into proposals.

President Burdick expressed his thanks to Paul Roten for service as conference Parliamentarian.

David Wartluft, in behalf of the Board of Directors, moved that Joyce Lockhart Farris (Mrs. Donn Michael Farris) be accorded honorary membership in the association in recognition of her out-standing service as typist for the entire run of the ATLA _Newsletter_ in this the year she has also been awarded a master's degree in library science. The motion was seconded and carried.

Upon proper motion the meeting was adjourned at 2:15 P.M.

PART II

COMMITTEE, BOARD AND OTHER REPORTS

COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

Theological Subject Headings. Again the bulk of the committee's work has centered around the continued provision of these headings to member libraries. Mr. Warren S. Kissinger, subject cataloger in religion at the Library of Congress, has again graciously supplied us with the headings as they have been available. Elizabeth Smith has organized the headings for inclusion in the Newsletter and Donn Michael Farris has assisted us by including the headings as a regular feature of the Newsletter.

Another major accomplishment in the area of theological subject headings was the cumulation of headings which appeared from January 1, 1972, through April 22, 1974. This list was published and disseminated to libraries which ordered copies. This will become an ongoing project of the committee as new headings are cumulated.

ATLA/ATS Task Force Report. Two items were assigned to this committee from the report. At this point, both are still being settled. The matter of a liaison person with Library of Congress is under discussion in the committee. The project of constructing a staff manual continues as we seek additional clarification and assistance from the Board of Directors and others within the association.

Recataloging/Reclassification Bibliography. Work still continues on this bibliography, with the hope that it will be ready for publication during the coming year.

Catalogers' Newsletter. Groundwork has been done for the revival of a catalogers' newsletter. Names of interested members and libraries have been collected and copy for an initial issue is being gathered.

ISBD-M and ISBD-S. The committee is beginning to study the effects of the revision of chapter 6 of AACR and its remification for member libraries. This is a new project which is just beginning and which will develop more fully during the coming year. One of the most concrete activities to be reported with respect to this item is the appointment of Lydia Lo as representative to the Cataloging Code Revision Committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association.

Respectfully submitted,

Lydia Lo
Elizabeth A. Smith
Thomas C. Rick, Chairperson

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ATS/ATLA TASK FORCE
REPORT ON LIBRARY STRATEGY IN THE 70'S

Your Ad Hoc Committee met with the Associate Director of ATS,
David Schuller, in Dayton on February 18, 1975. As a result of that
meeting the Committee was asked to present a detailed, costed pro-
posal for a request to a foundation to fund a project to achieve
the intent of the objectives outlined in the Task Force Report. In
response to this request a proposal has been forwarded to the of-
ficers of the ATS and is on the agenda of the ATS Executive Com-
mittee. In this report we will summarize the key objectives con-
tained in the proposal (which is a twenty-four page document).

The Task Force Report had four recommendations: 1. Funds
should be acquired to support the work of two staff persons for a
four-year period whose responsibilities, appropriately spelled out,
would include: (a) Help analyze functions within libraries on the
basis of previous self-analysis. (b) Work with librarians and
schools in maximizing full Library of Congress services. (c) Help
create situations for retraining of staff for new functions. (d)
Develop regional cooperation. (e) Consult on space and building
problems. (f) Provide analysis of materials not covered by Library
of Congress, including recommendations and initiation of procedures
for cataloging of such materials on a cooperative and/or national
basis. (g) Explore feasibilities, directly and with groups working
on projects, covering microform publications and republications in
religion, ranging from subject matter to hardware. (h) Analyze
indexing and related controls of periodicals including the con-
sideration of possible computer support for such procedures. (i)
Seek information on the availability of, and development of, non-
print media. (j) Collect data on possible computer support for a
variety of library activities.

Because the issues are complex, demanding full-time and pro-
fessional attention, and because groups are at work in a non-
coordinated way, we recommend the use of full-time, competent per-
sonnel over a limited period of time to foster specific develop-
ments.

2. The ATLA in association with the ATS should establish a
liaison relationship with the Library of Congress to facilitate
the mutual flow of information, to determine the respective re-
sponsibilities and uniformity of concern, and standards.

3. The ATLA should create a manual of standard practices and
procedures, ranging from the educational role of the libraries to
"how to procedures" for a total operation, taking Library of Con-
gress services into account.

4. That ATLA/ATS cooperate with each other and perhaps other
institutions, such as library science schools, etc., in sponsorship
of workshops for theological faculty on the use of non-print media
such as, video-tape, audio-visuals, slides, tapes, and other mate-

rials in teaching. (While the foregoing is largely a quotation
from the recommendations of the Task Force in some places the
original report's recommendations have been paraphrased in the in-
terests of either clarity or brevity).

As a result of its own discussions during the past year and by
conversations with the members of the ATLA and other informed people
in the library world, the Ad Hoc Committee rephrased and reshaped
some of the goals implied in the original Task Force Report. One
significant addition has been the concern for area cooperation.
While the Task Force Report recognized the necessity for our li-
braries seeking cooperative assistance, the report focused only
upon the Library of Congress services as a source of such support.
The present proposal, while keeping an emphasis upon LC resources,
looks also to existing and new regional cooperative ventures to
expand the existing resources of our libraries.

The proposal now before the ATS Executive is organized in two
phases. Phase 1: A period of data gathering and analysis, and
Phase 2: A period involving the program planning, pilot testing,
and evaluation elements of the project.

We propose that Phase 1 be conducted by the Project Advisory
Committee who will supervise the work of a professional consultant
in systems and research analysis and two carefully selected doctoral
candidates who will do the bulk of the actual data collection. The
consultant will be responsible for assisting the Advisory Committee
in understanding its function and in the development of plans for
Phase 2. The consultant will also supervise the doctoral candidates
in the data gathering and in the report preparation. The consultant
finally will interpret the data to the Advisory Committee and to the
staff who will be hired to carry through Phase 2. The doctoral
candidates will be involved in independent research projects de-
signed to gather data that will be useful in Phase 2. The project
will concentrate on the development of self-analysis for the li-
braries associated with ATLA, project from this self-analysis the
means of conducting a systems analysis of theological libraries,
make such recommendations as may develop from the project and pro-
vide identification for possible library technology, both hardware
and software, that may be available for use within theological li-
braries, and seek to establish the appropriateness of the available
technology to the various types of theological libraries associated
with our schools. This project will also seek to identify continen-
tal, national, regional and local agencies which offer services
that could be beneficially utilized by theological libraries. Fi-
nally, the project's report should include recommendations for pro-
cedures to utilize the technologies and relationships available for
the support of theological librarianship. Phase 1 is planned to
last one year and we have budgeted approximately $35,000 to fund
this phase.

Phase 2 is intended to be staffed by a project coordinator,
an associate staff member, and a secretary who will implement the
on-going policies established by the Project Advisory Committee.

This staff will be employed for a two-year period. It is intended that a variety of consultants also be funded during this phase. These consultants would be providing short-term service and expertise in the fields of management, automation, library services, organization development, educational programming, instrument preparation and compilation, and evaluation. The budget for this phase totals just under $251,500.00. During this phase the cost will include office expenses in addition to the fees, salaries and travel expenses.   -

The objectives for Phase 2 are outlined as follows: (1) Publication of a manual for theological libraries covering standards of performance in self-evaluation guidelines. (2) Publication of a manual covering the standardization of procedures and policies. (3) Model building and testing covering the standardization of procedures and policies. (4) Model building and testing of regional and national theological library cooperative relationships. (5) Feasibility studies on the possibilities of national theological depositories [U.S. and Canada]. (6) Description of bibliographic tools not now available with suggestions for creating such tools. (7) Study on the feasibility of microforms [as opposed to hard copy] collection development in theological libraries. (8) A list of short-term programs, with priorities assigned, for ATLA and ATS on a continental, national, and/or a regional basis. (9)Recommendations, with suggested plans for implementation, to the ATLA and ATS for a long-term development covering: [a] status of profession(personnel), [b] standards and quality of collections in relation to institutional goals, and [c] standard and quality of service to constituents.

The final responsibility for the project will rest with the Administrative Board of ATS who will hire the project personnel in consultation with the Board of Directors of ATLA and a Project Advisory Committee whose composition will be noted below. The project funds will be administered through the executive offices of the ATS.

The immediate responsibility will be exercised through a Project Advisory Committee which will provide the liaison between the Administrative Board of ATS, and ATLA and the project staff. This committee would establish the actual project policy in consultation with the administrative boards and executives of the two associations. The committee is proposed to have the following membership: at least two librarians of the ATLA, one non-ATLA librarian of national status, and one ATS institutional administrator. The ATLA and ATS members will be named by the respective administrative boards and the other members of the committee will be named jointly by the boards.

The project coordinator will have responsibility for the actual operation of the project, will supervise the activities of the staff and coordinate all aspects of the project and associated studies. The coordinator's direct relationship will be with the Advisory Committee although there will also be a responsibility to the ATS Administrative Board. The second staff member will be an

associate of the coordinator. In an earlier report we outlined the characteristics that are desirable in the project staff. It is recommended that the staff members bring to the project a knowledge of library services, theology, and the current status of theological libraries. They will need as wide a range of ability and experience as can be obtained, but it is assumed they cannot do all things, and therefore it has been planned that consultants also will be associated with their labours. In addition staff will be co-opted for specific projects, studies and workshops from among the librarians and administrators of the institutions that are members of the ATS and ATLA.

The key to our proposal is that the full-time staff participation be established for a two-year period rather than for the four-year period proposed by the original Task Force Report. We do outline a three-year plan but in the first year (Phase 1) we lay the foundation for the employed staff by planning and data collection through the project Advisory Committee and the consultant and graduate team. On the data before your committee, our judgement is that we will be able to come close to doing the ambitious job outlined in the original Task Force Report, but by following this two-phase process the cost will be substantially less than that which would have been necessary to have full staffing for four full years. We also suspect that it might be easier to recruit staff, of the quality we desire, for a two-year leave than for a four-year period.

It has been recommended that the project offices not be located in Dayton, where the headquarters of the ATS are located; Chicago is suggested as the preferred location. Chicago is recommended because of its own resources in terms of the large number of ATS and ATLA related institutions, as well as having the headquarters of a number of library organizations including the American Library Association. It also has large public and university library systems, all of which should be very helpful resources to the various aspects of this project. Chicago is also recommended because of its central location to most parts of the continent. It is a significant transportation hub. We are certain that it compares favorably with any other center on the continent for direct connections to theological educational institutions.

We hope that the deliberations of the Ad Hoc Committee have continued to have the confidence of this Association.

Respectfully submitted,

John Batsel
Al Hurd
R. Grant Bracewell, Chairperson

LIBRARY CONSULTATION PROGRAM

The ATLA Library Consultation Program was once again relatively inactive. This situation is believed to be tied into the current

economic recession. Several inquiries were made, but only one consultation was completed. There are two consultations in progress at the writing of this report.

The following is a summary of consultation activities during the 1974-75 year.

Institution	Consultant	Date of Consultation	Status
Unification Church Library, Barrytown, New York		12 December 1974. Request for information and availability of the service. Information sent, no response received at this time.	
School of Theology, Anderson College, Anderson, Indiana		19 December 1974. Information request. Project postponed for the present.	
Bethany Theological Seminary-Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, Oak Brook, Illinois	John Batsel	January 15; April 8, 1975	Completed 11 April 1975
Methodist Theological School, Delaware, Ohio	Robert Beach	May 1975	Project in progress at this writing
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Columbus, Ohio		Initial inquiry received 16 December 1974. Consultant contacted, but no information at this writing as to status.	

ATLA expenditures for this year have been in the amount of $150.00 for one honorarium to one consultant. All other expenses are absorbed by the schools involved and Southwestern Seminary. The only commitment known pending will be to Robert Beach for the consultation at Methodist of Ohio.

There is a continuing need for information regarding qualified consultants. If you have expertise which you would be willing to share, please contact the Service at your earliest convenience. A further need is for prompt response to inquiries. Copies of all correspondence between consultants and institutions should be forwarded to the service. Records indicate that in the past, consultations have been completed without informing the Service that an agreement to be a consultant was reached. This has caused a grievous delay in one consultation, due to lack of proper notification.

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 Secretary of the Consultation Service, c/o Cecil R. White, Fleming Library, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas 76122.

Respectfully submitted,

Cecil R. White, Coordinator
ATLA Consultation Program

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee met last June in Denver during the annual conference. Since then the work has been carried on by the chairman with correspondence and telephone contacts with the Executive Secretary and prospective members.

In order to discharge its responsibilities the following activities were conducted during this year:

1. Recruitment. Some one hundred thirteen letters were sent to prospective members, both personal and institutional. A good number of these were to Jewish institutions that did not respond.

2. Nurture. Welcome letters were mailed to new members who were received during the year.

Below is a summary of ATLA membership statistics for the period June 4, 1974-May 30, 1975.

	June 4 1974	Additions	Losses	May 30 1975	Net Gain or Loss
FULL	217	28	21	224	+ 7
RETIRED(FULL)	39	5	3	41	+ 2
ASSOCIATE	151	15	31	135	-16
STUDENT	12	11	6	17	+ 5
HONORARY	3	0	0	3	0
INSTITUTIONAL	137	12	8	141	+ 4
TOTALS	559	71	69	561	+ 2

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

Respectfully submitted,

Leta Hockett
David I. McWhirter
Robert M. Matthews, Jr., Chairperson

BOARD OF MICROTEXT

This report covers the operation of the Board of Microtext during the fiscal year 1 May 1974 through 30 April 1975. Inasmuch as the Board continued to microfilm without significant modification the types of periodicals and monographs that have recently characterized the program, this report focuses upon policy decisions.

1. The Board has initiated conversations with Xerox University Microfilms about the possibility of having monographs typical of our program included in the XUM Books on Demand Program; these would be primarily titles in the public domain for which an ATLA member library could supply a copy of the original. Titles entered in this fashion would avoid the current front-end charge for new additions to the XUM program, and the Board would not have to service administratively expensive titles. The ATLA Board of Directors has approved in principle our request that titles added to the XUM program in this fashion be announced in the Newsletter.

2. Discussions with two organizations that would have involved the Board in substantially new projects have been suspended. The more recent of these discussions dealt with a proposal to film a large collection of scarce periodicals. In this instance, the Board's decision was based on three considerations: (1) the more scholarly titles in the collection had already been filmed, (2) the language was not represented in most ATLA library collections, and (3) the proposed financing was unattractive. The older proposal involved a denominational archive in Europe. Although the Board had been hopeful for some years that it would be possible to undertake this project, investigation indicated finally that the present state of the organization of materials in the archive did not make microfilming feasible at this time.

3. We have continued our consideration of microfiche as a medium for titles carried by the Board, and one of our members has prepared a draft statement of policy in respect to microfiche that we will consider at the open committee meeting of the Board during this conference. Copies of the draft will also be available for comment to anyone who may not be able to participate in the open meeting.

4. As the Treasurer's report shows, the Board's income from sales came very close to meeting expenses this year. While this is encouraging, the continuing deficits that the Board has run over the past few years caused us to review our sales patterns very carefully. This review was very revealing. The present pricing policy, which is the same for periodicals and monographs, presumes that an average of five copies of each title will be sold. Over the whole of the Board's operation, this presumption has held up, as we had sold an average of 5.75 copies of each of the 246 periodical titles in the program by 1973 and an average of 5.3 copies of the 360 monograph titles. If, however, titles in both groups selling twenty

or more copies each are set aside, then the average drops to 2.96 and 4.5 respectively. Only two serials added to the program after 1968 have sold as many as five copies, and fifty-seven serials have sold no copies. Although the heavier selling titles tend to be among those added to the program early, the evidence suggests that it is the nature of the titles rather than age in the program that accounts for the substantially higher than average sales.

We believe that at least two factors have produced this declining pattern. In the first place, the budgets of theological libraries are very hard pressed. Retrospective acquisitions, which must constitute virtually the whole of the Board's sales, are an early casualty. In the second place, the Board quickly exhausted the field of current, prominent titles for which it could very usefully supply backfiles in microfilm. The majority of the more recent additions to the program have been older titles, many reaching into the nineteenth century, and the paramount question has been of preservation.

While it has not been doubted that these newer titles should have been filmed, the Board has had to consider the effect of the pragmatic answer being given to the question of whether multiple copies of many of these titles are actually required for theological scholarship. The Board believes that we have the responsibility and the capital resources to continue to film titles with limited interest, although such a position cannot be maintained indefinitely. We are also exploring the possibilities of identifying current titles whose format commends microform and whose distribution might enable a larger volume of sales that could in turn support an on-going preservation effort. The British Weekly is an example of such a title already in the program and the Post-American and the Episcopalian are two such titles now in process.

5. The pricing policy of the Board, since its inception, has been predicated on the sale of five positive copies. The Board has rescinded the previously announced revision of this policy. The 1975 Guide to Microforms in Print does, however, reflect an average increase of ten percent in prices. The catalog that is being distributed at this conference, moreover, carries prices that have been calculated on the basis of negative and positive microfilm production charges of the Department of Photoduplication of the University of Chicago as of January 1, 1975. The complete catalog of titles in the program, which will be available in the fall, will continue this revision into the older titles. Although the increases are predicated solely upon actual higher production costs, the effect in many cases is the same as the rescinded policy shift would have produced.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Willard, Chairperson
Pamela Darling
Wilson Flemister
Maria Grossmann
Elvire Hilgert

PERIODICAL EXCHANGE COMMITTEE

The periodical exchange program has continued to assist libraries to strengthen their periodical resources. Since the last report, 39 lists of duplicate materials have been distributed by 82 libraries. These totals are virtually the same as last year. However, there are 112 libraries on the current mailing list, with 30 libraries not participating in the distribution of a duplicate list.

Libraries in the exchange program are reminded that one exchange list of duplicate materials must be circulated each year for the library to remain on the active list. In unusual cases when it is impossible to prepare a list, please communicate this fact to a member of the committee. Participants are also reminded that the postage reimbursement figure has been changed. Libraries need not reimburse postage for materials received through the periodical exchange program unless the amount is 50 cents or more.

The committee remains open to suggestions for improvement of the exchange program. We have received new ideas this year, some of which may be incorporated in future exchange policies. We appreciate the support of the participating libraries, and we look forward to the continued success of the exchange program.

Respectfully submitted,

Lawrence H. Hill
Jerry Campbell
Paul M. Debusman, Chairperson

BOARD OF PERIODICAL INDEXING

Publication. Volume 11 (1973-74) was published in May. The 198 journals indexed in this volume represent a net increase of 48 journals compared to Volume 10 (1971-72). Volume 11 marks the end of a series of nine cumulative volumes covering the years 1955 to 1974 which have been manually produced in a common format. Beginning with the semi-annual issue for January to June 1975, the production of the Index will be computer assisted and photocomposed in a new format.

Reprinting. Volumes 6, 7, and 8 have been reprinted and all back orders have been filled.

Subscriptions and sales. Although our rate of annual growth remains encouraging, we cast a watchful eye on the effects of economic inflation and recession. During the past year, we had a high in new orders of 64 with 25 cancellations, leaving a net gain of 39. For six years we have maintained the current annual subscrip-

tion rate. During this time the Index has increased its coverage of materials indexed from 127 journals in Volume 8 (1967-68) to 198 journals in the current cumulative Volume 11 (1973-74), a 56 per cent increase. Beginning with the current biennium (1975-76) we are inaugurating a computer-assisted program which will enable us to increase the number of journals indexed and, in addition, introduce a new feature of abstracts for significant articles. Consequently, to meet the expansion and inflation costs, the Board has reluctantly but necessarily increased the annual subscription rate to $58.50.

Relocation of Index Office. We are in the process of locating suitable space for the relocation of the editorial office of the Index. There are a number of possibilities both in Chicago and in other cities. The Board expects to make a decision during the summer. The office does not need to be moved until October 1975. In the future our rental costs will increase significantly. We are seeking the most favorable terms possible. A notice will be sent to all subscribers as soon as a decision is made.

Personnel. The necessity of relocating the Index office affects some staff who for personal reasons do not intend to relocate when the Index office moves. We regret to announce the resignation of Sister Nicole Goetz, Book Review Editor, who has accepted another position as of July 1, 1975. In this year of transition from a manual system to a computer assisted production system, there are many details which demand the concentrated effort of the editors. They have expended a prodigious effort to maintain production schedules in the midst of a major transition process. We take this opportunity to express our gratitude for their work. In addition, we wish to express a special word of appreciation to Professor Richard H. Lineback, member of the Index Board and Director of the Philosophical Documentation Center, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio. He has been instrumental in writing and testing the computer programs which are to be used in the new production system. Finally, the Periodical Index Board offers the following Resolution of Appreciation to Miss Helen B. Uhrich for her faithful service on the Index Board.

BE IT RESOLVED that we express our special gratitude to Miss Helen B. Uhrich for her long, devoted service on the ATLA Periodical Index Board. She has been a member for 15 years from 1960 to 1975. Her interest in and support of the Index began in its first years. She was one of 22 librarians who assisted J. Stillson Judah in preparing data for Volume One (1949-52) which included 31 titles. It was during her term as President of ATLA (1956-57) that the first Sealantic Grant was received. The year of her first term on the Board coincided with the retirement of the first editor, Dr. Lucy B. Markley. For the next few years, until Miss Fay Dickerson was appointed editor in 1963, Helen Uhrich carried a major share of the editorial responsibility for the Index. She did this by commuting from time to time between her work at the Yale Divinity School Library in New Haven and the Speer Library at Princeton Theological Seminary in New Jersey. Early in 1964, after a committee

had worked on a proposal to request additional foundation support
for the Index, it was Miss Uhrich who completed the final editing
of the document. The Sealantic Fund responded favorably and the
ATLA received a terminal grant for the Index in the amount of $35,000.

As far as anyone can recall, Miss Uhrich has not missed a
meeting of the Board. Her generous contribution in time and energy
is measured in uncounted hours and a willing spirit always ready
to serve in any way she was able.

By this resolution on behalf of the Periodical Index Board,
the Index Staff, and the American Theological Library Association,
we convey to Miss Uhrich our deep appreciation for her invaluable
contribution to theological librarianship.

Respectfully submitted,

Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairperson

THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL EXCHANGE

Genesis. Recognizing the need for personnel exchange ex-
pressed by Fred Joaquin in his position paper in the 1973 ATLA
Proceedings;

Recognizing that many librarians are not eligible for
sabbatical leaves, and many who are eligible have not been able
to take their leaves because of the lack of personnel on their own
staffs;

Recognizing the need for continuing education for all profes-
sional librarians;

Recognizing that models for library continuing education pro-
grams already exist for exchanges, internships, workshops, sab-
batical replacements, and observation visits;

"we recommend that ATLA sponsor a personnel exchange
program for its members."

Purposes. The purposes of the ATLA Personnel Exchange will
be to provide personal and professional enrichment, enhancement
of individual library programs, and training to provide new skills.

This program will fill two basic needs. First, it will pro-
vide personnel to replace those people who take sabbatical leaves
or participate in continuing education programs that require them
to be away from their duties for extended periods of time. Secondly,
it will itself provide continuing education opportunities for
people who want to exchange duties with someone on geographical,
denominational, or departmental grounds.

Opportunities. Librarians taking sabbatical leaves could use the exchange to find a qualified replacement while on leave, or they could participate in an exchange program as a sabbatical study.

Librarians who are not eligible for a sabbatical leave could work out exchanges with other librarians. This would provide personal enrichment and professional stimulation at little or no cost to the participant's institution.

A librarian on a single person staff could have the opportunity to work on a multiple staff, whereas his-her replacement would have the opportunity to administer a library program.

Exchange Procedures. The exchange possibilities should be as flexible as possible. For example, a cataloger may apply for the exchange program, have his-her work replaced by someone on the local staff, and ask that the exchange provide someone in Archives.

The period of time may be for one quarter, a summer, one academic year, or any other reasonable period mutually agreed upon by the participating institutions and ATLA.

In an exchange no monies should change hands between the participating institutions.

When there is no exchange--for example, when a person is taking a sabbatical leave and needs a replacement, but cannot offer an exchange of personnel then some arrangement for salary will be made between the two parties. Or it might be possible to exchange personnel during alternate quarters.

Housing needs will be handled on an individual basis. When feasible the two exchangees might exchange housing on mutual agreement. When this is not possible the two participating institutions should make suitable arrangements.

Travel expenses will be the responsibility of the institutions and the persons involved.

Administration. The Personnel Exchange Program will be administered by a "volunteer" Director and a standing committee of two people to assist the Director; all of whom are appointed by the Board of Directors of ATLA.

The Director shall review all applications which will include the following information: (a) Resume which provides basic information on work experience, educational training, special skills, housing needs, etc. (b) A written statement of 100-300 words explaining what need this exchange will fill and what goals the person is attempting to accomplish through the exchange. (c) An outline of the kind of work experience being sought in the exchange experience, i.e., working with a computerized acquisitions system, working in a multi-staff reference department, etc. (d) A job description of the position that will need to be filled in

the exchangee's absence. (e) Signature of an administrative official
authorizing the person's participation in the exchange.

A written report by the exchangees shall be filed with the
Director within six months following the exchange.

Budget. We recommend a budget of $300 to cover promotional
expenses and telephone and secretarial expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas Edward Camp
Walter Allan Tuttle
Alva R. Caldwell, Chairperson

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

The Association's Committee on Publication functions on two
levels, namely, "to stimulate and encourage projects in theological
bibliography and librarianship, and to sponsor publication of se-
lected current scholarship in religion and theology" (from the state-
ment on publication policy adopted by the Executive Committee, ATLA,
January 1972). With the initiation of the ATLA Monograph Series
in December 1972 and the ATLA Bibliography Series in May 1974, the
Association has established vehicles for the publication of schol-
arly materials at no cost to the Association. Dr. Kenneth E. Rowe,
editor of these series, will report directly to the conference on
the publications of this past year and the work now in progress.

In deeping with the Association's charge "to stimulate and
encourage projects" the Committee initiated an investigation of the
possibilities of developing a union list of periodicals received
and maintained by theological libraries in the United States and
Canada. An announcement of the project appeared in the ATLA
Newsletter (November 16, 1974) and called for information from
the members regarding regional and denominational listings of
periodical holdings completed or in progress. The Chairperson
has received the following lists:

1. B.T.I. Union List of Serials. (Preliminary Checking
Edition. March 1974.) "The Library Development Program of the
Boston Theological Institute has been named a participant in the
Conversion of Serials [CONSER] Project....It will use the on-line
facilities of the Ohio College Library Center and will involve the
participation of a number of the larger research libraries and
regional consortia in North America....The Project will last two
or three years and will produce a file of between two and three
hundred thousand titles. This file will be available to the
library community on a basis similar to the MARC tape services of
the Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada" (ATLA
Newsletter, May 17, 1975).

2. <u>Check List of Periodicals in Nine Theological Libraries of Southeastern Pennsylvania</u> [n.d.] Updates are published in <u>Teamwork</u> and work toward a 5th edition of the list has begun under the editorship of Donald Matthews, Librarian, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg. (<u>Teamwork</u>, March 1975).

3. <u>Checklist of the Periodical Holdings of the Graduate Theological Union with Selected Titles and Holdings of Other Bay Area Libraries</u> (Berkeley, California. May 1972). "The G.T.U. library is presently cataloging these periodical titles and plans a national data bank in cooperation with other centers" (Preface).

4. <u>Chicago Area Theological Library Association Union List of Serials</u>. (1st edition. Chicago, Illinois. 1974). "The CATLA committee on the revision of our union list has decided to begin to collect information for revision and supplement to the first edition....We would rather contribute directly to a national list instead of possibly duplicating other efforts and issuing our own supplements and other lists" (Letter from Newland F. Smith, 3rd, Librarian, Seabury-Western Theological Seminary).

5. <u>Minnesota Union List of Serials</u>. (5 vols. Published by the University of Minnesota Library. November 1974). Six theological libraries are included in this listing. "We hope eventually to make a print-out of just our Seminary holdings as recorded in MULS" (Letter from Clyde E. Eddy, Librarian, St. Paul Seminary).

6. <u>Periodical and Serial Holdings</u>. (Chas. Holbrook Library, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California. May 1968).

7. <u>Periodical Holdings of the Atlanta Theological Association Libraries</u>. (November 1972).

8. The Rochester Center for Theological Studies: Colgate Rochester/Bexley Hall/Crozer, St. Bernard's Seminary and the American Baptist Historical Society. "We have cooperated with other educational institutions in the Rochester area in producing a Union List of Serials. Work is now in progress on the third edition....The new edition of this list will...be out...June. The production of the Rochester list is accomplished through a computer center and it will be possible for us to get a printout of our holdings" (Letter from Peter N. VandenBerge, Director of Library Services, Colgate Rochester/Bexley Hall/Crozer).

9. <u>Serials in the Franciscan Education Center Library</u>. (Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Summer 1973).

10. <u>Team-A Serials: A Union List of the Serials Holdings of the Theological Education Association of Mid-America</u>. (Louisville, Kentucky. 1972).

11. <u>Toronto School of Theology Union List of Periodicals</u>. The list is in card file form. "There are proposals for more careful definition of the inclusion of records and the revision and conversion of record format" (Letter from R. Grant Bracewell, Library Coordinator, Toronto School of Theology).

12. <u>Union List of Periodicals of the Members of the Washington Theological Consortium and Contributing Institutions</u>. (2nd edition. October 1970).

13. <u>Union List of Serials Held by the Libraries of the Council of Southwest Theological Schools</u>. (Austin, Texas. December 1971).

14. <u>Union List of Serials in the Libraries of Ten Theological Schools in Southern Ohio</u>. (Springfield, Ohio. 1968).

15. In process: Tennessee Theological Libraries. "Twenty-one Tennessee theological librarians met at Vanderbilt Divinity School, Nashville, on May 1 and inaugurated the formation of a state-wide association....The group...discussed the feasibility of producing a union list of serials in Tennessee theological libraries, a project proposed several years ago and towards which substantial compilation of bibliographical data has been done under the leadership of Dorothy Parks." (ATLA <u>Newsletter</u>, May 17, 1975).

<u>Denominational Listings</u>
16. <u>Union List of Baptist Serials</u>. (Fort Worth, Texas. 1960).

17. <u>Union List of United Methodist Serials</u>, 1773-1973. (Evanston, Illinois. 1974).

18. In process: A Lutheran union list of serials has been in progress since 1968 under the editorship of Louis Voigt of Hamma School of Theology.

<u>Summary Remarks</u>. Over one hundred and twenty (120) theological libraries are now participating in regional listings of periodical holdings and two hundred and fifty-seven (257) libraries are participating in denominational projects. The continuing efforts of so many theological librarians to create regional and denominational bibliographies is strong testimony to the need felt by many of us for a union list of periodicals received and maintained by theological libraries in the United States and Canada. We look to the Committee on Publication for 1975-76 to extend this investigation to the next stage of "when" and "how".

Respectfully submitted,

Donald L. Huber
Kenneth E. Rowe
Channing R. Jeschke, Chairperson

READER SERVICES COMMITTEE

Three proposals for action were submitted to the membership by this committee at the Denver meeting last year:

1. Bibliographical identification of monographs within scholarly series, thought to be of benefit to technical and service departments of member libraries. Judy Knop and Glenn Wittig were asked to assist in addressing this project. Monographic series identification not available in known bibliographical tools appeared in two issues of the <u>Newsletter</u>. Reaction received was positive.

2. Compilation of interlibrary loan policies and procedures as a step towards making recommendations to ATLA concerning both borrowing and lending procedures, developing some type of standardized form for reporting regularly to this committee any changes by individual libraries, and the development of a directory of ATLA member libraries identifying strength in holdings of these libraries in order to facilitate borrowing. Forms for compilation of interlibrary loan policies have been designed and are being distributed at this meeting.

3. Compilation of courses offered as orientation to member libraries to students in seminary and to graduate level research students, these courses to be examined and suggestions made to the other seminaries as to the need for such courses as well as some evaluation made of their importance to the over-all education of our students. It was not possible to implement this proposal this year.

In addition to the above projects, the committee offered a program of shared bibliography in its efforts to assist members in responding to demands for subject bibliography. Harriet Leonard headed up this effort and one response was printed in an issue of the <u>Newsletter</u>.

The committee has been directed to respond to Section 4 of the ATS-ATLA Library Task Force Report "that ATLA-ATS cooperate with each other and perhaps other institutions, such as library science schools, etc., in sponsorship of workshops for theological faculty on the use of media, such as video-tape, audio visuals, slides, tape, and other materials in teaching." The committee understands its task to be that of outlining needs in media workshops as related to available resources, <u>not</u> to conduct them, and it will speak to this directive in the coming year.

This completes the fourth operating year of the Reader Services Committee. It seeks to be a committee responsive to reader needs and, as such, welcomes input from the entire membership as to possible directions for its activities.

Respectfully submitted,

Martha Aycock, Chairperson
Don Dayton
Les Galbraith

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

        Because the Minutes of the May meeting of the Council of
National Library Associations haven't been received yet, and be-
cause I ruined my typing for a while by stupidly attempting to cut
my fingernails with a power mower, you do not have before you a
mimeographed report of the respresentatives to the council. This
permits me to deviate somewhat from its text to try to acquaint
everyone with some of the things about the Council of National
Library Associations and our involvement with it that I think we
all ought to know. And to say perhaps a bit, at the request of
the Executive Board, about the situation on copyright as we hear
it through the Council of National Library Associations. First of
all ATLA invests $50.00 dues to the CNLA and in some years expenses
connected to that have run as much as $25.00. In part, the ques-
tion is, "What do we get for our money and our investment?"
Occasionally the question arises, "Is it worth it, or is it of
sufficient benefit?" By virtue of its membership in CNLA and the
By-Laws of the Council, ATLA has two representatives, as do all
members of the association. Niels Sonne and I have represented
ATLA now for several years at the council meetings. There are 15
member associations, which puts ATLA in an equal relationship with
the American Library Association, the American Association of Law
Libraries, the Music Library Association, the Association of Jewish
Libraries, the American Society of Indexers, and particularly im-
portant, the Special Libraries Association, which has no other major
link with American library associations generally. The council
operates with an executive board which is elected from the council
representatives. The executive board meets frequently throughout
the year, setting up the actual meetings, of which there are two,
one in May and one in December. The council itself is essentially
a forum; it considers issues, problems, or expressions of need
that would appear to be those in which all or most of the associa-
tions have a concern or interest. These may be brought to the
Council by associations through their representatives, by library
organizations of all sorts by correspondence with the executive
committee. They are debated in the council, considered, and a
plan of action formulated or suggested, always referring actions
to the individual member associations. The council itself has no
power to undertake any actions of its own except to form committees,
investigate and supply information, and to refer to member associa-
tions. You might be interested in a few selections from a de-
scription of the council which Alice Ball of the U.S. Book Ex-
change made before the National Commission of Libraries and In-
formation Services.

        Since 1942 the activities of CNLA have been carried out
almost entirely on a voluntary basis without central funding.
The council can take relatively little concerted action on its own
in as much as the members represent associations for whom they
cannot speak officially without review or referral. The primary
result of these factors is that probably the most important in-

fluence of CNLA discussions, per se, is unpublished or even sub-
liminal. A reading of the history of CNLA meetings reveals the
airing of ideas which foreshadow the later establishment of such
operations as the National Library Week, the Library School Ac-
creditation Program, the National Serials Data Program, and the
Library Technology Project. CNLA cannot claim to be the prime
mover in any of these, but the effect of early discussions there
appears to be germinal. However, there is, in addition, a proud
list of successful projects which were carried forward by CNLA
joint committees from council discussions of new or newly needed
activity. These projects include the work of the Z39 Committee,
in formulating and winning national and international recognition
for library standards, many of which we use automatically without
thinking of their origin, paving the way for the requirements of
modern information services. Recussitation of the National Library
Yearbook, now published as the Bowker Annual, was the product of a
CNLA committee. The early development of the Library Manpower
Project, the revival of Who's Who in Library Service, the estab-
lishment in 1948 of the U.S. Book Exchange, one of the longest-
lived cooperative agencies in librarianship and one of the most
effective through its self-supporting clearinghouse operation are listed.
CNLA has continued its activities as a forum where association
representatives can meet to examine areas of mutual need and to
assign to committees projects which seem to be open to effective
mutual action. Such committees are now kept to a minimum to avoid
the proliferation of moribund groups, which was a danger a few
years ago. At present the active committees are these: The Ad
Hoc Committee on Copyright, which is working with the current task
force; the Joint Committee on Library Education, of which Dr.
Elizabeth Stone of CLENE is Chairperson; and the Joint Committee
on Prison Libraries, which is seeking to forward library service
in one of these areas to the unserved.

The question of copyright took up a major portion of the
May meeting of CNLA. I think it would be appropriate at this time
to call attention to a few features of that report. Julius Marke
serves as the Chairperson of the Subcommittee of the CNLA dealing
with the matter of copyright. He reported to the council that on
May 14, 1975, Edmond Low testified before the Kastenmeier committee
representing six national library associations, not in this case
ATLA, although I think our action last year would have been suffi-
cient to include ATLA with the six representatives. The Kastenmeier
committee is continuing with its hearings. In all probability the
committee will be issuing a report within the next six months. It
is therefore imperative that the library community make its feelings
known to the Congress on this highly sensitive subject. I can assure
you that the owners of copyright and publications are carrying on
an extensive campaign to achieve their purposes in Congress. If
your association has not submitted such a statement to the committee
in support of the Low testimony, it is recommended that you make
your views known to the committee as soon as possible. It would be
highly appropriate to read the entire report to the subcommittee
of the House Judiciary Committee, the Kastenmeier Committee; It
is reading I would recommend to anyone. It is the clearest state-

ment by far of the librarians' position on the copyright issue. It is a reasoned statement with appropriate examples, and it is about as clear a statement as could be made. I am not exactly sure what publication will be given to the Low report. Some of you may know where it is published by this time. Certainly I would recommend it highly, particularly the comments on the attempted revision of the bill that the senate committee was to consider.

Respectfully submitted,

Niels Sonne
Arthur E. Jones, Jr.

REPORT OF THE ATLA REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE COUNCIL ON THE STUDY OF RELIGION

Although ATLA is more fully integrated into the structure and functioning of CSR, some efforts have not been fruitful and some channels of inter-relationship have not developed.

This year has been a year of rethinking the activity of CSR. Dr. Norman Wagner, Executive Director of CSR, has announced his resignation from that post to be effective no more than two years hence. Along with his resignation hinges the larger consideration of location, structure and functioning of CSR in the future. Readers of the latest CSR Bulletin have seen the announcement of the CSR Executive Board meeting this past June 6th. No report of its recommendations has yet reached me.

ATLA representatives to the annual meeting of CSR at Washington, D.C., Saturday, October 5, 1974, were Roland Kircher, Kenneth Rowe and David Wartluft (ex officio). Because representation on the council is diverse, the meeting time is restricted to one day, and there are numerous committees as well as a full-time staff, most issues are prepared in advance and are brought to the meeting in a rather structured form. The chief topic of the day was the authorization to establish a religious review journal, Religious Studies Review, under an editorial board headed by Walter Harrelson. The first issue is to appear shortly.

Officers elected were William A. Clebsch, Chairman; Douglas Sturm, Vice Chairman; Vera Chester, Secretary; and Joseph Jensen, Treasurer. Other actions were enabling ones so that the Executive Committee and other committees could function during the year vis-a-vis representation with Scholars Press, Wilfrid Laurier University (Present "home" of CSR), and the search for a new office location.

CSR is the channel through which the National Endowment for the Humanities works in funding religious enterprises. ATLA officers have begun working to channel some of our funding requests through CSR to the NEH.

Subsequent to the annual meeting I was asked to serve on the Liason Committee of CSR, the committee which makes recommendations for membership of associations and societies in CSR as well as approval of other relationships.

After the necessary background work was completed to have the CSR office collect ATLA dues for the 1975-76 fiscal years, Dr. Wagner and I agreed that there were sufficient problems so that it might not be wise to begin as CSR envisions a relocation. Subsequent problems relating to incorrent mailings and failure to receive requested materials from the CSR office have confirmed the wisdom of the decision in the mind of your Executive Secretary. Because a number of other concerns are handled concurrently with dues mailings, there would probably have been little lightening of the burden of the ATLA staff.

There is still discernible uneasiness between ATLA representatives and the representatives of other societies as we meet in CSR. At the heart of the difference is the fact that CSR's chief product is publication. Members of most other societies are chiefly concerned with the output of scholarship, whereas we librarians are in one sense the consumers more than the producers. Our viewpoint is somewhat different--and here is our value to and from CSR, namely, to enrich CSR by that additional concern which is uniquely ours.

> Respectfully submitted,
>
> David J. Wartluft
> in behalf of Roland E. Kircher
> and Kenneth E. Rowe

REPORT OF THE ATLA REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED STATES BOOK EXCHANGE

The USBE has taken steps in the past year to change its name, a misnomer. "The name, and the initials "USBE", have meant effective, economical acquisitions service for twenty-seven years. On the other hand, misunderstandings occur and recur among librarians who do not know that: 1) USBE is a private non-profit organization, not part of the U.S. Government; 2) USBE distributes hundreds of thousands of periodicals each year and hundreds of documents, as well as books; 3) USBE charges a handling fee for every publication it provides to a library, in a program that should be called exchange-plus-fee."

Membership in the USBE involves an annual membership fee of $25, fees of $1.25 - $4.50 for issues of periodicals and books received and an agreement to ship duplicate and unwanted periodicals to the Exchange at least once a year at the expense of the member library.

Non-members may request up to a dozen items in a year at a
cost of $1.00 per title for initial search and $3.00 for each issue
supplied, plus postage.

Many libraries now use the services of USBE to fill inter-
library loan requests from their clientele. "Members may pass on
the issues to the borrower without return, or copy the wanted article
for the borrower and either accession the issue or send it back to
USBE as a regular deposit item."

Although ATLA's relationship to USBE remains marginal the
Exchange is a worthy service which should continue to receive the
endorsement of our Association.

Further information about the services of the USBE may be
obtained from: United States Book Exchange, Inc., 3335 V (Vee)
Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald N. Matthews

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS the 29th annual conference of the American Theological
    Library Association has been held at Gordon-Conwell Theo-
    logical Seminary in South Hamilton, Massachusetts, June
    16-20, 1975,

BE IT RESOLVED that our cordial thanks be extended:

To Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary for the generous
use of its campus which in its situation above the woodlands and
the sea, declares the glory of God;

To Robert Dvorak and the entire staff of Goddard Library
for indefatigable organization of the conference, hard work, and
gracious attention to our needs;

To those who fed us so well and labored out of sight to keep
us happy;

To our incoming president Roland Kircher and the conference
committee for imaginative planning in the diversification of a
program of imperative issues by free time in Boston, the Pops,
and Rockport;

To our outgoing president Oscar Burdick for his year of
notable leadership; to our Board of Directors, to our Executive
Secretary David Wartluft, and to Donn Michael Farris and the
Newsletter, for keeping the ATLA alive and well;

To Roger Nicole, who like Augustine made confessions (and
unlike Augustine made no retractations) of his genial methods of
extracting duplicates from us over the years;

To Dr. Harold Field Worthley of the Congregational Historical
Society for tracing the Congregational way through its paths to
the present;

To Dr. LeRoy Walters for pinpointing and interpreting the
urgency of the bioethics explosion;

To Dr. Timothy Johnson for his challenge in social ethics:
the right to health care; and

To all who prepared papers, participated in meetings, and
extended mutual fellowship; and

WHEREAS we have envisioned afresh the benefits of the ATLA,

BE IT RESOLVED that we renew our dedication to the burdens and
joys for which it stands.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur W. Kuschke
Helmut T. Lehmann

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF ACCREDITATION

The work of the committee during 1974-75 has focused on the
preparation of a short handbook on the ATS Standards for Accrediting
(1972) as these relate to theological libraries. This has now
reached the stage of a preliminary draft, which is being circulated
to members of ATLA at this meeting. (Request from Editor.)

The Committee solicits suggestions and criticisms from the
members of the Association. We shall be particularly grateful for
such feedback from librarians whose schools have produced self-
studies recently, or who will do so during the coming year.

It is the intention of the Committee to revise the handbook
during the coming year in the light of suggestions that come to us,
and to present a completed edition at the 1976 annual meeting of
ATLA.

Respectfully submitted,

James Caddy
Stephen Peterson
Earle Hilgert, Chairperson

STATISTICAL RECORDS REPORT

1973 - 1974

This year's report form was sent to 143 libraries, all but four of which responded (two of them too late for inclusion).

The form once more was identical with the previous year's (even to the inclusion of the previous year's dates, which created problems for some and amusement for others), except that the affiliation code was changed slightly, as follows (figures indicate the number reporting in each category):

1) Basically independent theological library [97]
2) Theological division of a general academic library [10]
2a) Theological library affiliated with a general academic library [29]
3) Affiliated in a consortium or cooperative arrangement with other theological libraries [68]
4) Historical society or denominational archives [21]
5) General academic library with a theological collection [18]
6) Other [6]

The total is more than 137 because many libraries fall into more than one category.

The percentage increase (or decrease) of certain data with respect to the figure reported in the previous year has been added in parentheses after the appropriate figure, and libraries have been ranked according to this figure as well as according to absolute size.

As a start toward recognizing the importance of cooperative arrangements of various kinds, the libraries have also been arranged geographically (by ZIP code), so that the total resources available in any particular area can be calculated; total figures for the various consortia as noted on the report forms have been included in this table. These figures are NOT comparable with those for individual libraries or even with each other, because they do not take account of duplication, and some include general academic libraries. They do, however, indicate how much can be done in cooperative arrangements.

Next year's report form, I hope, will be radically changed, to reflect the USA Standard for Library Statistics (USAS Z39.7).

Many thanks to those who sent in suggestions for changes in the format of this report, and expecially to Dorothy Burns, secretary of the Graduate Theological Union Library, who did all the actual work involved in putting it together. Very few secretaries have the opportunity to work for a librarian, an ATLA president, and an ATLA statistician at the same time!

Respectfully submitted,

David E. Green

		COLLECTIONS					PERSONNEL			EXPENDITURES						
School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff (FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts.(FTE) P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Anderson	2a,4	42,430(4.20)	1,375(- 8.33)	1,375	267	143	1	1.50	2.38	$ 4,362	$ 439	$ 4,801(- 18.17)	$ 21,528	$ 1,454	$ 27,783*	13.5

E/5 does not include custodial services which is not a part of the library budget   * Total of E3,4,5; actually reported: 30,847

| Andover Newton | 1,3 | 185,298(1.64) | 2,997(-15.71) | 2,982 | 496 | 376 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 31,386 | 2,100 | 33,486(10.25) | 62,009 | 6,236 | 101,731 | 8.4 |

E/4 Plus $5,968 in fringe benefits

| Acquinas-Dubuque | 1 | 120,467(5.57) | 6,439(- 5.70) | 6,355 | 638 | 3,911 | 4 | 1 | 1.4 | 28,562 | 4,651 | 33,213(- 15.51) | 51,538 | 4,038 | 88,789 | - |

Tapes 395, Cassettes 167. E/4 includes fringe benefits of $3,323 but does not include the librarian's
pension. It also includes $5,148 paid to student assistants (from the Seminary Financial Aid Fund which
is not a part of the library budget), and $2,729 in contributed services. E/7-The total library
budget is 9.5% of the total operating expenditures of the University of Dubuque Theological Seminary and
9.15% of the Aquinas Institute of Theology. The administrators feel each school is entitled to credit
for the full amount of the library budget. P/1-Two do not have library of science degrees but fill
professional positions competently.

| Asbury | 1,3 | 95,396(6.12) | 5,513(15.53) | 5,499 | 586 | 561 | 3.25 6.75 | 3.2 | | 28,278 | 2,254 | 30,532(5.33) | 66,962 | 3,708 | 101,203 | 8.71 |

Non-book items, 1983. E/4 includes fringe benefits, $5,115. E/4 does not include work study funds, $8,951.

Ashland	2a	40,177(4.10)	1,604(-28.49)	1,584	272	194	2	1	1	9,291	1,062	10,354(0.25)	26,402	1,027	37,782	20.
Assoc. Mennonite	1,2a	60,454		2,146	2,146	306	215	1.5	1	1	10,852	937	11,789		23,641	1,633	37,063	10.1
Atlantic	1,3,4,6	46,609(11.28)	911(22.94)	911	198	-	1.75	1	.5	10,500	750	11,250(26.31)	23,500	6,350	41,100	7.1

C/5 inventory of LC books and Holy Heart books is exact, added to it is the estimated total of Pine
Hill books. I believe it is now fairly accurate. Non-book--approximately 300 tapes and/or cassettes.

| Atonement | 1,3 | 36,000 | | | 90 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6,000 | 1,500 | 7,500 | | 2,902 | | 10,402* | - |

                                                                                    * Total E3,4,5; actually reported: $17,912

| Austin | 3 | 99,204(2.66) | 2,567(25.40) | 2,567 | 500 | 2,042 | 1.5 | 2 | 1.5 | 26,924 | 1,954 | 28,878(40.89) | 34,354 | 825 | 64,057 | 9. |
| Bangor | 1 | υ2,228(2.10) | 1,280(-36.57) | 1,280 | 471 | 90 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12,013 | 1,241 | 13,254(4.20) | 10,159 | 1,118 | 24,530 | 16. |

E/1 does not include $1,494.37 spent from non-seminary funds.

COLLECTIONS   PERSONNEL   EXPENDITURES

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Period-icals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Baptist Mission.	1,4	13,625(13.54)	1,625(41.30)	1,625	900	104	0	1	0	3,834	834	4.705(-53.42)	10,477	2.769	17,950	17.
Bethany	1,3	77,115	1,167	1,167	367	352	1	1.5	2.2	11,749	871	12,620(23.65)	31,686	2,514	46,820	10.38

C/5 New shelf count

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Period-icals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Bethel	1,3,4	61,125(8.57)	4,819(10.78)	4,819	802	290	2	2	2.5	23,000	1,500	24,500(12.75)	48,823	4,902	78,225	12.85
Boston U.	1,2a,3,4	110,856(3.08)	3,766(10.25)	3,528	676	4,280	4	5.5	3.1	22,025	1,067	23,092(26.39)	83,733	30,487	114,221	7.5

C/1-C/5 include holdings of New England Methodist Historical Society. E/4 includes $6,600 scholarships not part of budget.

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Period-icals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Brite	2a	144,747(3.23)	4,622(6.72)	4,527	886	17,200	3.7	5.5	3.7	42,587	5,620	48,207(7.29)	84,832	13,431	146,470	-
Calvin	2	78,994(9.29)	3,572(53.17)	3,572	347	3,500	1.5	1	2	21,500	3,000	24,500(0.23)	35,100	6,600	41,700	-
Cath.Sem.Fndn.	1,3	22,357(2.09)	1,852(54.33)	1,852	133	12	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Non-book - 571

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Period-icals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Cath.Theo.Union	1,3	64,547	2,334	2,334	450	-	3	1	7	14,502	782	15,284(- 1.39)	43,921	4,297	63,502	6.75

E/4 includes $12,900 for contributed services

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Period-icals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Cath.U.of Amer.	3,5	813,375(2.66)	23,812(-11.85)	21,090	3,801	140,823	36	43.5	-	219,037	-	219,037(- 7.31)	744,146	342,512	1,086,658	5.7
Central Baptist	1,3	60,697(1.78)	1,069(- 0.28)	1,060	242	166	1	2	3	11,704	736	12,441(30.59)	27,419	895	40,755	11.3
Chicago Theo.Sem.	1,3	83,488(4.17)	1,672(- 7.83)	1,672	270	475	1.5	1	2	13,850	1,067	14,917(3.53)	28,000	8,284	51,201	6.27
Christ the King	1	52,497(5.88)	2,916(38.73)	2,916	450	400	2	1	1	20,791	346	21,187(46.13)	18,848	-	40,036	13.

(Formerly St. John Vianny) E/4 does not include contributed services nor fringe benefits.

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Period-icals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Christian	1	88,175(2.77)	2,375(- 6.86)	2,375	562	549	3	1.66	2.25	15,518	1,960	17,478(- 4.39)	47,702	6,858	72,038	-
Colgate	1,2a,3,4	179,304(2.36)	4,431(- 3.99)	4,127	625	587	3	4.5	2.5	40,248	3,476	43,724(11.08)	74,715	3,778	122,217	8.6
Columbia	1,3	90,370(2.19)	2,109(5.03)	1,935	325	637	2	2.25	1.7	16,307	1,798	18,105(40.62)	50,635	2,246	71,986	6.

COLLECTIONS   PERSONNEL   EXPENDITURES

School	Affili-ation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff (FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff (FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Conception	2,5,6	74,410(3.21)	2,323(-21.97)	2,313	355	117	2.5	1	.1	10,050	473	10,523(- 8.03)	19,561	4,044	34,128	-
Concordia,St.L.	1,3	134,540(2.09)	3,272(-29.22)	2,748	1,002	3,088	2	5	1.9	43,313	9,838	53,151(3.03)	74,218	14,656	142,025	5.96
Concordia, Spfd.	1	73,777(2.97)	2,127(-14.68)	2,008	451	806	2	4	1.33	21,113	634	21,747(- 0.49)	39,398	2,002	63,147	6.963
Conserv.Baptist	1	43,493(7.39)	4,125(65.00)	2,993	299	2,307	1	1.5	1	14,007	1,500	15,507(1.42)	22,212	7,644	45,364	6.3
Dallas	1	76,728(3.76)	2,836(- 5.47)	2,777	700	1,500	3	7	3	25,000	-	25,000(9.50)	-	-	-	-
Divinity,Phila.	1	30,741	1,483	-62,708	-	846	2	2	1	8,374	136	8,510	28,808	1,117	38,435	9.6
Drew	5	354,782(2.32)	9,911(-10.19)	8,038	1,526	13,920	14	13.8	15.6	121,276	10,848	132,124(15.75)	333,688	15,133	480,946	8.8
Earlham	2,3	25,770	1,251	1,191	140	118	.2	.5	.07	15,674	442	*16,116	4,044	-	20,160*	-
Eastern Baptist	1	82,035(1.51)	1,726(20.53)	1,217	538	2,438	4	1	3	19,525	700	20,225(14.63)	40,985	4,700	65,910	9.55
East. Mennonite	5	68,170	5,011	4,848	800	2,700	5.2	2.6	8	34,891	2,200	37,091	81,289	7,287	125,667	5.7
Eden	2a,3	60,631(2.09)	1,320(-15.38)	1,242	279	151	-	-	.5	13,293	1,770	15,063(-.3.65)	30,847	53,614	99,551	-
Emmanuel	1,4,5	23,257(62.76)	8,968(314.61)	8,968	189	1,331	1	1	4	5,700	899	6,599(-78.22)	21,260	2,582	30,442	6.1
Emory	1,2a,3	102,036(4.65)	5,165(20.62)	4,534	564	4,391	2	3.25	2.70	53,200	4,429	57,629(65.90)	53,463	3,350	114,442	-

Conception: (Formerly Immac. Concep.) C/7 does not include most annual serials. E/4 includes $17,100 for contributed services. E/6 excludes building depreciation, utilities as heat, electricity, water, insurance, repair and maintenance of building.

Divinity,Phila.: All figures for 9 mos., Sept.1973 through May,1974. In June 1974 PDS became part of the Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge,MA

Earlham: C/5 Total number of volumes in Lilly Libr. is 204,000, with total of 1,343 periodicals (including bound volumes). Total number of books added to Lilly Libr. during the year were 6,994. In addn.to total religion books listed above (25,770,line 5) we have approximately 10,000 volumes in a special Quaker Collection. Earlham Sch of Rel does not employ a full time library staff but pays for services of Earlham's Lilly Library staff. ESR has a part time Ref. Librn, and half time Acquisitions Secretary. ESR has a special foundation grant of $50,000 to upgrade its collection, esp. in Biblical Studies and Am.Church Hist.
*(E/1,2 reported as 16,417. *E/3,4 reported as 19,968.)

Emory: E/4 does not include fringe benefits.

			COLLECTIONS				PERSONNEL					EXPENDITURES				
School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts.(FTE) P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Epis.,Cambridge	3	70,593(1.96)	2,290(69.63)	1,359	202	123	1.6	1.6	3.3	15,630	1,932	17,562(11.42)	48,692	5,222	71,476	7.1
Episcopal,SW	1,3	55,513(2.18)	1,182(- 8.73)	1,182	281	774	1.4	1.6	1	11,436	1,649	13,085(- 1.56)	26,470	1,350	40,905	12.4
Erskine	5	91,574	4,368	3,801	688	1,180	2	4.5	2.6	54,033	1,778	55,811	47,751	-	103,562	-
Evangelical,PA	1	17,830(15.13)	2,344(90.26)	2,344	192	25	1	-	.15	5,003	-	5,003	12,092	802	17,897	13.1
Fuller	1	90,430(5.15)	4,430(47.67)	4,430	608	1,000	2.5	5	2	43,000	4,000	47,000(23.52)	69,457	6,750	123,207	7.
Garrett-Seabury	1,3	214,471(2.14)	5,628(7.20)	2,915	1,066	1,938	6	5	6	55,610	7,476	63,076(6.02)	139,783	9,754	212,613	10.
General	1	181,948(1.84)	3,287(- 4.56)	3,287	490	236	3.7	4	1.5	33,709	8,858	42,567(-11.54)	89,857	15,933	132,424	10.9
Golden Gate	1,3	82,788(2.22)	1,905(-29.76)	1,795	558	1,108	2.5	3	2	17,325	2,134	19,449(0.31)	53,321	5,684	78,453	10.18

E/4 includes $1,691 for Social Security

Gordon-Conwell	1,3	65,057(9.52)	5,673(15.30)	5,655	520	5,075	3	5	1.5	21,219	1,490	22,709(17.00)	75,184	11,684	109,577	9.9

C/6 4,733 microcards included in figure

Grad.Theo.Union	3	311,533(1.76)	5,398(-27.82)	5,398	1,238	1,780	4.5	7.38	1	74,556	3,953	78,509(- 9.64)	144,621	43,401	266,531	-

E/6 Total expenses include salaries and/or wages at two branch libraries besides GTU Common Library; also extraordinary expenses, e.g., bookkeeping and auditing, building rental, janitorial services, and insurance on books.

Hamma	2a,3	58,500(3.91)	2,200(- 4.35)	2,200	359	4,000	1	1	2	-	-	12,370(-26.56)	14,534	7,614	34,577	11.
Harding	3	44,687(8.35)	3,469(2.82)	3,444	395	2,367	2	2	.33	18,718	3,926	22,644(12.33)	28,082	3,485	54,211	14.1
Hartford	1	256,738(1.90)	5,234(-18.60)	4,779	1,000	4,000	4	3.6	1.2	29,885	-	29,885(-27.41)	77,059	14,327	121,271	12.

Archives - 147,065 items

Harvard	2a,3	330,551(1.64)	5,470(-26.15)	5,335	1,336	2,084	4.6	8.6	1.5	60,546	9,556	70,102(- 9.46)	138,579	21,921	230,602	13.5

Manuscripts 750 boxes + 100 feet

Hebrew U,Cincinnati	1	257,819(3.11)	7,775(-21.39)	7,775	1,980	16,102	8	16	2.5	48,406	4,778	53,184(17.33)	266,070	19,937	339,191	14.

		COLLECTIONS					PERSONNEL			EXPENDITURES						
School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff (FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts.(FTE) P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Hebrew Union,NY	1	119,400(3.83)	5,000(100.00)	4,400	400	100	4	2	-	10,000	1,200	11,200(-13.85)	66,000	2,000	79,400	-
Hood	2a,4	13,597(3.79)	500(233.33)	497	125	50	1	1	-	-	-	2,790(17.37)	20,192	6	22,988	20.18
Howard	2	71,180(2.91)	2,015(-25.01)	2,015	228	710	1	1	1.1	9,728	1,065	10,794(10.96)	30,062	-	39,790	-

Howard Non-book - (Black ministers and Black church) We have completed questionnaires by black ministers, typed their annual reports and histories of individual churches. Also, other archival materials, such as newspaper clippings, pictures and a card file of 18,000 entries for a bibliography of Afro-American religious studies with location in Am. libraries. E/2-Supplied by University Libraries, not School of Religion.

Huron	2,5	95,500(6.11)	5,000(0.0)	5,000	200	232	1.5	2	2	26,000	2,065	28,065(-13.17)	31,746	-	59,811	10.2
Iliff	1	88,931(1.06)	2,525(21.22)	932	510	420	4.66	6.55	2	28,752	2,076	30,828(12.04)	71,940	7,632	110,400	12.

Iliff Non-book collection - 857

Immaculate Conception (See Conception)

Jesuit Sch.of Theo.	1,3	98,419(0.74)	796(-22.57)	723	384	239	1.3	2	.4	11,706	1,484	13,190(23.33)	17,675	668	31,533	6.85
Kenrick	1,3	47,273(5.05)	4,696(0.00)	4,637	370	165	1.4	2	3.3	22,906	4,467	27,373(- 3.08)	34,431	2,758	64,562	16.42

Kenrick Audio recordings, 398. E/4 includes contributed services, $1,400.

Knox	1,2a,3	66,555(0.65)	1,109(-39.70)	429	261	250	1	3	.7	7,875	1,600	9,475(-15.46)	31,200	7,635	48,310	40.
Lancaster	1	108,121(3.24)	3,390(- 9.62)	3,390	460	1,042	2	2	1	18,475	131	18,609(- 0.72)	39,828	4,938	63,375	12.3

Lancaster C/2 differs from figure reported to ATS because of error. C/6 some of the microform units are counted in C/5. E/2 most all of our binding is done in our workroom; hence no large amount expended for commercial binding. In 1973-74 we bound in workroom 348 vols.

Lexington	1,3	80,098(3.58)	2,767(62.67)	2,767	904	4,317	2	1	5	14,125	4,500	14,625(-19.31)	32,177	-	46,802	8.939

Lexington C/5 A revised inventory to include previously unaccessioned serials. E/5 No apportionment to library for utilities, postage, janitorial ser.

Lincoln	2,2a,3	56,607(9.59)	4,972(89.41)	4,955	359	487	2	1	2	22,065	1,228	23,293(- 2.28)	27,685	2,823	30,508	3.3

Lincoln Special missionary file - all newsletters, etc., filed according to country, field and personnel. We have 1802 pamphlets in the pamphlet file, under subject heading.

Louisville	1,3,4	71,485(4.38)	3,056(- 3.47)	2,998	296	114	2	3	1.5	23,066	2,711	25,777(2.47)	62,378	11,441	99,595	11.

		COLLECTIONS					PERSONNEL			EXPENDITURES						
School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts.(FTE) P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Luther	1,3	108,649(2.54)	2,710(4.43)	2,674	527	192	3	3.5	2.25	25,688	1,898	27,586(20.57)	59,000	1,921	88,507	9.7
Lutheran,Chicago	3	107,799(1.45)	1,913(2.46)	1,537	361	311	2.5	3.6	1	10,723	584	11,307(-31.89)	71,115	12,851	83,966	6.
Lutheran,Columbus	2a,3	60,482(3.34)	2,875(32.00)	1,957	401	518	2.5	2	1.5	22,933	2,672	25,665(23.23)	53,434	4,463	83,563	14.1

C/3 includes a re-inventory as well as discards during the year. Non-book - 618.

Lutheran,Gettysbg	1,3	104,814(2.31)	2,370(- 4.40)	2,369	447	1,191	2	4.3	1.5	19,473	2,290	21,763(0.00)	55,148	3,702	80,613	17.9
Lutheran, Phila	1,3	112,486(1.85)	2,628(-20.19)	2,534	561	487	2	3	1	22,511	2,900	25,411(- 3.20)	68,715	2,039	100,719	11.36

E/4 includes salaries and wages, pension benefits, parsonage allowance, payroll taxes. E/5 includes compensation insurance, group life and medical insurance, dues and subscriptions, office supplies, postage, telephone, travel, misc.,audiovisual equipment.

Lutheran,Saskatoon	1,2a,3	27,000(3.03)	1,850(183.08)	1,850	150	-	1.25	-	2	6,600	400	7,000(6.16)	12,600	444	27,044	15.6
Lutheran,Southern	1	52,760(4.31)	2,040(- 0.78)	2,040	526	2,975	2	1	1	15,562	1,746	17,308(30.89)	26,669	2,467	46,444	8.4
McCormick	1,4	168,054(1.73)	2,900(38.10)	2,850	728	69,252	5	4	5	34,670	3,000	37,670(20.66)	105,392	74,537	172,599	11.

E/5 $65,262 of this amount is the space allocation charged to the library budget. This includes all costs pertaining to physical facilities.

McGill	2a,3	54,089(6.88)	2,578(26.19)	2,576	245	9,003	2	2.5	.9	14,606	1,050	15,656(5.05)	40,368	1,180	57,204	18.8
McMaster	5	744,289(8.90)	56,490(1.81)	55,727	8,065	890,020	34	133.5	18	-	-	924,770(21.99)	1,359,530	-	2,596,200	7.

Non-book - Maps 79,412; Pams 41,018; Archives 1,259,050

Maryknoll	1	69,850(5.18)	3,640(4.00)	3,440	650	66	3	3	0	15,904	4,000	19,904(-10.34)	28,400	11,671	59,975	66.
Meadville	2a,3	86,900(0.53)	400(- 9.50)	400	135	45	.5	.75	.25	5,250	-	5,250(31.25)	12,500	1,600	24,600	6.5
Memphis	1,3,4	44,021(10.58)	5,421(2.24)	5,207	374	328	2	.75	.5	10,190	4,163	14,352(-20.01)	16,686	7,370	38,408	21.3

C/5 not arrived at from 1+4. Includes tapes and filmstrips, but not microform units. Excludes all other unprocessed material.

Methodist,Ohio	1	56,012(6.91)	3,627(0.72)	3,627	330	600	2	3	2	32,417	1,723	34,140(11.50)	53,850	3,328	91,318	12.5

		COLLECTIONS					PERSONNEL			EXPENDITURES						
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Moravian	5	125,500	4,346	4,346	1,087	6,663	3	12	15	43,591	6,742	50,333	84,643	71,455	206,431	–
Mt.St.Alphonsus	1	59,612(4.78)	2,731(32.00)	2,727	704	173	2	3	1.4	17,639	2,892	20,531(34.88)	33,894	2,638	57,063	10.2

E/4 includes $20,400 for contributed services

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library	Vols added (gross)	Vols added (net)	Periodical titles	Microfilm units	Prof. Staff	Non-Prof. Staff	Student Assts.	Books, Periodicals	Binding	Total books and binding	Total salaries and wages	Other oper.	Total oper.	Total as %
Mt.St.Mary	1,3,4	70,476(1.11)	1,701(-23.55)	1,501	310	480	1	2	3	16,662	4,012	20,674(29.12)	15,352	9,504	45,530	10.

E/4 contributed services $7,460

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library	Vols added (gross)	Vols added (net)	Periodical titles	Microfilm units	Prof. Staff	Non-Prof. Staff	Student Assts.	Books, Periodicals	Binding	Total books and binding	Total salaries and wages	Other oper.	Total oper.	Total as %
Nashotah	1	48,284(-0.72)	1,102(18.37)	-351	253	151	1	1.7	-	11,768	928	12,696(13.70)	20,760	3,127	33,583	6.
Nazarene	1,3	45,591(0.89)	1,765(- 9.39)	1,757	336	60	2	2	3	10,054	5,636	15,690(12.05)	28,451	2,038	46,180	11.
New Brunswick	1,4	127,193(0.70)	881(-41.66)	881	354	163	2	1.5	1.5	6,852	651	7,503(-37.55)	21,139	927	29,569	9.5

(Ten month report because of change in fiscal year)

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library	Vols added (gross)	Vols added (net)	Periodical titles	Microfilm units	Prof. Staff	Non-Prof. Staff	Student Assts.	Books, Periodicals	Binding	Total books and binding	Total salaries and wages	Other oper.	Total oper.	Total as %
New Orleans	1,4	126,028(7.08)	8,349(107.79)	8,329	496	2,719	4	6	2.5	49,213	3,123	52,336(64.19)	55,306	17,122	124,764	9.
N.Am.Baptist	2a	43,778(2.40)	1,494(- 7.38)	1,492	280	247	1.3	1.7	.4	12,084	685	12,769(- 4.64)	26,932	1,182	40,884	13.5
North Park	2a	46,245(3.93)	1,783(28.00)	1,731	340	257	1.6	1	1.75	12,304	824	13,128(7.54)	25,761	1,615	40,504	12.55
Northern Baptist	3	61,728(1.31)	833(-29.11)	799	455	31	2	2	2	8,584	808	9,392(-14.62)	31,308	1,737	42,437	9.3

E/1 includes $251 spent on audio visual media

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library	Vols added (gross)	Vols added (net)	Periodical titles	Microfilm units	Prof. Staff	Non-Prof. Staff	Student Assts.	Books, Periodicals	Binding	Total books and binding	Total salaries and wages	Other oper.	Total oper.	Total as %
Northwestern Luth	1,3	75,601(1.00)	751(-38.24)	751	779	467	1	1	5	11,918	3,359	15,276(31.06)	29,726	–	45,003	24.
Notre Dame	5	1,191,175(3.85)	32,132(-38.09)	28,753	16,615	359,864	37	84	99	548,684	30,822	579,506(8.02)	976,604	164,369	1,720,479	2.8
Oblate	3	33,864(2.82)	928(-52.82)	928	211	-	1	1	-	8,009	197	8,206(-.7.08)	14,366	509	23,081	11
Oral Roberts	5	124,320(4.78)	5,746(17.05)	5,673	1,139	34,035	5.5	12	10	48,000	6,000	54,000(10.20)	117,412	20,900	192,312	8.5

Tape and phono-disc Slide kits 331; Film and strip 510; Paintings 315; Phono-discs 2,596; Music scores 525; 2x2 slides 28,700;
loop films 61; Audio, Video tapes 7,140.

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library	Vols added (gross)	Vols added (net)	Periodical titles	Microfilm units	Prof. Staff	Non-Prof. Staff	Student Assts.	Books, Periodicals	Binding	Total books and binding	Total salaries and wages	Other oper.	Total oper.	Total as %
Pacific Sch.of Rel.	1	98,888(2.80)	2,837(-18.08)	2,694	499	48,395	.5	1	1.5	22,829	2,507	25,336(- 2.70)	28,868	12,174	66,378	7.8

E/5 includes $12,140 in outside cataloging costs.

COLLECTIONS   PERSONNEL   EXPENDITURES

School	Affiliation	Vols in library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts.(FTE) P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Payne	2a	12,807(4.86)	593(115.64)	569	58	27	1	.85	.25	7,680	-	7,680(- 2.40)	12,192	2,400	22,272	11.
		Tapes 226, Filmstrip 10, Archives 250, Slides 5, Video tapes 4, Recordings 4														
Perkins	2a	154,063(4.16)	6,149(7.90)	6,149	416	4,368	3	3	2	180,488	4,000	184,488(131.98)	68,498	6,729	259,716	-
Phillips	2a	66,282(2.55)	1,763(-31.03)	1,648	460	4,487	1.6	2.87	3.8	13,890	1,698	15,588(12.10)	42,618	2,592	60,799	22.9
		Filmstrip 223; Slides 2,672; Tapes 464; Records 187														
Pittsburgh	1	169,292(2.78)	5,343(35.40)	5,269	835	708	4	4.4	-	41,400	8,500	49,900(15.71)	95,046	3,500	138,446	9.45
Pope John XXIII	3,6	21,630(5.02)	1,055(-31.76)	1,055	273	9	2	-	9	11,091	845	11,936(-13.50)	12,036	6,148	30,121	5.5
Princeton	1	319,348(1.59)	5,454(- 2.80)	4,995	700	1,656	6	6	1.6	52,541	5,541	58,082(16.93)	123,121	4,873	186,076	5.8
Reformed	1	33,494(18.57)	5,070(204.14)	4,908	353	1,542	2	3.66	1.5	10,892	2,336	13,299(-18.84)	32,616	5,888	51,733	8.49
		E/4 does not include student assistants; they receive scholarship aid for their work.														
St.Augustine's	1,6	23,116	503	503	187	42	1	.5	.5	5,415	743	6,158	7,473	128	13,759	-
St.Bernard's	1,3,4,6	78,994(7.48)	6,000(334.15)	5,497	450	75	2	1.5	1	21,642	1,800	23,442(98.61)	36,881	2,317	62,640	9.
St.Charles Borromeo	1,3	157,180(0.74)	5,634(- 5.53)	1,159	460	1,198	5.5	7.5	2.5	27,496	7,783	35,280(- 3.72)	100,301	10,191	145,773	10.
		E/4 includes $20,000 contributed services. E/4 does not include fringe benefits.														
St.Francis,Loretto	1	29,248(5.00)	1,393(-42.49)	1,393	221	287	1	1	1	8,364	1,111	9,475(121.17)	22,200	-	31,024	5.
St.Francis,Milw.	1	48,977	2,870	2,720	365	118	1.3	.5	2.5	12,208	708	13,016	16,059	866	29,941	7.76
St.John Vianney	See Christ the King															
St.John's,Winnipeg	2a,5	33,480(4.04)	2,420(- 0.82)	1,732	194	-	1	2	1	20,927	2,600	23,527(32.92)	27,187	-	50,714	-
		C/1 new inventory. E/5, E/7 other expenses covered by University of Manitoba Libraries budget; no meaningful percentage can be made with either university or college budget.														

			COLLECTIONS					PERSONNEL					EXPENDITURES			
School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts.(FTE)P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
St.John's Provincial	1	34,988(6.61)	2,173(21.89)	2,168	289	597	1.5	3	2.5	12,155	2,098	14,253(- 4.75)	22,225	8,446	45,424	11.
St.John's,Brighton	1,3,6	112,988(1.90)	2,253(-17.20)	2,105	338	269	1	2.33	.5	28,399	2,594	30,992(12.27)	19,894	2,382	53,268	-
St.John's,Camarillo	2a,6	51,347(12.03)	1,225(-24.52)	1,189	205	1,368	3	.25	1	7,550	1,183	8,733(27.12)	21,392	26,510	56,635	12.
St.John's U.,Minn.	5	250,000(4.89)	11,995(25.84)	11,647	1,274	10,713	6	10	9	108,864	4,450	113,314(19.28)	141,022	18,263	272,599	5.
St.Joseph's,Yonkers	1,4	82,855(2.99)	2,408(-11.67)	2,408	397	1,336	2	-	.9	22,805	2,515	23,320(-17.42)	34,270	5,152	64,742	-
St.Leonard,Dayton	1	38,173(1.84)	1,199(-15.38)	1,199	152	-	2	1.5	.25	4,218	174	4,392(-38.76)	19,329	1,209	29,323	15.
St. Louis	2a,3	104,129(2.22)	2,800(-38.63)	2,266	950	441	1.4	1	2.5	26,370	4,692	31,062(- 0.22)	30,882	3,564	65,509	13.
St.Mary of the Lake	1	124,012(1.27)	1,603(-26.84)	1,554	420	619	1	2.25	1	15,025	2,195	17,220(- 0.49)	34,725	3,600	55,546	-
St.Mary,Cleveland	1	39,206(4.90)	1,988(2.47)	1,831	324	600	1	.50	2	16,008	2,742	18,750(36.11)	17,287	635	36,672	8.
St.Mary,Baltimore	2	113,877(3.05)	3,373(6.94)	3,373	275	370	2.5	2	-	12,550	1,600	14,150(-21.93)	39,699	2,715	56,564	-
St.Mary,Houston	1,2a	27,949(5.25)	1,910(12.22)	1,703	224	922	1	1	-	11,671	1,394	13,065(- 1.86)	12,881	4,054	30,000	-
St.Meinrad	5	83,094(7.29)	5,689(21.38)	5,643	626	500	1	3	1	26,117	2,208	28,325(·2.64)	45,435	7,365	81,125	-
St.Michael,Toronto	2a,3,5	185,504	7,492	7,472	691	3,902	8	9	4	116,369	-	116,369	172,879	13,727	302,975	9.11

St.John's Provincial — E/4 does not include $15,064 for contributed services

St.John's,Camarillo — E/4 includes $9,428 contributed services. E/5 includes maintenance, utilities, insurance, alarm systems, etc.

St.Leonard,Dayton — C/5 does not include bound periodical volumes. Non-book = 172 tape cassettes. E/4 includes contributed services of $10,500.

St.Mary,Cleveland — E/4 includes $10,725 for contributed services

St.Mary,Houston — Fr. Gilmore H.Guyot serves as faculty librarian without pay. 28 hrs are contributed by student assistants without pay. Collection contains 257 cassettes.

St.Meinrad — E/4 is mostly contributed services, i.e.,$39,700.

St.Michael,Toronto — E/4 carries some contributed services which like other salaries are real fiscal transfers. For comparison of ATS and ATLA members we calculate theological material, expenditure, etc as one third of totals.

		COLLECTIONS					PERSONNEL					EXPENDITURES				
School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff (FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff (FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
St.Patrick's	1,3	51,300(1.03)	516(-59.53)	516	210	35	1	1	.6	15,870	-	15,870(0.55)	19,027	1,600	36,499	8.2
St.Paul,Kansas City	1	57,495	-	-	300	150	2	2	2	12,556	-	-	-	-	53,563	6.
St.Paul,St.Paul	1,3,4	60,543(3.57)	2,678(33.90)	2,086	350	239	2.5	1.5	1	11,024	2,993	14,017(-20.34)	28,357	1,790	44,164	7.
St.Peter's,Canada	1	25,815	811	811	180	6	1	--	--	7,562	-	7,562	7,200	-	14,762	8.3
St.Thomas	1	66,692(11.45)	6,852(53.94)	6,852	280	2,291	2	1.5	5	23,278	1,000	24,278(9.94)	20,980	8,897	54,164	17.
St.Vincent	5	182,184(2.66)	4,807(6.89)	4,717	1,010	107,057	5	5	6	65,116	8,869	73,985(8.07)	87,388	·8,886	170,259	6.
Sch.of Theo.Claremont	2a,3	97,619(10.90)	9,598	9,598	537	215	5	8	4.7	31,063	10,674	41,737(0.69)	108,927	11,015	161,779	12.
Seminario	1,3	21,840(5.58)	1,155(17.26)	1,155	170	481	1	1	.17	5,293	164	5,457(5.21)	10,475	250	16,172	13.
Sem.St.Vincent de Paul	1	29,500(11.39)	2,500(92.31)	2,500	250	200	2	1	2	13,000	1,000	14,000(15.17)	11,000	-	25,000	7.
Seventh Day Adventists	2	84,147(3.97)	3,214(- 0.68)	3,214	685	958	2	3	2	33,820	1,556	35,376(14.50)	43,675	60,347	139,398	15.7
Southeast.Baptist	1	106,436(2.53)	2,784(-28.43)	2,624	795	57,910	4	5	3.1	37,950	3,300	41,250(7.10)	84,548	4,956	130,754	12.7

Audiovisual items: 10,194. Special collections approx 20,000 items. E/6 does not include $4,795 expended for equipment. E/7 for the previous year was 12.5% rather than 10.7% as reported.

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff (FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff (FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Southern Bapt.	1,2a,3,4	211,892(0.22)	6,295(-29.59)	461	1,218	5,457	6	12	11.5	56,348	8,543	64,891(21.04)	146,749	28,611	240,251	9.51
Southwest.Bapt.	1,4	358,284	8,576	8,106	1,385	4,788	9	16	29	73,654	6,498	80,152(39.56)	179,915	52,569	312,636	11.3

Non-book: records 4,585; music cassettes 1,332; music reels 145; films 247; filmstrips 1663; slide-sets 73; slides 24,892; lecture reels 4459; lecture cassettes 1,920; prints 2271; manuscript mat'l 168 drawers; historical artifacts 145; maps 70; games 28; vertical file 570 folders.

School	Affiliation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff (FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff (FTE) P/2	Student Assts. (FTE) P/4	Books, Periodicals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expenditures E/5	Total oper. expenditures E/6	Total as School's % E/7
Swedenborg	1,4	31,225(0.64)	200(-20.00)	200	50	12	1	--	1	600	-	600(-63.64)	7,000	369	8,569	6.25
Talbot(Biola)	5	111,587(7.23)	7,770(- 6.22)	7,526	778	3,135	3.6	7.5	6	59,355	1,229	60,584(20.61)	95,366	7,636	159,131	6.97

E/5 Net figure with expense offset excluded.

	COLLECTIONS					PERSONNEL				EXPENDITURES						
School	Affili-ation	Vols in Library June, 1974 C/5	Vols added (gross) C/2	Vols added (net) C/4	Periodical titles rec'd C/7	Microfilm units in library C/6	Prof. Staff(FTE) P/1	Non-Prof. Staff(FTE) P/2	Student Assts.(FTE) P/4	Books, Period-icals, etc. E/1	Binding E/2	Total books and binding E/3	Total salaries and wages E/4	Other oper. expendituresE/5	Total oper. expendituresE/6	Total as School's % E/7
Three Hierarchs	1	20,000(61.94)	8,000(220.00)	7,925	47	120	1	1	1	10,000	300	10,300(56.06)	6,200	1,500	18,000	30.
Trinity,Ontario	1,3,5	28,379(2.23)	627(16.76)	620	54	50	1	1.3	1	5,187	222	5,409(121.77)	17,568	1,145	24,122	–
Union, NY	1	534,482	5,455	5,091	1,745	2,958	13.8	6.4	6.6	46,081	10,076	56,157	263,659	11,514	331,330	12.3

E/4 includes $8,520 (est.) for apts. provided

Union,Richmond	1	176,506(4.99)	8,969(-11.53)	8,391	909	74,067	5	15	–	46,193	2,497	48,690(21.43)	133,506	60,725	242,921	30.
United,Dayton	1,3	82,387(2.37)	2,339(-15.07)	1,909	460	723	2	2.5	1	18,216	1,214	19,430	46,049	6,478	71,951	10.3

E/1-E/7 The financial figures reflect changes in the system of accounts and auditing procedures from previous years.
Comparison of these figures with those of earlier years requires extensive interpretation.

United, Twin Cities	1,3	45,900(3.83)	1,700(-30.73)	1,694	286	390	2	1	1	13,065	1,119	14,184(-19.13)	25,249	1,982	41,415	8.3

Non-book: Films and strips 288; cassettes and tapes 658; videotapes 55; slides 247

Univ.of the South	1,2a	57,544(3.91)	2,324(-16.13)	2,166	784	5,146	2	1	2.2	16,915	4,682	21,597(-13.68)	38,729	3,586	63,912	22.

E/4 includes $4,904 of "contributed wages"

Vancouver	1	51,993(3.76)	1,909(-21.76)	1,883	163	262	1	2	.5	9,990	1,422	11,412(34.59)	30,030	723	42,165	11.13
Vanderbilt	2	112,420(2.73)	3,047(-46.53)	2,992	436	1,943	3	2	2.2	26,996	4,516	31,512(- 2.42)	47,448	29,602	108,563	12.
Victoria	3,5	43,311(3.89)	1,688(-12.72)	1,622	243	2,835	.5	2	.53	10,615	1,167	11,782(- 5.59)	19,776	41,061	72,619	–

E/1-4 cover material and personnel in Emmanuel College Library only. E/5 includes estimated costs for supplies, equipment and travel re Emmanual Libr., plus estimated portion of salaries of other Victoria U.Library staff members whose work involves theo. library service (41,061). E/6 represents portion of total Victoria U. Libr. expenditures for theo. library service.

Virginia,Alexandria	3	99,804(2.16)	2,133(-19.87)	2,110	422	833	2	3	1.2	25,583	6,000	31,583(2.84)	55,465	6,095	93,143	7.7
Wartburg	1,3	82,820(2.79)	2,248(-15.27)	2,248	400	152	1	1.5	4	26,059	697	26,756(2.68)	25,806	9,113	61,405	10.

Non-book: Record, disc and tapes 1557, filmstrips 486.

		COLLECTIONS					PERSONNEL				EXPENDITURES					
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Waterloo	See Wilfrid Laurier															
Wesley	2a,3	81,601(4.15)	3,250(3.17)	3,250	521	575	2	4	3.3	25,884	3,224	29,109(6.02)	69,494	1,686	100,289	10.1
West.Conservative	1,4	28,299(5.57)	1,608(-15.50)	1,494	500	219	2	3.6	1	10,935	526	11,462(3.08)	35,984	4,967	52,413	4.72
Non-book: Filmstrip 458, Records 253, Slides 134, Tapes 845, Transparencies 39.																
Western,Holland	1	58,595(2.37)	1,270(- 4.73)	1,270	331	408	1	1.5	1	13,329	359	13,688(8.16)	22,612	4,078	40,377	10.62
Western Ev,Portland	2a	28,044(7.79)	2,151(-15.91)	2,106	214	30	1	2.5	-	10,712	-	10,712(15.06)	16,221	3,679	30,612	14.3
Non-book: Cassette 295, Filmstrips 67, Reels 208, Records 19. E/1 includes scme LC cards, since they came out of our same fund of gift monies, I did not know where the breakdown was. E/5 Left out the purchase of an electric typewriter, AB Dick Photocopier and the Thermofax which totals $2327.40																
Westminster	1,3	66,889(5.40)	3,474(16.85)	3,427	450	450	2	1.75	1.1	37,000	1,543	38,543(60.94)	34,607	2,026	75,176	14.1
Weston	3	128,065(2.56)	2,925(72.06)	2,685	403	400	1.1	2.8	1.4	21,835	3,465	25,300(12.91)	41,735	4,748	71,783	13.4
E/4 includes only Social Security fringe benefits.																
Wilfrid Laurier (Formerly Waterloo)	5	46,200(7.44)	3,200(6.67)	3,200	400	350	1	2	-	16,740	1,752	18,492(- 9.10)	25,093	2,000	46,615	-
Woodstock	1	154,164(1.04)	2,586(-25.84)	1,586	600	1,642	3	2	-	24,500	4,500	29,000(0.00)	47,520	45,435	121,955	-
Wycliffe	1	29,752	464	464	56	-	0	1	10	2,000	-	2,000	5,500	-	7,500	-
Yale	2	299,538(2.17)	6,531(5.30)	6,354	1,090	2,885	8	11	3	50,531	15,000	65,531(15.23)	196,000	11,924	273,455	-

School Locations by Zip Code

00928	Puerto Rico	Seminario Evangelico	
01982	S. Hamilton, MA	Gordon-Conwell	*1
02135	Brighton, MA	St. John's Seminary	
02138	Cambridge, MA	Harvard Divinity School	
02138	Cambridge, MA	Weston College	
02138	Cambridge, MA	Episcopal Theological School	
02158	Newton, MA	Swedenborg School of Religion	
02159	Newton Centre, MA	Andover Newton Theo. School	
02193	Wheaton, MA	Pope John XXIII National Seminary	
02215	Boston, MA	Boston University Sch. of Theo.	
04401	Bangor, Maine	Bangor Theological Seminary	
06105	Hartford, CT	Hartford Seminary Foundation	
06510	New Haven, CT	Yale Univ. Divinity School	
07940	Madison, NJ	Drew University Theo. School	
08540	Princeton, NJ	Princeton Theological Seminary	
08901	New Brunswick, NJ	New Brunswick Theo. Seminary	
10011	New York, NY	General Theological Seminary	
10023	New York, NY	Hebrew Union College, Jewish Inst. of Religion	
10027	New York, NY	Union Theological Seminary	
10027	New York, NY	Woodstock College	
10545	Maryknoll, NY	Maryknoll Seminary	
10704	Yonkers, NY	St. Joseph's Seminary	
12429	Esopus, NY	Mt. St. Alphonsus Seminary	
14052	East Aurora, NY	Christ the King Seminary	
14612	Rochester, NY	St. Bernard's Seminary	
14620	Rochester, NY	Colgate Rochester/Bexley Hall/Crozer	
15206	Pittsburgh, PA	Pittsburgh Theological Seminary	
15650	Latrobe, PA	St. Vincent College	
15940	Loretto, PA	St. Francis Seminary	
17067	Myerstown, PA	Evangelical Cong. School of Theology	*2
17325	Gettysburg, PA	Lutheran Theological Seminary	
17603	Lancaster, PA	Lancaster Theological Seminary	
18018	Bethlehem, PA	Moravian Theological Seminary	
19104	Philadelphia, PA	Divinity Sch. of the Protestant Episcopal Church	
19118	Philadelphia, PA	Westminster Theological Seminary	
19119	Philadelphia, PA	Lutheran Theological Seminary	
19151	Philadelphia, PA	Eastern Baptist Theo. Seminary	
19151	Philadelphia, PA	St. Charles Borromeo Seminary	

* See Theological Consortia, p.

20001	Washington, DC	Howard Univ. School of Religion	*3
20016	Washington, DC	Wesley Theological Seminary	
20017	Washington, DC	Atonement Seminary	
20017	Washington, DC	Catholic Univ. of America	
20910	Silver Spring, MD	Wash. Theological Coalition	
21210	Baltimore, MD	St. Mary's Seminary and Univ.	
22304	Alexandria, VA	Virginia Theological Seminary	
22801	Harrisonburg, VA	Eastern Mennonite Seminary	
23227	Richmond, VA	Union Theological Seminary	
27587	Wake Forest, NC	Southeastern Baptist Seminary	
27706	Durham, NC	Duke Univ. Divinity School	
28114	Salisbury, NC	Hood Theological Seminary	
29203	Columbia, SC	Lutheran Theo. Southern Seminary	
29639	Due West, SC	Erskine Theological Seminary	
30030	Decatur, GA	Columbia Theological Seminary	*4
30314	Atlanta, GA	Interdenominational Theo. Center	
30322	Atlanta, GA	Emory Univ., Pitts Theology	
32751	Maitland, FL	Three Hierarchs Seminary	
33435	Boynton Beach, FL	Seminary of St. Vincent de Paul	
37203	Nashville, TN	Vanderbilt University Divinity Sch.	
37375	Sewanee, TN	School of Theo., Univ. of the South	
37682	Milligan College, TN	Emmanuel School of Religion	
38104	Memphis, TN	Memphis Theological Seminary	
38117	Memphis, TN	Harding Grad. School of Religion	
39209	Jackson, MS	Reformed Theological Seminary	*5
40205	Louisville, KY	Louisville Presbyterian Seminary	
40206	Louisville, KY	Southern Baptist Theo. Seminary	
40390	Wilmore, KY	Asbury Theological Seminary	
40508	Lexington, KY	Lexington Theological Seminary	
43015	Delaware, OH	Methodist Theological School in Ohio	*6
43209	Columbus, OH	Lutheran Theological Seminary	
44108	Cleveland, OH	St. Mary Seminary	
44805	Ashland, OH	Ashland Theological Seminary	
45212	Norwood, OH	Mt. St. Mary Seminary	
45220	Concincati, OH	Hebrew Union College, Jewish Inst. of Religion	
45384	Wilberforce, OH	Payne Theological Seminary	
45406	Dayton, OH	United Theological Seminary	
45459	Dayton, OH	St. Leonard College	
45501	Springfield, OH	Hamma School of Theology	
46011	Anderson, IN	Anderson College, Sch. of Theology	
46208	Indianapolis, IN	Catholic Seminary Foundation	
46208	Indianapolis, IN	Christian Theological Seminary	
46514	Elkhart, IN	Associated Mennonite Biblical Sems.	
46556	Notre Dame, IN	Univ. of Notre Dame	
47374	Richmond, IN	Earlham Sch. of Religion	
47577	St. Meinrad, IN	St. Meinrad College and Seminary	

48170	Plymouth, MI	St. John's Provincial Seminary	
49103	Berrigan Springs, MI	Seventh-Day Adventist Seminary	
49423	Holland, MI	Western Theological Seminary	
49506	Grand Rapids, MI	Calvin Seminary	
52001	Dubuque, IA	Wartburg Theological Seminary	
52001	Dubuque, IA	Aquinas-Dubuque Theological Libraries	
53058	Nashotah, WI	Nashotah House	
53207	Milwaukee, WI	St. Francis Seminary	
55105	St. Paul, MN	St. Paul Seminary	*7
55108	St. Paul, MN	Northwestern Lutheran Theo. Seminary	
55108	St. Paul, MN	Luther Theological Seminary	
55112	New Brighton, MN	United Theological Seminary	
55112	St. Paul, MN	Bethel Theological Seminary	
56321	Collegeville, MN	St. John's University	
57105	Sioux Falls, SD	North American Baptist Seminary	
60060	Mundelein, IL	St. Mary of the Lake Seminary	*8
60201	Evanston, IL	Garrett-Seabury	
60523	Oak Brook, IL	Bethany Theological Seminary	
60523	Oak Brook, IL	Northern Baptist Theo. Seminary	
60614	Chicago, IL	McCormick Theological Seminary	
60615	Chicago, IL	Catholic Theo. Union at Chicago	
60615	Chicago, IL	Jesuit School of Theology	
60615	Chicago, IL	Lutheran School of Theology	
60625	Chicago, IL	North Park Theological Seminary	
60637	Chicago, IL	Chicago Theological Seminary	
60637	Chicago, IL	Meadville Theological Seminary	
62656	Lincoln, IL	Lincoln Christian College	
62702	Springfield, IL	Concordia Theological Seminary	
63105	St. Louis, MO	Concordia Seminary	*9
63108	St. Louis, MO	St. Louis Univ Sch. of Divinity	
63119	Webster Groves, MO	Kenrick Seminary	
63119	Webster Groves, MO	Eden Theological Seminary	
64127	Kansas City, MO	St. Paul School of Theology	
64131	Kansas City, MO	Nazarene Theological Seminary	
64433	Conception, MO	Conception Seminary College	
66102	Kansas City, KS	Central Baptist Theo. Seminary	
70126	New Orleans, LA	New Orleans Baptist Seminary	
73701	Enid, OK	Phillips Univ. Graduate Seminary	
74105	Tulsa, OK	Oral Roberts University	
75204	Dallas, TX	Dallas Theological Seminary	
75275	Dallas, TX	Perkins School of Theology	
75766	Jacksonville, TX	Baptist Missionary Assn. Seminary	
76109	Fort Worth, TX	Brite Divinity School	
76122	Fort Worth, TX	Southwestern Baptist Seminary	
77024	Houston, TX	St. Mary's Seminary, U. of St. Thomas	
78216	San Antonio, TX	Oblate College of the Southwest	
78705	Austin, TX	Austin Presbyterian Theo. Seminary	
78767	Austin, TX	Episcopal Theo. Sem. of the Southwest	

80210	Denver, CO	Iliff School of Theology
80210	Denver, CO	St. Thomas Theological Seminary
80210	Denver, CO	Conservative Baptist Seminary
90638	La Mirada, CA	Talbot Theological Seminary
91101	Pasadena, CA	Fuller Theological Seminary
91711	Claremont, CA	School of Theology at Claremont
93010	Camarillo, CA	St. John's Seminary *10
94040	Menlo Park, CA	St. Patrick's Seminary
94709	Berkeley, CA	Graduate Theological Union
94709	Berkeley, CA	Pacific School of Religion
94942	Mill Valley, CA	Golden Gate Baptist Seminary
97215	Portland, OR	Western Conservative Baptist Seminary
97222	Portland, OR	Western Evangelical Seminary
CANADA	Toronto, Ontario	Knox College *11
	Toronto, Ontario	St. Michael's College, U. of Toronto
	Toronto, Ontario	Trinity College Faculty of Divinity
	Toronto, Ontario	Victoria Univ. Emmanuel College
	Toronto, Ontario	Wycliffe College
	Hamilton, Ontario	McMaster University
	London, Ontario	Huron College Faculty of Theology
	London, Ontario	St. Peter's Seminary
	Waterloo, Ontario	Wilfrid Laurier University
	Vancouver, B.C.	Vancouver School of Theology
	Halifax, Nova Scotia	Atlantic School of Theology
	Edmonton, Alberta	Newman Theological College
	Saskatoon, Sask.	Lutheran Theological Seminary
	Winnipeg, Sask.	St. John's College
	Montreal, Quebec	McGill Univ. Faculty of Rel. Studies

Theological Consortia

1. B.T.I. Libraries	Volumes	Acq.,Bind.	Total Exp.
Gordon-Conwell	65,057	$ 22,709	$ 109,577
St. John's, Brighton	112,988	30,992	53,268
Harvard	330,551	70,102	230,602
Weston	128,065	25,300	71,783
Episcopal, Cambridge	70,593	17,562	71,476
Andover Newton	185,298	33,486	101,731
Pope John XXIII	21,630	11,936	30,121
Boston Univ.	110,856	23,092	114,221
	1,025,038	$ 235,179	$ 782,779

	Volumes	Acq.,Bind.	Total Exp.
2. Theological Libraries of Southeast Pennsylvania			
Lutheran, Gettysburg	104,814	$ 21,763	$ 80,613
Lancaster	108,121	18,609	63,375
Westminster	66,889	38,543	75,176
Lutheran, Philadelphia	112,486	25,441	100,719
Eastern Baptist	82,035	20,225	65,910
St. Charles Borromeo	157,180	35,280	145,773
Immaculate, Northampton	-	-	-
	631,525	$159,831	$ 531,566
3. Washington Theological Consortium			
Howard	71,180	$ 10,794	$ 39,790
Wesley	81,601	29,109	100,289
Atonement	36,000	7,500	10,402
Catholic Univ. of America	813,375	219,037	1,086,658
Virginia Theo.,Alexandria	99,804	31,583	93,143
	1,101,960	$298,023	$1,330,282
4. Atlanta Theological Association			
Columbia	90,370	$ 18,105	$ 71,986
Emory	102,036	57,629	114,442
Interdenominational	-	-	-
	192,406	$ 75,734	$ 186,428
5. TEAM-A (Theological Education Association of Mid-America)			
Asbury	95,396	$ 30,522	$ 101,203
Lexington	80,980	14,625	46,802
St. Meinrad	83,094	28,325	81,125
Southern Baptist	211,892	64,891	240,251
Louisville Presbyterian	71,485	25,777	99,595
	542,847	$164,150	$ 352,776
6. Consortium of Ohio Theological Schools			
St. Mary	39,206	$ 18,750	$ 36,672
Ashland	40,177	10,354	37,782
Mt. St. Mary	70,476	20,674	45,530
Payne	12,807	7,680	22,272
United, Dayton	82,387	19,430	71,951
St. Leonard	39,219	4,392	29,323
Hamma	58,500	14,534	34,577
Earlham	25,770	16,116	20,160
Methodist	56,012	34,140	91,318
Lutheran, Columbus	60,482	25,665	83,563
	985,036	$ 171,735	$ 473,148
7. Consortium of Minnesota Seminary Faculties			
Bethel	61,125	$ 24,500	$ 78,225
Northwestern Lutheran	75,601	15,276	45,003
St. John's Univ., Minn.	250,000	113,314	272,599
United, Twin Cities	45,900	14,184	41,415
Luther, St. Paul	108,649	27,586	88,507
St. Paul, St. Paul	60,543	14,017	44,164
	601,818	$ 208,877	$ 569,913

	Volumes	Acq.,Bind.	Total Exp.
8. Chicago Cluster of Schools			
Bethany	77,115	$ 12,620	$ 46,820
Northern Baptist	61,728	9,392	42,437
McCormick	168,054	37,670	217,599
Catholic Theo. Union	64,547	15,284	63,502
Jesuit School of Theology	98,419	13,190	31,533
Lutheran, Chicago	107,799	11,307	83,966
Meadville	86,900	5,250	24,600
DeAndreis Seminary	-	-	-
Chicago Theological Seminary	83,488	14,917	51,201
	748,050	$ 119,630	$ 561,658
9. St. Louis Theological Consortium			
Concordia, St. Louis	134,540	$ 53,151	$ 142,025
Eden	60,631	15,063	99,551
Kenrick	47,273	27,373	64,562
St. Louis	104,129	31,062	65,509
Covenant Sch. of Theology	-	-	-
	346,573	$ 126,649	$ 371,647
10. San Francisco Bay Area Consortium			
Graduate Theological Union	311,533	$ 78,509	$ 266,531
Amer. Bapt. Sem. West			
Church Divinity Sch of the Pacific			
Franciscan Sch. of Theology			
Jesuit Sch. of Theology			
Pacific Lutheran			
San Francisco Theo. Seminary			
Starr King			
St. Albert's			
Pacific School of Religion	98,888	25,336	66,378
St. Patrick's	51,300	15,870	36,499
Golden Gate Baptist	82,788	19,449	78,453
	544,509	$ 139,164	$ 447,861
11. Toronto School of Theology Libraries			
Trinity	28,379	$ 5,409	$ 24,122
Victoria University	43,311	11,782	72,619
St. Michael's	185,504	116,369	302,975
Knox	66,555	9,475	48,310
Wycliffe	29,752	2,000	7,500
Regis	-	-	-
St. Augustine	-	-	-
	353,501	$ 145,035	$ 455,526

Rank Order: Volumes in Library

1	Union, New York	534,482	53	Chicago Theo. Seminary	83,488
2	Southwestern Baptist	358,284	54	St. Joseph's	82,855
3	Harvard	330,551	55	Wartburg	82,820
4	Princeton	319,348	56	Golden Gate	82,788
5	Grad. Theo. Union	311,533	57	United, Dayton	82,387
6	Yale	299,538	58	Eastern Baptist	82,035
7	Hebrew Union, Cin.	257,819	59	Wesley	81,601
8	Hartford	256,738	60	Lexington	80,098
9	Garrett/Seabury	214,471	61	Calvin	78,994
10	Southern Baptist	211,892	62	St. Bernard's	78,994
11	Andover	185,298	63	Bethany	77,115
12	General, NY	181,948	64	Dallas	76,728
13	Colgate-Rochester	179,304	65	Northwestern Lutheran	75,601
14	Union, Richmond	176,506	66	Concordia, Springfield	73,777
15	Pittsburgh	169,292	67	Louisville	71,485
16	McCormick	168,054	68	Howard	71,180
17	St. Charles Borromeo	157,180	69	Episcopal, Cambridge	70,593
18	Woodstock	154,164	70	Mt. St. Mary	70,476
19	Perkins	154,063	71	Maryknoll	69,850
20	Concordia, St. Louis	134,540	72	Eastern Mennonite	68,170
21	Weston	128,065	73	Westminster	66,889
22	New Brunswick	127,193	74	St. Thomas, Denver	66,692
23	New Orleans Baptist	126,028	75	Knox	66,555
24	Moravian	125,500	76	Phillips	66,282
25	St. Mary of the Lake	124,012	77	Gordon-Conwell	65,057
26	Aquinas-Dubuque	120,467	78	Cath.Theo.Union,Chgo.	64,547
27	Hebrew Union, NY	119,400	79	Bangor	62,228
28	St. Mary's, Baltimore	113,877	80	Northern Baptist	61,728
29	St. John's, Brighton	112,988	81	Bethel	61,125
30	Lutheran, Phila.	112,486	82	Central Baptist	60,697
31	Vanderbilt	112,420	83	Eden	60,631
32	Boston U	110,856	84	St. Paul, St. Paul	60,543
33	Luther, St. Paul	108,649	85	Lutheran, Columbus	60,482
34	Lancaster	108,121	86	Associated Mennonite	60,454
35	Lutheran, Chicago	107,799	87	Mt. St. Alphonsus	59,612
36	Southeastern Baptist	106,436	88	Western, Holland	58,595
37	Lutheran, Gettysburg	104,814	89	Hamma	58,500
38	St. Louis	104,129	90	U.of the South,Sewanee	57,544
39	Emory	102,036	91	St. Paul, Kansas City	57,495
40	Virginia Theo, Alex.	99,804	92	Lincoln	56,607
41	Austin	99,204	93	Methodist, Ohio	56,012
42	Pacific Sch. of Rel.	98,888	94	Epis.Sem.of Southwest	55,513
43	Jesuit Sch. of Theo.	98,419	95	McGill	54,089
44	Sch. of Theo.,Claremont	97,619	96	Lutheran, Columbia	52,760
45	Huron	95,500	97	Christ the King	52,497
46	Asbury	95,396	98	Vancouver	51,993
47	Fuller	90,430	99	St.John's,Camarillo	51,347
48	Columbia	90,370	100	St. Patrick's	51,300
49	Iliff	88,931	101	St. Francis, Milw.	48,977
50	Christian	88,175	102	Nashotah	48,284
51	Meadville	86,900	103	Kenrick	47,273
52	Seventh Day Adventists	84,147	104	Atlantic, Halifax	46,609

105 North Park	46,245	123 Sem.St.Vincent de Paul	29,500
106 United, Twin Cities	45,900	124 St. Francis, Loretto	29,248
107 Nazarene	45,591	125 Trinity	28,379
108 Harding	44,687	126 Western Conservative	28,299
109 Memphis	44,021	127 Western Evang,Portland	28,044
110 North Amer. Baptist	43,778	128 St.Mary's, Houston	27,949
111 Conservative Baptist	43,493	129 Lutheran, Saskatoon	27,000
112 Victoria	43,311	130 St. Peter's	25,815
113 Anderson	42,430	131 St. Augustine's	23,116
114 Ashland	40,177	132 Catholic Sem.Foundn.	22,357
115 St. Leonard	39,219	133 Seminario	21,840
116 St. Mary, Cleveland	39,206	134 Pope John XXIII	21,630
117 Atonement	36,000	135 Three Hierarchs	20,000
118 St. John's Provincial	34,988	136 Evangelical Congreg.	17,830
119 Oblate	33,864	137 Baptist Missionary	13,625
120 Reformed	33,494	138 Hood	13,597
121 Swedenborg	31,225	139 Payne	12,807
122 Wycliffe	29,752		

Percentage Increase in Volumes in Library

1 Three Hierarchs	61.94	33 Kenrick	5.05
2 Reformed	18.57	34 Pope John XXIII	5.02
3 Evangelical Congregation.	15.13	35 St. Francis, Loretto	5.00
4 Baptist Missionary	13.54	36 Union, Richmond	4.99
5 St. John's Camarillo	12.03	37 St.Paul, Kansas City	4.95
6 St. Thomas, Denver	11.45	38 St.Mary's, Cleveland	4.90
7 Sem.St.Vincent de Paul	11.39	39 Payne	4.86
8 Atlantic	11.28	40 Mt. St. Alphonsus	4.78
9 Sch.of Theo.,Claremont	10.90	41 Emory	4.65
10 Memphis	10.58	42 Louisville	4.38
11 Linclom	9.59	43 Lutheran, Columbia	4.31
12 Gordon-Conwell	9.52	44 Anderson	4.20
13 Calvin	9.29	45 Chicago Theo. Sem.	4.17
14 Bethel	8.57	46 Perkins	4.16
15 Harding	8.35	47 Wesley	4.15
16 Western Evang.,Portland	7.79	48 Ashland	4.10
17 St. Bernard's	7.48	49 Seventh Day Adventists	3.97
18 Conservative Baptist	7.39	50 North Park	3.93
19 New Orleans Baptist	7.08	51 Hamma	3.91
20 Methodist, Ohio	6.91	52 Univ. of South,Sewanee	3.91
21 McGill	6.88	53 Victoria	3.89
22 St.John's Provincial	6.61	54 Hebrew Union, NY	3.83
23 Asbury	6.12	55 United, Twin Cities	3.83
24 Huron	6.11	56 Hood	3.79
25 Christ the King	5.88	57 Dallas	3.76
26 Seminario	5.58	58 Vancouver	3.76
27 Aquinas-Dubuque	5.57	59 Associated Mennonites	3.71
28 Western Conservative	5.57	60 Lexington	3.58
29 Westminster	5.40	61 St. Paul, St. Paul	3.57
30 St. Mary's, Houston	5.25	62 Lutheran, Chicago	3.34
31 Maryknoll	5.18	63 Lancaster	3.24
32 Fuller	5.15	64 Hebrew Union, Cin.	3.11

65	Boston U	3.08	98 Eden	2.09
66	St. Mary's, Baltimore	3.05	99 Episcopal, Cambridge	1.96
67	Lutheran, Saskatoon	3.03	100 Hartford	1.90
68	St. Joseph's	2.99	101 St. John's, Brighton	1.90
69	Concordia, Springfield	2.97	102 Lutheran, Philadelphia	1.85
70	Howard	2.91	103 General, NY	1.84
71	Oblate	2.82	104 St. Leonard	1.84
72	Pacific Sch. of Rel.	2.80	105 Central Baptist	1.78
73	Wartburg	2.79	106 Graduate Theo. Union	1.76
74	Pittsburgh	2.78	107 McCormick	1.73
75	Christian	2.77	108 Andover	1.64
76	Vanderbilt	2.73	109 Harvard	1.64
77	Austin	2.66	110 Princeton	1.59
78	Weston	2.56	111 Eastern Baptist	1.51
79	Phillips	2.55	112 Lutheran, Chicago	1.45
80	Luther, St. Paul	2.54	113 Northern Baptist	1.31
81	Southeastern Baptist	2.53	114 St. Mary of the Lake	1.27
82	North Amer. Baptist	2.40	115 Mt. St. Mary	1.11
83	United, Dayton	2.37	116 Iliff	1.06
84	Western, Holland	2.37	117 Woodstock	1.04
85	Colgate-Rochester	2.36	118 St. Patrick's	1.03
86	Lutheran, Gettysburg	2.31	119 Northwestern Lutheran	1.00
87	Trinity	2.23	120 Nazarene	0.89
88	Golden Gate	2.22	121 St. Peter's	0.89
89	St. Louis	2.22	122 Jesuit Sch. of Theo.	0.74
90	Columbia	2.19	123 St. Charles Borromeo	0.74
91	Episcopal, Southwest	2.18	124 New Brunswick	0.70
92	Yale	2.17	125 Knox	0.65
93	Virginia Theo., Alex.	2.16	126 Swedenborg	0.64
94	Garrett-Seabury	2.14	127 Meadville	0.53
95	Bangor	2.10	128 Southern Baptist	0.22
96	Catholic Sem. Foundation	2.09	129 Nashotah	0.72
97	Concordia, St. Louis	2.09		

Rank Order: Volumes Added

1	Sch. of Theo., Claremont	9,598	18 Union, NY	5,455
2	Union, Richmond	8,969	19 Princeton	5,454
3	Southwestern Baptist	8,576	20 Memphis	5,421
4	New Orleans Baptist	8,349	21 Graduate Theo. Union	5,398
5	Three Hierarchs	8,000	22 Pittsburgh	5,343
6	Hebrew Union, Cin.	7,775	23 Hartford	5,234
7	St. Thomas, Denver	6,852	24 Emory	5,165
8	Yale	6,531	25 Reformed	5,070
9	Aquinas-Dubuque	6,439	26 Hebrew Union, NY	5,000
10	Southern Baptist	6,295	27 Huron	5,000
11	Perkins	6,149	28 Lincoln	4.972
12	St. Bernard's	6,000	29 Bethel	4,819
13	Gordon-Conwell	5,673	30 Kenrick	4,696
14	St. Charles Borromeo	5,634	31 Colgate-Rochester	4,431
15	Garrett-Seabury	5,628	32 Fuller	4,430
16	Asbury	5,513	33 Moravian	4,346
17	Harvard	5,470	34 Conservative Baptist	4,125

35 Boston U.	3,766	87 Lutheran, Chicago	1,913
36 Maryknoll	3,640	88 St. Mary's, Houston	1,910
37 Methodist, Ohio	3,627	89 Vancouver	1,909
38 Calvin	3,572	90 Golden Gate	1,905
39 Westminster	3,474	91 Catholic Sem.Foundation	1,852
40 Harding	3,469	92 Lutheran, Saskatoon	1,850
41 Lancaster	3,390	93 North Park	1,783
42 St. Mary's, Baltimore	3,373	94 Nazarene	1,765
43 General, NY	3,287	95 Phillips	1,763
44 Concordia, St. Louis	3,272	96 Eastern Baptist	1,726
45 Wesley	3,250	97 Mt. St. Mary	1,701
46 Seventh Day Adventists	3,214	98 United, Twin Cities	1,700
47 Louisville	3,056	99 Victoria	1,688
48 Vanderbilt	3,047	100 St. Francis, Milw	1,677
49 Andover	2,997	101 Chicago Theo. Sem.	1,672
50 Weston	2,925	102 Baptist Missionary	1,625
51 Christ the King	2,916	103 Western Conservative	1,608
52 McCormick	2,900	104 Ashland	1,604
53 Lutheran, Columbus	2,875	105 St. Mary of the Lake	1,603
54 Pacific Sch. of Rel.	2,837	106 North Amer. Baptist	1,494
55 Dallas	2,836	107 St. Francis, Loretto	1,393
56 St. Louis	2,800	108 Anderson	1,375
57 Southeastern Baptist	2,784	109 Eden	1,320
58 Lexington	2,767	110 Bangor	1,280
59 Mt. St. Alphonsus	2,731	111 Western, Holland	1,270
60 Luther, St. Paul	2,710	112 St. John's, Camarillo	1,225
61 St. Paul, St. Paul	2,678	113 St. Leonard	1,199
62 Lutheran, Philadelphia	2,628	114 Episcopal, SW	1,182
63 Woodstock	2,586	115 Bethany	1,167
64 McGill	2,578	116 Seminario	1,155
65 Austin	2,567	117 Knox	1,109
66 Iliff	2,525	118 Nashotah	1,102
67 Sem.St.Vincent de Paul	2,500	119 Central Baptist	1,069
68 St. Joseph's	2,408	120 Pope John XXIII	1,055
69 Christian	2,375	121 Oblate	928
70 Lutheran, Gettysburg	2,370	122 Atlantic	911
71 Evangelical Congreg.	2,344	123 New Brunswick	881
72 United, Dayton	2,339	124 Northern Baptist	833
73 Cath. Theo.Union,Chgo	2,334	125 St. Peter's	811
74 U. of the South,Sewanee	2,324	126 Jesuit Sch. of Theo.	796
75 Episcopal, Cambridge	2,290	127 Northwestern Lutheran	751
76 St. John's,Brighton	2,253	128 Trinity	627
77 Wartburg	2,248	129 Payne	593
78 Hamma	2,200	130 St. Patrick's	516
79 St. John's Provincial	2,173	131 St. Augustine's	503
80 Western Evangelical	2,151	132 Hood	500
81 Virginia Theo.,Alex.	2,133	133 Wycliffe	464
82 Concordia, Springfield	2,127	134 Meadville	400
83 Columbia	2,109	135 Swedenborg	200
84 Lutheran, Columbia	2,040		
85 Howard	2,105		
86 St. Mary, Cleveland	1,988		

Percentage Increase in Total Volumes Added

1	St. Bernard's	334.15	54	Harding	2.82
2	Hood	233.33	55	St. Mary, Cleveland	2.47
3	Three Hierarchs	220.00	56	Lutheran, Chicago	2.46
4	Reformed	204.14	57	Memphis	2.24
5	Lutheran, Saskatoon	183.08	58	Methodist, Ohio	0.72
6	Payne	115.64	59	Huron	0.0
7	New Orleans Baptist	107.79	60	Kenrick	0.0
8	Hebrew Union, NY	100.00	61	Central Baptist	- 0.28
9	Sem.St.Vincent de Paul	92.31	62	Seventh Day Adventists	- 0.68
10	Evangelical Congreg.	90.26	63	Lutheran, Columbia	- 0.78
11	Lincoln	89.41	64	Princeton	- 2.80
12	Weston	72.06	65	Louisville	- 3.47
13	Episcopal, Cambridge	69.63	66	Colgate-Rochester	- 3.99
14	Conservative Baptist	65.00	67	Hamma	- 4.35
15	Lexington	62.67	68	Lutheran, Gettysburg	- 4.40
16	Wycliffe	54.67	69	General, NY	- 4.56
17	Catholic Sem. Found.	54.33	70	Western, Holland	- 4.73
18	St. Thomas, Denver	53.94	71	Dallas	- 5.47
19	Calvin	53.17	72	St. Charles Borromeo	- 5.53
20	Fuller	47.67	73	Aquinas-Dubuque	- 5.70
21	Baptist Missionary	41.30	74	Christian	- 6.86
22	Christ the King	38.73	75	North Amer. Baptist	- 7.38
23	McCormick	38.10	76	Chicago Theo. Sem.	- 7.83
24	Catholic Theo.Union,Chgo	37.29	77	Anderson	- 8.33
25	Pittsburgh	35.40	78	Episcopal,Southwest	- 8.73
26	St. Paul, St. Paul	33.90	79	Nazarene	- 9.39
27	Lutheran, Columbus	32.00	80	Meadville	- 9.50
28	Mt. St. Alphonsus	32.00	81	Lancaster	- 9.62
29	North Park	28.00	82	Union, Richmond	-11.53
30	McGill	26.19	83	St. Joseph's	-11.67
31	Austin	25.40	84	Victoria	-12.72
32	Atlantic	22.94	85	Concordia, Springfield	-14.68
33	St. John's Provincial	21.89	86	United, Dayton	-15.07
34	Iliff	21.22	87	Wartburg	-15.27
35	Emory	20.62	88	Eden	-15.38
36	Eastern Baptist	20.53	89	St. Leonard	-15.38
37	Nashotah	18.37	90	Western Conservative	-15.50
38	Seminario	17.26	91	Andover	-15.71
39	Westminster	16.85	92	Western Evang,Portland	-15.91
40	Trinity	16.76	93	U. of South, Sewanee	-16.13
41	Asbury	15.53	94	St. John's,Brighton	-17.20
42	Gordon-Conwell	15.30	95	Pacific Sch. of Rel.	-18.08
43	St. Mary's, Houston	12.22	96	Hartford	-18.60
44	Bethel	10.78	97	Virginia Theo.,Alex.	-19.87
45	Boston U	10.25	98	Swedenborg	-20.00
46	Perkins	7.90	99	Lutheran, Philadelphia	-20.19
47	Garrett-Seabury	7.20	100	Hebrew Union, Cin.	-21.39
48	St. Mary's,Baltimore	6.94	101	Vancouver	-21.76
49	Yale	5.30	102	Jesuit Sch. of Theo.	-22.57
50	Columbia	5.03	103	Mt. St. Mary	-23.55
51	Luther, St. Paul	4.43	104	Southwestern Baptist	-23.62
52	Maryknoll	4.00	105	St. John's, Camarillo	-24.52
53	Wesley	3.17	106	Howard	-25.01

107	Woodstock	-25.84	118	Phillips	-31.03
108	Harvard	-26.15	119	Pope John XXIII	-31.76
109	St. Mary of the Lake	-26.84	120	Bangor	-36.57
110	Graduate Theo. Union	-27.82	121	Northwestern Lutheran	-38.24
111	Southeastern Baptist	-28.43	122	St. Louis	-38.63
112	Ashland	-28.49	123	Knox	-39.70
113	Northern Baptist	-29.11	124	New Brunswick	-41.66
114	Concordia, St. Louis	-29.22	125	St. Francis, Loretto	-42.49
115	Southern Baptist	-29.59	126	Vanderbilt	-46.53
116	Golden Gate	-29.76	127	Oblate	-52.82
117	United, Twin Cities	-30.73	128	St. Patrick's	-59.53

Rank Order: Total Expenditures for Acquisition and Binding

1	Perkins	$184,488	40	Luther, St. Paul	$27,586
2	Southwestern Baptist	80,152	41	Kenrick	27,373
3	Graduate Theo. Union	78,509	42	Wartburg	26,756
4	Harvard	70,102	43	Louisville	25,777
5	Yale	65,531	44	Lutheran, Columbus	25,665
6	Southern Baptist	64,891	45	Lutheran, Philadelphia	25,411
7	Garrett-Seabury	63,076	46	Pacific Sch. of Rel.	25,336
8	Princeton	58,082	47	Weston	25,300
9	Emory	57,629	48	Dallas	25,000
10	Union, NY	56,157	49	Bethel	24,500
11	Hebrew Union, Cin.	53,184	50	Calvin	24,500
12	Concordia, St. Louis	53,151	51	St. Thomas, Denver	24,278
13	New Orleans Baptist	52,336	52	St. Bernard's	23,442
14	Moravian	50,333	53	St. Joseph's	23,320
15	Pittsburgh	49,900	54	Lincoln	23,293
16	Union, Richmond	48,690	55	Boston U	23,092
17	Fuller	47,000	56	Gordon-Conwell	22,709
18	Colgate-Rochester	43,724	57	Harding	22,644
19	General, NY	42,567	58	Lutheran, Gettysburg	21,763
20	Sch.of Theo.,Claremont	41,737	59	Concordia, Springfield	21,747
21	Southeastern Baptist	41,250	60	U of South, Sewanee	21,597
22	Westminster	38,543	61	Christ the King	21,187
23	McCormick	37,670	62	Mt. St. Mary	20,674
24	Seventh Day Adventists	35,376	63	Mt. St. Alphonsus	20,531
25	St.Charles Borromeo	35,280	64	Eastern Baptist	20,225
26	Methodist, Ohio	34,140	65	Maryknoll	19,904
27	Andover	33,486	66	Golden Gate	19,449
28	Aquinas-Dubuque	33,213	67	United, Dayton	19,430
29	Virginia Theo, Alex.	31,583	68	St. Mary, Cleveland	18,750
30	Vanderbilt	31,512	69	Lancaster	18,609
31	St. Louis	31,062	70	Columbia	18,105
32	St. John's,Brighton	30,992	71	Episcopal,Cambridge	17,562
33	Iliff	30,828	72	Christian	17,478
34	Asbury	30,532	73	Lutheran, Columbia	17,308
35	Hartford	29,885	74	St. Mary of the Lake	17,220
36	Wesley	29,109	75	St. Patrick's	15,870
37	Woodstock	29,000	76	Nazarene	15,690
38	Austin	28,878	77	McGill	15,656
39	Huron	28,065	78	Phillips	15,588

79 Conservative Baptist	$15,507	110 Lutheran, Chicago	$11,307
80 Catholic Theo.Union,Chg	15,284	111 Atlantic	11,250
81 Northwestern Lutheran	15,276	112 Hebrew Union, NY	11,200
82 Eden	15,063	113 Howard	10,794
83 Chicago Theo. Sem.	14,917	114 Western Evang.,Portland	10,712
84 Lexington	14,625	115 Ashland	10,354
85 Memphis	14,352	116 Three Hierarchs	10,300
86 St. John's Provincial	14,253	117 Knox	9,475
87 United, Twin Cities	14,184	118 St. Francis, Loretto	9,475
88 St. Mary's,Baltimore	14,150	119 Northern Baptist	9,392
89 St. Paul, St. Paul	14,017	120 St. John's, Camarillo	8,733
90 Sem.St.Vincent de Paul	14,000	121 Oblate	8,206
91 Western, Holland	13,688	122 Payne	7,680
92 Bangor	13,254	123 St. Peter's	7,562
93 Reformed	13,229	124 New Brunswick	7,503
94 Jesuit Sch. of Theo.	13,190	125 Atonement	7,500
95 North Park	13,128	126 Lutheran, Saskatoon	7,000
96 Epis.Sem.of Southwest	13,085	127 Emmanuel, Tenn.	6,599
97 St. Mary's, Houston	13,065	128 St. Augustine's	6,158
98 St. Francis, Milw	13,016	129 Seminario	5,457
99 North Amer. Baptist	12,769	130 Trinity	5,409
100 Nashotah	12,696	131 Meadville	5,250
101 Bethany	12,620	132 Evangelical Congreg.	5,003
102 St. Paul, Kansas City	12,556	133 Anderson	4,801
103 Central Baptist	12,441	134 Baptist Missionary	4,705
104 Hamma	12,370	135 St. Leonard	4,392
105 Pope John XXIII	11,936	136 Hood	2,790
106 Assoc. Mennonites	11,789	137 Wycliffe	2,000
107 Victoria	11,782	138 Swedenborg	600
108 Western Conservative	11,462		
109 Vancouver	11,412		

Percentage Increase in Expenditures for Acquisition and Binding

1 Perkins	131.98	20 Mt. St. Mary	29.12
2 Trinity	121.77	21 St. John's, Camarillo	27.12
3 St. Francis, Loretto	121.17	22 Boston U	26.39
4 St. Bernard's	98.61	23 Atlantic	26.31
5 Emory	65.90	24 Bethany	23.65
6 New Orleans Baptist	64.19	25 Fuller	23.52
7 Westminster	60.94	26 Jesuit Sch. of Theo.	23.33
8 Three Hierarchs	56.06	27 Lutheran, Columbus	23.23
9 Christ the King	46.13	28 Union, Richmond	21.43
10 Austin	40.89	29 Southern Baptist	21.04
11 Columbia	40.62	30 McCormick	20.66
12 Southwestern Baptist	39.56	31 Luther, St. Paul	20.57
13 St.Mary's,Cleveland	36.11	32 Hood	17.37
14 Mt. St. Alphonsus	34.88	33 Hebrew Union, Cin.	17.33
15 Vancouver	34.59	34 Gordon-Conwell	17.00
16 Meadville	31.25	35 Princeton	16.93
17 Northwestern Lutheran	31.06	36 Pittsburgh	15.71
18 Lutheran, Columbia	30.89	37 Yale	15.23
19 Central Baptist	30.59	38 Sem.St.Vincent de Paul	15.17

39	Western Evangelical	15.06	85 Concordia, Springfield	− 0.49
40	Eastern Baptist	14.63	86 St. Mary of the Lake	− 0.49
41	Seventh Day Adventists	14.50	87 Lancaster	− 0.72
42	Nashotah	13.70	88 Catholic Theo. Union	− 1.39
43	Weston	12.91	89 Episcopal,Southwest	− 1.56
44	Bethel	12.75	90 St. Mary's, Houston	− 1.86
45	Harding	12.33	91 Lincoln	− 2.28
46	St. John's, Brighton	12.27	92 Vanderbilt	− 2.42
47	Phillips	12.10	93 St. Paul, Kansas City	− 2.55
48	Nazarene	12.05	94 Pacific Sch. of Rel.	− 2.70
49	Iliff	12.04	95 Lutheran, Philadelphia	− 3.20
50	Methodist, Ohio	11.50	96 Associated Mennonites	− 3.50
51	Episcopal, Cambridge	11.42	97 Eden	− 3.65
52	Colgate-Rochester	11.08	98 St. Charles Borromeo	− 3.72
53	Howard	10.96	99 Christian	− 4.39
54	Andover	10.25	100 North Amer. Baptist	− 4.64
55	St. Thomas	9.94	101 St. John's Provincial	− 4.75
56	Western, Holland	8.16	102 Victoria	− 5.59
57	North Park	7.54	103 Oblate	− 7.08
58	Southeastern Baptist	7.10	104 Harvard	− 9.46
59	Lutheran, Saskatoon	6.16	105 Graduate Theo. Union	− 9.64
60	Garrett-Seabury	6.02	106 Maryknoll	−10.34
61	Wesley	6.02	107 General, NY	−11.54
62	Chicago Theo. Sem.	5.53	108 United, Dayton	−13.08
63	Asbury	5.33	109 Huron	−13.17
64	Seminario	5.21	110 Pope John XXIII	−13.50
65	McGill	5.05	111 U of South, Sewanee	−13.68
66	Bangor	4.20	112 Hebrew Union, NY	−13.85
67	Kenrick	3.08	113 Northern Baptist	−14.62
68	Western Conservative	3.08	114 Knox	−15.46
69	Concordia, St. Louis	3.03	115 Aquinas-Dubuque	−15.51
70	Virginia, Alex.	2.84	116 St. Joseph's	−17.42
71	Wycliffe	2.70	117 Anderson	−18.17
72	Wartburg	2.68	118 Reformed	−18.84
73	Louisville	2.47	119 United, Twin Cities	−19.13
74	Payne	2.40	120 Lexington	−19.31
75	Conservative Baptist	1.42	121 Memphis	−20.01
76	Sch. of Theo.,Claremont	0.69	122 St. Paul, St. Paul	−20.34
77	St. Patrick's	0.55	123 St. Mary's, Baltimore	−21.93
78	Dallas	0.50	124 Hamma	−26.56
79	Golden Gate	0.31	125 Hartford	−27.41
80	St. Louis	0.22	126 Lutheran, Chicago	−31.89
81	Lutheran, Gettysburg	0.0	127 New Brunswick	−37.55
82	Woodstock	0.0	128 St. Leonard	−38.76
83	Evangelical Congreg.	− 0.24	129 Baptist Missionary	−53.42
84	Ashland	− 0.25	130 Swedenborg	−63.64

General Academic Library Reports

Rank Order: Volumes in Library

1	Notre Dame	1,191,175	11	Talbot(Biola)	111,587
2	Catholic U.of Amer.	813,375	12	Erskine	91,574
3	McMaster	744,289	13	St. Meinrad	83,094
4	Drew	354,782	14	Conception	74,410
5	St. John's, Minn.	250,000	15	Eastern Mennonite	68,170
6	Earlham	204,000	16	Calvin	78,994
7	St.Michael's, Toronto	185,504	17	Wilfrid Laurier	46,200
8	St.Vincent, Latrobe	182,184	18	St. John's, Winnipeg	33,480
9	Brite	144,747	19	Emmanuel, Tenn.	23,257
10	Oral Roberts	124,320			

Rank Order: Percentage Increase in Total Volumes

1	Emmanuel, Tenn.	62.76	9	St. John's, Winnipeg	4.04
2	Calvin	9.29	10	Notre Dame	3.85
3	McMaster	8.90	11	Brite	3.23
4	Wilfrid Laurier	7.44	12	Conception	3.21
5	St. Meinrad	7.29	13	Catholic U. of Amer.	2.66
6	Talbot	7.23	14	St. Vincent, Latrobe	2.66
7	St. John's, Minn.	4.89	15	Drew	2.32
8	Oral Roberts	4.78			

Rank Order: Volumes Added

1	McMaster	56,490	10	St. Meinrad	5,689
2	Notre Dame	32,132	11	Eastern Mennonite	5,011
3	Catholic U. of Amer.	23,812	12	St. Vincent, Latrobe	4,807
4	St. John's, Minn.	11,995	13	Brite	4,622
5	Drew	9,911	14	Erskine	4,368
6	Emmanuel, Tenn.	8,968	15	Calvin	3,572
7	Talbot (Biola)	7,770	16	Wilfrid Laurier	3,200
8	St. Michael's,Toronto	7,492	17	St. John's, Winnipeg	2,420
9	Oral Roberts	5,746	18	Conception	2,323

Rank Order: Percentage Increase in Total Volumes Added

1	Emmanuel	314.61	9	McMaster Univ.	1.81
2	Calvin	53.17	10	St.John's, Winnipeg	- .01
3	St. John's, Minn.	25.84	11	Eastern Mennonite	- 3.32
4	St. Meinrad	21.38	12	Talbot	- 6.22
5	Oral Roberts	17.05	13	Drew	-10.19
6	St. Vincent	6.89	14	Catholic U of Amer.	-11.85
7	Brite	6.72	15	Conception	-21.97
8	Wilfrid Laurier	6.67	16	Notre Dame	-38.09

Rank Order: Total Expenditures for Acquisition and Binding

1	McMaster	$924,770	10	Oral Roberts	54,000
2	Notre Dame	579,506	11	Brite	48,207
3	Catholic U of Amer.	219,037	12	Eastern Mennonite	37,091
4	Drew	132,124	13	St. Meinrad	28,325
5	St. Michael's,Toronto	116,369	14	Calvin	24,500
6	St. John's, Minn.	113,314	15	St. John's, Winnipeg	23,527
7	St. Vincent	73,985	16	Wilfrid Laurier	18,492
8	Talbot (Biola)	60,584	17	Conception	10,523
9	Erskine	55,811	18	Emmanuel	6,599

Rank Order: Percentage Increase in Expenditures for Acquisition, Binding

1	St. John's, Winnipeg	32.92	9	Brite	7.29
2	McMaster	21.99	10	St. Meinrad	2.64
3	Talbot	20.61	11	Calvin	.23
4	St. John's, Minn.	19.28	12	Wilfrid Laurier	.10
5	Drew	15.75	13	Catholic U. of Amer.	- 7.31
6	Oral Roberts	10.20	14	Conception	- 8.03
7	St. Vincent, Latrobe	8.07	15	Eastern Mennonite	-10.04
8	Notre Dame	8.02	16	Emmanuel	-78.22

COMMITTEE ON SYSTEMS AND STANDARDS

This annual conference marks the fourth anniversary of the exist-
ence of the ATLA Committee on Systems and Standards. The tangible
results of the Committee are the following:

a) A meeting held in Boston, May 1972, with R. Diener, D.
Hickey and S. Judah present; a report was made to ATLA;

b) A meeting held in Berkeley, May 1973, with D. Hickey, S.
Judah and R. Maloy present; a report was made to ATLA;

c) A personal communication to the ATLA annual meeting of last
June by D. Hickey, the chairperson of the Committee in 1973-74,
admitting a "calculated inactivity" on her part for the Committee
and raising the question of the value of its continued existence.
As an Association we voted to refer Dean Hickey's reflections to
the Board of Directors. That Board, gathered immediately after the
annual meeting in Denver, decided to continue the existence of the
Committee on Systems and Standards on $100.

Dr. Hickey in words read here last year wondered if ATLA
wished "to fund a discussion group such as the Committee on Systems
and Standards has become." A review of the minutes of the two meet-
ings (Boston and Berkeley), which jetted people together at least
partially at Association expense, must support the Dean's view. The
mood was optative. Of course, the Committee did not have its annual
opportunity "to note", "to cite with interest" and "to wish", under
either D. Hickey's chairing or under mine since the Committee has
not met.

On the other hand and at the same time, we do note many
systems-and-standards sorts of questions being cared for through
the action of the Board of Directors or by ATLA colleagues who due
to their location, personal talents, or the resources of their in-
stitutions are involved in important break-through schemes; e.g.,
Harvard Divinity and CONSER, or the Committee for Theological Library
Development, or the projected workshop on microform applications, or
those ATLA libraries making input for OCLC, etc. Then, too, the
larger issues of systemization and standardization are those which
we share with librarians throughout North America, if not further
afield. These are being attended to by well-financed library interests.

    <u>Recommendations</u>. In this time of tight money and in view of
the actual record of accomplishments of Systems and Standards I
wish to recommend to the Board of Directors:
    a) That the Committee be left in benign neglect;
    b) That within the structure of the Association's publications
a person be appointed who would regularly, that is with each issue,
contribute a column or edit an exchange on matters of systems and
standards, so as to keep the association familiar with developments;
    c) That the Board of Directors (who do meet regularly and who
undoubtedly do encounter problems of standardization and systemization
relative to the field of theological librarianship in the course of
their regular deliberations, and who are in a position to assess
systems and standards issues of import to the whole association)
establish ad hoc groups or working parties for specific problems
which have priority, and that, moreover, the persons asked to work
on such issues be ones most directly related to the particular issues
by way of competency, experience, and interest;
    d) That to facilitate the workings of such ad hoc systems and
standards groups assembled for a given purpose, a regular systems
and standards item be provided annually in the association's budget.
(A sum higher than the $100 provided in the 1974-75 year would seem
advisable.)
    e) That the Association's representative to ALA be instructed
to bring before the appropriate ALA groups issues and problems rel-
ative to systems and standards which the Board of Directors believe
to be of broad national interest and beyond the ATLA's problem-
solving resources.

    These recommendations recorded, I should like to report with-
in the area of systems and standards for this last year. Ken
O'Malley feels he cannot make a normal contribution as a member of
this committee because of doctoral studies at the University of
Illinois; however, he indicates the following areas of import for
systems and standards study: (1) Standards for A.V. services in
theological libraries; (2) Standards for libraries in theological
clusters; (3) Systemization in the field of religious periodical
indexing.

    President Burdick this past year asked Elmer O'Brien and me
to prepare a paper on "economic implications of participation in an
automated library system." After a brief telephone conference,
Elmer drafted the statement, with which I fully concurred, and

which appeared in the ATLA <u>Newsletter</u>, 22 (15 Feb. 1975) 3:73ff.
The procedure was fast, effective and of low cost.

The Committee did not spend its allotted $100.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Maloy, Chairman

TREASURER'S REPORT

May 22, 1975

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 re-
ceived directly by the Treasurer, cash disbursed by the Treasurer
and cash receipts from other activities of the Association as re-
ported 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 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 ended April 30, 1975 have likewise not been capitalized.

Sanoa J. Hensley
Certified Public Accountant
4252 Norwich
Fort Worth, Texas 76109

<u>American Theological Library Association</u>
<u>Treasurer's Records</u>
<u>Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements and Changes in Fund</u>
<u>Equities for the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 1975</u>

| | Fund | | | |
	Total	General	Index	Microtext
Receipts:				
Sales	$72,958.95	–	$56,734.00	$16,224.95
Dues	10,742.00	10,742.00	–	–
Interest	5,088.30	1,017.66	3,561.81	508.83
1974 Annual Conference	393.22	393.22	–	–
Other	531.00	531.00	–	–
Total receipts	89,713.47	12,683.00	60,295.81	16,733.78

	Total	General	Index	Microtext
Disbursements:				
McCormick Theo. Sem.	$46,000.00	$ –	$46,000.00	$ –
Microfilming	12,728.76	–	–	12,728.76
Printing/Publishing	29,639.07	3,973.98	25,665.09	–
Travel	5,771.74	1,778.76	3,027.49	965.49
Telephone, postage, supplies	3,416.90	662.47	1,759.13	995.30
Professional Services	2,157.41	1,351.13	501.14	305.14
Consultation Program and Consultants	2,564.91	250.00	2,314.91	–
Officers Honorarium	1,400.00	1,400.00	–	–
Other – Honorarium	1,802.75	–	–	1,802.75
Committee Expenses	1,007.83	1,007.83	–	–
Membership Dues	683.75	483.75	200.00	–
Office Expenses	625.13	625.13	–	–
Advertising	315.15	–	315.15	–
1974 Annual Conference	285.19	285.19	–	–
Other	777.59	333.90	443.69	–
Total disbursements	109,176.18	12,152.14	80,226.60	16.797.44

	Total	General	Index	Microtext
Excess or Deficiency of Receipts over disbursements	(19,462.71)	531.74	(19,930.79)	(63.66)
Reallocation of Treasurer's Honorarium	–	400.00	(200.00)	(200.00)
Equity Balances at May 1, 1974	87,192.19	17,855.19	58,756.00	10,581.00
Equity Balances at April 30, 1975	67,729.48	18,786.93	38,625.21	10,317.34

(See accompanying notes to treasurer's report.)

American Theological Library Association Treasurer's Records
Statement of Assets and Fund Equities
Resulting from Cash Transactions April 30, 1975

Assets:
Bank-University Bank, Fort Worth, TX $ 2,523.16
Saving and Loan-Mutual, Fort Worth, TX 16,515.54
Certificate of Deposit-Mutual, Fort Worth, TX 30,000.00
Certificate of Deposit-Farm and Home,
Webster Groves, MO 18,690.78
Total Assets 67,729.48

Fund Equities:
General Fund Equity 18,786.93
Index Fund Equity 38,625.21
Microtext Fund Equity 10,317.34
Total Fund Equities 67,729.48

(See accompanying notes to treasurer's report.)

PART III

ADDRESSES

CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES FOR THE INDEPENDENT
SEMINARY LIBRARY

by
Elmer J. O'Brien

Historical Portrait of the Ohio College Library Center.   The
Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) began in 1966 as an unincorpor-
ated association of fifty-four Ohio academic libraries to explore
the development of a computerized library network for the state.
The libraries quickly determined that the idea was feasible and
on July 6, 1967, OCLC was incorporated to achieve the following
objectives:

> ...to increase availability of library resources for
> use in educational and research programs of Ohio col-
> leges and universities. The principal economic goal
> of the Center is to lower the rate of rise of per-
> student library costs, while increasing availability
> of library resources.

The activities of the Center from its inception have been re-
search, development, implementation and operation of computerized
systems to achieve these objectives and goals. By June 1969, five
major subsystems had been designed. These include: (1) A shared
cataloging system based on a central computerized catalog [The
system has speeded cataloging and reduced cataloging costs in mem-
ber libraries by taking advantage of cataloging performed else-
where and thereby eliminating duplicate effort, and by employment
of labor-saving machines. A benefit of this approach was and is
the creation of a central union catalog whereby each member in-
stitution can rapidly determine by search keys the location of
materials]; (2) A remote catalog access and circulation control
system which will enable library patrons outside the library to
determine local institution holdings as well as those of other li-
braries; (3) A bibliographical information retrieval project where-
by library patrons at remote terminals can search holdings from the
subject point of view; (4) A serials control system that will facil-
itate both serials cataloging and record control [In March 1974,
OCLC began building the data base for the record control system.
Records from several union lists of serials are being used to
build the data base. Also CONSER project records are being in-
put directly from the Library of Congress.]; (5) A comprehensive
technical processing system that will computerize most library
processing [Preliminary data for an on-line acquisitions system has
been gathered for use in designing that phase of technical pro-
cessing].

By 1969, OCLC had created the essential programs necessary to
implement a shared cataloging system. This was accomplished through
simulation and through the creation of a new file organization a-
dapted to library usage. This major breakthrough laid the founda-
tion for the present OCLC shared cataloging system. In 1970 member
libraries began in-putting records off-line resulting in production
of catalog cards through batch processing.

By the summer of 1971, OCLC was successful in testing and securing Cathode Ray Terminals (CRT) for on-line access to the central computer file. By September 1971, the member libraries were all on-line and began accessing the data base directly via their terminals.

OCLC has had a phenomenal growth, going far beyond the original expectations of the Center. By August 1971, when United Theological Seminary joined OCLC, institutional membership had dropped to forty-nine but within months after the on-line system proved operational libraries both within and outside the state were requesting membership. In November 1970 the Center signed an agreement with the Pittsburgh Regional Library Center to cooperate in the development of a model for an information network using the methods and services developed by OCLC. This extension of the Center beyond Ohio has continued to the present time. Currently there are over four hundred fifty libraries, spread from north to south and from east to west, in the system.

This growth has had some significant economic as well as other consequences for member libraries. For example, in 1971 when United Seminary joined OCLC the projected cost of membership in the system, based on the first-time use of 1,500 records per year was:

	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Estimated Cost	$1,100	$2,200	$3,600	$3,700
Actual Cost	$ 864	$1,892	$2,759	$2,533

The first batches of catalog cards we received from the Center cost $0.0692 each. The cost of catalog cards in April 1975 was $0.034 each, less than half the cost four years ago. In every instance the actual cost of participation in OCLC has proved to be considerably less than originally anticipated.

Consequences of Early Membership in the Center. As a result of early membership in OCLC several things have resulted which, I believe, have been beneficial to United's situation. In talking with other librarians it appears that similar benefits have also accrued to their institutions.

First, in using the CRT for pre-order searching it has often happened that expensive materials, which it is not necessary to duplicate if a nearby library possesses them, have not been purchased. Also, if an expensive title is not owned in the area, a decision has sometimes been made to purchase it. The overall effect of participation in the system has been to move us toward a stance of greater interdependence. In the past year this has been dramatically underscored as our interlibrary loan transactions have doubled. We are both loaning and borrowing more materials than ever before.

Secondly, early participation in OCLC convinced us that the system was basically sound and committed us to its support. It has moved us to join a regional library consortium of which we will be the only theological school member. Our experience in the aca-

demic and economic benefits of Center participation has stimulated
us to broadening our interdependence with other institutions. We
have found public institutions to be especially interested in link-
ing themselves to theological resources, and of course we have much
to gain through association with them.

Thirdly, although it has not been possible to participate as
fully in the design of OCLC systems as larger libraries, we have
contributed as fully as circumstances have permitted. This has
been an enriching experience, challenging us to maintain a high
quality of cataloging and record maintenance. Our cataloging was
immediately upgraded upon joining the Center and it has improved
since. During the past two years, in anticipation of the serials
control system coming on-line, we have improved the accuracy and
quality of our serials records.

Fourthly, a year prior to joining OCLC we made the decision
to change from classifying materials in Dewey Decimal to classifying
them in the Library of Congress (LC) system. A happy result of
joining the Center was that staff time was freed to recatalog and
reclassify older materials from Dewey to LC. As more and more time
was available to recatalog and reclassify books, over 12,000 volumes
have been reclassified. In two more years a core of 20,000 volumes
identified as items to be reclassified will be converted to LC.

It should be pointed out that some librarians advise against
doing any recataloging and reclassifying of materials when changing
to LC. Our opinion was that not to do so would create some very
serious problems. Materials cataloged as sets which are not yet
complete, for example, would create an acute problem. In a reference
collection it would be very unfortunate to have bibliography in two
completely different sections. After three years of reclassifying
and cataloging new materials in LC, the largest number of circula-
tions is now for materials having LC class numbers. In two more
years it is anticipated that 80 to 90 per cent of all circulations
will be of materials in LC. After completing the recataloging and
reclassification project it is anticipated we can begin in-putting
the remaining 35,000 records of the Dewey shelf-list into the OCLC
data base. By 1980 our book records should be completely imbedded
in the OCLC data base, an objective that apart from early membership
would have been impossible. All of this has been and will be ac-
complished with an actual reduction in staff since joining the Center.

Some Difficulties for the Independent Seminary Library. Be-
longing to a system such as OCLC has not been without some diffi-
culties and frustrations. The staff of most seminary libraries is
minimal. This is true in our situation, and it has meant that we
have been unable to attend all the advisory meetings of the Center
where details of the system are discussed and recommendations made
for its development. Also, information about the system is more
difficult to obtain when you are not part of a network such as the
Boston area libraries are. The Ohio libraries have not yet developed
an educational program to inform the membership of Center develop-
ments. Our concerns have been those of a single library in a rapidly
expanding network of libraries which now numbers over four hundred.

Details of the system are more difficult to cope with when your staff is small. In a larger library each person has a narrower range of responsibilities and can care for the details associated with that segment of the work while in a smaller library more detail falls to one person. Keeping abreast of the many changes in LC subject headings, just to think of an example, is an increasing challenge to any cataloger. The cataloger must, on some OCLC records, verify the subject headings carefully or else a variety of forms for a single subject will appear in the catalog. Also, there are continuing changes and refinements in the way the bibliographic records are formatted, retrieved and updated in the OCLC data base. One can multiply these examples many times over and soon begin to see that there is a very large variety of detail falling on one or perhaps several persons where in a larger staff the detail would be more easily managed.

Some Benefits for the Independent Seminary Library. There are definite advantages accruing to the library as a result of OCLC membership. The first of these I would identify as the library's new image. The prestige of working with computers is conferred upon the library and its staff. Faculty and students view the library staff as having expertise in an area requiring special training, skills and knowledge. In our particular situation the administration has very enthusiastically supported OCLC membership. The term "new image" is used here not so much in a public relations sense as in a management sense to indicate a more efficient and functional way for accomplishing and expanding services which are traditional to the library.

The academic goal of OCLC, to increase the availability of library resources, is realized as faculty, students and other library patrons come to rely upon the services you are able to offer as a part of the system. Faculty rely on its bibliographic information for recently published materials and for older materials as libraries continue expansion of the data base by in-putting records for such older materials. Interlibrary loan usage increases significantly as it becomes known that you are able to secure resources from other libraries. United's interlibrary loan usage has doubled in the past year for both volumes loaned and borrowed.

Being a part of OCLC stimulates the library staff to maintain a higher standard of cataloging. Knowing that you are producing records which other institutions will be using encourages one to in-put the best information possible.

Closely allied to the maintenance of high cataloging standards is the stimulus staff experience as they find their work more challenging and interesting. Operation of a CRT involves one in a highly dynamic system which responds to commands in ways that approximate a kind of dialogue. There is the challenge of mastering the machine's technicalities and operation to achieve a good result. There is even a sense in which one becomes involved with the CRT as one does when watching a television program. The important differ-

ence, of course, is that one interacts with the system rather than just being a passive spectator. Staff have been willing, even eager, to learn as much as possible about operating the terminal.

These are some of the challenges and difficulties which we have encountered as a result of our participation in OCLC as an independent seminary library.

COMPUTERS AND CONSORTIA: AN OVERVIEW OF THE AUTOMATION EFFORTS
OF THE BOSTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

by
Linda B. Lewkowicz

To explain the organizational aspects of the experience of the
Boston Theological Institute (BTI) with the Ohio College Library
Center (OCLC), the BTI's cooperative activities and pre-OCLC auto-
mation efforts first have to be described. A brief history of the
agenda of the BTI Library Development Program indicates how the
services of OCLC facilitate the member libraries' attempts to share
resources of all types. OCLC is not, of course, a single answer
to all individual needs and plans for cooperative ventures. The
benefits and limitations of OCLC will be discussed in relation to
the BTI's special requirements.

With the hiring of Mr. Ronald Diener as Librarian in July 1969,
the staff support essential to the work of the BTI Library Committee
was established. Two goals had been established for the Librarian's
immediate attention: a central card catalog, and a coordinated pro-
gram of acquisitions. Partly because of a three year $75,000 grant
from the Mellon Foundation,[1] the first objective, the common catalog,
has been realized in a much more sophisticated form than was con-
sidered possible in 1969. For many reasons, most of which are be-
yond the scope of this presentation, the second objective, a co-
ordinated acquisitions program, is almost as distant in 1975 as it
was in 1969.

By the summer of 1971, when the request was made to Mellon for
the financing of a central acquisitions program, the libraries of
BTI had already made significant strides towards cooperative pro-
grams. In addition to such ongoing projects as a checklist of
currently received periodicals, the production of a handbook for
the BTI libraries, and the search for common standards of report-
ing in the several libraries, agreement was reached by the Library
Committee on the starting date for a common catalog. By May of
1970 a profile of 3,120 catalog records had been analyzed by lan-
guage, date of imprint, and rate of duplication as a first step in
determining the size of any potential shared-cataloging project.
A recurring question was first raised at that time: "What is the
greatest tolerable degree of interdependence in the BTI schools'
libraries?"[2] During the summer and early fall of 1970, the mechanics
of developing a machine-readable data base were explored, and at
its October meeting, the Library Committee voted to request that
the BTI Executive Committee set aside $12,662 for the initial costs
of cooperative use of Library of Congress Machine-Readable Cat-
aloging (LC-MARC) through a commercial contract with Inforonics,
Inc., of Maynard, Massachusetts. At no time was purchase or
lease of a computer hardware system considered seriously. In
February 1971, the Library Committee voted to support a $35,000
program which would partially subsidize those schools which made

the shift to the Library of Congress classification system, a pre-requisite to adopting the LC-MARC program. The transition from five different classification systems in use by eight schools to a single classification took place over a two year period (from 1969 to 1971).

Pilot programs were partially subsidized by BTI funds, and the five schools participating in the program were able to obtain cat-alog cards for $0.75 per title. By September 1972, over 3,000 titles had been cataloged in the MARC format, and a classified list-ing was printed by computer typesetting methods in one of the first attempts in the country to use a library data base containing lo-cally-created MARC records for production of a cooperative accessions list in the Humanities.

Meetings of technical service personnel were scheduled to explain the cataloging system. It soon became clear that no urging of the library staffs was required to process not only currently received materials, but also the large backlogs of uncataloged books held in each workroom. For the first year of the program processing of an estimated 8,200 titles had been projected. One thousand of these titles would represent original cataloging, of mostly non-English materials not available on the LC-MARC data base, by the BTI schools. The actual figures for the first year were more than double the projections, for a total of 17,171 titles.

The New England Library Information Network (NELINET) had become the regional contracting agent for the services of OCLC on the first of July 1972, making the OCLC system available in the six state region. The OCLC system was similar to the Inforonics system, but, being on-line, was fully responsive, while the Inforonics sys-tem operated only in a batch mode at that time. The OCLC system, however, did not have the capability of providing typeset hard copy of manipulated data, e.g., the OCLC system could not produce a book catalog. Although the pricing structure was different, investigation showed the actual operating costs of the OCLC system to be com-parable to the Inforonics system. It was decided that the ad-vantages of on-line capabilities and the prospect of a nationally-built data base outweighed the advantages of the Inforonics system, and a contract was made with NELINET to enter the OCLC system. BTI has a consortium membership in NELINET, which, among other things, means that it pays a single membership fee. For NELINET's purposes, a consortium is defined as consisting of "three or more libraries which have formally organized for the purpose of mobil-izing or sharing resources in order to reduce costs and/or expand one or more library functions or services."[3] NELINET finds it saves money, and more importantly, staff energy, by dealing with multiple libraries through a coordinating office, and passes these savings directly on to the consortia involved.

Initially it was planned to have one terminal, to be housed in the Library Office. Additional terminals would be added at other locations as conditions required and funds permitted. The

Library Committee initially hoped to add two per year. With a single terminal site the centralized catalog processing would continue essentially unchanged from the point of view of each BTI library. With the addition of each on-site terminal, however, it would become possible for a library to quickly check the data base for either shared cataloging or the record of another BTI library's holdings of a title. Close cooperation would obviously come more from communication than centralized planning.

Because of a series of delays in terminal delivery, only batch mode processing of LC-MARC materials was possible during the first months of membership in NELINET. In August 1973 the first CRT terminal was installed in the library office, and the catalog support program was resumed. The second terminal, located in the library of the Harvard Divinity School, was installed and became operational in October. By November over two thousand card sets were being produced per month. Subsequently during the fiscal year, a third terminal was installed, at Gordon-Conwell, and a fourth contracted. By June 30, 1974, the BTI libraries added 20,790 holdings statements to the OCLC data base, producing 19,454 card sets.[4] Almost 35% of the BTI's cataloging was "original input," that is, the addition of new records to the data base rather than the use of records that are already there. During the 1975 fiscal year, BTI original input averaged 42%, over three times the total NELINET average.

Cooperative cataloging was found to be not only feasible, but also economically beneficial, both in the batch and the on-line systems. In either the Inforonics system or the OCLC system without an on-site terminal, information had to be batched. About a week was required to receive a response to queries about pre-existing cataloging with both systems. Even so, the savings in both time and money for shared cataloging over original or custom cataloging were significant. The actual cost of computer utilization for the BTI is still under two dollars per bibliographic record.

In order to understand the BTI Library Committee's actions, it is necessary to appreciate decision processes related to participation in the OCLC system of library automation. Libraries today continually have to struggle and contend with the past, to reconcile this struggle in terms of current developments, and anticipate the future. Use of machine technology allows us to modify our habits to deal better with current developments, and to anticipate future developments more confidently. Making room for the computer enables us to salvage the best from our current operations while eliminating routines which are no longer appropriate impairing rather than enhancing our options for dealing with change.

I would like to amend slightly a statement of Fred Kilgrour's by adding the word "options" when he uses "productivity": He says that "to increase productivity [and options] in libraries, librarians must employ an innovative technology that has the potential for dynamically increasing productivity [and options] at

an essentially steady percentage rate at least equal to the rate
of increases in costs. The only technology which can achieve these
goals is computerization, with its attendant facets, particularly
comprehensive system design."[5]

Fortunately for the BTI, the products of this technology matched
the goals of the Library Committee. The aid of the computer not
only allowed better execution of traditional tasks but also allowed
projects previously inconceivable or impossible. Furthermore, com-
puterization provided the mechanism for approximating that "greatest
tolerable degree of interdependence."

The Library Development Program serves as a forum for testing
and interpreting the wisdom of library automation. The librarians
meet as a group to discuss possibilities and difficulties. Each
librarian talks to his or her dean, and the deans are addressed
collectively by the BTI Librarian at Executive Committee meetings.
This multiplicity of discourse allows for fuller investigations and
gives the added sanction of cooperative research and consensus
opinion when proceeding with projects of all types. An additional
adventage of this cooperative structure is the presence of an office
staff whose primary responsibility is to see that these projects
become operational.

With broad objectives in mind, it has been much easier to deal
with the inevitable anxiety that accompanies change of any sort,
active or passive. Phillip Ennis stated as long ago as 1962 that
"resistance to technological change is not simply a rational cal-
culation of material consequences. It is also an emotional response
to the disruption of familiar cultural meanings, habits, and pre-
eminently it is a response to fears of an uncertain future."[6]

Anticipations of this uncertain future have a way of assuming
a life of their own. It is helpful to review some of the concerns
of NELINET librarians as expressed in a Membership Council meeting
in June 1973.[7] Fairfield University received one of the first
NELINET terminals, and their librarians stated they generally found
the system much faster than previous methods, although at first
they worried about the impatience of "the person at the other end"
who was waiting for them to enter something. At the same meeting,
a librarian of Ferguson Public Library in Stamford, Connecticut,
reported that their staff worked slowly at first, doing about six
books per hour on the terminal, until they overheard the director
of Fairfield University say that he had done 45 books in one hour.
The next hour the staff completed 22 books.

Libraries now entering the system have a more realistic set
of expectations, if only because most of their staffs will have
seen a terminal in operation prior to using it for their own pur-
poses. Also, considerably more system documentation is now avail-
able. There will remain, however, perpetual problems relating to
delay in receipt of terminals, and the development of profiles,
the latter presently often taking longer than the interval between

order and installation of terminals. Keeping up with system changes as they are implemented is a constant concern. An equally important concern is figuring out how to be effectively involved in the design of those system changes which will eventually affect all members.

Response time, the time required for the computer to acknowledge receipt of a message, was remarkably slow for several months. While this incredibly frustrated members who had been on the system a long time, it is interesting to note that libraries that came online during that period were not used to better conditions, and therefore were not troubled to a similar degree.

The library staff of each new OCLC member faces the challenge of learning how to tag, i.e., how to assign numbers to bibliographic elements that will make sense to the machine. The fear and trepidation that often accompanies contemplation of this learning process is quickly overcome when it is discovered that tagging is a simple and intriguing crossword puzzle in reverse. Fears in using the terminal are similarly overcome when it is discovered that it is merely an intelligent TV which can be conversed with via a fancy typewriter. Mastery of these skills can be attained in several weeks, and most people who have learned to tag and use the terminal have actually found the process quite enjoyable, even fun, once they first got into it.

One of the questions constantly asked by librarians thinking about joining OCLC is "Are there any libraries like mine already in the system with which I can make comparisons?" The response must necessarily be, "Alike in what ways?" In a February 1973 presentation to NELINET librarians entitled the "Impact of the OCLC On-line Shared Cataloging System upon Work Flow Patterns in Ohio Libraries," Judith Hopkins stated that data for her topic "were not readily available since OCLC policy had been to encourage individual in-house modes of adaption, and the libraries themselves were too busy implementing changes to document them."[8] A lot has settled down and much has been written since then, but there is still a paucity of "how we domesticated OCLC in our library" chronicles. For example, readers were aided by a description of methods employed at Walsh College as reported in the December 1972 issue of Catholic Library World.[9] It would be equally helpful to be able to read accounts of the libraries that have seriously considered OCLC and have decided, for whatever reasons, that it would not work for them.

It is useful, if not even necessary, to visit as many OCLC installations that are as like one's own operation in as many differing ways as possible when thinking about using (or just beginning to use) the OCLC system. Many of the techniques are exportable to libraries of all types and sizes. Although the BTI libraries have much in common, each one uses the system in a slightly different manner.

Perhaps a distinction should be made here between uniformity and standardization. There is much latitude in the selection of types of products generated by the system. Each library has a

separate profile defining how its cards are to be printed, and plenty of provision is made for special local requirements. All of the BTI libraries, however, realize significant savings in time and effort by being able to accept LC records as they are issued, rather than having to scurry around and invent call numbers and subject headings for cataloging that has already been done for them. Fully efficient use of the system can be made only if libraries adhere to current cataloging standards as practiced by the Library of Congress.

During the BTI's first year of operation a substantial part of the workflow of each of the libraries converged at the Library Office. Where there were just two terminals, catalog processing was highly centralized. Workforms were sent to the Library Office by the initiating library via a messenger service operating three days a week. Workforms for titles likely to be part of the LC-MARC file often were merely a portion of the multiple order form, which contained sufficient information to conduct a search of the data base. If a full LC record was found, a request was keyed after quickly scanning the catalog copy. If no record was found, the request was returned to the library to be held until new LC-MARC tapes had been added to the data base. If there was an OCLC member input record which might require some modification, a request was keyed for a unit card that would be edited by the initiating library prior to the production of a full set of cards. And of course original input of cataloging was done when there was no record in the data base and the title was not likely to appear on the LC-MARC tapes. Although the preceding is a gross oversimplification of the BTI's centralized on-line processing, it remains to be said that it worked admirably, especially since it was a hybrid "in-house mode of adaption." Previously each OCLC user had had its own terminal; this is still the usual procedure.

A centralized on-line operation such as the one described above could work for ATLA libraries that are geographically close, acquire preponderantly English-language materials, and could pool resources to subsidize a single on-line installation. Rather than sending requests for catalog cards to LC they would be sent to the regional processing center. Such an arrangement could work, and is a worthy topic of investigation for one of the ATS library automation grant recipients.

The BTI libraries are quite anxiously awaiting OCLC's additional proposed subsystems: serials check-in, subject searching by natural language, and acquisitions processing. This last subsystem has particular interest in light of protracted attempts to coordinate collection development. The interval between placing an order and the appearance of full cataloging is often quite lengthy. To avoid inadvertant duplication of a title of which, for example, one copy would suffice for all eight schools, it is necessary to know _prior_ to placing an order that another library is already purchasing the title. As for check-in of individual issues of serials, it becomes a cumbersome logistical problem if there is no direct access to a terminal. Because of the intention to use these subsystems as

much as possible and because of an unusually high rate of original input, it is increasingly necessary for the BTI libraries to have convenient access to terminals.

At the beginning of the 1976 fiscal year, the BTI will have five terminals, and its OCLC workflow will very nearly resemble everyone else's. There is presently no terminal in the Library Office, but the staff is still involved in financial and production record keeping, training library personnel, and functioning as a clearinghouse for system-related problems.

The Library Office also continues to prod NELINET on the libraries' behalf as well as try to influence the direction of the network in general. NELINET long ago gave up the idea of trying to replicate the OCLC system in New England and instead is concentrating on those areas of concern to its members which are given a low priority (if they are regarded at all) by OCLC. Last December the membership was asked to rate several possible tasks for future development. The overwhelming consensus was a desire to ensure better communication with the libraries of the region, as well as access to systems in addition to OCLC. By designing a computer facility at NELINET, the whole NELINET membership could be connected to multiple vendors. Users would log on to the network computer and request a connection to the desired service. Such a message switching facility would also make it possible for libraries in the network to send and receive messages, a prerequisite for activities such as automated inter-library loan. If developed, it is conceivable that this message switching capability would subsequently be available to the entire OCLC membership.

In the meantime, the BTI libraries are trying to capitalize on their present technological foundation. BTI union cards are mailed directly to the Library Office and filed in a classified arrangement to give a generalized subject approach to the records not otherwise available. Cards are scanned as they are received for items that pertain to the interests represented by other BTI standing committees: Women's Studies, Black Studies, and Field Education, as well as current ethical issues. This is a crude but useful manner of creating selective dissemination of information bibliographies. Application has been made for participation in a cooperative project managed by the Library of Congress, called COMARC, which would provide national distribution of the LC monographic cataloging which BTI libraries input to the OCLC data base, making these records available to other subscribers to the LC-MARC tapes. The BTI Library Development Program has been designated a member of a national effort to build a machine-readable bibliographic file of serials records over the next several years. Input will be through OCLC. BTI's participation in this Conversion of Serials or CONSER Project is highly significant for all theological libraries, since cataloging will be input (or holding codes appended to existing records) for all of the serial titles held by BTI libraries. This could be the beginning of the national theological union list of serials that has been discussed for numerous years.

<u>Notes</u>

1. Much of the following discussion of the central card catalog
and coordinated program of acquisitions is indebted to a grant re-
port to the Mellon Foundation: Larry L. Bothell and Peter L. Oliver,
principle editors, "The Role of the Mellon Foundation Grant in the
Boston Theological Institute Library Development Program: A Re-
port and Appraisal," October, 1974.

2. Ronald E. Diener, "Special Report of the Librarian of the Boston
Theological Institute to the Executive Committee and the Library
Committee of the BTI," April, 1970, p.1.

3. New England Library Information Network, <u>Manual of Organization
and Policies</u>, Wellesley, Mass., New England Board of Higher Ed-
ucation, September 1974, p.7.

4. See Appendix for further statistics for the period 1 July
1973 - 30 June 1975. [p. 92]

5. Frederick Kilgour, "The Economic Goal of Library Automation,"
<u>College and Research Libraries</u>, 30(4): 310 (July 1969).

6. Phillip H. Ennis, "Technological Change and the Professions:
Neither Luddite nor Technocrat," <u>Library Quarterly</u>, 32(3): 190
(July 1962).

7. New England Library Information Network, "Minutes of the NELINET
Membership Council Meeting," June 4, 1973, [p.11].

8. New England Library Information Network, "Minutes of the Semi-
annual NELINET Membership Council Meeting," February 22, 1973, p.3.

9. Patricia Lyons and Margaret Northcraft, "OCLC: A User's View-
point," <u>Catholic Library World</u>, 4: 265-268 (December 1972).

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF COOPERATIVE CATALOGING

IN AN ON-LINE MODE

by
Peter L. Oliver

The use of a shared cataloging system such as that of the Ohio
College Library Center can increase the productivity of and be fi-
nancially beneficial to almost all of the libraries in ATLA. But
the benefits will be realized only to the extent that a library is
willing to use the system for shared cataloging and to make the work-
flow and personnel adjustments which this sharing will permit. If
it is not fully exploited as a sharing tool, if it is used only on
top of an existing cataloging and technical services process, it
will be only an additional expense item, both in direct charges and
in misuse of personnel time and energy. As nothing more than an
alternate method of card production, OCLC is a failure. Although
catalog cards are still the most tangible product from OCLC, the
intent of the system is to provide savings for the participants.
The savings are possible because work can be shared and costs can
be shared.

Much of the current material which we each acquire is also
acquired by others. Each of us has to incorporate acquisitions
into our collection in such a way that patrons can locate them.
The intent of a shared cataloging system is that the very expensive
procedure of cataloging a book need only be done once. The di-
rect use of cataloging copy provided by the Library of Congress is
a type of shared cataloging. The OCLC system carries this sharing
further in that the participants are able to use not only the ca-
taloging of LC, but also are able to benefit from one another's
work. In addition the OCLC programs are able to provide other
services such as overtyping of headings and alphabetizing at a
fraction of the cost of such operations done manually. Instead of
each of a dozen, or a hundred, libraries performing the same ca-
taloging task at a cost of $5, $10, or $15 apiece, one location
(frequently the Library of Congress through its MARC distribution
service) provides the cataloging, and each of the additional locations
are able directly to utilize that cataloging for a nominal sum.
Moreover, an advantage of OCLC or any other machine-shared cataloging
system is precisely that the more sharing there is, the less the
unit cost to each user. The most expensive part of OCLC's costs
is the initial adding of a record. The cost of subsequent uses
is minimal. (In actual charges OCLC has reversed the pricing to
encourage the input of new records into the data base.) The more
subsequent uses there are of a record, the more the original cost
can be divided.

There is another aspect to a shared cataloging system. The
less one has to manipulate a record, the more one can use it as it
is found, the greater the economy of utilizing the system. OCLC
has made it possible to make changes to the displayed cataloging

for one's own card production. In the beginning they did not insist on any standards of cataloging assuming that each user would make the desired changes in each case. But experience has shown that the absence of quality control only made for more work and defeated the whole purpose of the sharing. To translate a record into one's own practice or to upgrade a substandard record is not only frustrating but time-consuming, and can require more time than starting from scratch. And if time is money, as some say, then every subject entry, call number, or collation statement that must be added or changed before a record can be used is just that much additional cost in a time when unnecessary expenses are even less tolerable than they were when plumpness was the fashion in budgets. Similarly, every time a given library adds a cataloging record to the system which it is certain others will have to alter before use, it does every subsequent user of the record an expensive disservice.

In practical terms this means that it is much better if it can be agreed to use the same bibliographic language and grammar. This is coming to mean the acceptance of the use of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (and International Standard Bibliographic Description), LC Subject Headings, and either LC Classifications System or Dewey Decimal Classification. This is not to argue that these standard conventions are the best way. I certainly would not argue that English is the best or most efficient language in itself; but if this paper were in Latin, reading and understanding it would be at best a chore for most.

As part of its original participation in the Boston Theological Institute Library Development Program, the Harvard Divinity School committed itself to the standards of AACR, LCSH, and LCCS effective 1 January 1971. This was primarily so that we could begin to exchange bibliographic information within the BTI. We always did have and still can give, cogent arguments why our cataloging rules and classification system were "better" than our new common language, but that is not the point. Moreover, we discovered additional benefits, even before the advent of OCLC. We were now able to appropriate LC cataloging directly to our own use, making only occasional, regularly predictable changes due to the fact that we did not use superimposition. And we found that our patrons had much less trouble with the changes than we librarians had feared. BTI's participation in OCLC only served to increase the benefits for we were now saved many manual operations. And in cases where we still did original cataloging because of the absence of any OCLC record, we could hope that some other library might profit from our work, if not in cataloging then perhaps in an interlibrary loan search. Often since we began to participate in OCLC the Harvard College Library has asked us how much money OCLC saved us. Our answer was always that it was not OCLC alone. It is OCLC plus the acceptance of standard cataloging and classification practices that enables us to improve our efficiency and cut into the cost spiral.

Practically, if one fully utilizes the potential of OCLC/LC, he will almost certainly find that what had been a cataloging de-

partment with associated clerical staff will become a technical
processing department with associated catalogers. Normal processing
can be assumed by paraprofessional personnel with modest supervision.
Most persons quite capably learn to recognize problems in catalog-
ing even if they are not technically trained to create original ca-
taloging from zero. The occasional problems not capable of being
solved by resorting to authority files or manuals can always be
brought to the attention of someone else. Moreover, most of the
processing, within the BTI at least, is "normal" and is derived
directly from OCLC or for the material outside LC-MARC parameters
from LC copy. LC-MARC now includes all currently published material
in English, French, and German languages. Certainly this includes
most of the acquisitions of the libraries of ATLA. And by 1979
the MARC Development Office has promised to provide MARC cataloging
for all currently published materials in all alphabetic languages.
In all events, cataloging staffs will no longer be handling every
book as acquired. They will be handling the problems, the back-
logs, the out-of-the-ordinary books for which their training has
prepared them.

Staffing adjustments will not only be necessary but crying for
implementation. A cataloger sitting at a terminal producing cards
is not only expensive, but is a waste of the cataloger's time and
expertise. Use of the system is not free, and its expense must be
either justified or made up elsewhere. But there are many possibil-
ities for making adjustments, more or less viable depending on the
size of one's library. If the library has several catalogers,
normal attrition can be allowed to reduce staff size. This was done
at Harvard Divinity School where a paraprofessional has replaced
one professional cataloger. It might also be possible to transfer
a professionally trained person to the public services area, which
is entirely too neglected in most of our libraries. If two or more
libraries are ingenious, their staffs might be combined with a re-
duction in total size. In BTI this was done by the Episcopal Di-
vinity School and Weston College, which share the same physical
plant. But a similar combination could conceivably be completed
by two libraries which are physically separated. It could perhaps
be profitably tried by two schools which are denominationally re-
lated and could be presumed to have a higher than normal amount of
collection overlap.

In assessing the costs of using the system it should be re-
membered that the charges assessed by the system and the networks
using the system are an abstraction from the gross costs of operation.
Several examples of costs are appended to this panel presentation
[see p. 93] and will serve to give you the range of costs which you
might anticipate. The charges in each case represent the charging
body's attempt to equitably recover its own costs. The charges
which BTI makes to its members for cataloging support services are
three steps removed from "reality." They are in part, at least,
BTI's distribution of NELINET's distribution of OCLC's distribution.
OCLC defines its purpose as the creation of a large on-line data
base. To encourage this OCLC levies no direct charge for inputting
a new record into its data base. Instead, it divides its antici-

pated gross expenses by the anticipated uses of records already in the system by participating libraries and makes this its basic charge. NELINET passes on the OCLC charge, but it also has other costs it must recover. For various reasons it has considered another arrangement to be a more equitable distribution of these costs and they are recovered using various bases for charging. BTI has taken what it anticipates as its gross charges from NELINET and divided this cost on a use basis. But BTI's charges attempt to make allowance for the profiles of its members.

Recently OCLC has tended to look like a band wagon. Many are now joining because it is the thing to do, and they do not seem to be examining either the benefits or the problems of using the system in any careful manner. Entry into OCLC's processing system should be accompanied by a careful appraisal of potentials and costs, but also the responsibilities of shared cataloging. As in any new venture there will be trade-offs in moving from an old method to a new. A library should clearly be aware of its goals before it makes a venture into a system which may require sweeping changes. Most operations in libraries are task-oriented rather than goal-oriented and are an accretion of past practices. To make careful appraisal of our libraries' operations not only in terms of efficiency but also of goals might be an interesting and useful exercise for many of us, even if as a result of this examination it decided that OCLC is not the answer.

CATALOGING PROCESSES AND OCLC

by
Allan Stifflear

One of the old homiletical maxims runs something like this:
"Tell them what you are going to say, then say it, and then tell
them what you've said." In the few minutes I have this afternoon,
and with that maxim in mind, here is what I am going to say to you:
on-line computerized cataloging, machine-readable cataloging, com-
monly known as MARC, as provided by the OCLC network, has revo-
lutionized the cataloging process in the hundreds of libraries
participating in the system. I know that many cataloging chiefs
and heads of technical services in OCLC-member libraries have quite
literally come to a screeching halt and asked the question, "Just
what do we have to do to catalog books efficiently, economically,
yet with the highest standards demanded by a shared cataloging
network?"

One can make such bold statements as I am going to make only
if one has had some varied experiences from which to draw comparisons
and make judgements. My cataloging background has included $3\frac{1}{2}$ years
in the cataloging department of a large university library. The
process there depended upon a formidable clerical staff to sort
and file LC proofslips as they arrived weekly; then to search the
proofslip file and/or the NUC with new book in hand. After a cata-
loger had finished with a book, the proofslips or typed mastercards
or photocopies of NUC copy were sent out to be Xeroxed for card
sets. Upon their return the sheets of cards had to be torn apart,
card sets brought together and matched with the books (which were
sitting around the cataloging department in the meantime). Then
the cumbersome typing job began; five or six persons spent most of
their time typing subject headings and adding entries on cards.
Then all those cards were individually proofread by a different person.

I could elaborate, but I think we can see the point. I tell
you this not because I think that operation would necessarily be
typical of what our smaller ATLA libraries are doing, but because
the complex maze of manual operations are being done in one way or
another: the typing, etc., in short, the repeated shuffling of
cards between the time the cataloger classifies a book and the time
the user consults the card catalog. My point is that in such a
manual operation, many minds and many hands are engaged in routine
chores that are supportive, of course, but only indirectly related
to the professional decisions of cataloging and the needs of the
user who steps up to the card catalog.

I would add regarding my experience that I have had about two
years' experience with OCLC, a few months of which we were on-line,
but using batch processing techniques. We had to go to another in-
stitution nearby at appointed times using that terminal with work-
forms and multiple order forms, i.e., without the book in hand.

Perhaps the best way to tell you what I want to tell you and fulfill my function on this panel is simply to relate how we catalog books using the OCLC network (and I am sure the same basic process is common to most libraries in the network). The computer is in Columbus, Ohio, and we are linked to that via telephone lines with a keyboard and display screen in our cataloging room. You might think of that computer in Ohio as a central union catalog which is constantly being added to. This computerized union catalog is usually called "the data base."

Everything brought to the Cataloging Department from the Acquisitions Office (and everything being recataloged) is searched on the terminal before anything else is done. As you will learn from the terminal demonstrations, books can be searched quickly by LC card order number, by ISBN if available, by title, by author/title, or by author. A future capability will be to search by series title and volume number.

This searching is done by a paraprofessional; and I should add that we have no cataloging clerical staff, only professional, paraprofessional, and part-time student assistant levels. If a cataloging record is found in the data base it will be one of three varieties: LC MARC, member-input LC copy from the printed catalogs or proofslips, or member-generated cataloging (which would include original cataloging, or drastically altered LC cataloging).

If LC MARC or member input LC copy is found, the searcher hits the PRODUCE button on the terminal keyboard and the computer in Ohio will send us the cards we have been programmed to receive. Each day's production, perhaps for 50 or more books, will arrive in card packs with headings already in place and alphabetized ready for filing. A record of each day's production is kept on workforms in shelf list order, and these are matched against the shelf list pack when it arrives. But the book, since it is no longer needed when the PRODUCE button is hit, is marked with the call number and is sent to the workroom for spine lettering, thence to the stacks, the new book shelf, or the person who requested it.

If member-input cataloging for a book is found which is not LC copy, or which is questionable in the mind of the paraprofessional, it is brought to my attention for editing or the decision to accept "as is". With the keyboard it is possible to make any changes one wants at the terminal to produce cards as YOU want them. The master record in the data base remains unchanged. Over a period of time one learns to rely on cataloging input by certain institutions, accepting it "as is" in most cases with little or no verification or change.

Herein is the system's asset: the massive build-up of a computerized national union catalog. If a library in Texas inputs cataloging for the many volumes of some German monographic series, the data is immediately available for anyone else to call up on the terminal screen and use for card production. The entire series English Recusant Literature, for example, is in the OCLC data base, available for all to use.

The actual technical aspect of card production from the records displayed on the terminal and receipt of cards in alphabetized bundles is a source of apprehension for some catalogers. People wedded to a manual system whereby a packet of four, five, or six cards (shelf list, author, title, etc.) are kept together with the book until typed and manually sorted for filing frequently have difficulty adjusting to a system in which cards for the card catalog arrive with headings all in place, alphabetized, ready to file. These cards are never united with the book and are not handled except to be filed. Some people seem to have some trouble adjusting to the fact that what is seen on the screen can be edited and is then exactly what will be printed on the cards providing the most efficient time to proofread and make corrections.

If no cataloging, or blatantly unacceptable cataloging, is found on the terminal in this first search, our proofslip file is searched. (We subscribe to proofslips in the B classification as an acquisitions tool and keep a file of some of these for cataloging.) If an appropriate LC proofslip is found which would probably be for works in German, Italian, Dutch, Latin, or Spanish, since English and French LC cataloging should already be on the MARC records in the data base, the LC copy from the proofslip is typed on our terminal keyboard by the paraprofessional and thus makes it available for any other library to call up and use.

Or, the NUC is searched, with the same paraprofessional input if LC copy is found. If non-LC cataloging is found in the NUC, it would usually be transcribed on a worksheet and given to me for classification, and possibly for editing or changes of subject headings or added entries. Then this workform is input at our terminal providing cataloging with classification number for other libraries to use.

Finally, if no cataloging copy is found, new books very recently released are put aside on a "hold" shelf and are re-searched on the terminal several times at a later date. Older books (right now, for example, those published before 1975) come to me for original cataloging on workforms which ultimately are input on the terminal and added to the data base.

I hope that provides a clear statement of our process using the OCLC network for cataloging. I have been reminded that I should point out that libraries in the system do NOT have to use the LC classification; many libraries use Dewey, and it is possible to use local classification systems such as Union (though to do so would hamper the most advantageous use of the shared cataloging).

Furthermore, conscientious librarians participating in the network are constantly concerned about "data base integrity." The Anglo-American Cataloging Rules are followed, and with the revision of chapter 6 many libraries are inputting original cataloging using the ISBD. The Ohio libraries using OCLC have a watch dog committee to oversee data base integrity and bring to the attention of offending libraries that their records input into the system contain frequent errors.

In summary then let me try to pull together some of the revolutionary aspects of on-line network cataloging [to tell you again what I have already told you]. The revolution hits three areas: (a) the use of your staff; (b) the adaptation of cataloging workflow; and (c) the cataloging, or bibliographic records themselves.

Using the system to full advantage means that the great bulk of the routine busywork of the cataloging department can be eliminated. (And I add parenthetically, though vociferously, that I do not mean that people are rendered obsolete. But the people you can keep, according to your budgets, can be doing more interesting and more productive tasks.) In our case, we are recataloging more volumes than we are cataloging new ones--something we could not possibly do without the more efficient use of time, of minds, and of hands made possible by our participation in the OCLC system with a terminal in our own office.

I do not know of a library participating in the system that has not greatly changed the way books move from Acquisitions to stacks. And I've never heard anyone who was unhappy about this; quite the contrary, most converts are very enthusiastic, some almost iconoclastic, when it comes to old established cataloging practices. Simply stated, the system makes possible a more efficient flow whereby books and cards are handled fewer times by fewer hands.

Perhaps the most exciting aspect of the network is the fact that it really is a highly successful arrangement for shared cataloging. Just as most libraries are grateful to be able to use LC cataloging copy and printed cards, libraries are also grateful to search something on the terminal and discover that institution "X", 1000 miles away, has done a fine job of cataloging, and basically all that need be done is push a button and cards will arrive arranged for filing. One can take pride as well in learning that a library 2,000 or 3,000 miles away is using original cataloging that he has prepared.

BOSTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM//OCLC MACHINE READABLE SERVICES, FISCAL YEARS 1974-75

	BTI CHARGES* -A-		GROSS USAGE -B-		HITS + O.I. -C-		HITS -D- $1.983 $1.99		O.I. -E- $1.107 $1.12		PERCENTAGE O.I.		ACTUAL CARD CHARGES	
	74	75	74	75	74	75	74	75	74	75	74	75	74	75
ANDOVER NEWTON			3211	3624	2827	3278	2205	2182	622	1096	22%	33%	$ 872.57	$ 953.10
	$1412.50	$3414.00			$ 5061	$ 5570	$ 4373	$ 4342	$ 689	$ 1228				
BOSTON COLLEGE			1367	1980	1276	1617	755	1214	521	403	41%	25%	$ 354.57	$ 524.47
	$ 614.50	$1732.75			$ 2074	$ 2867	$ 1497	$ 2416	$ 577	$ 451				
BOSTON UNIVERSITY			1792	1998	1571	1465	1271	1231	300	234	19%	16%	$ 497.93	$ 604.64
	$ 924.50	$1662.50			$ 2852	$ 2712	$ 2520	$ 2450	$ 332	$ 262				
EPISCOPAL DIVINITY (includes Weston in 1975 figures)			1859	4246	1685	3663	1289	2072	396	1591	24%	43%	$ 510.61	$1114.79
	$ 489.50	$7516.75			$ 2994	$ 5905	$ 2556	$ 4123	$ 438	$ 1782				
GORDON-CONWELL			2477	5611	2204	5021	1934	2899	270	2122	12%	42%	$ 672.53	$1608.87
	$1111.50	$5169.75			$ 4134	$ 8146	$ 3835	$ 5769	$ 299	$ 2377				
HARVARD DIVINITY			6111	6478	4823	4371	2054	1407	2769	2964	57%	68%	$2212.37	$2108.68
	$2797.50	$4544.25			$ 7138	$ 6120	$ 4073	$ 2800	$3065	$ 3320				
ST. JOHN'S			977	1907	789	1257	498	910	291	347	37%	28%	$ 218.55	$ 430.22
	$ 327.50	$1575.00			$ 1310	$ 2200	$ 988	$ 1810	$ 322	$ 389				
WESTON			2996	4505	2468	3676	1487	2046	981	1630	40%	44%	$ 821.19	$1120.16
	$1386.00	see EDS			$ 4035	$ 5897	$ 2949	$ 4072	$1086	$ 1826				
TOTALS			20790	30349	17643	24348	11493	13961	6150	10387	35%	43%	$6160.32	$8464.73
	$9461.50	$25606.			$29598	$39417	$22791	$27782	$6808	$11635				

NELINET/ OCLC SYSTEM CHARGES			
Terminal service & maintenance	$ 754.00	$ 2,325.00	
Telecommunications & data set rental	5,941.00	6,516.23	
OCLC use charge for hits	10,056.00	12,076.27	
NELINET membership & administration	6,684.00	10,035.36	
Cards	6,160.32	8,464.73	
TOTAL	(74) $29,595.32	(75) $39,417.59	

*Difference between BTI charges and total cost reflects subsidy from sources other than the budgets of the individual libraries.

OCLC ON-LINE SHARED CATALOGING
SAMPLE COST APPROXIMATIONS USING NELINET, PALINET, AND OHIO PRICING
SCHEDULES

The cost estimates are based on a median ATLA library which adds about 2,500 volumes (1,900 titles) per year. They also assume that the library has one CRT terminal, and that the library's cataloging is entirely "first time uses" of records already in the data base. (Since LC-MARC now includes English, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish current publications, the last is ever closed to a possibility.)

Ohio Libraries 1974/75
    OCLC charge $1.80/FTU less 10% pre-payment discount $1.71 /FTU

NELINET libraries 1973/74
    OCLC FTU charge $ .875/FTU
    Communications and Terminal maintenance   .616/FTU
    NELINET overhead   .288/FTU
    $1.779/FTU

NELINET libraries 1974/75
    OCLC FTU charge $ .865/FTU
    Communications and Terminal maintenance $1520 + .225/FTU
    NELINET overhead   500 + .683/FTU
    $2020 + $1.773/FTU

NELINET libraries 1975/76
    OCLC FTU charge $ .955/FTU
    Communications and Terminal maintenance $1650 + .215/FTU
    NELINET overhead   500 + .570/FTU
    $2150 + $1.740/FTU

PALINET libraries 1973/74
    OCLC FTU charge $ .875/FTU
    Communications and Terminal maintenance $3000
    PALINET overhead   420
    $3420 + $ .875/FTU

Card charges for all the above are $.035/card

Shared cataloging costs to a library with 1,900 FTU's per year having its own terminal would be (exclusive of cards):

	Gross	Per title
Ohio 1974/75	$3249	$1.71
NELINET 1973/74	3380	1.779
NELINET 1974/75	5389	2.836
NELINET 1975/76	5456	2.872
PALINET 1973/74	5082	2.675

ADVENTURES AND DISCOVERIES OF A BOOK RAT

by
Roger Nicole

The title of this evening's presentation is "Adventures and Discoveries of a Book Rat". What is a book rat? Probably this term should be distinguished from other names given to people who deal with books.

There is the bibliophile or bibliophilist. This is a person who is particularly interested in special books or in books that have an unusual feature which singles them out for attention. Sometimes this may be a special binding; or again it may be evidence of a significant past owner; or it may be a book which General Washington carried and which protected him from what would otherwise have been a fatal bullet! The contents is relatively insignificant for the bibliophilist: What matters is some exceptional circumstance or accoutrement. I am not a bibliophilist.

The book dealer is especially concerned in providing books for sale to others. I am not a book dealer.

The librarian is a person who is concerned in making books serviceable to others and who sometimes uses them himself! To do this with proper skills requires very considerable training which it has not been my privilege to receive. I am not a librarian.

The bookworm is a person who "burrows" in books but may not care whether or not he owns them. He is interested in mastering the contents, not in acquiring the volumes. I confess that I am something of a bookworm, but it is not in this capacity that I would address you.

The book rat is one who combines several of the traits of the others and who adds to it a certain scavenging instinct which leads him invariably to places where books may be obtained and which helps him to enrich his own collection or that of the institution he serves. I confess that I am a book rat, and this may well have been apparent to a number of you in visits that I may have paid to your libraries!

There are in the main three sources of books that may be secured through the labors of a book rat: libraries, bookstores, and private collections. It is my desire to deal especially with the first two, since in this area especially I have had adventures and discoveries which might be of some interest to you.

Libraries must be rated one of the main sources of valuable acquisitions for the book rat. This might at first appear very strange since they are strictly not in the selling business. Yet almost invariably libraries tend to accumulate a substantial number

of duplicates. This is not due to the fact that librarians are so absent-minded that they keep buying the same books, although occasionally this occurs in almost any library. The main origin of duplicates in libraries comes from the fact that private collections are deeded to institutions and that libraries are often in a situation where they buy books by lots rather than singly. The net result is that volumes which cannot suitably be used in the ordinary running of the library tend to accumulate, and librarians quite naturally desire to dispose of them. This is what provides the opportunity for the book rat.

Theological seminaries are often the recipients of private collections which are left to them after the death of an alumnus or of some person who had a concern for the school. Collections of this type, especially when made up largely of religious books, cannot easily be sold. When book dealers attempt to assess their value, they give a figure that is so low that the heirs are shocked to the point of saying, "Rather than to accept a mere pittance for these books, we shall present them as a gift to the seminary so that they will be useful in Christian work!" When the seminary is faced with an offer of this kind, there will seldom be a refusal to accept the gift, which could antagonize present or potential givers. Rather, the seminary will express its appreciation for being remembered with an assurance that it will be able to use some of the books in its collection. "Some of the books" can almost invariably be used, but others, sometimes the great majority, cannot be used because they are not relevant to the work of the seminary, or they are already present in sufficient quantities on the shelves. Thus, for each collection that is presented to the school, there is a goodly number of books which fall in the category of duplicates. These occupy space and tend to clutter the operation of the library. Therefore, librarians are eager to dispose of them as soon as it has been recognized that they are not needed. It is at this point that the book rat finds excellent opportunities. Often the librarian is more concerned about clearing the shelves of books that are unusable than he is about attempting to achieve the maximum sale price. Furthermore, if the book rat is a representative of another library, there is a general attitude of friendship and mutual help which dictates that excess riches may well be shared with other institutions. Because of the great needs of certain theological seminaries in the third world, there are libraries which make it a standard policy that all the theological duplicates will be sent at no cost to such libraries, but in most cases a person who desires to acquire theological books may be well advised to check libraries and especially libraries of theological seminaries for what may be found there.

As a book rat, I will bear witness that I have found the experience rewarding to inquire in this way, and those who will examine the shelves of our library may perhaps without too much difficulty locate some books which we received as a gift or purchased from many of the libraries represented in this audience. It is wise to recognize a number of principles in connection with this source of increments:

1) A book rat should not say, "This library represents a different denomination or theological tendency from mine; I cannot, therefore, expect to find anything worthwhile." It is true that a different approach will produce different collections and organizing principles, but one cannot truly anticipate what kind of gifts a school may receive or what kind of lot purchases it may undertake. When a truly different outlook prevails, the books which may be of the greatest interest to one person might appear inconsequential to another. In a sense, the greater the difference, the more likely one is to find as discards the very thing that he values. In this way, a staunch conservative may find that a very liberal institution tends to discard as worthless older conservative works. Similarly, a school of the Baptist fellowship may find that a Lutheran institution has reason to discard as duplicates some Lutheran works which are very common among pastors of that denomination but which may be completely lacking among Baptists and in the Baptist libraries. It seems unnecessary to expatiate on the variety of ways in which this principle may operate.

2) It is helpful to observe when a new librarian begins his activity in an institution. This is usually a propitious time for a book rat because a new librarian often desires to clean up accumulative clutter which may remain from a previous administration. Furthermore, he may have a very different sense of value from that of his predecessor, so that books that were available, but at high prices, may now suddenly be rated considerably lower and at very accessible fees.

3) When a merger occurs between two seminaries, there is a situation which is bound to produce a tremendous lot of unnecessary duplication, often coupled with inadequate spacing to house both collections. This represents a field day for the book rat, unless the portion of the library that would not be moved is sold en bloc to some institution, in which case the book rat is bypassed.

4) It is sometimes helpful to be acquainted with the history of institutions because this may lead us to the scent of remnants of collections which we would not otherwise suspect. I might mention one example to illustrate this point. It is, of course, known that in 1928 Colgate Theological Seminary and Rochester Theological Seminary united to form Colgate-Rochester Divinity School (now Colgate-Rochester-Crozer-Bexley Hall). When the merger took place, that portion of the library of Colgate Theological Seminary which could be used in the merger institution was transported to Rochester, but the remainder was kept at Colgate University, which continued to function as a secular institution in Hamilton, NY. Sometime in the 1950's I was travelling near Hamilton and I thought that it might be worthwhile to inquire whether Colgate University might have religious books earmarked for disposal. I was highly pleased to find out that the whole attic of the science building was filled with such books, including important runs of periodicals, and these were made available at a very nominal cost. We are tremendously grateful to Colgate University for the important contributions which were made to our collection through the successive sales which were negotiated in relation to this discovery. I would estimate that we purchased perhaps as many as 3,000 volumes in this manner.

Bookstores. While libraries may constitute the major source of supply for theological books, we ought not to overlook the significance of bookstores. Obviously, the most attractive ones are those in which everything is arranged by subject in good order with a maximum of neatness, on shelves that are easily accessible and well-lighted, possibly in alphabetized order so that the presence or absence of any desired volume may be almost instantly ascertained. In some cases there are bookstores that issue printed catalogs so that the book rat may peruse them at home and order by name. Obviously, the store owner who goes to this type of trouble needs to be reimbursed for his time and for the costs. Therefore, books that are located in this manner are likely to be expensive. The true book rat must make it a matter of policy not to confine himself to stores of this type, but to investigate any store at all where books may be found. At times it may be time-consuming, but it is also often very rewarding. One could compare the situation to that of a fisherman who would not confine activities to some private pools especially stocked, but who would venture on his own initiative to a number of public places where at times he may encounter frustration but on occasion may feel richly rewarded. In connection with the bookstores, I would like to indicate some guiding principles that may be of help.

1) Bookstores that do not specialize in religious books are likely to set lower prices on theological books than those which are predominantly in the religious market.

2) Bookstores that do not issue printed or mimeographed catalogs are likely to have lower prices than those who do. They are also more likely to have rare and sought-after books since only those who are on the spot can have any access to them.

3) Often stores in which books are viewed as an almost negligible by-line are worthy of special attention. Almost all dealers in second-hand furniture have books, as do almost all Goodwill, Salvation Army, Morgan Memorial stores and such. This is due to the fact that they purchase or receive households, yet their interest in books in many cases is absolutely minimal. In fact, they would just as soon not bother with books, but they cannot in most cases take upon themselves to discard them outright. The contempt which they have for libraries is reflected in the low price that they expect and the indiscriminate manner in which they determine the price. I remember a dealer in Arlington, MA, who had at sometime a considerable interest in books but who had veered almost entirely to the sale of antiques as a source of his livelihood. His approach was that large volumes should be sold for 20 cents and small volumes for 15 cents. Now this particular man had a stock of perhaps 5,000 theological books, and the book rat had a field day!

4) Sometimes a special contact may be established with the administration of a benevolent institution that runs a store, like the Salvation Army. These people receive vastly more books than they can possibly dispose of in stores, and they often receive vast amounts of material that I would consider totally unsaleable. They,

therefore, need to dispose of great numbers of books and periodicals in the form of scrap paper. As a pastor in the Worcester, MA, area, I had opportunity to establish for a number of years a contact with the Salvation Army. I judged that they must have received in the vicinity of 50,000 books a year, of which a mere trickle was appearing on the shelves of their stores. Even those were selected not for their scholarly value but for their potential appeal to a clientele which was quite remote in its interests from those of theological librarians. I secured permission to make at my own convenience periodic checks into the books that were coming in and to purchase whatever I wanted at the price of waste paper. Such generous terms cannot always be arranged, but it is worthwhile to investigate in this direction. Through my contacts at the Worcester Salvation Army, I was privileged to enter into a relationship of friendship with Professor Samuel A. B. Mercer, which has been invaluable to me and to our school. It started when on a Saturday afternoon I found a huge crate filled with religious periodicals and with a lot of little slips of paper with hieroglyphic characters on them. Here was at least a ton of materials of utmost interest to Semitic students. I was not in a position to take out all this material at once but I approached the Brigadier and asked him to hold this crate for me, assuring him that our institution would be very happy to pay him for it. He was very skeptical that this would have any value, but finally consented. I also inquired of him as to where this had come from, and after some investigation he reported that it had come from Grafton, MA. Later on I reflected that only the death of a scholar might account for such massive discarding. I then surmised that perhaps other valuable books or periodicals might still be available. Through a perusal of what was there, it was quite apparent that a Samuel A.B. Mercer had been the owner of all this, and so I ventured to check in the phone book whether this name was found in Grafton, and then, having found it, I made bold to call thinking that I might reach Dr. Mercer's widow. When a masculine voice answered the phone, I requested to be put in touch with Mrs. Mercer. But the gentleman at the other end of the line said, "Mrs. Mercer is quite deaf. I am Dr. Mercer; is there anything in which I can help you?" It was like a voice out of the grave! When I recovered from my surprise, I indicated the reason for my request, and Dr. Mercer invited me to visit him. He was moving from Grafton to Newton, and more narrow quarters made it imperative for him to discard many things which he would have liked to keep. The second-hand book dealers that he had approached offered him so little for the books and periodicals that he decided to send them to the Salvation Army as a gift. This inaugurated a very enriching friendship with Dr. Mercer which endured over many years. At a later time Dr. Mercer felt constrained to dispose of a good portion of his Semitic library in order to secure funds for the publishing of his great set on The Pyramid Texts, and Gordon Divinity School was thus privileged to secure a tremendous collection of which we are to this day justly proud.

In closing I might like to mention two great book rats of the past whose achievements in the area of book collecting are singularly memorable.

The first is a Danish gentleman called Otto Thott, who lived
from 1703-1785. As my records have it, when he died he left a pri-
vate library of 121,915 volumes and 4,154 manuscripts. These were
not all theological, but a number of them were, and he had actually
filled every room in his castle with books, almost to the point where
it was difficult to move about. In his testament he gave the Royal
Library of Copenhagen 6,039 volumes printed before 1531. Then he
gave the same library 5,000 talers so that they could participate
in bidding at an auction in which the rest of his library was to be
sold. The auction catalog is a set of twelve volumes and is, un-
fortunately, quite rare, but it represents a very valuable tool
for bibliographical research for books printed between 1450 and
1780.

The other man that I want to mention is Charles Sarolea (1870-
1953), a Belgian, who finally settled in Scotland. He taught French
literature at the University of Edinburgh. He managed to purchase
three houses adjoining each other. He broke down some walls of
partition and established the three of them as a private library.
At his death he had gathered approximately 500,000 volumes. His
heirs were "non-plussed". They approached a number of great li-
braries, but none of them could accept an accession of this size,
and so the librarians selected in each case a few volumes and left
the major bulk intact. The heirs then approached some bookstores,
but even as large a company as Thin felt reluctant to tackle an
estate of this size. Finally, an arrangement was made with the
University of North Staffordshire in Keele which had just been
established and which was in need of a basic fund of books. So
trucks were sent, slides were installed from the upper windows
down to the trucks and for days the books were piled into vans,
until finally the three houses were cleaned out. I would assume
that this represents the largest private collection ever developed
by an individual.

VIDEO USAGE IN THE SEMINARY SETTING

by
Jerry D. Campbell and Michael A. Hickcox

[The following is the text of a multi-media presentation, the first part was composed of slides and the second a video-tape presentation. Although limited to the printed version of the audio portion only, the material here presented has a value in itself worthy of inclusion in the Proceedings. -- Editor]

These are just a few of the faces of broadcast television. Most of them are quite familiar to us - for most of us have spent thousands more hours than we would like to realize watching these faces come and go - only to return next week.

Most American adults have grown accustomed to turning on the set, and their children grow up expecting instant electronic entertainment at the click of a switch.

Entertainment has always been the primary fare available over broadcast television.

But news reporting is also an important service of this medium. And polls have now shown that Americans receive more of their news from television than from any other single source, including newspapers.

Television has treated us to front-row seats to such remarkable events as the first manned lunar landing, the funeral of President Kennedy, and the furor of the 1968 Democratic national convention.

Even the war in Vietnam was brought to us daily by satellite from Indochina.

Sports coverage claims another huge audience all year round and has even produced the modern phenomenon known as the "TV Football Widow".

And those who are interested may even discover programming of educational and cultural value appearing on public broadcasting stations as well as on the commercial networks.

Yet, in spite of the preponderance of material available and the wonder of the technology of television, we have learned to accept all this as a normal function of our times. Just as our grandparents learned simply to pull the chain to turn on an electric lamp, we have learned to turn the knob to bring Johnny Carson, Walter Cronkite, and J.J. right into our livingrooms - even into our kitchens and bedrooms!

While television for the masses has its own merits and drawbacks, it has always remained a "one-way" communications system. We are forever on the receiving end. We may laud or curse the

scheduled programming, but TV is merely a commercial enterprise which we may chose to receive or not to receive.

Meanwhile without our knowing it the roots of a completely new educational medium were growing. Machinery was being developed which would record and preserve the electronic signals of television on video tape just as audio recorders preserve voice and music on audio tape.

Prior to 1956 the only way to record a program was on film. Thus all programming had to be either on film or live-on-the-air. But in 1956 the Ampex Corporation began a revolution by introducing the first practical black and white video tape recorder. These early machines were in the price range of several hundred thousand dollars, would practically fill a small room, and used expensive 2-inch video tape (as broadcast machines still do). Despite their expense and bulk, these recorders became popular because they allowed instant playback of productions and the recording or materials to be saved for a later showing. And, unlike film, the tape was reuseable hundreds of times.

The success of the first generation machines spurned rapid technological development aimed at improving the quality of the recordings. Then the industry turned to miniaturization. In this work they were aided greatly by transistors and the timely development of integrated circuits which do the jobs of tens of transistors.

This ultimately led to smaller recorders, cameras, monitors, and related pieces of equipment. ' By 1967 the first generation of recorders using one-half inch video tape had been released. That was the beginning of a whole new media. Television had fathered (or may I say mothered) a new field to be known as "video".

The new small machines, and their ability to record and play back almost anywhere, excited educators, social workers, industry leaders, even police and revolutionaries. For it had become possible through video to make television technology work _for_ us instead of _on_ us. People were making their own programming relevant to their own needs. Like milkweed seeds in a wind video spread across the country germinating wherever it touched down.

Electronic corporations, meanwhile, encouraged by the tremendous volume of sales and use, continued improving cameras and recorders making them still smaller and more reliable. By 1970 standardization was accomplished in the manufacture of one-half inch recorders. It is known as the EIAJ Standard since it was established by the Electronic Industries Association of Japan. This standard makes it possible to record on a machine of one manufacturer and to play back the tape elsewhere on another company's machine.

Now in 1975 we have access to standardized, editing-capable, full-color recorders in the one-half inch format and even higher quality machines in the three-quarter inch cassette format.

These machines are used for taping live or pre-recorded programming, for playing tapes in and between buildings, and on cable, microwave and broadcast systems.

Schools record lectures, public libraries present storytime, hospitals review operations, clinics replay counselling sessions and community centers record street theatre. Usage is limited more by the imagination than by any other factor.

Theological schools, too, have discovered the educational values of video. The most common uses are replaying sermons and reviewing role-plays. Some seminaries have already become involved in other ways of utilizing the medium. Schools have used video for recording student-produced drama, conducting church music, an ethics experiment, a black/white encounter session, a Christmas special for cable TV, weekly seminary news programs and plays relating to church history. Uses continue to grow in such areas as lectures, interviews, recitals and student class projects.

The basic pieces of equipment necessary for video are the camera, the monitor, and the recorder. The video camera functions in a manner similar to a film camera. The lens focuses an image onto a special "pick-up tube" in the same way that the lens focuses on film in other cameras. That special tube, and the electronics in the camera, make an electronic signal detailing what the camera "sees". This electronic signal can be carried to other peices of equipment by coaxial cable. This is a special cable designed for conveying signals such as these. This cable can carry the picture (or video) signal to the monitor where the image will be displayed on the face of the picture tube.

The monitor is very similar to the television which you have at home. The major difference is that a video monitor has an outlet on the back which will accept the cable bringing the picture signal. With modification a monitor can be made to receive broadcast programming, and a standard television set can be used as a video monitor.

That same coaxial cable can also carry the video signal to a video tape recorder (or VTR) where it will be stored for future use. In the VTR the tape similar to audio tape progresses through the machine. Depending on the format of the machine, the tape will receive either one or two audio tracks. It is also given a synchronizing, or sync, track which serves to tell the monitor how to reproduce the picture correctly.

The tape which has a video track is quite different than any others. On the other tracks there is no need to record frequencies of more than 20,000 Hertz (20,000 cycles per second), but the video track must must be capable of recording from near zero to three and one-half or even four and one-half million Hertz. It is not feasible to make the tape move fast enough to make this possible. The lack of speed of the tape is compensated for by moving the video head or heads at very high speed past the moving tape. As the tape passes by, the video heads are spinning at several thousand revolutions per minute.

The signal is applied as the heads spin past the tape. The result is that the video signal is put on the tape as a series of long, diagonal stripes which contain all the information necessary to reproduce the original image on the monitor.

These three, the camera, the monitor, and the recorder form the basic video system. The system can be expanded by the addition of more cameras, a camera switcher, a special effects generator, and another recorder for the purpose of editing tapes together.

Getting the signal from one place to another can be accomplished in several ways, and is based on purposed use and the system's capabilities. One popular and the most basic method of sending video signals from place to place is closed-circuit cable. A signal from a camera or recorder can be carried by coaxial cable to other parts of the room, to other rooms in the building, or to other buildings.

A second way is to record the programming on magnetic tapes, and then carry or send the tapes to playback units in other places. A program for later use can also be stored on such tape.

Cable TV systems increase the potential audience beyond direct broadcast range. Such a system is primarily a closed-circuit cable system but is normally operated commercially and interconnects an entire town or section of a city. The program is provided at the "head end" (or originating point) of the system and the video and audio signals can be received at any point along the cable network.

Any video signals, either live or recorded, can be sent through the air. It is possible to broadcast them on commercial and educational broadcast channels. They can be sent from one micro- wave dish to another, and they can be sent over the instructional television fixed service band which is a frequency band designated for educational and civic use.

You can easily realize that there is a world of flexibility built into the video enterprise. From a simple camera-monitor set- up to studio and broadcast facilities, each system has its own set of uses and values. Each system also has its own set of expenses and technological challenges. A system suited for basic seminary use need not include more than a few peices of equipment, and those pieces should be determined by what is necessary to achieve the desired goals.

Do you wish to record sermons for self-study and role-plays for evaluation of group dynamics? Could your students profit from using the medium as a form of creative expression? Do you wish to share material with another school or schools? What value would this technology have for your faculty, students and curriculum? These are questions worth raising and considering since video has become an inescapable part of our everyday lives--and more specifically since it has proved itself to be a valuable tool in the business of theological education.

* * * * * *

     Current Uses of Video in Seminaries. Last fall we at the Iliff
School of Theology Taylor Library became interested in learning what
other theological libraries were doing with video tape. We decided
at that time to conduct a brief survey of the ATS accredited seminar-
ies (133 in all) asking some basic questions about interest in video
tape and about the kind of VTR equipment that was already in use.
Eighty-four seminaries (roughly 63%) responded to the survey. We
learned that of those responding 53 schools already owned or had
access to video tape equipment. In addition, we noted that over
half of those with access to video equipment listed equipment in
either $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch standard format. The most interesting re-
sponse of all, however, indicated that 44 seminaries of the group
surveyed were interested in exploring the possibilities of sharing
video program matter.

     The feasibility of sharing video program materials is, there-
fore, the underlying subject of this presentation. Should we attempt
to share video program tapes? What kind of tapes might be appro-
priate for sharing? Do we have the technology to share even if we
want to? We will attempt to address these questions and others as
the presentation progresses.

     We may profitably begin our considerations with an examination
of current usage of VT. As a follow-up step to the survey we made
additional contacts with several seminaries that appeared to be well
involved in the use of video. We had two goals in mind. We wished
to determine how video is now being utilized in the seminary setting,
and we hoped to identify some good examples of such usage. The re-
sults of these additional inquiries indicated two major kinds of
video usage and did produce some excellent examples.

     The two major kinds of video usage we discovered may generally
be described as, first, that which has feedback as the primary pur-
pose and, second, that which has instructional input as its primary
purpose. The use of video for feedback purposes is by far the most
popular type of usage at this time. It occurs in two forms: feed-
back to individuals and feedback to groups. Feedback to individuals
most often in the seminary setting takes place in the context of
preaching or homiletics classes. A typical class of this sort might
include the recording of a sermon for future review by the student
or student and teacher. Hearing and seeing oneself assume the role
of preacher is both healthy and instructive; the student by means
of this kind of direct feedback can become his or her own best
critic. Video feedback to individuals in a seminary context also
includes exercises in speech and public speaking, music conducting,
music recitals, and counseling techniques. In its use for feedback
to individuals video has become firmly established, proved its value,
and become an established teaching technique.

     Video feedback to groups is accomplished in similar fashion,
differentiated only by the number of students or other participants
involved. The setting for feedback to groups most often takes
place in the context of role-play exercises. Video "instant replay"

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provides immediate and faithful review of the proceedings for pur-
pose of critique. This video "memory" is faultless and may be viewed
as often as necessary for understanding and discussion within the
group. A simple video system with camera, monitor, and recorder may
be inobstrusively operated by a single technician, and studio light-
ing is unnecessary in normally lighted rooms with most recently manu-
factured video cameras. The use of video feedback to groups is al-
so practiced in the context of dramatic productions and is parti-
cularly useful in studying the process of group dynamics. The
benefit once again lies in having immediate and accurate access to
the group proceedings for purposes of creative critique.

This most popular use of video, however, is unsuitable for pro-
ducing material that might be shared among schools. The nature of
feedback video necessarily means that it is most useful to the in-
dividual or group involved and often practically useless to others.
In addition, some of the feedback sessions relating especially to
counseling and role-plays will ordinarily contain sensitive infor-
mation not appropriate for distribution. It is therefore not to the
uses of video for feedback purposes that we would turn to find ma-
terial suitable for sharing even though this is a well-established
and proved application of video among seminaries.

The second major kind of video usage in seminaries may be de-
scribed as instructional input, a method of presenting new material.
Instructional input consists of a wide variety of programming which
ranges from recorded lectures to dramas and to creative, unpre-
dictable student productions. Recorded lectures are most frequently
employed when the curriculum or nature of the study program renders
in-person presentations unfeasible or impossible. A typical sit-
uation of this sort often arises in the case of continuing education
where student-teacher contact is sporadic and irregular. In such
cases required lectures may be taped and stored in a central facility,
and students may view and hear lectures as their schedules permit.
Conversations between student and teacher can then be kept to a
minimum, and time utilized to the best advantage of all. A second
notable use of video for instructional input brings selected re-
corded lectures to the classroom. These supplemental lectures al-
low students to profit from viewpoints of professors not of their
own institution, for instance, in a "first hand" sort of way.

As mentioned earlier, video may be a successful means of
creative feedback during the rehearsing of various kinds of dramatics.
But it is also a viable means of dramatic expression for purposes
of instruction. A student at Garrett-Evangelical wrote, directed,
and video taped a dramatic reenactment of the 1937 union among some
Methodist bodies in this country. It was done in similar style to
the CBS "You Were There" series and was instructive not only for
the student who developed the project but for those who viewed it
as well.

It is clear that such use of video is not only instructive
but also creative in the artistic sense. And this is often character-
istic of student productions. With basic editing equipment a student

or group of students may produce a video expression of theological or philosophical viewpoints, or may put together a documentary on any one of numerous subjects. An excellent example of such a student production originated in a video workshop at Iliff last summer. The brief five minute production entitled "Where is God on Tuesday?" recorded in a fascinating way what took place at a particular but typical church building on the day in question.

Instructional video, of course, is not limited to the recording of lectures or student programming of any particular kind; its possibilities for instructional use are almost limitless. New and practical applications for instructional video present themselves with regularity. In Taylor Library we discovered to our dismay that our past bindery supervisor was leaving Colorado without an overlap period with his successor. He would take with him binding procedures we had spent time and money developing for our in-library bindery. At the last minute and in some desperation we video taped all major binding procedures. The tape has proved to be an effective and efficient guide for the training of subsequent employees.

The kind of video program matter produced for instructional input presents great potential for sharing among us. Significant lectures, productions, theological statments, even library procedures, committed to video magnetic tape could prove of value to the greater graduate theological community for ecumenical and countless other reasons. Indeed, our inquiry into the current use of video among only a few selected schools informed us that the prototype for video materials worthy of sharing already exists.

Who Uses Video. One of the side effects of the survey we conducted came in the form of information about the actual location and use of video in seminaries. There seem to be two basic methods of handling video among us: in some institutions video is included in a media department within the library, in others it exists as a separate department within the institution or is under the management of a particular professor. We have not determined a preponderence of either structure, but have discovered several of each. Our limited observations of these situations indicate that when video equipment is managed by the library, faculty usage of video as a teaching medium is more diverse and widespread. On the other hand, when the video department is a separate department within the institution or is under the direction of a particular faculty member, video usage is often more sophisticated and avant garde.

We do not recommend either arrangement over the other, but simply point out that the worth of video equipment to any institution depends upon the interest in and use of such equipment by the faculty in the curriculum program. It has been our experience at Iliff that the availability of video equipment has encouraged its use by our faculty, and that those faculty members who have chosen to utilize it have in a relatively short period of time become quite proficient in its application.

As a result of such considerations, we are convinced as we make this presentation that one of our tasks as librarians, while not to demand greater use of video, is carefully to assess present usage and anticipate potential expanded usage.

Expanded Use of Video. What are some of the potentials for expanding use of video in the seminary setting? Realizing that we cannot in this presentation discuss all conceivable potential uses uncovered, we will proceed to consider several major ones. One of the primary targets for developing video applications is the field of continuing education. We discovered interest in continuing education both as seminary-related course work and as adult Sunday school education. We learned, for instance, that William J. Phillips, Professor of Christian Ministries and Communication at McMaster Divinity College, is developing a doctoral dissertation at Boston University School of Theology in which he is constructing models for continuing education for clergy. His models utilize video tape and other forms of media as the means by which clergy clusters develop their learning objectives and as the means by which seminary faculty resources will be delivered to learning clusters. Mr. Phillip's models also include an advanced concept of feedback between learning clusters and appropriate faculty by means of tele-seminars. The importance of concepts such as these being developed by Mr. Phillips is that it moves video tape outside the walls of the classroom, off campus, even across state. Such work is significant because several of the seminaries we contacted as a follow-up to the recent survey expressly named continuing education as a target area for developing video tape. So both theoretical and practical considerations in expanding video use for continuing education are already going on.

Similar practice already in effect moves video off campus for the purpose of adult Sunday School education. The Continuing Education Department of Perkins School of Theology has teamed with a Dallas-based firm, Chruch Resources, to produce a series of video tapes entitled "Confrontation Sunday School" intended for dissemination to local churches. The tapes are available on a rental plan and come complete with a video tape recorder to replay the tapes. For the rental price the church gets all that is necessary to view the tapes, thus making it unnecessary for each church to own video equipment in order to use the series. If such a pilot program proves successful, we may expect expansion of the program by the Perkins School of Theology Continuing Education Lending Library, and we may also expect that industry will take note of the endeavor.

A second primary concern we discovered among those who use video tape is the establishment of better video education as a subject in the seminary curriculum. Video education is largely practiced at present only informally. Students work in the video department and so-to-speak "pick up" the skill. We noted only one seminary catalog that listed actual course work that included teaching students to operate video equipment (Drew). With many seminary students moving into television ministries and teaching ministries, several of you that we consulted feel that there is now ample reason to include course work that teaches the practical skill in seminary curriculums.

In addition, we are convinced that video tape may be utilized with great effectiveness within the programs of local churches. In support of such an assertion we note that many churches are acquiring their own video equipment and that several organizations are making video equipment available on loan to local churches. An example of this latter case is the video equipment now maintained by many United Methodist Conference Headquarters for use by conference churches. It was a telling fact on seminary education when United Methodist Headquarters in Nashville had to arrange video workshops across the country in order to educate Methodist ministers to use the available equipment. The manner in which video may be used in the local church is, of course, dependent upon the skill and creativity of the individual involved. The trend we have observed is definitely toward inclusion of video training in seminary curriculums, whether in the form of regular course offerings or credit workshops.

A third primary target for the development of video in the seminary context focuses on cooperating groups of institutions. We will not debate the advantages or disadvantages of cooperation, but merely point out that where consortia, unions, or other forms of cooperation exist, video tape has the potential to be utilized to greater advantage than in the single institution system. There are several examples of cooperative systems involving seminaries of which the most recent is the proposed television consortium Kentuckiana Metroversity. When fully operational Kentuckiana Metroversity will link five campuses consisting of two seminaries, two small liberal arts colleges, and one state university together with a sort of television network. Kentuckiana Metroversity has chosen to send video programs from one campus to the others by microwave signal. Microwaves do require the use of connecting cables and promise to be an efficient and satisfactory system for the needs of the Metroversity. And such a system may be enlarged at any time simply by the addition of sending-receiving stations wherever desirable. In any such multiple-institution system, the well-planned use of video should better utilize faculty resources, permit wider audiences for lectures and other special programs, and generally aid in the distribution of materials of common interest. It has the added advantage of giving the individual institutions involved access to a wide range of video equipment they would not have otherwise because of prohibitive costs.

The fourth area for the potential expansion of seminary use of video we will consider relates to cable television and educational television. As seminary use of video becomes more sophisticated and extensive, we should expect the quality of programming to improve rapidly. A parallel development across the country is the franchising of more cable television networks each year. It is moreover required of each cable TV system by the Federal Communication Commission that it establish at least one educational programming channel and one general public access channel. Either or both of these channels can provide outlets for seminary programming depending upon the nature of the programming. The educational channels will be available for regular curriculum materials including lec-

tures, demonstrations, and similar subject matter. Time on the educational channels is ordinarily purchased by educational institutions but is often free for the asking because networks frequently have difficulty scheduling enough programming. We would expect the major seminary use of cable television to be over the educational channel and be of the instructional variety. It is, however, noteworthy that the kind of programming that a seminary creates might also be aired over the public access channel. Bangor Theological Seminary, for instance, aired a seminary-produced Christmas program this past year. The program was well received and was aired several times. Program possibilities for seminary use of cable TV, therefore, range from the academic lecture to the creative and entertaining. And possibilities will expand as such programming is tried and refined.

The term "educational television" ordinarily refers to the kind of broadcast television channel on which we view such programs as Sesame Street. Broadcast educational TV typically devotes daytime programming to adult education and general interest. The system is set up so that local television channels purchase portions of broadcast time from the major TV networks and then attempt to fill the time with local interest matter. Once again, here is opportunity for seminary programming. Educational TV weekend programming is particularly suited to seminary use, and might be occupied with material ranging from experimental Sunday School methods to church in society studies.

In the cases of both cable TV and educational TV there is at the present time a clear opportunity for involvement by those seminaries that might be interested in developing programming suitable for such distribution. Our inquiries among you indicated that several of you are interested; the conditions are favorable for such expansion of seminary use of video.

These, therefore, are four specific areas--continuing education, education for video usage, consortia groups, and cable television--among several others in which it now appears that our use of video will expand. The lack of training that has retarded widespread use of video among our own ranks will quickly cease to be an inhibiting factor with present emphasis on video education. And it is therefore probable that our use of video will in a short time increase dramatically on these and other fronts.

Equipment Considerations. Video is a field which requires an entirely new set of equipment. The most significant part of video is the software, that is program tape material, and the value it has in your own situation. But the hardware must also be considered carefully since it is expensive and one must have the correct pieces to accomplish whatever objectives have been set.

We will first speak briefly about the monitors which are a necessary part of any system. More time will be spent considering the video tape recorders, or VTR's, since they are available in

many different formats and with varying capabilities. We will concentrate primarily on the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch reel-to-reel and the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cassette formats because we think these are the most advantageous for present and future theological school use.

Our survey indicates that relatively few machines of other formats are in use in seminaries and most of these others are of the one inch type--high quality but bulky and very inconvenient for producing materials that might be shared among schools.

Finally we will talk about cameras and other considerations. The first essential is the monitor. It looks much like the home television set but often does not contain the tuner with which to receive broadcast programming. The monitor has an input connector on the back or side designed to accept the video signal cable from a camera or VTR. The most important considerations here are whether proposed usage requires black and white or color monitor and what size screen is needed. A 23 inch screen is recommended for classroom use. Smaller monitors are fine for individual and small group use. Individual circumstances will dictate whether color is prerequisite or feasible.

The second basic item of the video system is the video recorder. It is similar to an audio recorder, but it records pictures as well as sound. In function all video tape recorders are basically similar. They take the audio and video signals fed to them from the video camera and microphone and place them on a piece of moving tape so that the sound and picture can later be reproduced. Although this generalization is true of all VTR's, it is somewhat deceptive since there are so many different formats in which VTR's operate. The most obvious difference is in the size of the tape they use. Video tape is basically the same as audio tape since it, too, is magnetic tape, but it is available in widths of 2 inches, 1 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to accomodate five differing video recording machines.

The second major difference in video and audio tape is the manner in which the tape is packaged. Most video tape is reel-to-reel, but some $\frac{1}{2}$ inch tape is available in cartridges similar to, but larger than, 8-track audio cartridges. The $\frac{3}{4}$ inch tape comes only in cassette containers looking like overgrown audio cassettes.

Considering the quality of video tape recorders, broadcast machines, which use the 2 inch tape are the very best available. But they are as big as two regrigerators, cost upwards of $100,000 and are unnecessarily complicated for seminary use. A less expensive style of 2 inch machine, smaller and less complicated than the first, is available. But it is still more machine than is practical for use among us.

Left for our consideration, therefore, are the 1 inch, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch video tape recorders. In order to evaluate these we will use the following set of criteria.

1. _Quality_. This refers to the machine's ability to record a signal well and to play it back faithfully. Generally, the larger the tape, the better the picture quality, but all these machines can do well enough for our purposes.

2. _Color_ _capability_. There are VTR's available in all these formats which will record and play in color. Virtually _all_ the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cassette VTR's operate in color. It should be noted that a color machine will, of course, operate in black and white with black and white cameras and monitors.

3. _Portability_. In the seminary setting this is a significant consideration. We will sometimes wish to move machines about on our campuses and perhaps about the city to make recordings and/or to show programs. Generally, the smaller the tape format, the more portable. Battery-operated portables are available in $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch models, and recently a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cassette portable was put on the market.

4. _Compatibility_. This refers not to our ability to live with a particular machine, though this is not unimportant, but to the ability to record on one video tape recorder and play that tape back on a different VTR. Among 1 inch machines, the tape must be replayed on a machine of the same make and model as the one on which it was recorded. Most $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cassette machines (all of those designated U-Matic Cassette format) are fully compatible with one another. They are designed to accept and play each other's tapes. Because of the EIAJ standard (as mentioned in the slide presentation) just about every $\frac{1}{2}$ inch VTR produced since 1969 is compatible with every other $\frac{1}{2}$ inch machine, although the compatibility is not quite as good as in the cassette format. And all $\frac{1}{4}$ inch machines are compatible because they are all made by the Akai Corporation.

5. _Editing_ _capability_. In feedback work this is an unnecessary feature. Feedback tapes are generally made as one continuous recording and need not be technically perfect. However, when producing tapes which include material recorded at different times or different places editing is necessary. Physically cutting and piecing as we do with audio tapes is both unsatisfactory and dangerous in video. Such an edit looks bad and the delicate, high velocity video heads can be damaged or clogged as they move across the splice.

The best method is "electronic vertical-interval" editing. This means that when the designated "edit" button is pushed, the machine edits one piece of material onto another automatically but at a time not visible on the screen. Again all the formats under consideration have some machines with this capability.

Such editing capability does not, however, insure broadcast or cable TV quality programming, though the FCC will permit use of these formats on cable systems.

The following quote is from the most recent Federal Communications Commission Cable regulations:

"143. In this experimental stage, it would be self-
defeating to require cable systems to carry access pro-
gramming and at the same time meet stringent technical
standards. Thus, for the present, our technical stand-
ards will apply only to...channels...used to distribute
broadcast programming. We note specifically that the
use of half-inch video tape is a growing and hopeful
indication that low-cost recording equipment can and will
be made available to the public. While such equipment does
not now meet our technical standards for broadcasting,
there is promise of its improvement and refinement. Fur-
ther, since it provides an inexpensive means of program
production, we see no reason why technical development
of this nature should not be encouraged for use on cable
systems."

Thus any of these machines (the $\frac{3}{4}$", $\frac{1}{2}$", $\frac{1}{4}$" formats) are capable
of producing tapes which may be played over your local cable com-
pany's local origination channel.

Broadcast channels are another thing indeed since broadcasters
are required by the FCC to maintain extremely high standards in the
video signal which they transmit. A short time ago this meant that
only those huge, expensive 2 inch machines could provide a taped
signal of sufficient quality to transmit. But more recently a small
computerized piece of equipment called a "Time Base Corrector" has
been installed in many broadcast systems. This small but intricate
box will take the relatively uneven signals of these smaller VTR's
and correct the inconsistencies so that the signal which goes over
the air _does_ conform to FCC requirements. This was first demon-
strated when tapes made on $\frac{1}{2}$ inch machines at the 1968 Democratic
National Convention and at the Attica State Prison riot were broad-
cast over commercial channels. Since that time, many local TV news
departments have adopted $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch VTR's in place
of film for most of their news-gathering. Thus the possibility
exists--and some seminaries have produced programming designed to
reach the community through cable or broadcast TV.

To review, then, the 1 inch machines are of very high quality,
but low portability and little compatability.

The $\frac{3}{4}$ inch machines are of very high quality and are simple
to use since they invleve inserting cassettes instead of threading
reels. They are partially portable and highly compatible, but editing
is very complicated except with the most expensive machines and
accessories.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ inch reel-to-reel VTR's produce quite acceptable quality,
some are fully portable, compatibility is good and editing is easy.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cartridge machines are good and the tapes are inter-
changeable with those of other similar machines, but these are best
for replay of commerically produced tapes for the classroom and are
not recommended for editing.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ inch machines are good, highly portable and will edit, but there are relatively few around.

For our purposes, then, the best options are the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cassette and the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch reel-to-reel VTR's. To compare these two, the cassettes are easier for the untrained to use and are more highly compatible. The $\frac{1}{2}$ inch VTR's are more portable, less expensive, and easier to use for production work.

The third major piece of equipment in a basic system is the camera. Battery-operated portables (called portapaks) normally come with their own small, portable camera. Such cameras weigh about 5 pounds, slightly more for color. They are of good quality and are equipped with zoom lens and a built-in microphone. They also have a built-in trigger switch which remotely turns the recorder on and off.

In any other system the camera is purchased as a separate piece of equipment. Any common video camera will work with a recorder of any format. Only the connecting cables will have to be fitted with the proper connectors to link the camera to the VTR. It is advisable to get a camera which will accept an external sync signal. This allows the system to grow to a two or more camera system because the cameras will accept the control signals of camera switching equipment: in other words the cameras can be coordinated on one program tape.

The camera lens is usually purchased separately except in the case of portapaks. For seminary use, a zoom lens, that is one which has a variable enlargement factor, is most useful. The cameras tend to be used in both large and small rooms as well as out-of-doors and for many different subjects. Thus, the camera and lens should be as versatile as possible.

Now that we have covered the major considerations of basic equipment, we will return to the black-and-white or color issue. All present video tape formats are available in full color units. While color recorders cost more, the added expenses do not end here, for the monitors should be color also, to take advantage of the color recording. With just these two, color tapes made elsewhere can be replayed and programs can be recorded in color off-the-air (legal implications of this will be discussed later). To produce your own color tapes you must have a color camera-- again at added expense.

As previously mentioned, studies have shown that color TV seems to have no edge over black and white as an inducement to learning, but most people do enjoy video in color. Therefore it is often recommended that color-capable equipment be purchased when possible, so that the whole system might easily be converted to color at a later date. Judgments to purchase color equipment must eventually be made, however, in relation to budget considerations and the proposed use of the equipment. Sermon playback might be pleasant in color but such use is also unnecessary and perhaps dis-

tracting. On the other hand, original material meant for class-
room instruction or for sharing with other institutions or cable
systems might be desirable in color. The decision whether to choose
color is important but complicated, and will vary from institution
to institution.

One other significant factor for choosing a system is this:
while $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cassette systems are high quality, easy to use and much
pre-packaged programming will appear in this format, the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
reel-to-reel equipment is less expensive and more portable.

This may cause us to be somewhat torn between $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$
inch machines since we may wish to utilize the good features of
both. To resolve the dilemna, we should note that programming on
one tape format is not destined always to remain there. For in-
stance, if you were to produce a tape utilizing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch reel-to-
reel VTR's, that material can be very easily transferred to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
cassette by wiring the two machines together and running the tapes.
In that way, the copy of the original would be on $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cassette.
The same transfer process can be accomplished among any of the for-
mats so long as the two VTR's are present.

Let us now turn to some sample systems. The most basic example
is the combination of one camera and one monitor. It is useful
for enlargement of live experiments or demonstrations and is most
applicable in such areas as science education. A closed-circuit
set-up is also helpful for conveying a picture to another room. It
is not usually of major value in seminaries but can be used when
desirable.

The most basic video tape <u>recording</u> system involves the monitor,
the camera and the recorder. The recorder could be either a portapak
unit or a deck model. Such a system in excellent for recording and
playing sermons, practice teaching sessions, role plays, and for
other feed-back applications. It also may be used for lectures,
demonstrations, interviews, reports, drama and similar presentations.
Systems of this type run from $1300 to $2000 for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch black and
white, and from $4000 to $6500 for cassette color.

Multi-camera systems, good for studio and more complicated
work, necessitate a second camera, a camera synchronizer, and a
camera switcher or special effects generator. The extra camera
will cost from $500 to $1000 each for black-and-white and from $2500
to $4000 for color. The syncronizer and switcher or special effects
generator will cost an additional $1000 to $1200 and about double
that for color.

Other considerations include: lighting for indoor recording,
microphones, possibly a microphone mixer, cables, tripods and, of
course, video tape. Tape costs about $25 to $35 per hour, depending
on purchase quantity, brand and supplier.

One further consideration is that of maintenance and repair.
The most widely quoted estimate is that one should annually budget

this item at about 10% of the total cost of the equipment in use.

You can see that the dollars seem to mount rapidly with the complexity of the system. But there is no reason to acquire a larger system than you really need. And a simple camera-recorder-monitor system would allow you the opportunity to appraise the value of video in your institution with minimum equipment and expense. A basic system of this type, for instance, could cost as little as $1300 (list price) and last for several years.

One should also examine the opportunities for cutting corners and utilizing other advantages. Some schools have acquired their facilities by way of matching fund grants from their supporting denominations. Another possibility is purchasing new but non-standard equipment which is often less expensive. We do not recommend this option for anyone who might possibly wish to share programming or utilize outside material. But it is a possibility for such work as feedback uses when only one machine is involved.

Sometimes bargains are available and should not be overlooked. Monitors and periodically other equipment may be available from your local government surplus outlet. A university in Colorado recently purchased several good monitors in this way for 50 cents each.

It also may be a good idea to solicit donations from local commercial TV stations who could possibly donate some old gear in return for a tax write-off.

One note to remember, however, is to be wary of bargain video tape. Never use old computer tape. This is often available, cut to the correct sizes for video use, but it is not designed for the purpose. It performs less satisfactorily and can easily ruin the video heads. If ever considering old computer tape, remember that it costs at least $125 to replace video heads.

For further information on equipment and costs, we refer you to three sources: the bibliography appended, the information you will receive regarding sample video systems, and your local audiovisual dealers who will provide you with both information and advice. A good dealer can offer valuable assistance when considering a system. When looking at list prices of equipment remember that the actual cost will usually be ten to fourteen percent less depending on the dealer and the equipment you purchase.

Copyright. The present copyright law was written in 1909. It attempted to strike an appropriate and fair balance between the public's right to use written materials and an individual's right to receive credit and remuneration for that which he originated.

For the past 66 years, the courts have tried to deal with thousands of cases of various infringements of the copyright law. The result is that the law is now primarily case law and infringement is often a relative and subjective matter.

Despite the lack of clarity, we must watch carefully as we deal with video and other non-print materials in our libraries and schools. There are occurrences of clear copyright violations, and they often occur in theological school libraries.

Copying of any audio tape or record album is, for instance, a copyright violation and is considered deprivation of a sale to the distributor of the originals. The same is true of dubbing the audio from radio or television.

Visuals are due the same consideration. To copy someone else's photographs or graphics without specific permission is illegal.

These conditions apply to our video work in many ways. The first comprises the most blatant video abridgement of copyright law, i.e., the copying of films and of broadcast TV programming. Both forms of copying are simple with common video equipment.

Films are copied by projecting the film on the screen, focusing the video camera on the image, and also feeding the projector's audio into the VTR. This produces a flickering but quite usable copy of the film.

Copying off-the-air is even easier. Video and broadcast TV operate by the same set of basic technical standards. And since most tuner/monitor combinations are capable of feeding the received signals into any video recorder, all one has to do is wire the two units together, tune to the desired broadcast, and record. The simplicity of film and broadcast copying helps lead to many violations.

Probably the next most significant volume of illegal copying is of music from records and tapes taken for inclusion in video productions. Related to this is the practice of copying magazine photos and art prints into video productions. All are illegal when done without prior arrangement with the copyright owners.

There are, however, three factors which alleviate the severity of the violation and drive it into the realm of subjectiveness. The first is the use to which the material is put. When copying is being done to make the material available for personal scholarly research it is not usually considered to be in the same class as copying for resale; nor is the copyright holder nearly so apt to bring charges.

The second factor is the status of the person doing the copying. The ivory tower enjoys a small advantage here. It is assumed that material copied in an academic environment is usually taken for re-search. Additionally, students are the most privileged of all. Whereas a student could probably safely utilize someone else's music as a part of his or her presentation for class, the professor should not attempt to do the same without realizing that he or she could be liable for prosecution, though the occurrences of such punitive actions are few.

The third factor is the percentage of reproduction of the work that is being copied. It is illegal to copy an entire tape or photograph just as it is illegal to photocpy an entire book. Yet small portions can be copied, just as a few pages may be reproduced from the book.

We don't know just how to judge what is permissible to be copied and at what point copyright violation occurs. It is ordinarily up to court interpretation for each individual case.

Our understanding is, however, that short excerpts serving as illustrations are "fair use." This means that a piece of material might be used to augment the content of a presentation but not serve as the content.

The whole area is so vague and confusing that we suggest you try to find information on copyright which might serve as a good guideline for you.

Despite this lack of clarity, we can provide a couple of facts worth considering. First, there are some sources which are especially jealous of their material and watch over it carefully. characteristically, these include CBS-TV and National Geographic Magazine. National Geographic, for instance, copyrights every photograph it publishes to be sure that they are well protected.

Second, one should be cautious with any material which one allows to be used by others or, especially, any programming to be shown on cable or broadcast TV. It is easy to overlook pieces of copied music and shots of copyrighted pictures and paintings, but care should be taken to be sure that these are never cablecast or broadcast without the permission of the copyright owner.

It is not true, however, that we are always on the copying end of original material. Sometimes seminaries are the setting for good original work. When such is the case, the programming may be copyrighted by submitting a script of the program plus a six dollar fee to the U. S. Copyright Office.

One further consideration concerns "common-law copyright." The term applies to any material that a person originates, whether it be written, audio, or graphic. The originator owns rights to the material, at least until it is published.

For this reason, it is highly advisable to acquire a release from any individual before taping that person's lecture or speech on either video or audio. It has been suggested to us that a lawyer should create or review a release form your institution might use as a matter of regular practice. Such a form would indicate the speaker, the speech, the date, and give explicit permission to the school or library to use the material and to make copies of it for educational purposes only. The statement might also grant permission to the speaker to request and receive the destruction or erasure of this material at any time in the future.

In the sharing of video programming among institutions, it would be advisable to send release forms or letters of permission for contents in photocopy form along with original tapes especially if tapes are to be reproduced. If any program is to be cablecast or broadcast, precautions for acquiring permission should be adhered to firmly.

Copyright, then, is a sticky problem. It has been said that the only person who has more trouble with copyright law than a librarian is a school media specialist. This sheds light on the plight of a school librarian dealing with media material.

Copyright is an area to be studied at any library, but even more so at a library dealing with non-print. And it is an area in which to exercise great care as video develops among us, because video is a media with great facility for borrowing from other media.

Model For Sharing. The following considerations are offered not in order to attempt at this time to construct an actual sharing model, but rather to attempt to set forth the kind of concerns and content such a model might have. We ourselves view these remarks as quite preliminary in the development of an actual functioning system.

Let us assume that we do have video taped material among us of sufficient worthy content and technical quality to merit sharing with one another. And let us further assume that we have sufficient desire and motivation to develop a sharing program. What might such an arrangement entail?

The most basic consideration for sharing video tape is agreement on certain standards. The first group of these standards must necessarily concern the video taping equipment to be used. Fortunately, one of the major problems of setting equipment standards that existed a few years ago no longer remains to be solved. When the Electronics Industries Association of Japan developed a format in 1969 to make the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch video machines compatible, sharing and even mass distribution of tapes became feasible. Prior to that time, if you wished to view a video tape you could do so only on the same brand of VTR that produced the tape. In addition, all U-Matic $\frac{3}{4}$ inch video equipment has been compatible from its inception in 1972. Such compatability of equipment is prerequisite for sharing tapes, and as shown by our survey, already exists widely among seminaries. The first and most obvious standard for producing tapes to be shared is the compatible format video tape recorders, either $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Let us suggest, then, in these preliminary considerations that tapes only be produced on one of these two standard format machines. Because there are few $\frac{3}{4}$ inch VTR's among us at the present time and because of lower cost factors and ease of editing, the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch format might certainly be used more frequently at the outset for any sharing effort. Program material could be transferred from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch video tape (or vice versa) with existing equipment, so beginning

with one format does not prohibit moving to the other at a later
date. Thus, permitting the use of the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch format as standard
practice would facilitate the best use of existing video tape
equipment.

While $\frac{1}{2}$ inch VTR is less expensive and better suited to simple
editing, the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch VTR, on the other hand, is more convenient in
other ways. The $\frac{3}{4}$ inch VTR is solely a cassette model; $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ma-
chines are reel to reel. For this reason commercial production of
video tapes (which some librarians predict hangs just above us like
Democles' sword) will no doubt adopt the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cassette format as
the most marketable video medium. This means that as soon as tech-
nology provides a simple and affordable $\frac{3}{4}$ inch editing deck (and a
very expensive model is already on the market) many of us will ac-
quire $\frac{3}{4}$ inch equipment. Allowing production on both $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and $\frac{3}{4}$
inch format VTR's, therefore, seems wise in regard to the present
situation and with reference to predictions for future trends.

A second consideration toward equipment standards is whether
or not to require the use of color capable equipment or to restrict
production to black-and-white. Many uses of video in the seminary
setting, especially in the feedback mode, do not require the use of
color and would seemingly not be enhanced by the use of color equip-
ment. On the other hand, color allows work with graphics to much
greater advantage than black-and-white. And as well as we can de-
termine, it is not demonstrable that either color or black-and-white
is a better teaching-learning medium than the other. Thus, we re-
commend once again that at this time both color capable and black-
and-white VTR's of the acceptable formats be utilized. The choice
can be left to the individual institution and determined on the
basis of budget, preferences, uses, and so on. Program material
produced in black-and-white may , of course, be reproduced only in
black and white. Color productions may be reproduced in color or
black-and-white.

The equipment formats we recommend for sharing, therefore,
allow the use of both EIAJ standard $\frac{1}{2}$ inch VTR's and U-Matic $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
cassette VTR's with either color capable or black-and-white capa-
bilities.

The program quality and content must also meet certain criteria.
In terms of technical quality our own desires to be represented by
the best program quality possible make extended comment unnecessary,
especially since we project sharing among us to be conducted on a
cost basis. It is wise to recommend, however, that when possible
an editing deck be used simply as a matter of course in order to
insure smooth editing with little distraction.

The possibilities for program content are unlimited. And for
several reasons, most of them obvious, we recommend that program
matter remain unrestricted and creatively open. We do recommend
that certain "front matter" be required on all video tapes available
for sharing. Since video tape is a visual as well as auditory med-
ium, such information need not be confined to the video tape label

and certainly not to an accompanying flyer (as has unfortunately been the case with an occasional sound cassette). The information may graphically be included directly on the video tape.

Because of the mechanics of viewing, the most convenient place for such standard information is the beginning of the tape. A leader of not less than 5 feet in length should be allowed for reel-to-reel tapes before any information or programming. A leader is not necessary, of course, on cassette tapes. The front matter, though not limited to, must at least include the following information: title, originating institution, date of production, personal credits (if applicable), and series information (if applicable). Such necessary information need only appear momentarily, since the tape can be stopped for the time necessary to record the date for cataloging or other purposes. Adding this information may be thought of as analogous to cataloging in publication data, and indeed, may be presented in a format similar to that of CIP. Thus, while insuring potential program variety, we would insist upon the inclusion of adequate identifying information as standard practice.

Another set of standards we must consider concerns the reproduction of the original program tape. Unlike 2 inch quad broadcast video tape where the successive generation copies are almost indistinguishable from the original, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch video tape quickly degenerates with successive copies. That is, a copy made from a copy is visibly inferior to the original. The more times removed from the original, the poorer the copy quality. It would, therefore, be highly desirable for all copies to be shared with other institutions to be first generation copies made directly from the original program tape. But there is a danger with such practice since repeated playing may eventually destroy the quality of the original. So in the hypothetical case of an extremely popular tape, after a number of first generation copies were made (perhaps 50 or so), second generation tapes would be permitted, even recommended, lest the original program be lost. Thus, under ordinary circumstances first generation reproductions would be required; second generation reproductions would be permitted under the exception noted.

We have thus far considered the kind of video equipment that may be used, required information on the program tape, and reproduction requirements. We will turn now to consider how tapes so produced and available might be disseminated.

There are basically two methods of sharing tapes that seem most feasible. One of these is a loan method similar to existing interlibrary loan practices. If such a method were employed a library or institution would produce a tape and make as many copies as deemed necessary to loan upon request. Existing interlibrary loan procedures are entirely adequate to provide for loan of video tapes, with perhaps one exception. Interlibrary loan provides for the loan of materials for the express purpose of "research." It would be wise in the case of video taped material to enlarge the purpose to include not only research but also teaching-learning

endeavors. This is a small distinction but an important one, since we determined early in this presentation that the "instructional input" use of video was the most suited and most likely to be shared as program matter.

A second item worthy of note in the interlibrary loan code concerns the reproduction of materials. Unless specifically forbidden by the lending library or institution, reproduction is tacitly permitted. So in the case of an original production like a video tape, the lending library might wish so to state if it wished to prohibit copying of the loaned tape.

The second manner of sharing video tapes to be considered involves the sale and purchase of tapes rather than interlibrary loan. For purposes of this model we propose charging the purchasing library or institution on a cost basis. This would presently entail a cost of about 12 to 20 dollars for a 30 minute $\frac{1}{2}$ inch format tape and 15 to 25 dollars for a 30 minute $\frac{3}{4}$ inch format cassette. The variation is due to brand and dealer differences and the quantity of tapes bought. If tapes were copyrighted at a cost of 6 dollars per tape, an additional slight charge may be added to the above figures. We will not add the cost of staff time to these figures since it might vary from institution to institution and would in any event be slight also.

There are once again two basic methods for facilitating the above arrangement. On the one hand, the individual libraries or institutions might be responsible for all operations and transactions.

Copyrighting video tapes would be the prerogative of the originating library or institution as it was in the case of a loan arrangement. Reproduction of video tapes would also be handled in the originating library or institution if access to the necessary equipment were possible. For the convenience of the originator of the tape, a library wishing a copy would send a blank video tape along with a request for the specific item to the originator. The originator would then copy the program tape onto the blank and return it for a slight charge, if any, to the requesting institution. In case the originator did not have access to equipment necessary to make a copy tape, a much less desirable course of action would be followed. The original program tape would be sent from the originating institution to the requesting institution, provided, of course, the requestor had reproduction equipment. This is less desirable since the original program tape might conceivably be sent many times to many different places; an unnecessary risk if preventable.

An alternate manner of handling all operations and transactions is to remove such activities from the context of individual libraries and institutions. This would be accomplished by the establishment and sponsorship or what we might call a theological video tape center. Such a center would need the basic equipment necessary to reproduce copies in both acceptable formats--namely

two color capable $\frac{1}{2}$ inch EIAJ video tape recorders and two color capable $\frac{3}{4}$ inch U-Matic video tape recorders. No other major pieces of equipment would be necessary unless standards were changed. At the outset such a center might be maintained within the context of an existing library, perhaps with equipment already owned. This is possible since we are not deluged by video tapes produced either by ourselves or commercially. Costs of the center would be subsidised by libraries or institutions wishing to contribute and/or receive tapes.

With such a center in operation, participating libraries would send original program tapes complete with background information included on tapes to the tape center. The tape center would then copyright the tape, make first generation copies available to participating libraries on a cost basis, and store the original for future use as a master copy.

Of these two methods we prefer the latter. Operating from a tape center would better insure standards and quality and would provide us with a headstart in keeping up with what promises to be yet another media boom area. Such a tape center would offer an additional advantage. The sharing of any kind of media presupposes dissemination of information about its availability. The tape center as the central receiving station for new productions could publish a quarterly list of new and available listings. Such a simple list could form the basis for what later could also become a union list for holdings of the various participating institutions as commercial video tape production begins. It is possible to set up and maintain such a list at this time because none of us already possesses a large number of tapes which we would submit for sharing. Nor has commercial production gotten well under way. Simply put, we have a managably small number of tapes in our possession. In two or three years, however, enough tapes may well be available that we would no longer be capable of establishing such a union list, as we now are incapable of establishing a similar list for sound cassettes retrospectively. In the case of video it appears that we are once again witnessing the coming of age of yet another communication format. Perhaps as librarians we can accommodate this additional electronic medium better than we have its predecessors.

BEGINNING BIBLIOGRAPHY: BRIEFLY ANNOTATED

These references have been arranged according to subject area and by title to simplify finding material by subject.

General Video Information

Introducing the Single-Camera VTR System: A Layman's Guide to Videotape Recording. Grayson Mattingly and Welby Smith. Charles Scribner's & Son, New York, 1971. 150 p., $8.95. A valuable resource for understanding use of portapaks and other single-camera systems.

<u>Making</u> <u>the</u> <u>Media</u> <u>Revolution</u>. Peter Weiner. Macmillan, New York, 1973. 209 p. An excellent guide for understanding video, recorders, cameras, and related equipment. Included is one chapter on the technical aspect of the video signal for those who are interested.

<u>Petersen's</u> <u>Guide</u> <u>to</u> <u>Video</u> <u>Tape</u> <u>Recording</u>. Charles Bensinger and the Editors of <u>Photographic</u> <u>Magazine</u>. Peterson Publishing Company, Los Angeles, 1973. 80 p., $2.00. Good general information on use of VTR and related equipment. Specifications on many machines. Designed primarily for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch video tape users.

<u>Production</u>

<u>Television</u> <u>Production</u> <u>Handbook</u>. Herbert Zettl. Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc., Belmont, California, 1969. 541 p. High quality information regarding all aspects of video production.

<u>Cable</u> <u>Television</u>

<u>A</u> <u>Short</u> <u>Course</u> <u>in</u> <u>Cable</u>. Office of Communication, United Church of Christ, 289 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y., 10010, 1972 (revised 1973). Single copy free. Good basic information.

<u>Cable</u> <u>Information</u>. Monthly newsletter of Cable Information Service, Broadcasting and Film Commission, National Council of Churches, Room 860, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y., 10027. Twelve monthly issues. $10.00 Subscription begins in January.

<u>Cable</u> <u>Television</u>: <u>A</u> <u>Guide</u> <u>For</u> <u>Citizen</u> <u>Action</u>. Monroe Price and John Wicklein. Pilgrim Press, 1972. 160 p., $2.95. Help in understanding cable TV, franchises, their possibilities and problems.

<u>Schools</u> <u>and</u> <u>Cable</u> <u>Television</u>. Division of Educational Technology, National Education Association. Washington, D.C., 1971. 66 p. $2.25.

<u>The</u> <u>Wired</u> <u>Nation</u>. Ralph Lee Smith. Harper & Row, New York, 1972. 128 p. $1.95. Good history and background on Cable TV.

<u>Cable</u> - <u>Libraries</u>

"Cable Television for Librarians." <u>Drexel</u> <u>Library</u> <u>Quarterly</u>. Brigitte L. Kenney, Graduate School of Library Science, Drexel University. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104. September, 1972. 200 p. Single copy of this combined January-April issue, $4.00. Record of the proceedings of a three day institute.

<u>Cable</u> <u>Libraries</u>. Periodical publication of the American Society for Information Science, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., Suite 804, 20036. Vol. 1, no. 1, May 1973. Bi-monthly, $15.

<u>ISAD</u> <u>Cable-TV</u> <u>Information</u> <u>Packet</u>. Information Science and Automation Division, ALA, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, 60611. $3.50. "...thirteen articles, bibliographies, and checklists of data. Some of the pieces are articles duplicated from the literature, some are reprints of papers, and some are original material. The kit is

intended for personal study and staff seminars and serves as a guide for those who are interested in learning about cable TV in libraries or who are faced with the development of a TV unit in a library."

Cable – Church

A Short Course in Cable (see above)

Tell Out. Department of Radio/TV/Films, American Lutheran Church, 1568 Eustis Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55108. $1.00. General and informative packet.

Cable – Regulations

"FCC Code." Federal Register, 37, no. 30, Part 11. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Was out-of-print in fall of 1974, may be available now.

"Cable Television Report and Order and Reconsideration." Stock number 0400-00276. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. 338 p. Reprint of FCC February 3, 1972 "Report and Order on Cable Television" and its June 16, 1972 action on reconsideration.

VIDEO SURVEY STATISTICS

Total Polled: 133   Total Responses: 84   (Response of 63.2%)

	Number	% of 84 Responses	% of 133 Polled
Possibly Interested in Sharing	44	52.4%	33.1%
Interested in Utilization of Cable TV	33	39.3%	24.8%
Want to See Results of Survey	74	88.1%	55.6%
Have VTR Equipment	53	63.1%	39.8%
Have Editing Capability	23	27.4%	17.3%
½" EIAJ	23	27.4%	17.3%
½" non-EIAJ	7	8.3%	5.3%
½" type unknown	17	20.2%	12.8%
¾" Cassette	15	17.9%	11.3%
1" format	20	23.8%	15.0%

SAMPLE VIDEO SYSTEMS:

1. PORTAPAK, WITH CAMERA AND MONITOR   Features: highly portable, very good basic system

COST:

B & W: $1750
COLOR: $6500

2. 1/2" DECK, CAMERA, MONITOR   Features: good basic outfit, somewhat portable
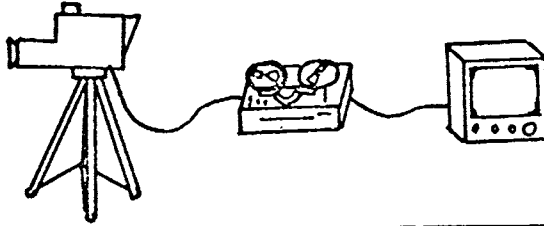
COST:

B & W: $1700
COLOR: $6500

3. 3/4" CASSETTE DECK, CAMERA, MONITOR   Features: simple operation, good basic system
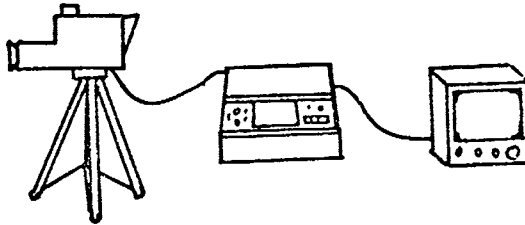
COST:

B & W: $2250
COLOR: $6800

4. 1/2" MULTI-CAMERA, SWITCHING, RECORDER, MONITORS   Features: multi-camera operation, switching, fading, special effects
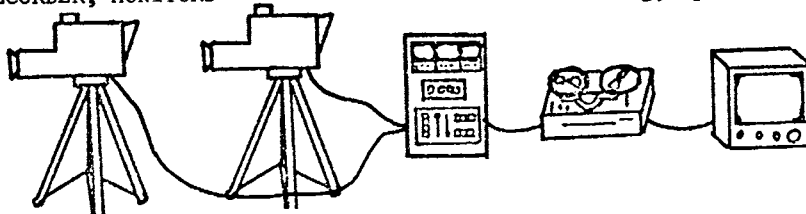
COST:

B & W: $3100
COLOR: $13500

5. 3/4" CASSETTE SYSTEM SIMILAR TO NUMBER 4.
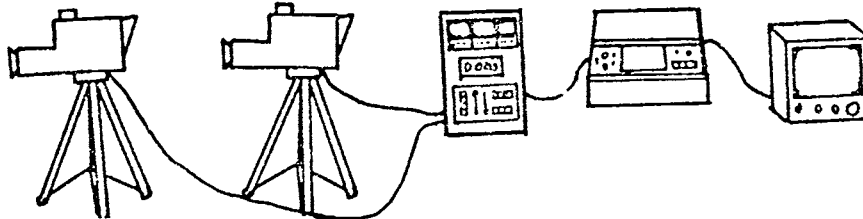
COST:

B & W: $3700
COLOR: $14000

6. 1/2" ELECTRONIC EDITING 1-CAMERA, 2-VTRs (one editing), 2-MONITORS   Features: vertical-interval electronic editing
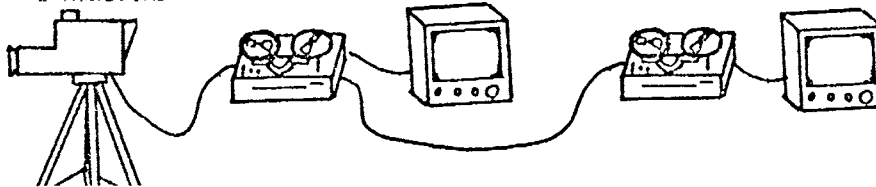
COST:

B & W: $3200
COLOR: $8500

7. 3/4" ELECTRONIC EDITING SIMILAR TO NUMBER 6.
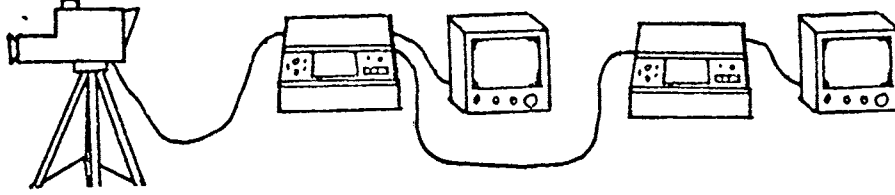
COST:

B & W: $4000
COLOR: $9000

OTHER SYSTEMS MAY BE DEVISED BY UTILIZING THE FOLLOWING LIST PRICE RANGES:

	BLACK & WHITE	COLOR	
MONITORS (23" to 25")	$ 200 - 400	450 - 800	Smaller monitors are considerably less cost
CAMERAS	$ 500 - 1000	2500-8000	
VTRs - 1/2"			
PORTAPAK WITH CAMERA	$ 1600-2000	4500	
DECK	$ 600 - 900	800 -1300	
EDITING DECK	$ 1100-1300	1600-1700	
VTRs - 3/4"			Standard 3/4" Cassett is all color
PORTAPAK WITH CAMERA	$		
DECK	$	1100-1700	
EDITING DECK	$	1750-7000	
SPECIAL EFFECTS GENERATOR	$ 600 - 900	3000	Simple syncronizing and switching is less expensive

The Congregational Way: Some Historical
and Bibliographical Remarks

by
Harold F. Worthley

Any attempt to introduce the history and bibliography of Con-
gregationalism[1] must be prefaced by at least one sobering thought,
viz., the fate of Thomas Prince. It was in 1736 that Prince, a
Boston minister, published the first volume of his Chronological
History of New-England, representing many years' study and writing.
But although Prince lived another twenty-two years, he never man-
aged to get his narrative much beyond Plymouth Rock and the first
rude shelters erected in the Bay Colony. Thomas Prince had twenty-
two years; I have forty-five minutes' speaking time. You can ap-
preciate my feelings. What follows will be a modest endeavor to
exorcize the spirit of that New England farmer who, when hailed by
a thoroughly-lost tourist on a dusty New Hampshire road and asked
the way to Boston, replied, "Can't rightly get there from here."

Thomas Prince, of course, wrote under the aegis of both apolo-
getic motives and a providential view of history. For him, that
meant tracing the roots of his story back to Biblical times and
plowing through a long series of divine dispensations, the most
recent and glorious being the one displayed in his own times on the
banks of the Charles River. For myself, I intend to go back no
further than the Sixteenth Century where, in the Calvinist or Re-
formed sector of the Protestant Reformation, we may locate the
ancestry of what came to be known as "the Congregational way of the
churches." A Reformation of sorts was worked in England during the
reign of Henry VIII, but is remained for the regents who ruled on
behalf of the boy-king, Edward VI (1547-1553), to encourage a dis-
tinctively Calvinist perspective on English soil. Mary Tudor (1553-
1558) had other plans; she successfully repressed Protestantism
during her five-year reign, but was unable to return the land to
the Roman Catholic fold as she had hoped to do. Elizabeth I (1558-
1603) on coming to the throne set about fashioning a religious settle-
ment which would comprehend virtually all of England ecclesiastical
in one national church. This church would be characterized by uni-
formity of doctrine and practice. However, Elizabeth reckoned with-
out that Calvinism whose English spokesmen, exiled to the continent
during Mary's reign, the new queen now allowed to return home. So
it was that during Elizabeth's rule, Calvinism or the Reformed tra-
dition in England took on the early characteristics of that phenom-
enon which we call by the name, "Puritanism."[2]

There is one thing on which students of Puritanism agree: it
is difficult to find two knowledgeable persons who will agree on a
definition of "Puritanism!" For our purposes, it is enough to say
that "Puritanism" is insufficiently defined either when it is loosely
described as "religiosity" (for religion was an axiom for all sectors
of 16th and 17th century English society) or when it is identified
with a particular set of social, economic and/or political attitudes

(for Puritans were notoriously not of one mind in such matters).[3]
Within the context of English life of that period, "Puritanism"
was a point of view which emphasized the absolute sovereignty of
God, the exclusive authority of the Holy Scriptures as a revelation
of the divine will, and the crucial importance of men's bringing
themselves into accord with that divine will. Creedally, there is
little in that to distinguish the Puritan from, say, the Anglican.
But temperamentally, there was a world of difference. Temperamentally
evangelical, the Puritan took with utter seriousness the command
(as he saw it) to spread the truth about man's necessary confronta-
tion with God. Man-made rituals, man-made institutions were not
(as the Anglican thought) safe vehicles of salvation; rather, be-
cause products of a wholly corrupted human reason, they might soothe
and so damn simple souls. That is why the Puritan called for a
"purifying" of the national church far in excess of anything Eliza-
beth and her advisors would countenance.

When the Puritan's arguments elicited indifference at best
and official acts of repression at worst, he might choose one of
several ways to go. He might decide to bide his time, which ul-
timately was God's good time, waiting and working within the estab-
lishment. So-called "Presbyterian Anglicans" and not a few proto-
Presbyterians did just that. And if they were fortunate enough to
live till the 1640's, they were rewarded when England ecclesiastical
became at least briefly Presbyterian. But a Puritan might choose
to emigrate, to put the Channel or the Atlantic Ocean between him-
self and the national church. So doing, he would usually disclaim
any essential division between himself and the national church, but
he would find in distance and a lack of episcopal supervision both
the necessity and a justification for trying out non-episcopal forms
of church life. Early in the 17th century, the Netherlands hosted
a few such English-manned experiments; soon after, Plymouth, the
Bay, New Haven and Connecticut were the settings for a "congregational
way." A few among those Puritans (famous out of proportion to their
numbers) made their separation from the national church explicit,
so that emigration was virtually the only alternative to prosecution
for sedition. But no Puritan saw separation (implicit or explicit)
as a positive value in itself, and therein lay the difference be-
tween the Puritan and those more radical groups ranged to his left:
the Baptists, the Quakers, and the sectarians born of the Civil War
and the Commonwealth periods.[4]

Those Puritans who elected (they would have said "were elected"!)
to migrate to the New World and plant the New England colonies,
brought with them a good bit of theory (except for those who settled
Plymouth), precious little experience, and a well-nigh incredible
faith that with "an ocean of water between" them and the national
church, they could establish a social order and a church way which
would maximize opportunities for experiencing that vital man-God
confrontation-unto-salvation. An incredible faith, we say, because
they thought to utilize a congregational ecclesiology, a way of the
churches, so far tested only among fugitive or exiled Separatist
conventicles, and they thought to employ it in the context of a
colonial/provincial setting--that is, as the polity of a de facto

"national" church. That episcopal or presbyterian arrangements
could function on that scale was known, but congregationalism...?
The amazine thing is that it did work, not without periodic diffi-
culties and modifications, for over half a century. And by the
time it ceased to be the church way of whole colonies, it no longer
mattered; the "church way" in the manner of institutions had taken
on a life of its own, and in associationalism and consociationalism
laid the basis for its own survival, eventually as a denomination.
All of which is to get considerably ahead of our story!

     Puritan would-be "congregationalists" made it plain in apologetic
and polemic that they were "no Separatists," but it was a claim which
their critics here and abroad found hard to credit. Only look at
the first stable New England settlement, located at Plymouth, mani-
festly congregational in its ecclesiastical arrangements—were not
these the spiritual children of Pastor John Robinson who had said
so many hard things supporting the necessity of separation, and then
taken himself and his flock first to Amsterdam and thence to Leyden?
With the passing years, interest in the separationist debate was
supplanted by other concerns; the New England colonies stabilized
and the congregational way (with some internal variants) moved from
experimentation to routine. It remained for historians writing
during the nineteenth century, admirers of the New England experi-
ment, to re-discover the Old Colony (Plymouth), christen its first
comers "Pilgrims," and discern therein (as they thought) Separatism,
congregationalism, and the roots of American democratic institutions,
all carried to the Bay (and thence to New Haven and Connecticut)
by a Plymouth deacon in the course of a medical errand.[5] Sad to
say, that myth has been piously repeated by denominational historians
down through the publication of the most recent such work in 1942,[6]
despite the fact that 1933 saw the appearance of a study which
should have straightened matters out.

     It was in 1933 that Perry Miller effectively challenged the
party line so painstakingly developed by the nineteenth-century in-
house historians. Setting aside the conclusions (though not ignoring
the massive studies) of titans like Henry Martyn Dexter,[7] and taking
his cue from the clues painstakingly assembled and published in
1912 by Champlin Burrage,[8] Miller set forth the view that the origins
of American Congregationalism were properly to be sought in the
thinking of a small group of English Puritans of the early seven-
teenth century who, for all their criticisms of the national church,
were adamantly opposed to Separation.[9] Slowly but surely, at least
in academic circles, Miller's contentions gained support.[10] In
denominational circles, however, it was not until 1952 when the
exegencies of finding historical precedent for a proposed merger
between the Congregational Christian Churches and a presbyterian-
type body, the Evangelical and Reformed Church, that a prominent
Congregational denominational official was moved to disclaim Separa-
tist origins and announce for the less intransigent Non-Separatists
of England, Holland, and the Bay![11]

     In the wake of Miller's activities, have come a respectable
number of long-needed biographies,[12] area and institutional studies,

too many to be mentioned except by way of footnote. However, at least passing reference ought to be made to E. S. Morgan's finely-honed presentation of a Miller-esque theme, "visible saints."[13] Nor should it be thought that only Massachusetts has received the attention of post-Miller historians; I. M. Calder contributed a significant article and two books on the New Haven enterprise,[14] and Miller himself compared the thought of Cotton and Thomas Hooker, failing to find significant differences between them.[15] As for specialized studies, these have been rolling off the presses with impressive regularity, so that now we have useful monographs on the Puritan family, Puritan merchant society, Puritan church discipline, the Puritan's morphology of conversion, his changing political ideas over the first century of the American experience, his social ethics, and the Puritan institution of the ministry.[16] One could almost agree with the remark attributed to Edmund S. Morgan that we now know more about the Puritans than really seems decent! For all that, and precisely because there is truth in Morgan's comment, and so much is now known of the Puritans' values and institutions (and the dialectic between the two), it will not be possible ever again to write denominational history in the style of Williston Walker or even Atkins-and-Fagley—that is, "tunnel-visioned," oblivious to the larger society, English and Anglo-American, in which the Congregational "way of the churches" took its development.

In 1648, the American Puritans memorialized (perhaps "embalmed" is a better word) the fruits of their experiment in a synodally-approved statement of church practice, The Cambridge Platform.[17] Presumably, the time had at last arrived when they might enjoy somewhat the society and church life they had struggled so hard and at such costs to secure.[18] But it was not to be. True, the Puritans had outwitted the bishops; now it appeared biology would outwit the Puritans. Fatally confident that their children and their children after them would in time experience the same conversion experience that had qualified the grandparents and parents for church membership, the Puritans had included their progeny in the "matter" of the visible churches. But the fire of the first generation's religious experiences dimmed; children were no more docile and predictable then than now; and far too many younger folk found themselves unqualified to present themselves before ministers and people to claim their church rights. Feverish conferences and hesitant experimentation eventuated in a compromise, a Half-Way Covenant it was called, designed somehow to hold the as-yet unqualified progeny of the saints within the church.[19] New England communities which followed this compromise found, from the perspective of the local churches, a population comprised of three concentric circles, the smallest and innermost being "visible saints" (experiential Christians), ranged about them the half-way issue of the saints (hopeful, and allowed access to baptism for their children), and in the outer courts, any unconverted and unconnected residents of the community. Out in the Connecticut River Valley, Northampton minister Solomon Stoddard eventually gave over this triple-entry spiritual bookkeeping, and simply invited such of the town as were not scandalous in their living, to avail themselves of both sacraments.[20] So doing, Stoddard adopted as his version of congregational

practice what the first-comers to Massachusetts and Connecticut had
seen as warrant for putting the Atlantic between themselves and Eng-
land's national church. Back in Boston, the Mathers[21] girded their
loins and if they could not successfully write Stoddard off, did what
they could to prevent his principles from sweeping eastward.

But "Stoddardeanism" was not the only threat to the social and
religious order admired by the Mathers. From the earliest days,
there had been a gradual erosion of civil control by the godly,
as the political franchise was extended first in town and then in
colony-wide elections to the non-elect. The simple agrarian village
with its meetinghouse visible at the center gave way to more scattered
patterns of settlement as need for land carried successive generations
out of sight (and out of mind) of the village green. In the ports
there came to be a merchant class whose values could not always agree
with those of farmers. Education (epitomized in Harvard College)
was gradually weaned away from control by the godly. Toleration
for religious dissenters from the New England way was forced upon
the American Puritans by acts of the English crown. In other words,
dissolution of the Puritan Zion was already well underway by the
time that the witchcraft delusion at Salem Village signalled the
hysteria that accompanies a lost sense of direction.

Increase Mather resigned himself; the glory was gone or fast
going out of Israel. However, his son Cotton busied himself with
designs to recover that glory.[22] He drew together like-minded
clerics in a plan to reorganize Congregationalism along stronger
associational (ministerial) and consociational (ministerial and lay)
lines, giving the former power to examine and license candidates
for the ministry, and the latter the character of standing judi-
catories over the churches. Massachusetts' churches accepted the
former proposal in 1705-06; Connecticut adopted both proposals in
its Saybrook Platform of 1708, going so far as to add a "General
Association" (province-wide) to the scheme. That Massachusetts
Congregationalism stopped short of Mather's dream and Connecticut's
achievements may be attributed in large part to the opposition voiced
by Ipswich pastor John Wise, whose writings extolled the localism
of an older congregationalism.[23] So matters stood with the churches
of the congregational way until the first faint stirrings of the
Great Awakening.[24]

The Awakening, America's first pan-colonial religious revival,
swept the country during the years 1739-42.[25] Chronologically con-
sidered, it was conceived among the Dutch Reformed of New Jersey's
Raritan Valley, nurtured by neighboring Presbyterians, and it found
its greatest portraitist and analyst in Congregational minister
Jonathan Edwards. At the same time, without intimating closer
connections than are capable of being proved, it should be pointed
out that the American Awakening followed close upon the German
evangelical movement known as "Pietism,"[26] and even closer upon
England's Methodist or Wesleyan revival, which supplied the American
Awakening with its most eloquent itinerant, George Whitefield.

Popularly regarded even today as a hellfire evangelist (and
that on the basis of one or two sermons), Jonathan Edwards is now
ranked among the three or four greatest intellects produced in
America.[27] Pastor, Calvinist theologian evangelist, Lockean
psychologist and crypto-scientist, the Northampton minister must
be classified as a moderate in his support of the Awakening. Even
moderate support, however, found no favor in one group of rationalist-
inclined ministers, who had already begun to modify Calvinist theology
the better to suit accepted church practices; their spokesman was
Rev. Charles Chauncy of Boston's First Church. Edwards in time
came to identify such opposers as "Arminians," deviants from the
Puritan faith whose moralistic doctrine created in man a fatal self-
confidence and sense of security. For Edwards himself, the only
right theme was that which he announced in 1731 as the title of his
public lecture in Boston: "God Glorified in the Work of Redemption,
by the Greatness of Man's Dependence upon Him, in the Whole of It."
It was a theme from which he never veered. Indeed, he argued it so
persuasively that an entire school, "The New England Theology,"
sprang up after him. Each member of the "School," moreover, was
selective in what he chose to emphasize out of the wealth of Ed-
wards' thought, and sufficiently independent and innovative, so
that a simple description of the various "wings" is difficult.

Taken as a spectrum, ca. 1780-1805, New England Congregationalism
counted on its far left those "Arminians," descendants of the opposers
of the Awakening, who soon would take on separate identity as "Lib-
eral Christians" and then "Unitarians." Theologically, they have
been described as "supernatural rationalists." The line from Charles
Chauncy through Jonathan Mayhew, Aaron Bancroft, to Henry Ware and
eventually to William Ellery Channing is clear. In the middle of
the spectrum one would locate such as were called "Old Calvinists,"
and later "Moderate Calvinists," men of the viewpoint of two suc-
cessive presidents of Yale, Ezra Stiles and Timothy Dwight, and
nearer the time of the Unitarian departure, David Tappan and Jedidiah
Morse, who field-marshalled the Trinitarian opposition to Boston
theological liberalism. To their right would be ranged those sup-
porters of the Awakening (like Edwards himself) who came to be known
first as "New Divinity Men." From them diverged two lines, the
one following Edwards' disciple, Joseph Bellamy, whose views on the
possibility of salvation were more optimistic than those of most
eighteenth century Calvinists. Still further to the right were
the followers of another of Edwards' disciples, Samuel Hopkins and
so called "Hopkinsians," or because of their relentless fidelity
to portions of Edwards' theology "Consistent Calvinists."[28]

To complicate matters further, familial, educational and social
ties made for quite different alliances in Connecticut and Massa-
chusetts. In "the Land of Steady Habits," New Divinity Men and
Moderate Calvinists (the right and middle camps along the spectrum)
shared a Yale education, married one another's sisters and daughters,
and exchanged pulpits and other tokens of ministerial fellowship
quite freely.[29] In Massachusetts, however, Old or Moderate Cal-
vinists and those of Arminian leanings shared a Harvard background,

intermarried and socialized freely, leaving the right-wing Consistent Calvinists scattered and isolated throughout the province/state. When the Trinitarian-Unitarian division surfaced and became institutionalized, it would be under the leadership of a Connecticut Moderate Calvinist, Jedidiah Morse, who upon settling in a prestigious church in the Bay State, was distressed to find his Calvinist brethren associating with (by Connecticut standards) the wrong people![30]

From the foregoing, it would be all too easy to assume that Congregationalists had little else to do from 1735 to 1805 except discuss theology! To correct that impression by remarking the obvious: much or most American energies during the period were absorbed by the issues leading up to the Revolution, the waging of the War itself, and the founding of the new nation.[31] At the same time, the impending disestablishment of the churches (in Connecticut in 1818, in Massachusetts in 1833) reminds us that the loss of favored (tax-supported) status was not a sudden thing, but had its own lengthy history, reaching all the way back to the charter given Massachusetts in 1691, a charter which freed the civil franchise from all religious qualifications.[32] Furthermore, the story of the Trinitarian-Unitarian separation interweaves after 1790 with the story of a second Awakening then coursing through the states,[33] its leaders determined and largely successful in channeling the energies released by the revival into interlocking voluntary associations for the reform of a veritable catalogue of social and personal evils, as well as for carrying the Gospel to parts American and foreign.

The years following the Revolutionary War witnessed the migration westward of New Englanders and their cherished institutions, first to Vermont, and then westward to central and western New York and Ohio, not to mention parts of Canada.[34] Connecticut Congregationalism responded first sending out missionaries to Vermont and New York as early as 1792 (the War prevented a projected mission in 1775) and transforming its General Association into a state Missionary Society in 1798. The Massachusetts Missionary Society came into being in 1799 and those of New Hampshire and Vermont during the first decade of the nineteenth century. Back-up organizations—"female cent societies," tract and Bible societies—took shape almost immediately. Moreover, just as the revivalism of the early nineteenth century supplied much of the energy and ideals for the business of churching the frontier, so revivalism's perennial indifference to "denominational" labels encouraged cooperation between Congregationalists and Presbyterians, culminating in the famed "Plan of Union" of 1801 and the "Accommodation Plan" of 1808.[35] Under the terms of the Plan of 1801 a new settlement might choose a Presbyterian minister but operate under Congregational discipline, except when problems arose between church and minister; then the case would be adjudicated by the minister's presbytery. The reverse also held true: where a Presbyterian church was having difficulties with its Congregational minister, the issue was to be taken to the minister's Association. If the disputing parties did not agree to following the system represented by the minister, pro-

vision was added for an appeal to a mutual council in which both
systems were equally represented. The arrangement continued on the
Presbyterian side until 1837 and among Congregationalists until
1852; the debate among historians has been who really won and who
lost by the Plan of Union?[36] The debate seems academic now; what was
important is that the frontier was not ignored by the churches.[37]

Not far behind the home missionary movement came the develop-
ment of the foreign missions field. The initiator was Samuel J.
Mills who led the organization at Williams College and Andover
Seminary destined to midwife the birth of the American Board of
Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1810; incorporated 1812). Inter-
denominational in makeup during its early years, the Board began by
sending its missionaries to India, Ceylon, the American Indians,
Hawaii and Palestine (all by 1819). In 1870, after the withdrawal
of a number of cooperating denominations to "do their own thing,"
the Board became wholly a Congregational enterprise.[38]

That the A.B.C.F.M. was conceived in the college and seminary
milieu reminds one that the first half of the nineteenth century
was the time when colleges reconsidered their goals and curriculums
in the light of the newer theological emphases and when seminaries
per se took their rise.[39] Within the seminaries, the Edwardian
theological enterprise was spun in ever more subtle patterns. At
Yale, Nathaniel W. Taylor, an Edwardian of moderate hue, gave him-
self to an intensely rationalistic explication of Calvinism, hoping
thereby to counter the rationalistic appeal of the Liberal Christians
or Unitarians. It was Taylor who combined forces with Lyman Beecher
to limit the spread of Boston Unitarianism: Taylor as the brilliant
controversialist in print, Beecher as the eloquent preacher and or-
ganizer of pro-Orthodox voluntary organizations for evangelism and
reform. Taylor's improvements on Edwards were not always well re-
ceived, however, either by those who prided themselves in undeviatingly
following Edwards (e.g., Bennet Tyler of East Windsor [later Hart-
ford] Seminary) or those who were determined to shape a "progressive"
or "liberal" Orthodoxy (e.g., at Andover Seminary: Leonard Woods,
Moses Stuart, and Edwards A. Park.)[40]

The best-remembered and influential of those who challenged
Taylor's rational revivalism, however, was his former student,
Horace Bushnell,[41] who rejected the necessity of revivalistically-
induced conversion in favor of "Christian nurture," i.e., that the
child should grow up a Christian never knowing himself to be other-
wise. Over against revivalism's single-minded emphasis on the in-
dividual man confronting God, Bushnell stressed the church as the
community of faith, and speculated hopefully about a democratic
"divine society," showing an optimism and idealism similar to that
of the Transcendentalists, to whom he was temperamentally akin.[42]

Toward the end of the century, some among the Congregation-
alists added their talents to providing leadership to the pan-
Protestant movement known as "The Social Gospel." This concern
to make Protestantism more socially and ethically aware had had a
considerable pre-history in America;[43] now a more coherent pattern
emerged. To the efforts of Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians

were added such Congregational doers and thinkers as Washington
Gladden, Josiah Strong and Graham Taylor, to name only the most
prominent.[44] Perhaps more popularly appropriated than is usually
thought, the movement (in its original form) floundered on the
optimism-shattering shoals of World War I and the Great Depression;
it only remained for Neo-Orthodox critics like the Niebuhrs to ad-
minister the coup de grace.

It is obvious that with the Social Gospel, we have come to a
point where the theological issues which grasp Congregationalism's
imagination and conscience have ceased to be "in-house" debates;
they are rather issues which are addressed to Protestants generally
or to Christians generally. But in the field of polity since the
nineteenth century it has been otherwise. From the close of the
Great Awakening to the middle of the nineteenth century, Congre-
gationalists virtually ignored polity.[45] But beginning with
Leonard Wood's Report on Congregationalism in 1846, almost every
decade for the next one hundred and ten years saw the publication
or second edition of a newer description of "the Congregational
Way." It was the end of the "era of good feeling" that had under-
written the Plan of Union with the Presbyterians. The younger
churches to the west of New England were meeting unique problems[46]
and taking fresh pride in their Congregational heritage. Manuals
of polity and histories of the tradition were needed and marketable.[47]

That same growing self-awareness prompted the development of
another level and type of Congregational fellowship, viz., the state
conference, the first such having been that of Maine,officially
organized in 1826.[48] The majority of conferences, however, were
organized at mid-century and during the years after the Civil War.
Finally, out of the West came the suggestion of an organization of
American Congregationalism at the national level, and in 1852 the
first council to claim nation-wide representation, since the Cam-
bridge Synod of 1646-48, was held at Albany, New York. The "Albany
Convention" was a success by any standard: it voted abandonment
of the long-since outgrown Plan of Union; approved and commended
the labors of the American Home Missionary Society and the American
Education Society; encouraged communication between Eastern and
Western Congregationalists; created the predecessor of the Congre-
gational Church Building Society and the modern yearbook; and re-
organized the predecessor of the American Congregational Association,
the prudential body which is responsible for the Congregational
Library. What since disestablishment had been a de facto de-
nomination was rapidly moving toward formal structure and a functional
division of labor. In 1865 a "National Council" held in Boston
set about producing statements of faith ("The Burial Hill Declar-
ation") and polity, and carefully reviewed Congregationalism's
missionary commitments. Finally, in 1871 a "National Council"
met at Oberlin, Ohio, and there constitutionally set up a perman-
ent triennial body (changed to biennial in 1915); legal incorporation
for the Council was sought and obtained in 1885. (In 1931 the
name of the denominational body was changed from "National" to
"General Council.")[49]

As with religion generally, Congregationalism has carried within itself a tension between the particularism expressed in denominational development and a concern for the unity of the Church such as has encouraged uniting of like-minded church groups. The ill-fated Plan of Union (1801-52) with the Presbyterians was only the first of many inquiries and experiments, a few of which have resulted in organic mergers. Congregationalism has investigated union with the Free Baptist Church (1886-91), with the Congregational Methodist Churches (1892; a few did unite with Congregational associations), the Presbyterians (1923-27), the Episcopal Church (1923), the Disciples of Christ (1891, and the possibility of union is not yet closed), the Christian Churches (first negotiations undertaken in 1895; resumed de novo in 1923, and organic merger consummated in 1931), the Methodist Protestant Churches and The United Brethren (negotiations begun in 1898 and 1904 respectively, tabled in 1907), the tiny group known as the Evangelical Protestant Churches (1923, union successfully consummated in 1925), and the German Congregational Churches.[50] In 1957 a merger was successfully consummated between most churches of the Congregational Christian denomination and the Evangelical and Reformed Church, the emergent body taking the title of The United Church of Christ.

Which, contrary to the expectations of that apocryphal New England farmer, gets us from there to here. What, then, should be added regarding study materials for the history of Congregationalism? Buried in the footnotes of this paper are some two hundred and fifty references to secondary sources, most of them published since the First World War.[51] As for published primary sources, I refer you to (but shall spare you a reading of) the "Bibliography of Congregationalism" which H. M. Dexter appended to his Congregationalism as Seen in Its Literature back in 1880; Dexter listed 7,250 items and humbly admitted he had probably missed a few items here and there. As for archival materials, our report must take on an Alice-in-Wonderland quality. The Archives of the National/General Council are housed in The Congregational Library, 14 Beacon Street, Boston. Those of the several Boards and instrumentalities that preceded and accompanied the National/General Council are scattered. (a) The papers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are on permanent loan to the Harvard libraries, although the prudential records of the Board are at the U.C.B.W.M. Boston office. (b) The papers of the American Missionary Association have been deposited at the Amistad Research Center, Dillard University, New Orleans, and have been microfilmed. (c) The papers of the Congregational Home Missionary Society were recently moved from Fisk University to the Amistad Research Center. (d) The papers of the Congregational Education Society are in The Congregational Library. (e) Papers of boards and instrumentalities of the United Church post-dating the merger are at or destined for the U.C.C. Archives, Schaff Library, Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The archives of the Congregational Christian Historical Society are at The Congregational Library; those of the Evangelical and Reformed Historical Society are housed in the Schaff Library at Lancaster.

But the deposit of older materials does not uniformly follow these
seemingly explicit lines. Materials deriving from the old Congre-
gational churches and associations may wind up at The Congregational
Library, but the official depository for materials of the pre-1931
Christian Churches is Elon College, N.C. Materials of the Reformed
Churches may find their way to Schaff Library at Lancaster, but
those of the Evangelical tradition have their official resting-place
at Eden Theological Seminary, Webster Groves, MO. And since the
merger that created the United Church did not please everyone, and
two small groups on the Congregational Christian side broke off to
form essentially separate denominations, it should be added that the
archives of the National Association of Congregational Christian
Churches are housed at Oak Creek, Wisconsin, while those of the Con-
servative Congregational Christian Conference are located at Hins-
dale, IL. In answer to your unspoken query, "No, Congregationalism
doesn't have a union catalogue." Congregational Christian archival
work has always proceeded on the bemusing principle, "If you can't
find it, nobody can lose it."

Unmentioned in this account are the records of over ten thou-
sand local churches, for the most part scattered over the face of
the land, yet perhaps the most important and most neglected resource
for the history of churches which still hold that the local congre-
gation is sufficient for most of the critical acts of church life.
During the last ten years, these local records (together with their
secular counterparts) have attracted practitioners of "The New
History," an approach which borrows freely from the perspectives
and methods of historical demography, prosopography, and cultural
anthropology, to write history "from the bottom up" (rather than,
as has usually been the custom, "from the top down.") What was
Congregational New England like in the Seventeenth Century? the
Eighteenth? We still don't know. But we do have excellent portraits
of Boston, Sudbury, Dedham, and Andover, Massachusetts, all of
which promise a fuller, more sophisticated picture of Congregational
origins and development than historiography has thus far been able
to provide.[51]

Footnotes

1. The author wishes to acknowledge his debt to V.D. Morey, "Ameri-
can Congregationalism: A Critical Bibliography, 1900-1952," Church
History, XXI (1952), 323-344.

2. For the general history of the Protestant Reformation, see H.J.
Grimm, The Reformation Era (New York, 1954); briefer but unusually
helpful is N. Sykes, The Crisis of the Reformation (London, 1938).
    Introductions to the Reformed tradition include J.T. McNeill,
The History and Character of Calvinism (New York, 1954) and F.
Wendel, Calvin (1950; Eng. trans., New York, 1963).
    For overviews of the English Reformation, see C.H. and K. George,
The Protestant Mind of the English Reformation (Princeton, 1961);
F.M. Powicke, The Reformation in England (Oxford, 1941; repr. 1961);
T.M. Parker, The English Reformation to 1558 (1950; 2nd ed., London,
1966); and A.G. Dickens, The English Reformation (New York, 1964).

3. See D.B. Rutman, _American Puritanism_ (Philadelphia, 1970) for an extended discussion of methodology appropriate to the topic.

4. Puritanism in Old England has been surveyed and variously interpreted by W. Haller, _The Rise of Puritanism_ (1938; repr. Philadelphia, 1972); M. M. Knappen, _Tudor Puritanism_ (London and Chicago, 1939); A. Simpson, _Puritanism in Old and New England_ (Chicago, 1955); J.F.H. New, _Anglican and Puritan_ (Stanford, 1964); C. Hill, _Society and Puritanism in Pre-Revolutionary England_ (2nd ed., New York, 1967); G.F. Nuttall, _The Puritan Spirit_ (London, 1967); and P. Collinson, _The Elizabethan Puritan Movement_ (Berkeley, 1967).
More specialized but very helpful to the general reader are H. Davies, _The Worship of the English Puritans_ (Westminster, Eng., 1948); P.S. Seaver, _The Puritan Lectureships_ (Stanford, 1970); and E.B. Holifield, _The Covenant Sealed_ (New Haven, 1974).

5. Separatist leaders have been studied by F.J. Powicke, _Henry Barrowe, Separatist_ (1550?-1593) and _The Exiled Church of Amsterdam_ (1593-1661) (London, 1900); C. Burrage, _The True Story of Robert Browne_ (Oxford & London, 1906); F.J. Powicke, _Robert Browne, Pioneer of Modern Congregationalism_ (London, 1910); D.C. Smith, "Robert Browne, Independent," _Church History_, VI (1937), 289-349; V.D. Morey, _History Corrects Itself: Robert Browne and Congregational Beginnings_ (Boston, 1954); and W.H. Burgess, _John Smith, the Se-Baptist, Thomas Helwys and the First Baptist Church in England_ (London, 1911). The "Pilgrim" pastor's life and views have been examined by C. Burrage, _A Tercentenary Memorial: New Facts Concerning John Robinson_ (Oxford, 1910); F.J. Powicke, _John Robinson_ (1575?-1625) (London, 1920); W. H. Burgess, _John Robinson, Pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers_ (London, 1920); and by A.C. Carter, "John Robinson and the Dutch Reformed Church," in G.J. Cuming (ed.), _Studies in Church History_, III (Leiden, 1966), 232-241. Two American "Pilgrim" leaders have been the subjects of biographies, for which see A. Steele, _Chief of the Pilgrims: or The Life and Time of William Brewster_ (Philadelphia, 1857) and B. Smith, _Bradford of Plymouth_ (Philadelphia, 1951). Robinson, Brewster, Bradford and a host of lesser lights have their day, variously interpreted, in the broader treatments of the "Pilgrim" venture, _viz._, J. Brown, _The Pilgrim Fathers of New England and their Puritan Successors_ (New York, 1895); E. Arber, _The Story of the Pilgrim Fathers, 1606-1623_ (London, Boston and New York, 1897); H. M. Dexter, _The England and Holland of the Pilgrims_ (Boston and New York, 1905); and R. G. Usher, _The Pilgrims and Their History_ (New York, 1920). Virtually all of the above derive Congregationalism from the Separatism presumed normative for the "Pilgrims."
A change heralded by C. Burrage's _Early English Dissenters_ (Cambridge, 1912) was long overdue. Additional data was supplied first by J. De Hoop Scheffer, _History of the Free Churchmen, called the Brownists, Pilgrim Fathers and Baptists in the Dutch Republic, 1581-1701_ (Ithaca, 1921), and then much more helpfully by D. Plooij, _The Pilgrim Fathers from a Dutch Point of View_ (New York, 1938). 1933 saw the hints supplied by Burrage and strengthened by S.E. Morrison bear fruit in the first of Perry Miller's major works (to be discussed below).

Thereafter, discussions of the Old Colony and its inhabitants took on a more reliable character, the first such being G.F. Willison, Saints and Strangers (New York, 1945), and since that time, G.D. Langdon, Jr., Pilgrim Colony (New Haven and London, 1966) and R.M. Bartlett, The Pilgrim Way (Philadelphia, 1971).

6. Thus the best of the Congregational denomination's chroniclers, Williston Walker, The Creeds and Platforms of Congregationalism (New York, 1893; rep. Boston, 1960) and idem, A History of the Congregational Churches in the United States (Boston, 1894); R.W. Dale, History of English Congregationalism (London, 1907). Even the volume produced by G.G. Atkins and F.L. Fagley, History of American Congregationalism (Boston and Chicago, 1942), though it noted the existence of Perry Miller's research, made no attempt to integrate it with the traditional materials presented. More recently, M.L. Starkey in The Congregational Way (Garden City, New York, 1966) has shown slightly more awareness of the impossibility of deriving Congregationalism from Separatism, but in a book so deliberately impressionistic as to be useless to serious readers.

7. E.g., H.M. Dexter, The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years (Boston and New York, 1880), with its bibliography of 7,250 items.

8. Burrage's Early English Dissenters. It would, of course, be an error to suppose that Miller, except for Burrage, wrote de novo. Encouragement was present in the writings of H.W. Schneider, The Puritan Mind (New York, 1930) and S.E. Morison, Builders of the Bay Colony (Boston, 1930; rep. 1964).

9. To name only the most central of P. Miller's writings: Orthodoxy in Massachusetts, 1630-1650 (Cambridge, 1933), "The Marrow of Puritan Divinity," Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, XXXII (1938), 247-300, and The New England Mind: The Seventeenth Century (New York, 1939).

10. Miller's emphasis on the idea of "covenant" encouraged P.Y. De Jong to collect the materials for his The Covenant Idea in New England Theology, 1620-1847 (Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1945). R.P. Stearns, for his part, nailed down the facts concerning Puritan Non-Separatist Congregational episodes in the Low Countries, for which see Congregationalism in the Dutch Netherlands (Chicago, 1940), the core of which Stearns published as an article in 1933. See also A.C. Carter, The English Reformed Church in Amsterdam in the Seventeenth Century (Amsterdam, 1964). F. Rose-Troup had already set forth her research on the causes of the Great Migration into the Bay, viz., John White, The Patriarch of Dorchester (New York and London, 1930) and The Massachusetts Bay Company and Its Predecessors (New York, 1930), and N.M. Crouse managed the same more succinctly in "Causes of the Great Migration," New England Quarterly, V (1932), 3-36; this enabled Morison and Miller to lay to rest the economic determinism by which writers like J.T. Adams and C.H. Banks had thought to explain the massive movement across the Atlantic and into New England. Possible as it is to overstate the case, e.g., as does A. French, Charles I and the Puritan Upheaval:

A Study of the Causes of the Great Migration (Boston, 1955), it
seems clear in the light of comparative studies that religion rather
than economics was the prime mover in the Puritan settlement of New
England. See J.T. Horton, "Two Bishops and The Holy Brood," New
England Quarterly, XL (1967), 339-363.

11. D. Horton, Congregationalism: A Study in Church Polity (Lon-
don, 1952), and his chapter in R.N. Flew (ed.), The Nature of the
Church (London, 1952), 273-279.

12. The standard introductions to Congregational biography are
by W. Walker, Ten New England Leaders (New York, 1901; rep. 1969);
C.E. Banks, The Planters of the Commonwealth (Boston, 1930); Morison's
Builders of the Bay Colony mentioned above; and A. Peel, The Congre-
gational Two Hundred (London, 1948).
     For William Ames, see D. Horton's article in Religion in Life,
XXX (1960), 434-442, and his translations of the lives written by
Nethenus, Visscher, and Reuter published as William Ames (Cambridge,
1965); and K.L. Sprunger, The Learned Doctor William Ames (Urbana,
1972). R.P. Stearns has provided a biography of The Strenuous Puri-
tan: Hugh Peter, 1598-1660 (Urbana, 1954). C.K. Shipton some years
ago paid graceful tribute to Roger Conant, A Founder of Massachusetts
(Cambridge, 1944); even earlier there appeared L.S. Mayo's John
Endicott (Cambridge, 1936) and J. Heard, Jr.'s now superceded John
Wheelwright, 1592-1679 (Boston and New York, 1930).
     One says "superceded" in the last instance, because of the
work since done on John Cotton, Anne Hutchinson and the Antinomian
Controversy. Mrs. Hutchinson was roundly eulogized at the time of
Massachusetts' Tercentenary, e.g., H. Augur, American Jezebel (New
York, 1930); E. Curtis, Anne Hutchinson (Cambridge, 1930); and W.
K. Russ, Unafraid, A Life of Anne Hutchinson (Boston and New York,
1930). These however pale in significance when compared with the
sociological analysis of Antinomianism provided by K.T. Erikson,
Wayward Puritans (New York, 1966), and with E. Battis, Saints and
Sectaries: Anne Hutchinson and the Antinomian Controversy (Chapel
Hill, 1962). Also illuminating are the recent studies of the enig-
matic minister whom Anne esteemed above all others, for which see
L. Ziff, The Career of John Cotton (Princeton, 1962) and E.H.
Emerson, John Cotton (New York, 1965).
     Cotton and the other first-generation settlers of the Bay
had other problem children with whom to cope, none more famous than
Roger Williams, justly celebrated but usually for the wrong reasons
as by S.H. Brockunier, The Irrepressible Democrat (New York, 1940).
The earliest modern biography treating the whole of Williams' career
was that supplied by J. Ernst, Roger Williams: New England Fire-
brand (New York, 1932). Then followed in turn P. Miller, Roger
Williams (Indianapolis, 1953); O.E. Winslow, Master Roger Williams
(New York, 1957); C. Covey, The Gentle Radical (New York, 1966);
E.S. Morgan, Roger Williams: The Church and The State (New York,
1967); and J. Garrett, Roger Williams (London, 1970). Articles
abound, the best being G.A. Stead, "Roger Williams and the Massa-
chusetts Bay," New England Quarterly, VII (1934), 233-257; M.
Calamandrei, "Neglected Aspects of Roger Williams' Thought,"
Church History, XXI (1952), 239-258; and E.F. Hirsch, "John Cotton

and Roger Williams," Church History, X (1941), 38-51. The last
theme was caught up by I.H. Polishook in Roger Williams, John Cotton
and Religious Freedom (Englewood Cliffs, 1967), but no one is con-
fident that the discussion is ended!

Another major figure to have been accorded biographical treat-
ment is John Winthrop, whose papers have been available in modern
editions for some time. E.S. Morgan led off with The Puritan Di-
lemma: The Story of John Winthrop (Boston, 1958). R.H. Dunn ex-
panded the story in Puritans and Yankees: The Winthrop Dynasty of
New England, 1630-1717. (Princeton, 1962). Then, cautiously bor-
rowing from the aims and methods of The New History, D. Rutman pro-
duced Winthrop's Boston (Chapel Hill, 1965).

13. E.S. Morgan, Visible Saints (New York, 1963). See too the
book's English counterpart, viz., G. Nuttall, Visible Saints (Oxford,
1957).

14. I.M. Calder, "John Cotton and the New Haven Colony," New Eng-
land Quarterly, III (1930), 82-94; The New Haven Colony (New Haven,
1934); and The Letters of John Davenport (New Haven, 1937).

See also M.J.A. Jones, Congregational Commonwealth: Connecticut
1636-1662 (Middletown, CT., 1968).

15. P. Miller, "Thomas Hooker and the Democracy of Early Connecticut,"
New England Quarterly, IV (1931), 663-712.

16. E.S. Morgan, The Puritan Family (Boston, 1944); B. Bailyn, The
New England Merchants in the Seventeenth Century (Cambridge, 1955);
E. Oberholzer, Jr., Delinquent Saints (New York, 1956); N. Pettit,
The Heart Prepared (New Haven and London, 1966); T.H. Breen, The
Character of the Good Ruler (New Haven and London, 1970); S. Foster,
Their Solitary Way (New Haven and London, 1971); and D.D. Hall, The
Faithful Shepherd (Chapel Hill, 1972). And so far, we have not
taken into account the fruits of "the new history," wherein the per-
spectives and methods of historical demography, prosopography, and
cultural anthropology have been applied to New England towns and
institutions.

17. H.W. Foote (ed.), The Cambridge Platform of 1648: Tercentenary
Commemoration (Boston, 1949), especially the addresses by P. Miller,
60-75, and R.H. Bainton, 76-86. The text of the Platform, as of all
other major statements of American Congregational ecclesiology down
through 1883, may be found in W. Walker, The Creeds and Platforms
of Congregationalism, mentioned above. See also John Norton, The
Answer (ed. by D. Horton) (Cambridge, 1958) and L. Ziff (ed.), John
Cotton on the Churches of New England (Cambridge, 1968).

18. Any list of writings on Puritan society in general will satisfy
no one in particular. On the side of intellectual history, mention
has already been made of the contributions of Perry Miller, and
here we would only add an excellent anthology, P. Miller and T.H.
Johnson (eds.), The Puritans (New York, 1938) and in addition to
other works already noted, mention S.E. Morison, The Puritan Pronaos
(New York and London, 1936); K.B. Murdock, Literature and Theology

in Colonial New England (Cambridge, 1949); and T.J. Wertenbaker's
The Puritan Oligarchy (New York, 1947). See also O.E. Winslow's
delightful Meetinghouse Hill, 1630-1783 (New York, 1952).

19. P. Miller, "The Half-Way Covenant," New England Quarterly, VI
(1933), 687-715; R.G. Pope, The Half-Way Covenant (Princeton, 1969).

20. P. Miller, "Solomon Stoddard, 1643-1729," Harvard Theological
Review, XXXIV (1941), 277-320; T.A. Schafer, "Solomon Stoddard and
The Theology of Revival," in S.C. Henry (ed.), A Miscellany of A-
merican Christianity (Durham, N.C., 1963).

21. Of the Mathers, not enough has yet been written. Richard
Mather, patriarch of the clan, has not found a biographer since the
time of his son, Increase. But the son (1639-1723) has merited the
competent attention of K.B. Murdock, in Increase Mather, The Fore-
most American Puritan (Cambridge, 1925; rep. New York, 1966), while
attention without competence has largely been the fate of the grand-
son (1663-1728), whether at the hand of an orthodox hagiographer
like A.P. Marvin, The Life and Times of Cotton Mather, D.D., F.R.S.
(Boston and Chicago, 1892) or popularizers like R. and L. Boas,
Cotton Mather, Keeper of the Puritan Conscience (New York, 1928).
To fill the void, B. Wendell's Cotton Mather, The Puritan Priest,
first published in 1891, was not long ago reissued (New York, 1963)
with a laudatory introduction by A. Heimert. R. Middlekauff, The
Mathers (New York, 1971) is fairly generous in its coverage of Cot-
ton Mather. T.J. Holmes' famed bibliographies of the Mathers' li-
terary productions need simply to be mentioned here.

22. For an introduction to the disintegration of the original
Puritan experiment, see T.J. Wertenbaker, The Puritan Oligarchy,
mentioned above, and P. Miller, "Declension in a Bible Commonwealth,"
Nature's Nation (Cambridge, 1967), 14-49. Helpful too are such bio-
graphical studies as R.S. Dunn's Puritans and Yankees (Princeton,
1962), mentioned above, and R.C. Black, The Younger John Winthrop
(New York, 1966).
    The extension of the civil franchise beyond the circle of the
godly has drawn comment from B.K. Brown in two articles, "Freeman-
ship in Puritan Massachusetts," American Historical Review, LIX
(1954), 865-883, and "Puritan Democracy in Dedham, Massachusetts,"
William and Mary Quarterly, 3rd ser., XXIV (1967), 378-396. A
broader perspective is afforded in articles by C.K. Shipton and D.
B. Rutman in G.A. Billias (ed.), Selected Essays: Law and Authority
in Colonial America (Barre, MS., 1965). Studies of specific com-
munities, under the aegis of The New History, will be mentioned
in footnote 52, below.
    Changes in the intellectual milieu have been suggested by T.
Hornberger, "Colman and the Enlightenment," New England Quarterly,
XII (1939), 227-240, and carried still further into the eighteenth
century by C. Wright, "Rational Religion in Eighteenth-Century
America," in The Liberal Christians (Boston, 1970).
    The witchcraft episode's classic treatment came at the hands
of G.L. Kittridge, Witchcraft in Old and New England (Cambridge,
1929). Since then, the topic has been considered by M.L. Starkey,

The Devil in Massachusetts (New York, 1949), C. Hansen, Witchcraft at Salem (New York, 1969), and K. Erikson, Wayward Puritans, mentioned above. A useful article is that by S.C. Henry, "Puritan Character in the Witchcraft Episode at Salem," in his A Miscellany of American Christianity, mentioned above.

An interest in English-Indian relations during the first century of American Puritanism should prompt one to consult A.T. Vaughan, New England Frontier (Boston, 1965), D.C. Leach, Flintlock and Tomahawk (New York, 1966), and O.E. Winslow, John Eliot (Boston, 1968).

23. C. Rossiter's uncritical "John Wise, Colonial Democrat," New England Quarterly, XXII (1949), 3-32 has now been superceded by a more sober biography, for which see G.A. Cook, John Wise, Early American Democrat (New York, 1952).

24. H.B. Parkes, "New England in the Seventeen-Thirties," New England Quarterly, III (1930), 397-419 has been long since surpassed in its estimate of ministerial popularity by C.K. Shipton, "The New England Clergy of the 'Glacial Age' (1680-1740)," Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, XXXII (1933), 24-54.

25. The historiography of the Awakening is complex; for our purposes, one may start with the older and orthodox views of J. Tracy, The Great Awakening (Boston, 1841; rep. 1969). Nearly a century later, H.B. Parkes addressed himself to the question of "Sexual Morals and the Great Awakening," New England Quarterly, III (1930), 133-135. J.C. Miller then considered "Religion, Finance and Democracy in Massachusetts," New England Quarterly, VI (1933), 29-58, drawing economic factors into the discussion. E.E. White contributed his thoughts on "Decline of the Great Awakening in New England: 1741-1746," New England Quarterly, XXIV (1951), 32-52.

The tendency has been to consider the phenomenon in a sectional (rather than holistic) manner, providing studies such as C.H. Maxson, The Great Awakening in the Middle Colonies (Chicago, 1920); W.M. Gewehr, The Great Awakening in Virginia (Durham, N.C., 1930); M.W. Armstrong, "The Great Awakening in Nova Scotia," Am. Soc. Church History (1948); and S. Nissenbaum, The Great Awakening at Yale College (Belmont, Calif., 1972). Even A. Heimert's Religion and the American Mind: From the Great Awakening to the Revolution (Cambridge, 1966) tends to focus on one locale, viz., New England. Ranging more widely has usually resulted in a watered-down product, hardly worth consulting, e.g., C.B. Cowing, The Great Awakening and the American Revolution (Chicago, 1971). For purposes of this study, the best introduction has been supplied by E.S. Gaustad, The Great Awakening in New England (New York, 1957). Since that book's appearance, several carefully edited anthologies have been produced; the most comprehensive, A.E. Heimert and P. Miller (eds.), The Great Awakening (Indianapolis and New York, 1967); R.L. Bushman (ed.), The Great Awakening (New York, 1970); and D.B. Rutman (ed.), The Great Awakening: Event and Exegesis (New York, 1970) which submits the event to the judgment of nine modern historians.

Of special interest to Congregationalists are the two accounts of a short-lived "denomination" spun off from the main tradition by the evangelical fervor of the Awakening, viz., S.L. Blake, The

Separates or Strict Congregationalists of New England (Boston,
1902), and C.C. Goen, Revivalism and Separatism in New England,
1740-1800 (New Haven and London, 1962).

26. Cotton Mather's burning interest in Pietism has long been
known; see K. Francke, "Cotton Mather and August Hermann Francke,"
Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature, V (1896)
and "Further Documents Concerning Cotton Mather and August Hermann
Francke," Americana Germanica, I (1897), 31-66; E. Benz, "Ecumenical
Relations between Boston Puritanism and German Pietism," Harvard
Theological Review, LIV (1961), 159-193.
        Did Edwards know of Pietism via Mather's writings or did he
read any of the Pietist books Mather donated to the Harvard Library?
None can say, but the affinity of Edwards for something like Pietism
can hardly escape his readers. See P. Miller, "Jonathan Edwards'
Sociology of the Great Awakening," New England Quarterly, XXI (1948),
50-77.

27. It was inevitable that the orthodox biographies of Edwards
written by S. Hopkins (1765) and A.V.G. Allen (1890) should have
evoked less laudatory treatments in the debunking spirit of the
1920's/30's, viz., V.L. Parrington, Main Currents of American
Thought, I: The Colonial Mind, 1620-1800 (New York, 1927), and
H.B. Parkes, Jonathan Edwards, The Fiery Puritan (New York, 1930).
        The more balanced and appreciative biographies begin with A.C.
McGiffert, Jr., Jonathan Edwards (New York and London, 1932), con-
tinue with the excellent treatment of the man's external life in
O.E. Winslow, Jonathan Edwards, 1703-1758: A Biography (New York,
1940), and culminate with P. Miller, Jonathan Edwards (New York,
1949), which says as much about Miller as it does of Edwards, so
that it should not be used as a way into Edwards' thought. For
that latter purpose, one might better consult the introduction to
C.H. Faust and T.H. Johnson's anthology, Jonathan Edwards: Repre-
sentative Selections (New York, 1962) which also contains a fine
critical bibliography to that date.
        The specialized literature on Edwards is enormous. Attention
is called to the careful and impressive introductions to the most
recent edition of Edwards' works, currently being issued by Yale
University Press. Introductions to the mind of Edwards include
those by D.J. Elwood, The Philosophical Theology of Jonathan Edwards
(New York, 1960); C. Cherry, The Theology of Jonathan Edwards: A
Reappraisal (Garden City, 1966); by E.H. Davidson, Jonathan Edwards:
The Narrative of a Puritan Mind (Cambridge, 1968); and H.P. Simonson,
Jonathan Edwards, Theologian of the Heart (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1974).

28. The story of Edwardseanism or "The New England Theology" was
surveyed some years ago by F.H. Foster, A Genetic History of the
New England Theology (Chicago, 1907), a work in no way to be de-
valued because its author changed his own theological viewpoint mid-
way through the book. Somewhat narrower in scope but easier to fol-
low is J. Haroutunian, Piety versus Moralism (New York, 1932), as is
H.S. Smith, Changing Conceptions of Original Sin (New York, 1955),
which carries its topic down through the thought of Paul Tillich.

Given the tangling of the several threads comprising "The New England Theology," S.E. Mead's <u>Nathaniel William Taylor, 1786-1858</u> (Chicago, 1942) did useful service in demonstrating Taylorism's derivation from Old/Moderate Calvinism. Other members of the latter school have been biographically honored, <u>e.g.</u>, two successive presidents of Yale, in E.S. Morgan, <u>The Gentle Puritan</u> [Ezra Stiles] (New Haven, 1962) and in C.E. Cunningham, <u>Timothy Dwight</u> (New York, 1942).

Consistent or Hopkinsian Calvinism's patriarch has been examined by O.W. Elsbree, "Samuel Hopkins and the Doctrine of Benevolence," <u>New England Quarterly</u>, VII (1935), 534-550, and by D.L. Van Halsema, "Samuel Hopkins (1721-1803), New England Calvinist" (unpub. doctoral dissertation, Union Theological Seminary, 1956).

29. Connecticut's Arminians really had no haven other than the Anglican Church.

30. An excellent introduction to the theological fractionation which took place during the eighteenth century is C. Wright, <u>The Beginnings of Unitarianism in America</u> (Boston, 1955), and which, as its title indicates, covers the Arminian/Liberal Christian development to the eve of its becoming statedly Unitarianism. While awaiting Wright's next major volume (for 1805 and the years following), anyone interested in the Unitarian development must either content himself with the older history written by E.M. Wilbur, <u>A History of Unitarianism in Transylvania, England, and America</u> (Cambridge, 1952) or with the summary treatment provided by C.C. Forman's chapter in C. Wright (ed.), <u>A Stream of Light</u> (Boston, 1975).

31. See J.W. Thurston, <u>The Pulpit of the American Revolution</u> (Boston, 1860); A.M. Baldwin, <u>The New England Clergy and the American Revolution</u> (Durham, N.C., 1928); and L.D. Joyce, <u>Church and Clergy in the American Revolution</u> (New York, 1966).

32. The standard studies for Massachusetts have long been S.M. Reed, <u>Church and State in Massachusetts</u>, 1691-1740 (Urbana, 1914) and J.C. Meyer, <u>Church and State in Massachusetts, 1740-1833</u> (Cleveland, 1930); see also C. Wright, "Piety, Morality and the Commonwealth," <u>Crane Review</u> (Winter 1967), 90-106. To learn how matters went in the other Congregational commonwealth, see O. Zeichner, <u>Connecticut's Years of Controversy, 1750-1776</u> (Chapel Hill, 1949), and R.J. Purcell, <u>Connecticut in Transition</u>, <u>1775-1818</u> (Washington, 1918).

33. See C.R. Keller, <u>The Second Great Awakening in Connecticut</u> (New Haven, 1942). An excellent source for the temper of the revival, the associations its energies underwrote, and an Orthodox view of the Unitarian controversy and disestablishment, is the recently republished <u>Autobiography of Lyman Beecher</u> (ed. B.M. Cross) (Cambridge, 1961). See also S.C. Henry, <u>Unvanquished Puritan: A Portrait of Lyman Beecher</u> (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1973).

34. See L.K. Mathews, <u>The Expansion of New England</u> (Boston, 1909) and "Some Activities of the Congregational Church West of the Mississippi," in <u>Essays in American History Dedicated to Frederick</u>

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Jackson Turner (New York, 1910); R.P. Beaver, Pioneers in Mission (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1966). More specifically focused on the story of the American Missionary Association are A.F. Beard, A Crusade of Brotherhood (Boston, 1909); F.L. Brownlee, New Day Ascending (Boston, 1946); and C. Johnson et alii, Our American Missionary Association Heritage (New York, 1966).

The Canadian story has been set forth by J.B. Brebner, New England's Outpost (New York, 1927) and The Neutral Yankees of Nova Scotia (New York, 1937). See also I.F. MacKinnon, Settlements and Churches in Nova Scotia (Halifax, N.S., 1930), and W.W. Sweet, Religion on the American Frontier, Vol III, The Congregationalists (Chicago, 1939) and Vol. II, The Presbyterians (New York, 1936).

35. The close relationship between Congregationalism and Presbyterianism in Connecticut were another influential factor in the initial acceptance of the "Plan."

36. Literature on the Plan includes W.S. Kennedy, The Plan of Union (Hudson, Ohio, 1850); R.H. Nichols, "The Plan of Union in New York," Church History, V (1936), 29-52; W.R. Cross, The Burned-Over District (Ithaca, 1950); C.L. Zorbaugh, "The Plan of Union in Ohio," Church History, VI (1937), 145-165; R.D. Leonard, "The Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin," Church History, VII (1938), 346-363.

37. For overviews, see R.P. Beaver, Pioneers in Mission (mentioned above); C.B. Goodykoontz, Home Missions on the American Frontier (Caldwell, Ida., 1939), and less importantly, O.W. Elsbree, The Rise of the Missionary Spirit in the United States (Lewisburg, Pa., 1928). The story can also be read in the pages of the many existing conference and local church histories.

38. Histories of the Board have been written by W.E. Strong, The Story of the American Board (Boston, 1910) and F.F. Goodsell, You Shall Be My Witnesses (Boston, 1959). The Hawaii mission has been variously described by H.W. Bradley, The American Frontier in Hawaii (Stanford, 1942), and by L.B. Wright and M.I. Fry, Puritans in the South Seas (New York, 1936); see also S. Williston, "William Richards," New England Quarterly, X (1937), 323-336.

39. Inter alia, see the histories of such colleges as Harvard, Yale, Amherst, and Oberlin. The development of theological seminaries in place of the older system of studying under a single professor of divinity (often the president of the college) came during the Unitarian controversy; when it became apparent that the Liberal Christians had won control of Harvard's Hollis Professorship in 1805, Jedidiah Morse brought together Massachusetts' Old/Moderate and Consistent Calvinists, to underwrite Andover Theological Seminary. See H.K. Rowe, History of Andover Theological Seminary (Newton Centre, 1933), and R.D. Pierce, "Legal Aspects of the Andover Creed," Church History, XV (1946), 28-47; W.L. Cook, Bangor Theological Seminary (Bangor, 1971); G.H. Williams (ed.), The Harvard Divinity School (Boston, 1954); C.M. Geer, The Hartford Theological Seminary (Hartford, 1934); R.S. Fletcher, A History of Oberlin

College (Oberlin, 1943); R.H. Bainton, Yale and The Ministry (New York, 1957); and R.H. Gabriel, Religion and Learning at Yale (New Haven, 1958).

40. See D.D. Williams, The Andover Liberals (New York, 1941). See also J.W. Buckham, Progressive Religious Thought in America (Boston, 1919); D.E. Swift, "Conservative versus Progressive Orthodoxy in Latter Nineteenth Century Congregationalism," Church History, XVI (1947), 22-31; and F.H. Foster [and J.G. Greene], The Modern Movement in American Theology (New York, 1939).

41. See M.A. Cheyney (ed.), Life and Letters of Horace Bushnell (New York, 1880); T.T. Munger, Horace Bushnell, Preacher and Theologian (Boston, 1899); and W.S. Archibald, Horace Bushnell (Hartford, 1930). Specialized studies include H.R. Heininger, The Theological Technique of a Mediating Theologian--Horace Bushnell (Chicago, 1933); A.J.W. Meyers, Horace Bushnell and Religious Education (Boston, 1937); W.A. Johnson, Nature and the Supernatural in the Theology of Horace Bushnell (Lund, 1963); and the excellent book by B.M. Cross, Horace Bushnell, Minister to a Changing America (Chicago, 1958).

42. Mention should be made in passing of the attempt of "liberal" or "progressive" Orthodoxy to come to grips with the implications of Darwinian science. See I.V. Brown, Lyman Abbott, Christian Evolutionist (Cambridge, 1953); see also B.J. Lowenberg, "Darwinism Comes to America," Mississippi Valley Historical Review, XXVIII (1941), 339-368.

43. See G.A. Riegler, Socialization of the New England Clergy, 1800-1860 (Greenfield, Ohio, 1945), and T.L. Smith, Revivalism and Social Reform (New York, 1957).

44. See C.H. Hopkins, The Rise of the Social Gospel in American Protestantism, 1865-1915 (New Haven, 1940); A.I. Abell, The Urban Impact on American Protestantism (Cambridge, 1943); H.F. May, Protestant Churches and Industrial America (New York, 1949); C.C. Cole, Jr., The Social Ideas of the Northern Evangelists, 1826-1860 (New York, 1954); P.A. Carter, The Decline and Revival of the Social Gospel (Ithaca, 1954), and The Spiritual Crisis of the Gilded Age (DeKalb, Ill., 1971).

45. T.C. Upham's Ratio Disciplinae (Portland, Me., 1829) would appear to be an exception, but the book's title and date suggest that Upham hoped to trade on the reputation of Cotton Mather's famed Ratio Disciplinae, published a century earlier.

46. Thus A. Hasting Ross's famous Pocket Manual of 1883 advocated the licensure of ministers and the giving of standing to churches to be handled by "associations" comprised of clerical and lay delegates. In the Eastern states, at that time, the "associations" which handled ministerial standing were purely clerical in membership.

47. Note the number of histories of Congregationalism written during the second half of the nineteenth century, e.g., Punchard (one-volume ed., 1841; three-volume ed., 1865-67; five-volume ed., 1865-81, Hall (1846), Felt (1855-62), Dexter (1865 and 1880), Campbell (1893), Walker (1893 and 1894).

48. See C.C. Merrill, The State Conference (Boston, 1946). The latest in a long tradition of conference histories is that by M.M. Deems, Maine: First of Conferences (Bangor, 1974).

49. The minutes of the national conventions and councils have all been published. Three volumes of Digests of the National/General Council have also seen print, viz., 1871-1905, 1905-1930, and 1931-1965.

50. A survey of these negotiations will be found in Atkins and Fagley, American Congregationalism.
     While the focus of this paper precludes a full bibliography of the Christian Churches and of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, mention should be made of M.T. Morrill, A History of the Christian Denomination in America (Dayton, Ohio, 1912), and D.T. Stokes and W.T. Scott, A History of the Christian Church in the South (Elon College, 1975); J.I. Good, History of The Reformed Church in the Nineteenth Century (New York, 1911), C.E. Schneider, The German Church on the American Frontier (St. Louis, 1939), and D. Dunn et alii, A History of the Evangelical and Reformed Church (Philadelphia, 1961).
     For the German Congregational Churches, see G.J. Eisenach, A History of the German Congregational Churches in the United States (Yankton, S.D., 1938).

51. Space limitations have prevented the listing of articles and unpublished doctoral theses, confining the bibliographical references herein to book-length treatments.

52. See D.B. Rutman, Winthrop's Boston (Chapel Hill, 1965); S.C. Powell, Puritan Village (Middletown, CT., 1963); K.A. Lockridge, A New England Town (New York, 1970); and P.J. Greven, Jr., Four Generations (New York, 1970). Descriptive data rather than interpretation is cause for mentioning J. Demos, A Little Commonwealth: Family Life in Plymouth Colony (New York, 1970). Finally, note should be taken of T.H. Breen, "Persistent Localism: English Social Change and the Shaping of New England Institutions," William and Mary Quarterly, 3rd Ser., XXXII (1975), 1-28.

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL IN THE FIELD OF BIOETHICS

by
LeRoy Walters

My remarks this morning will be divided into three parts.
First, we will explore what the field of bioethics is. Second,
we will turn to information retrieval in the field. Third, I will
say a few words about the <u>Bibliography of Bioethics</u> which is being
produced at the Kennedy Institute. At the conclusion of my remarks
we will have time for discussion.

The <u>Field of Bioethics</u>. Bioethics can be defined as the study
of value questions which arise in the biomedical fields. Although
the term "bioethics" is only about five years old, the field has
roots which go back almost 2,500 years.

It is possible, I think, to distinguish three facets of what
has come to be called the field of bioethics. The venerable facet
is "medical ethics," which since the time of Hippocrates has pro-
posed moral norms for the proper conduct of physicians and patients.
The Hippocratic Oath, Percival's <u>Medical Ethics</u> (published in 1803),
and the various codes of ethics of the American Medical Association
are landmark documents in this long history. For the most part,
medical ethics has concentrated on the duties of physicians vis-a-
vis their patients and their fellow-physicians. The reader of lit-
erature in medical ethics is frequently struck by the strange mix-
ture of ethics and etiquette. For example, a discussion of the
principle of confidentiality in the physician-patient relationship
may be immediately followed by a prohibition of medical advertising.

A second facet of bioethics is the ethics of human experimenta-
tion. Beginning in the nineteenth century, but especially in the
twentieth century, both the volume and the visible achievements of
biomedical research have dramatically increased. In 1975 biomedical
research is a multibillion dollar industry, in which the federal
government foots almost two-thirds of the bill. A substantial por-
tion of this research involves human subjects.

There are two distinct but related sub-topics which are usually
discussed under the heading of human experimentation. The first is
a series of codes, principles, and rules concerning the proper
treatment of subjects in any type of human experimentation. The
most famous such code is the Nuremburg Code from the late 1940s,
which was drafted in response to the Nazi practice of performing
high-risk and often lethal experiments on concentration camp in-
mates and other unconsenting subjects. The principle of "informed
consent" has come to be seen as the central ethical category in dis-
cussions of the ethics of human experimentation.

The other aspect of human experimentation concentrates much
less on the present and the individual research subject and much

more on the possible long-term social impact of biomedical tech-
nologies. Various techniques of reproductive or genetic engineering
and behavior control are frequently portrayed as new threats to
human dignity or individuality. One reads sensational reports
about test-tube babies, cloning, psychosurgery, and the chemical
alteration of behavior. Here the emphasis is much more on the macro-
level and on the attempt to assess in advance the possible human
consequences of biomedical research and technology.

A third and final facet of bioethics is the discussion of
mechanisms for the social control of both clinical practice and
biomedical research. Some of these control mechanisms are quite in-
formal, for example, peer group pressure. Others become formal
matters of public policymaking--through legislation, regulation, or
judicial decision. As governments have assumed an increasing bur-
den in financing health care and biomedical research, they have also
tended to take a stronger interest in the questions of allocating
scarce resources and establishing regulations for clinical and re-
search practice.

In the foregoing remarks I have tried to impose a degree of
logical structure on the field of bioethics. As usual, life is
somewhat more complicated than lecture outlines. If we had taken
a more episodic and impressionistic approach to the field, we might
have cited a series of seemingly-random events of the past fifteen
years which have had a major cumulative impact on the public mind
and which provide some of the immediate subject-matter for the study
of bioethics.

> 1962: _Life_ magazine account of a Seattle committee, whose
>   members decide which victims of kidney disease shall
>   receive dialysis and which shall die
> 1962: The Thalidomide tragedy
> 1965: Medicare bill signed into law
> 1968: First heart transplant performed
> 1971: _Time_ cover story entitled "The New Genetics: Man into
>   Superman"
> 1972: First mass-media reports of the Tuskegee syphilis study
> 1973: Supreme Court decision on abortion
> 1973: Public debate on fetal research begins
> 1973: The Detroit psychosurgery case
> 1974: The self-imposed moratorium by molecular biologists on
>   certain types of genetic research
> 1975: Edelin case tried in Boston
> 1975: Medical malpractice problem leads to strikes by physicians

For an attempt to categorize specific issues in the field of
bioethics in a more systematic way, I would like to direct your at-
tention to the classification scheme [see p.158]. Several of the
categories cover traditional questions of medical ethics, for ex-
ample, categories 8.2 (Truth-Telling) and 8.4 (Confidentiality).
Human experimentation in the narrow sense appears under category 18
(Human Experimentation). The broader sense of human experimentation
is represented by categories 14 (Reproductive Technologies), 15
(Genetic Intervention), and 17.3 - 17.6 (Operant Conditioning,

Psychopharmacology, Electrical Stimulation of the Brain, and Psychosurgery). The third facet of bioethics, the social control of the biomedical fields, is at least implicit in categories 9 (Health Care) and 21 (International Dimensions of Biology and Medicine).

Since bioethics discusses the ethical aspects of these various biomedical areas, it clearly involves the building of bridges from the Humanities--especially Religion and Philosophy--to the Natural Sciences. For the analysis of several bioethical issues, for example, Health Care and Population, data from the Social Sciences are also highly significant.

Information Retrieval in the Field. The interdisciplinary character of bioethics poses formidable problems for anyone seeking to retrieve literature in the field. Most data bases, indexes, and journals belong to a specific academic discipline, for example, religion, or to a major cluster of disciplines, for example, the Social Sciences. In other words a vertical, disciplinary structure characterizes most bibliographical tools and journals, just as it characterizes the organization of most universities.

Suppose, however, that one wishes to study a horizontal slice of information concerning a topic which spans several traditional disciplines. One is immediately faced with examining a large number of sources which employ widely-divergent vocabularies. (The same kind of problem confronts the person who seeks information on the environment or American religious history as well as the would-be student of bioethics.)

During the past three years we at the Kennedy Institute have sought to discover ways to overcome these structural obstacles to the study of bioethics. What I would like to present now is a kind of progress report concerning the tools and methods we have found to be most helpful. I will first mention data bases, then indexes and catalogs, and finally journals and newspapers.

A. Data Bases: MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System). The National Library of Medicine has pioneered in the area of automated information retrieval. It currently offers an on-line system called Medline, which covers the past three years of the world's medical literature. We have found that the single term "Ethics" retrieves more than 80% of the medical literature which is pertinent to the field of bioethics. Each bibliographical reference includes a list of keywords which summarize the content of the document. Upon request, users can receive regular monthly updates of individualized subject profiles from Medline.

Date Bases: New York Times Information Bank. This data base, which became available on line approximately two years ago, includes comprehensive indexing of the Times and selective indexing of approximately thirty other newspapers and newsmagazines. In the vocabulary of the Information Bank "Ethics and Morals" is the

basic phrase for ethical issues. This phrase can then be coordinated with specific issues in bioethics, for example, "Mercy Death (Euthanasia)." Retrieved items, including abstracts, are displayed on a cathoderay tube, and hard copy can be printed out on command.

Data Bases: ASCA (Automatic Subject Citation Alert). The Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia has compiled a massive data base in the sciences and more recently a rather large data base in the social sciences. These data bases are employed, in turn, to produce the Science Citation Index and the Social Sciences Citation Index. We have developed a profile of keywords and authors pertinent to the field of bioethics and have found the weekly ASCA printouts to be moderately useful. The major disadvantage of ASCA is that it is based solely on keywords in the titles of documents and on citations of other documents, rather than on indexing or abstracting of the documents' contents.

Data Bases: The Philosopher's Information Retrieval System (PIRS). This new automated system in the humanities will begin operation about July 1 of this year [1975]. The data base will include information on journal articles in philosophy which have been published between 1967 and the present. We anticipate that PIRS will include a significant amount of material on bioethical topics.

Other Data Bases. We have explored the feasibility of retrieving information from several other data bases but have not found them to be cost-effective for our purposes. Among the systems which are less useful to bioethics are those associated with Chemical Abstracts, Biological Abstracts, Psychological Abstracts, ERIC, and MARC.

B. Indexes and Catalogs: Indexes Associated with the Four Data Bases Noted Above. The data bases mentioned above are used to produce four indexes which are pertinent to the field of bioethics: Index Medicus, the New York Times Index, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Philosopher's Index.[1]

Indexes and Catalogs: Other Useful Bibliographical Tools. Of the remaining indexes, the Index to Legal Periodicals[2] contains the largest concentration of materials on bioethical topics. This concentration reflects the lively interest which lawyers and law students have recently begun to take in the field of bioethics. Other helpful indexes are: the Hospital Literature Index, the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, the Catholic Periodical and Literature Index, the British Humanities Index, the Index to Religious Periodical Literature, Religious and Theological Abstracts, P.A.I.S., the Social Sciences Index, and the Humanities Index. For locating books on bioethics the Subject Guide to Books in Print, the Current Catalog of the National Library of Medicine, and the Weekly Record (formerly part of Publisher's Weekly) have proved to be quite useful. No adequate tool exists for monitoring legislative developments in the field of bioethics; some assistance is provided by State Health Legislation Reports (published by the American Medical Association),

the Reporter on Human Reproduction and the Law, and the Family Planning/Population Reporter. Coverage in the judicial arena is somewhat more complete: one can check The Citation (another AMA publication) for medicine-related cases, the General Digest for state court decisions, and the Modern Federal Practice Digest for federal court decisions.

C. Journals and Newspapers. The journals which most frequently contain material on bioethical questions can be divided into several categories: (1) Journals Which Concentrate on Bioethics: Hastings Center Report, Journal of Medical Ethics [new], Journal of Medicine and Philosophy [new], Linacre Quarterly; (2) Scholarly General Medical Journals: British Medical Journal, Journal of the American Medical Association, Lancet, New England Journal of Medicine;(3) General Journals on Science or Medicine: New Scientist, Perspectives in Biology and Medicine, Science, Science Medicine and Man, Social Science and Medicine; (4) Popular Journals on Medicine: Medical World News, Prism; (5) Journals on Philosophical or Religious Ethics: Ethics, Journal of Religious Ethics, Philosophy and Public Affairs; (6) Journal on Medicine and Law: Journal of Legal Medicine. Among newspapers, the New York Times and the Washington Post devote major attention to bioethical issues.

Thus, the retrieval of information in the field of bioethics is a complex task and can only be achieved through the employment of a broad coalition of bibliographical and serial resources.

The Bibliography of Bioethics. About three years ago several of us at the Kennedy Institute began talking with the National Library of Medicine (NLM) about the need for an interdisciplinary bibliography and information-retrieval system for the field of bioethics. We noted that the MEDLARS system, valuable as it was for the medical literature, was missing important materials on bioethics which were increasingly appearing in legal, philosophical, and theological journals and in the popular press. We also observed that the index language of MEDLARS was quite detailed on the medical side but less fully developed in the humanities and the social sciences. Finally, we suggested that a cross-disciplinary reference tool would encourage interdisciplinary reading and research in bioethics. After a prolonged process of consultation and gentle persuasion, NLM first approved the idea in principle, then agreed to fund a three-year project to develop a bibliography and information-retrieval system for the field of bioethics. The three-year budget, including indirect costs, was projected at $280,000.

The staff recruited for this project includes two bibliographers, a half-time librarian, a full-time research assistant, a half-time research assistant, a half-time secretary, and a one-fourth-time project director. During the first year of its activity, between March of 1974 and February of 1975, the staff has sought to achieve six major goals.

1. Define the Scope of the Bibliography. Earlier in this paper we noted the classification system. Most of the topics which

are mentioned on that list are also included in the bibliography.
A few, such as the environment and sexuality, are excluded because
they are less directly related to the biomedical fields than the
other topics. The scope of the bibliography has also been limited
to English-language materials during this initial phase. However,
all types of documents, including non-print media, are included.

2. Devise a Monitoring Plan. As we noted above, information
retrieval in a cross-disciplinary field is a major challenge. At
the beginning of the project the staff selected 38 bibliographical
tools and 50 journals which seemed most likely to include materials
on bioethical topics. These publications are systematically moni-
tored for pertinent citations and articles. The actual productivity
of each monitored publication is periodically analyzed; on the basis
of this analysis unproductive publications are dropped and new bib-
liographical tools and journals added.

3. Review Citations and Documents for Scope. The first end-
product of the monitoring process is a series of 3 x 5 cards, each
of which contains a bibliographical citation. On the basis of title
and any subject headings which have been employed by an index, the
staff members decide whether they wish to see a copy of the document.
A positive decision at this stage leads to a scope review of the do-
cument itself. The two bibliographers, the librarian, one of the
research assistants, and the project director function as the review
committee for each document. The reviewers seek to determine first
whether the document discusses one of the predetermined topics or
subtopics and second whether at least 50% of the document discusses
the ethical or public-policy aspects of that topic.

During the first year of the project the staff examined cita-
tion-cards for approximately 2,700 English-language documents[3] pub-
lished during calendar year 1973. Approximately 2,200 citations
were judged to be sufficiently promising to justify an examination
of the document cited. Eleven hundred of the 2,200 documents ex-
amined were determined to be in scope for the bibliography.

4. Create an Index Language. Because no standardized cate-
gories or terms existed in the field of bioethics, the staff had
decided even before the inception of the project that the creation
of a new, cross-disciplinary index language would be required. The
language was developed by the two bibliographers who began this crea-
tive task by "free indexing" a sample set of 250 in-scope documents.
The major concepts of these documents were noted in the authors'
own terminology. This exercise resulted in a list of approximately
1,000 terms. By eliminating synonyms and seldom-used terms the bib-
liographers were able to reduce the list to approximately 500 terms.
The 500 terms were then grouped into clusters of broader, narrower,
and related terms, and each term was carefully examined to insure
that it was both comprehensible and unambiguous. The Bioethics
Thesaurus, which will be printed at the beginning of each annual
Bibliography of Bioethics, currently contains just over 500 terms.

5. _Index Documents_. After the vocabulary had been developed, tested, and revised, it was applied to the documents which had been judged to be in scope. The bibliographers re-indexed the original set of 250 documents and indexed additional documents for the first time using terms from the Bioethics Thesaurus. In indexing they assign approximately 8-12 terms, or descriptors, to each journal article of average length. Terms which represent the major concepts of each document are designated by asterisks.

6. _Create Subject Headings and Cross References_. The asterisked terms which are used to index each document are also employed in the subject headings of the bibliography. If there are several asterisked terms, they are frequently combined in composite subject headings which indicate several of the major topics discussed in a document. For example, a document which discusses _euthanasia_ involving _infants_ in the state of _Louisiana_ would be assigned the following subject heading: EUTHANASIA/INFANTS/LOUISIANA. In cases when there are multiple terms in a subject heading, the terms are arranged in a definite sequence according to a general formula. The complete list of facets in the general formula is as follows: Topic/Issue/Agent/Target/Context/Generalities/Space/Time. This sequence was chosen because most users of the _Bibliography of Bioethics_ will be primarily interested in a particular topic (e.g., organ transplantation) or a specific issue (e.g., informed consent). In the example listed above the three facets are: EUTHANASIA (Topic)/ INFANTS (Target)/LOUISIANA (Space).

Cross references are also created to lead the user from later facets to the first facet. In the example cited there would be two cross references: Infants   See EUTHANASIA/INFANTS/LOUISIANA and Louisiana   See EUTHANASIA/INFANTS/LOUISIANA. Thus, it will always be possible for the user to search the bibliography on any term and to be referred directly to all subject headings which contain that term.

The first volume of the _Bibliography of Bioethics_ has already been compiled and will be published by the Gale Research Company of Detroit in mid-August of 1975. The staff is now working on Volume II and is also making the transition to producing the bibliography by automated methods. Within the next year we hope to install an automated information retrieval system which in the future will be able to perform demand-searches and to provide SDI (selective dissemination of information) profiles to users on a regular basis.

In conclusion, I would like to note that the field of bioethics has strong roots in theology and religious ethics. As you examine the "Basic Bibliography of Bioethics", you will note that many of the pioneering works in the field have been written by theologians. I would hope that you will encourage students at your home institutions to tackle bioethical issues in their research papers and assist them in gathering information for this multidisciplinary task. In so doing, both you and they will be gaining a perspective on some of the most interesting and urgent questions of our time.

Footnotes

1. Two current-awareness publications which cover some of the materials indexed in Index Medicus and the Social Sciences Citation Index and Current Contents: Clinical Practice and Current Contents: Social and Behavioral Sciences.

2. A current-awareness publication which covers some of the journals included in the Index to Legal Periodicals is Contents of Current Legal Periodicals.

3. The word "documents" is employed here in an extended sense to include all media.

KENNEDY INSTITUTE - CENTER FOR BIOETHICS
LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

1 ETHICS: General Works
2 BIOETHICS: General Works
3 PHILOSOPHY OF BIOLOGY
4 PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICINE
    4.1 General
    4.2 Definition of Health
5 SCIENCE/TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY
    5.1 General
    5.2 Technology Assessment
6 CODES OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
7 SOCIOLOGY OF MEDICINE
8 PHYSICIAN-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP
    8.1 General
    8.2 Truth-Telling
    8.3 Consent to Treatment
    8.4 Confidentiality
    8.5 Malpractice
9 HEALTH CARE
    9.1 General
    9.2 Right to Health Care
    9.3 Cost of Health Care
    9.4 Allocation of Scarce Resources
    9.5 Health Care Programs for Particular Diseases or Groups
10 SEXUALITY
11 CONTRACEPTION
    11.1 General
    11.2 Birth-Control Debate
    11.3 Availability of Contraceptives to Minors
    11.4 Sterilization
12 ABORTION
13 POPULATION
    13.1 General
    13.2 Population Growth
    13.3 Population Distribution

14 REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES
    14.1 General
    14.2 Artificial Insemination
    14.3 Sex Predetermination
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PART IV

APPENDIX

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Name
The Corporation shall be known as "American Theological
Library Association."

ARTICLE II

2.1 Registered Office - The Corporation shall maintain a
registered office in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle,
State of Delaware.
2.2 Other Offices - The Corporation may also have such
other offices at such other places, either within or without the
State of Delaware, as the business of the Corporation may require.

ARTICLE III

Relationship with Other Organizations
3.1 In General - The Corporation may (1) enroll or withdraw
as an institutional member or an affiliate of another organization
by vote of the Board of Directors, or (2) be represented in its
relationships with another organization by an appointee of the Board
of Directors who shall be a full Member of the Corporation.
3.2 Affiliation - By majority vote of the Board of Di-
rectors the Corporation may issue a charter of affiliation with any
organization, whether incorporated or not, having professional ob-
jectives in concert with those of the Corporation. In determining
whether to issue a charter of affiliation the Board of Directors
shall consider the membership, the objectives and the programs
offered by the applicant. In granting a charter of affiliation the
Board of Directors may establish such terms and conditions for the
applicant as are deemed appropriate. Any organization affiliated
with the Corporation shall remain an independent entity with its
own organization, activities and financial structure, except that
the Board of Directors may, by majority vote, at any time and with-
out notice or hearing revoke any charter of affiliation previously
issued. An affiliate of the Corporation may represent itself as
such but shall not represent the Corporation in any capacity.

ARTICLE IV

Membership
4.1 Institutional Members - Libraries of American Association
of Theological Schools' member schools and of accredited educational
schools engaged predominantly at the post-college level in theolog-
ical education, and libraries of organizations maintaining col-
lections primarily for ecclesiastical and theological research may
be elected to Institutional Membership through procedures estab-
lished by the Board of Directors and by compliance with the conditions
prescribed in these By-Laws.

4.2 <u>Full</u> <u>Members</u> - Persons who are actively engaged in professional library or bibliographic work in theological or religious fields may be elected to Full Membership through procedures established by the Board of Directors and by compliance with the conditions prescribed in these By-Laws.

4.3 <u>Associate</u> <u>Members</u> - Persons interested in, or associated with, the work of theological librarianship may be elected to Associate Membership through procedures established by the Board of Directors and by compliance with the conditions prescribed by these By-Laws.

4.4 <u>Contributing</u> <u>and</u> <u>Sustaining</u> <u>Members</u> - Persons or institutions eligible for Membership may become Contributing or Sustaining Members upon payment of the annual sums provided in these By-Laws.

4.5 <u>Student</u> <u>Members</u> - Persons enrolled in graduate library programs carrying a half-time load or greater, and students enrolled in graduate theological programs carrying a half-time load or greater subsequent to library training at the M.L.S. level or its equivalent, may be elected to student membership through procedures established by the Board of Directors and by compliance with the conditions prescribed in these By-Laws. Any person engaged full-time in library employ shall not be eligible for student membership.

4.6 <u>Honorary</u> <u>Members</u> - Persons who have made outstanding contributions in the advance of the purposes for which this Corporation stands may be nominated by the Board of Directors and be elected Honorary Members by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Members present at any annual meeting of the Corporation. Honorary Membership shall be for life.

4.7 <u>Eligibility,</u> <u>Suspension</u> <u>and</u> <u>Reinstatement</u> - The Membership of any individual or institution may be suspended for cause by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors. An elected member in any of the foregoing categories may continue in that status even though eligibility for election is lost unless such member is suspended in accordance with these By-Laws. A suspended member may be reinstated without proving eligibility for election.

ARTICLE V

Dues

5.1 <u>Institutional</u> <u>Members</u> - The annual dues for institutional members shall be determined by the following scale of library operating expenditures as reported in the official financial statement of the Institution for the preceding year:

Up to	-	$ 50,000	-	$30.00
$ 50,001	-	75,000	-	35.00
75,001	-	100,000	-	40.00
100,001	-	125,000	-	45.00
125,001	-	150,000	-	50.00
150,001	-	175,000	-	55.00
175,001	-	200,000	-	60.00
200,001	-	up	-	65.00

5.2 <u>Full</u> <u>and</u> <u>Associate</u> <u>Members</u> - The annual dues for Full

and Associate Members shall be determined by the following scale:

Salary Bracket	Full	Associate
Under $5,000	$10	$10
$5,000 to $9,999	20	15
$10,000 to $14,999	25	20
$15,000 and up	30	25

Members with 15 years full membership in ATLA who retire from active duty will be full members of ATLA, exempt from payment of dues. Members with 5 years but fewer than 15 years full membership who retire shall pay annual dues of $7.50 upon retirement up to an accumulated total of 15 years as full members. There will be no special provision for full members with fewer than 5 years of membership.

5.3 Contributing and Sustaining Members - The annual dues for Contributing Members shall be Two Hundred Fifty ($250.00) Dollars and for Sustaining Members shall be Five Hundred ($500.00) Dollars.

5.4 Student Members - The annual dues for Student Members shall be $7.50.

5.5 Honorary Members - There shall be no dues for Honorary Members.

5.6 Suspension for Non-Payment of Dues - Members failing to pay their dues within the first six (6) months of the fiscal year will be automatically suspended. Members thus suspended may be reinstated upon payment of dues for the current year plus an additional charge of $2.00.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings of Members

6.1 Annual Meetings - The annual meeting of the Members shall be held in the month of June for the election and appointment of Directors, for the consideration of annual reports and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The Board of Directors shall determine the specific date of each annual meeting and may, if it deems it advisable, set the date of such meeting no more than sixty (60) days prior to or subsequent to the month fixed in this article.

6.2 Special Meetings - Special Meetings of the Members may be called at any time by the Board of Directors of its own accord, and if such a meeting is called, the call of meeting shall specify whether proxy voting shall be permitted. Proxy voting shall be permissible at special meetings only.

6.3 Place and Notice of Meeting - Annual and Special Meetings shall be held in such location or locations as shall be determined by the Board of Directors. Notice of Members' meetings shall be printed or in writing, shall state the place, day and hour of the meeting (and, in the case of a Special Meeting, the purpose or purposes for which it was called) and shall be delivered to all Members not less than one hundred twenty (120) days and not more than one hundred eighty (180) days before the date of the meeting. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited with postage prepaid in the U.S. Mails

addressed to each Member as listed in the records of the Corporation. If proxy voting is to be used at any Special Meeting, the proxy shall be enclosed in the Notice of Meeting.

6.4 <u>Quorum</u> – Fifty (50) voting Members at a regular meeting shall constitute a Quorum of the Members of the Corporation for the transaction of all business except election to elective positions of the Corporation and amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, but any lesser number may adjourn any meeting from time to time until a Quorum shall be present. One Hundred of the voting Members shall constitute a Quorum for the election to elective positions of the Corporation and amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation or of these By-Laws, but any lesser number may adjourn any meeting from time to time until a Quorum shall be present.

6.5 <u>Chairmanship</u> – Membership meetings shall be presided over by the President of the Corporation or, in his absence, by the Vice President of the Corporation.

6.6 <u>Voting</u> – Each Full Member shall be entitled to one vote. Each Institutional Member shall be entitled to one vote cast by its authorized representative. Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, voting may not be by proxy and voting may not be conducted by mail.

6.7 <u>Representatives of Institutional Members</u> – Each Institutional Member shall annually designate, in writing, a representative who shall represent, vote and act for the Institutional Member in all affairs of the Corporation. Institutional Members may change their representatives at will and may appoint a substitute representative by giving written notice thereof to the Corporation. Representatives of Institutional Members must be officers or employees of Institutional Members and shall automatically cease to be representatives if and when their terms of office or employment expire.

6.8 <u>Admission to Meetings</u> – All meetings of Members shall be open to all interested in the work of the Corporation.

ARTICLE VII

Board of Directors

7.1 <u>General Powers</u> – Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws, the property, affairs and business of the Corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors.

7.2 <u>Initial Directors</u> – The Initial Directors shall be the Members of the Executive Committee of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, as provided in this Article VII.

7.3 <u>Number and Classes of Directors</u> – The Board shall consist of eleven (11) Directors as follows:

Class A Directors – Six (6) Class A Directors shall be Full Members of the Corporation.

Class B Directors – Five (5) Class B Directors shall be the President, the Vice-President, the Immediate Past President, the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer of the Corporation.

The Executive Secretary, Editor of the Corporation's official publication and a representative of the American Association of Theological Schools shall be ex officio members of the Board of Directors without vote.

7.4 _Election_ _and_ _Designation_ _of_ _Directors_ - The Board of Directors will be elected and designated as follows:

1. Initial Class A Directors - The initial six (6) Class A Directors shall be the members-at-large of the Executive Committee of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, on the date of incorporation. The term of each Class A Director so designated shall be as provided in Article 7.7.

2. Class A Directors Subsequently Elected - Upon expiration of the respective terms of the Initial Class A Directors and subsequently elected class A Directors, Class A Directors shall be elected by a plurality vote of the Members entitled to vote from among the candidates nominated in accordance with Article VIII hereof. Each Full Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class A Directors to be elected, but may not cast more than one vote for any single nominee. No Class A Director shall immediately succeed himself as a Class A Director.

3. Initial Class B Directors - The initial five (5) Class B Directors shall be the President, the Vice President, the Immediate Past President, the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, on the date of incorporation. The term of each Class B Director so designated shall be as provided in Article 7.7.

4. Class B Directors Subsequently Elected - Upon expiration of the respective terms of the Initial Class B Directors and subsequently elected Class B Directors, Class B Directors shall be elected by a plurality vote of the Members entitled to vote from among the candidates nominated in accordance with Article VIII hereof. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class B Directors to be elected, but may not cast more than one vote for any single nominee and may not cast a vote for more than one nominee for a denominated Class B Director office.

Elections to the elective positions for the Corporation shall be held at the annual meeting of the Members of the Corporation. There shall be a written ballot which may be cast at the annual meeting of Members or forwarded by mail to the Executive Secretary of the Corporation prior to the date of the election. In case of a tie vote, the successful candidate shall be chosen by lot.

The term of each Director so elected shall commence with the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Members of the Corporation at which such Director shall be elected.

7.5 _Disqualification_ _of_ _Directors_ - A Director who ceases to be a Full Member of the Corporation shall be disqualified thereby from continuing to serve as a Director of the Corporation.

7.6 _Vacancies_ - The Board of Directors shall make appointments to fill vacancies in the elective positions of Recording Secretary and Treasurer of the Corporation until it is possible for

the Corporation to fill the vacancy at the next regular annual election in accordance with the By-Laws. A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled for the remainder of the term by the Vice President. The succession shall not prevent a person who succeeds to the Presidency, because of a vacancy, from serving his normal term as President the next year as provided in the By-Laws. A vacancy in the office of Vice President can be filled only by election as provided in the By-Laws. If vacancies occur in the offices of President and Vice President within the same term, the Board of Directors shall elect as President one of the Board for the remainder of the term. In such case, a President and a Vice President shall be elected at the next annual meeting of Members in accordance with the By-Laws. Vacancies on the Board of Directors shall be filled by election at the next annual meeting of Members after the vacancy occurs.

7.7 _Term of Directors_ - Each Class A Director shall serve for three (3) years except as follows:

Each Initial Class A Director shall serve until the time his term as member-at-large of the Executive Committee of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, would have terminated; thus,

Two Initial Class A Directors shall serve until the adjournment of the 1973 annual meeting of the Members;

Two Initial Class A Directors shall serve until the adjournment of the 1974 annual meeting of Members; and

Two Initial Class A Directors shall serve until the adjournment of the 1975 annual meeting of Members.

Each Initial Class B Director shall serve until the time his term as President, Vice-President, Immediate Past President, Recording Secretary or Treasurer would have terminated or shall terminate.

7.8 _Compensation of Directors_ - A Director shall receive no fees or other emoluments for serving as Director except for actual expenses in connection with meetings of the Board of Directors or otherwise in connection with the corporate affairs.

7.9 _Chairman and Vice Chairman_ - The President of the Corporation shall serve as the Chairman of the Board and the Vice President shall serve as Vice Chairman thereof. The Chairman and Vice Chairman shall continue to serve in such capacity until their successors are elected and qualified.

7.10 _Meetings_ - Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held no more infrequently than once a year as the Board shall decide. Special Meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairman of the Board at his own request or at the request of three or more other Directors. Special and regular Directors' meetings shall be held at the places, dates and times designated by the Chairman of the Board. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to each Director at least five (5) days in advance, or telegraphed or personally delivered at least three (3) days in advance. A waiver of notice in writing shall be deemed equivalent to such notice. Attendance at a meeting shall be deemed waiver of notice except where attendance is for the sole purpose of objecting to the absence of notice. No notice is necessary for an adjourned meeting other than the announcement thereof at the meeting at which the adjournment takes place. Members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation, or of any Committee designated by the Board, may participate in a meeting of such Board or Committee

by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. Participation in a meeting in this manner shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

7.11 Quorum and Voting - At each meeting of the Board of Directors the presence of a majority of the Directors shall be necessary to constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business except as otherwise specifically provided by statute, the Certificate of Incorporation or the By-Laws. The acts of a majority of the Directors present at any meeting, whether or not they shall comprise a Quorum, may adjourn the meeting from time to time. Each Director shall be entitled to one (1) vote in person and may not exercise his voting rights by proxy.

ARTICLE VIII

Nominations to Elective Position of the Corporation

8.1 Nominating Committee - There shall be a Nominating Committee of three (3) full members of the Association appointed by the Board of Directors. One member shall be appointed annually for a three-year term. The senior member of the committee shall be chairman. Each new appointment shall be made at such time as to enable this committee to meet during the annual meeting preceding the one at which elections are to be made from the nominees. This committee shall nominate candidates for the elective positions to be filled for the Association as a whole except where otherwise provided in these By-Laws.

8.2 Time and Number - The Nominating Committee shall report at least one, and when feasible, two (2), nominations for each elective position to the Recording Secretary of the Corporation not less than six (6) months prior to the annual meeting of Members at which the nominees are to be considered by the Membership. The nominations shall be published by the Recording Secretary in the official publication of the Corporation not less than four (4) months prior to the annual meeting of Members.

8.3 Nominations by Others - Nominations other than those by the Nominating Committee may be made by petition signed by not less than ten (10) full members of the Association, and shall be filed with the Recording Secretary not less than two months preceding the annual meeting and shall be published in the official publication of the Association not less than three weeks before the annual meeting. Upon declaration of the Board of Directors at the annual meeting of a vacancy in the official slate, nominations may be made from the floor without prior notification.

8.4 Consent - No nominations shall be presented to the Membership of the Corporation without the express consent of the nominee.

ARTICLE IX

President

9.1 Powers and Duties - The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation, shall preside at all meetings of the Members and the Board of Directors, and, except as otherwise specifically provided by these By-Laws, shall be in charge of

the general and active management of the business of the Corporation
and shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Board of
Directors are carried into effect.

    9.2 <u>Term</u> <u>of</u> <u>Office</u> - The President of the Corporation shall
serve for one (1) year or until his successor is elected and qualifies.

ARTICLE X

Vice President

    10.1 <u>Duties</u> - The Vice President shall, in the absence or
disability of the President, perform the duties and exercise the
powers of the President and shall perform such other duties and
have such other powers as the Board of Directors may from time to
time prescribe.

    10.2 <u>Term</u> <u>of</u> <u>Office</u> - The Vice President shall serve for one
(1) year or until his successor is elected and qualifies.

    10.3 <u>Election</u> - The Vice President shall be elected at the
annual meeting of Members in accordance with Articles VII and
VIII hereof.

    10.4 <u>President</u> <u>Elect</u> - The Vice President of the Corporation
shall be the President-Elect and shall succeed to the office of
President at the end of the President's term.

ARTICLE XI

Other Officers

    11.1 <u>Recording</u> <u>Secretary</u> - The Recording Secretary shall
attend all meetings of the Board of Directors and all meetings of
the Members and record the proceedings of the meetings of the Members
and of the Board of Directors in a minute book to be kept for that
purpose. He shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings
of the Members and of the Board of Directors and shall perform such
other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors or Pres-
ident under whose supervision he shall be. He shall have custody
of the corporate seal of the Corporation and he shall have authority
to affix the same to any instrument requiring it and, when so af-
fixed, it may be attested by his signature.

    11.2 <u>Treasurer</u> - The Treasurer shall have the custody of the
corporate funds and securities, including those of the Board of
Microtext and the Periodical Indexing Board and shall keep full and
accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements in books belonging
to the Corporation and shall deposit all monies and other valuable
effects in the name and to the credit of the Corporation in such
depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors. He
shall disburse the funds of the Corporation as may be ordered by
the Board of Directors, taking proper vouchers for such disburse-
ments, and shall render to the Board of Directors at its regular
meetings or when the Board of Directors so requires an account of
all his transactions as Treasurer and of the financial condition of
the Corporation.

    11.3 <u>Disbursements</u> <u>to</u> <u>Board</u> <u>of</u> <u>Microtext</u> <u>and</u> <u>Periodical</u>
<u>Indexing</u> <u>Board</u> - The Board of Microtext and the Periodical Index-
ing Board shall submit their annual budget requirements to the
Treasurer sixty (60) days prior to the end of the Corporation's

fiscal year. At the time such budget is submitted to the Treasurer, the Board of Microtext and the Periodical Indexing Board may designate a fiscal agent who may be an individual, if such individual is a member of the designating board, to receive and disburse funds of the designating board. Within thirty (30) days of receiving such budget, the Treasurer shall verify same and shall disburse to the fiscal agent designated by either Board, if any, the funds necessary to meet the budget for the coming fiscal year, provided that such disbursement, if required to be out of general funds of the Corporation rather than out of funds of the particular project administered by the Board in question, shall occur only if approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. If either Board does not designate a fiscal agent, the Treasurer shall disburse the funds of such Board in accordance with the budget of that Board. After the end of the Corporation's fiscal year, and at a time designated by the Treasurer in advance, the Board of Microtext and the Periodical Indexing Board shall furnish an annual financial statement to the Treasurer, such statement to include all income and disbursements for such fiscal year and a narrative account of the project activities undertaken during such fiscal year. Such statements shall be presented by the Treasurer at the annual meeting of the Members.

11.4 _Term of Recording Secretary and Treasurer_ - The Recording Secretary and the Treasurer of the Corporation shall serve for three (3) years or until their successors are elected and qualify.

11.5 _Election of Recording Secretary and Treasurer_ - The Recording Secretary and the Treasurer of the Corporation shall be elected at an annual meeting of the Members in accordance with Articles VII and VIII hereof.

11.6 _Staffing_ - An Executive Secretary of the Corporation may be appointed by the Board of Directors. Other staff executives of the Board of Directors, the Board of Microtext, and the Periodical Indexing Board may be appointed and their remuneration, if any, determined by action of the appointing Board, from time to time. At the discretion of the Board of Directors, elected officers of the Corporation may receive remuneration for their services in such capacity.

ARTICLE XII

Board of Microtext

12.1 _General Powers_ - Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation, and these By-Laws, the property, affairs and business of the Microtext Project shall be managed by the Board of Microtext.

12.2. _Initial Board Members_ - The Initial Board Members shall be the Board Members of the Board of Microtext of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, on the date of incorporation.

12.3 _Number and Classes of Board Members_ - The Board of Microtext shall consist of five (5) Board Members as follows:

1. Class A Board Members - Three (3) Class A Board Members shall be Full Members of the Corporation selected in accordance with this Article XII.

2. Class B Board Members - The Class B Board Members shall be elected as provided in this Article XII.

12.4 Election and Designation of Board Members - The Board of Microtext will be elected and designated as follows:

1. Initial Class A Board Members - The three (3) Initial Class A Board Members shall be those Members of the Board of Microtext of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, on the date of incorporation who were appointed to such Board by the Executive Committee of the predecessor American Theological Library Association. The term of each Class A Board Member so designated shall be as provided in Article 12.6.

2. Class A Board Members Subsequently Elected - Upon expiration of the respective terms of the Initial Class A Board Members and subsequently elected Class A Board Members, Class A Board Members shall be elected by a plurality vote of the Members entitled to vote from among the candidates nominated in accordance with Article VIII hereof. In the case of a tie vote, the successful candidate shall be chosen by lot. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class A Board Members to be elected but may not cast more than one (1) vote for any single nominee.

3. Initial Class B Directors - One Initial Class B Board Member shall be the American Association of Theological Schools' appointee to the Board of Microtext of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, on the date of incorporation. The term of such Initial Class B Board Member so designated shall be as provided in Article 12.6. The other Initial Class B Board Member shall be the Member of the Board of Microtext of such predecessor American Theological Library Association on the date of incorporation who was appointed to the Board of Microtext by the Board of Microtext. The term of such Class B Board Member so designated shall be as provided in Article 12.6.

4. Class B Board Members Subsequently Elected - Upon expiration of the term of the Initial Class B Board Members and Class B Board Members subsequently elected, candidates for the position of Class B Board Member shall be nominated by the Board of Microtext and elected at the Annual Membership Meeting of the Corporation. In making and reporting such nominations, the Board of Microtext shall be governed by Article 8.2. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class B Board Members to be elected but may not cast more than one (1) vote for any single nominee.

The term of each Member of the Board of Microtext so elected or designated shall commence with the adjournment of the Annaul Meeting of the Members of the Corporation at which such Board Member shall be elected.

12.5 <u>Vacancies</u> - Except as herein provided, the Board of Microtext shall make appointments to fill vacancies on the Board of Microtext. Such appointments shall become effective upon the appointment by the Board of Microtext and shall extend to the end of the term of the Board Member being replaced.

12.6 <u>Term of Board Members</u> - Each Board Member shall serve for three years except that each Initial Board Member shall serve until the time his term as a Member of the Board of Microtext of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, would have terminated.

12.7 <u>Compensation of Board Members</u> - Board Members shall receive no fees or other emoluments for serving as a Board Member, except for actual expenses in connection with the meetings of the Board of Microtext or otherwise in connection with the affairs of the Microtext Project.

12.8 <u>Chairman</u> - The Board of Microtext shall, by majority vote, select a Chairman of the Board of Microtext from among its membership. The Chairman shall continue to serve in such capacity for a term of one (1) year or until his successor is elected and qualifies.

12.9 <u>Meetings</u> - Regular meetings of the Board of Microtext shall be held no more infrequently than once a year as the Board of Microtext shall decide. Special meetings of the Board of Microtext may be called by the Chairman at his own request or at the request of two (2) or more Members of the Board of Microtext. Special and regular meetings shall be held at the places, dates and times designated by the Chairman of the Board of Microtext. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to each Board Member at least five (5) days in advance or telegraphed or personally delivered at least three (3) days in advance. A waiver of notice in writing shall be deemed equivalent to such notice. Attendance at a meeting shall be deemed waiver of notice, except where attendance is for the sole purpose of objecting to the absence of notice. No notice is necessary for an adjourned meeting other than the announcement thereof at the meeting at which the adjournment takes place. The Members of the Board of Microtext may participate in a meeting of such Board by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other. Participation in a meeting in this manner shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

12.10 <u>Quorum and Voting</u> - At each meeting of the Board of Microtext the presence of a majority of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business. The acts of a majority of the Members of the Board of Microtext present at a meeting at which a Quorum is present shall be the acts of the Board of Microtext. A majority of the Board of Microtext present at any meeting, whether or not they shall comprise a Quorum, may adjourn the meeting from time to time. Each Member of the Board of Microtext shall be entitled to one (1) vote in person and may not exercise his voting rights by proxy.

ARTICLE XIII

Periodical Indexing Board

13.1 General Powers - Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws, the property, affairs and business of the Index of Religious Periodical Literature shall be managed by the Periodical Indexing Board.

13.2 Initial Board Members - The Initial Board Members shall be the Board Members of the Periodical Indexing Board of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, on the date of incorporation.

13.3 Number and Classes of Board Members - The Periodical Indexing Board shall consist of five (5) Board Members as follows:

1. Class A Board Members - Three (3) Class A Board Members shall be Full Members of the Corporation selected in accordance with this Article XIII.

2. Class B Board Members - Two (2) Class B Board Members shall be elected as provided in this Article XIII.

13.4 Election and Designation of Board Members - The Periodical Indexing Board will be elected and designated as follows:

1. Initial Class A Board Members - The three (3) Initial Class A Board Members shall be those members of the Periodical Indexing Board of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, on the date of incorporation who were appointed to such Board by the Executive Committee of the predecessor American Theological Library Association. The term of each Class A Board Member so designated shall be as provided in Article 13.6.

2. Class A Board Members Subsequently Elected - Upon expiration of the respective terms of the Initial Class A Board Members and Class A Board Members subsequently elected, Class A Board Members shall be elected by a plurality vote of the Members entitled to vote from among the candidates nominated in accordance with Article VIII hereof. In the case of a tie vote, the successful candidate shall be chosen by lot. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number of nominees as shall equal the number of Class A Board Members to be elected but may not cast more than one (1) vote for any single nominee.

3. Initial Class B Board Members - One (1) Initial Class B Board Member shall be the American Association of Theological Schools' appointee to the Periodical Indexing Board of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, on the date of incorporation. The term of such Initial Class B Board Member so designated shall be as provided in Article 13.6. The other Initial Class B Board Member shall be the Member of the Periodical Indexing Board of such predecessor American Theological Library Association on the date of incorporation who was appointed to the Periodical Indexing Board by the Periodical Indexing Board. The term of such Class B Board Member so designated shall be as provided in Article 13.6.

4. Class B Board Members Subsequently Elected - Upon expiration of the respective terms of the Initial Class B Board

Members and Class B Board Members subsequently elected, candidates
for the position of Class B Board Member shall be nominated by the
Periodical Indexing Board and elected at the Annual Membership
Meeting of the Corporation. In making and reporting such nomina-
tion, the Periodical Indexing Board shall be governed by Article
8.2. Each Full Member and each authorized representative of an
Institutional Member shall have the right to vote for such number
of nominees as shall equal the number of Class B Board Members to
be elected but may not cast more than one (1) vote for any single
nominee.

      The Term of each Member of the Periodical Indexing Board
so elected or designated shall commence with the adjournment of the
annual meeting of the Members of the Corporation at which such Board
Member shall be elected.

      13.5 _Vacancies_ - Except as herein provided, the Periodical
Indexing Board shall make appointments to fill vacancies on the
Periodical Indexing Board. Such appointments shall become effective
upon the appointment by the Periodical Indexing Board and shall
extend to the end of the term of the Board Member being replaced.

      13.6 _Term of Board Members_ - Each Board Member shall serve
for three (3) years except that each Intitial Board Member shall
serve until the time his term as a Member of the Periodical Index-
ing Board of the predecessor American Theological Library Asso-
ciation, an unincorporated association, would have terminated.

      13.7 _Compensation of Board Members_ - Board Members shall
receive no fees or other emoluments for service as Board Members
except for actual expenses in connection with the meetings of the
Periodical Indexing Board or otherwise in connection with the affairs
of the Index to Religious Periodical Literature.

      13.8 _Chairman_ - The Periodical Indexing Board shall, by
majority vote, select a Chairman of the Periodical Indexing Board
from among its membership. The Chairman shall continue to serve
in such capacity for a term of one (1) year or until his successor
is elected and qualifies.

      13.9 _Meetings_ - Regular meetings of the Periodical Index-
ing Board shall be held no more infrequently than once a year as
the Periodical Indexing Board shall decide. Special meetings of
the Periodical Indexing Board may be called by the Chairman at
his own request or at the request of three (3) or more members of
the Periodical Indexing Board. Special and regular meetings shall
be held at the places, dates and times designated by the Chairman
of the Periodical Indexing Board. Notices of all meetings shall
be mailed to each Board Member at least five (5) days in advance
or telegraphed or personally delivered at least three (3) days in
advance. A waiver of notice in writing shall be deemed equivalent
to such notice. Attendance at a meeting shall be deemed waiver of
notice, except where attendance is for the sole purpose of object-
ing to the absence of notice. No notice is necessary for an ad-
journed meeting other than the announcement thereof at the meeting
at which the adjournment takes place. The Members of the Periodical
Indexing Board may participate in a meeting of such Board by means
of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by
means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear
each other. Participation in a meeting in this manner shall con-
stitute presence in person at such meeting.

13.10 _Quorum_ _and_ _Voting_ - At each meeting of the Periodical Indexing Board the presence of a majority of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business. The acts of a majority of the Members of the Periodical Indexing Board present at a meeting at which a Quorum is present shall be the acts of the Periodical Indexing Board. A majority of the Periodical Indexing Board present at any meeting, whether or not they shall comprise a Quorum, may adjourn the meeting from time to time.' Each Member of the Periodical Indexing Board shall be entitled to one (1) vote in person and may not exercise his voting rights by proxy.

ARTICLE XIV

Contracts, Loans, Checks, and Bank Accounts

14.1 _Contracts_ - To the extent the Board of Directors may specifically authorize, the President may, on behalf of the Corporation, prepare proposals for contracts with any person, firm, or other entity, sign contracts between the Corporation and any such person, firm or other entity, execute bonds and undertakings required for the faithful performance of such contracts and deliver vouchers and receipts in connection therewith.

14.2 _Loans_ - To the extent the Board of Directors may specifically authorize, the President and Vice President, acting together, may effect loans and advances at any time for the Corporation from any bank, trust company, or any other institution or from any person, firm or other entity and for such loans and advances may make, execute and deliver promissory notes or other evidences of indebtedness of the Corporation. No such officer or officers shall, however, for the purposes of giving security for any such loan or advance, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or transfer any property whatsoever owned or held by the Corporation except when specifically authorized by resolution of the Board of Directors.

14.3 _Checks_, _Drafts_, _Etc_. - All checks, drafts, orders for the payment of money, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, obligations, bills of exchange, and insurance certificates shall be signed or endorsed by such officer or officers, agent or agents, of the Corporation as shall be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors from time to time and in such manner as shall be determined by resolution of the Board of Directors from time to time.

14.4 _Deposits_ _and_ _Accounts_ - All funds of the Corporation not otherwise employed shall be deposited from time to time in general or in special accounts in such banks, trust companies or other depositories as the Board of Directors may select or as may be selected by any officer or officers, agent or agents of the Corporation to whom such power shall be delegated by the Board of Directors. For the purpose of deposit and for the purpose of collection for the account of the Corporation, checks, drafts and other orders for the payment of money which are payable to the order of the Corporation may be endorsed, signed and delivered by any officer or agent of the Corporation.

14.5 <u>Board of Microtext and Periodical Indexing Board</u> - Except as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation or in these By-Laws, all references in this Article XIV to the Board of Directors (with the exception of paragraph 14.2) shall be deemed to refer to the Board of Microtext and to the Periodical Indexing Board, and all references to the President or to the President and Vice President shall be deemed to refer to the respective Chairmen of the Board of Microtext and the Periodical Indexing Board, provided that the authority so vested in the Board of Microtext and the Periodical Indexing Board and in such Chairmen by paragraphs 14.3 and 14.4 shall apply only to those funds which the Treasurer of the Corporation is required to advance to each such Board's designated fiscal agent within thirty (30) days of the submission of its annual budget.

ARTICLE XV

<u>Committees</u>
15.1 <u>Authorization</u> - Committees of the Corporation shall be authorized by action of the Members of the Corporation or of the Board of Directors, except as otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws.

15.2 <u>Appointment of Committee Members</u> - Committee Members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors unless otherwise provided in the action authorizing the Committee or in the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws.

15.3 <u>Joint Committees</u> - American Theological Library Association Members of Joint Committees of the American Theological Library Association and other associations may be appointed by the President of the Corporation with the approval of the Board of Directors and they shall be Full Members of the Corporation.

15.4 <u>Eligibility</u> - Full and Associate Members of the Corporation shall be eligible to serve a Members on all Committees, except as otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and the By-Laws.

15.5 <u>Term</u> - Except as herein provided, Committee Members shall serve a three (3) year term or until their successors have been appointed and qualified. In the first year, one (1) Member shall be appointed for three (3) years, one (1) Member for two (2) years, and one (1) Member for one (1) year. Thereafter one (1) new Member shall be appointed each year by the Board of Directors.

15.6 <u>Minutes</u> - Each Committee shall file minutes of its meetings for the preceding fiscal year with the Recording Secretary no later than thirty (30) days prior to the Annual Membership Meeting.

15.7 <u>Reports</u> - Each Committee shall present a report of its activities at the Annual Meeting of the Corporation.

ARTICLE XVI

<u>Rights to Full Membership</u>
The adoption of the Certificate of Incorporation and of the By-Laws shall not disqualify from Full Membership any Full Member

of the predecessor American Theological Library Association, an unincorporated association, who holds active membership at the time of the adoption of the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XVII

Rules of Order
The rules contained in the latest available edition of Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the Corporation in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Certificate of Incorporation and these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XVIII

Seal
The Corporation shall have a corporate seal which shall be in form adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIX

Years
19.1 Membership Year - The Membership Year of the Corporation shall be the same as the fiscal year.

19.2 Fiscal Year - The Fiscal Year of the Corporation shall be May 1 to April 30.

ARTICLE XX

Annual Audit
The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by independent certified public accountants. Copies of the report of such audits shall be furnished to any Member who requests such copy in writing.

ARTICLE XXI

Amendments
These By-Laws may be altered, amended, or repealed and new By-Laws may be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Full Members and representatives of Institutional Members of the association voting at any general session of any annual meeting of the Corporation.

ARTICLE XXII

The necessary grammatical changes required by the use of the neuter, masculine, feminine, singular or plural in these By-Laws shall, in all instances, be assumed to apply in the sense required by the factual context presented as though such changes were fully expressed in each instance.

[Amended By-Laws as of June 19, 1974]

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Members as of October 31, 1975
(* Indicates attendance at 1975 Conference)

HONORARY MEMBERS

Allenson, Alec R., 635 E. Ogden Ave., Naperville, IL 60540
Brinkley, Cosby, Dept. of Photo-Duplication, University of Chicago,
    1116 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637
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Morris, Mrs. Raymond P., 159 Westwood Rd., New Haven, CT 06515

STUDENT MEMBERS

Becker, Dr. Caroline, Box 658, Juniata College, Huntingdon, PA 16652
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FULL MEMBERS

Abernathy, William, Director of Learning Resources, Columbia Bible
    College, Box 3122, Columbia, SC 29203
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* Bricker, George H., Librarian, Lancaster Theological Seminary,
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Brimm, Dr. Henry M. (retired), 3305 Gloucester Road, Richmond,
      VA 23227

* Brockway, Duncan, Librarian, Case Memorial Library, Hartford
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Brown, Rev. Arthur E., Librarian, Maryknoll Seminary Library,
      Maryknoll, NY 10545

Bullock, Mrs. Frances E., 80 LaSalle St., Apt. 15E, NY, NY 10027

* Burdick, Rev. Oscar, Librarian, Pacific School of Religion, 1798
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* Burritt, Rev. John K., Librarian, Wartburg Theological Seminary,
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      Seabury-Western Libraries, 2121 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, IL 60201

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      Building, Atlanta, GA 30322

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* Dearborn, Mrs. Josephine M., Assistant Librarian, Virginia Theo-
     logical Seminary, Alexandria, VA 22304
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Dutton, Miss Margaret, Cataloger, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ
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     Independence, MO 64050
* Dvorak, Robert, Director of Library, Gordon-Conwell Theological
     Seminary, S. Hamilton, MA 01982

Eastwood, Edna Mae (retired), 130 E. School Ave., Naperville, IL 60540
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Pilgrim, Auriel
Prince, Evelyn

Raubaut, Sister Celeste
Roten, Gertrude
Roten, Paul Lyman

Schappler, Norbert
Shaffer, Kenneth
Sitkin, Ann
Spiegel, Sister Mary Celia
Stockdale, Kay L.

Weeks, Jim
Wilke, Darline J.
Wilson, Ginny
Witmer, John

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS PERSONNEL

The staff of Goddard Library, Gordon-Conwell Theological Seminary:
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Swart, Kenneth H. Umenhofer.

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Robert Dvorak, Director of the Library, Gordon-Conwell Theological
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        Interim Director, Bapst Library, Boston College; Larry L.
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        John's Seminary; Peter L. Oliver, Librarian, Harvard Divinity
        School; Ellis E. O'Neal, Jr., Librarian, Andover Newton
        Theological School; Allan J. Stifflear, Catalog Librarian,
        Weston College Library; William E. Zimpfer, Librarian, Boston
        University School of Theology.

CONFERENCE PARLIAMENTATIAN

Paul Roten, Librarian, Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminary

NEW MEMBERS (November 1, 1975 - February 1, 1976)

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Schutter, Tom S., 2303 Willow Lane, West Covina, CA 91790

FULL MEMBERS

Brewster, Steven, Librarian, American Baptist Seminary of the West.
        Mail: P.O. Box 3832, Fullerton, CA 92634
Fitzpatrick, T. Kelly, Director of Library, The Hugh S. Phillips
        Library, Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, MD 21727
Hanley, Sr. Mary Esther, Librarian, St. Michael's College, 81 St.
        Mary St., Toronto, Ont., Canada M5S 1J4
Hendricks, Mrs. Elaine, Librarian, Faith Evangelical Lutheran
        Seminary. Mail: 2805 N. Washington St., Tacoma, WA 98407

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Tanner, Sandra J., Librarian, Arlington Baptist College, 3001 W.
        Division, Arlington, TX 76012