

**SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

*Twenty-Third Annual Conference*

**AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL  
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

**PITTSBURGH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

**June 16-19, 1969**

# SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

*Twenty-Third Annual Conference*

## AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

PITTSBURGH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

June 16-19, 1969

Additional Copies of these Proceedings  
may be secured for \$3.00 per copy upon request  
to Susan A. Schultz, Executive Secretary  
B. L. Fisher Library, Asbury Theological Seminary  
Wilmore, Kentucky 40390



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ATLA Executive Committee for 1969-1970 . . . . .	v
Boards, Committees and Representatives for 1969-1970 . . .	vii
Program and Index to Proceedings . . . . .	ix
Part I: Minutes of Conference and Business Sessions . . .	1
Part II: Committee, Board, and Other Reports . . . . .	7
Part III: Papers and Addresses . . . . .	61
Appendix: ATLA Members as of October 10, 1969 . . . . .	145



ATLA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1969-1970

Officers

President - Harold B. Prince  
Columbia Theological  
Seminary  
701 Columbia Drive  
Decatur, Georgia 30031

Vice-Pres. - Henry Scherer  
Lutheran Theological  
Seminary  
7301 Germantown Avenue  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19119

Treasurer - David Guston  
Bethel Theological  
Seminary  
3949 Bethel Drive  
St. Paul, Minn. 55112

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

Editor of the Newsletter

Donn Michael Farris  
Divinity School Library  
Duke University  
Durham, N.C. 27706

Members at Large

1968-70

Isabelle Stouffer  
Robert E. Speer Library  
Princeton Theological  
Seminary  
P.O. Box 111  
Princeton, N.J. 08540

John Batsel  
Garrett Theological Seminary  
2121 Sheridan Road  
Evanston, Illinois 60201

1969-71

Marlin L. Heckman  
Bethany Theological  
Seminary  
Butterfield & Myers Rds.  
Oak Brook, Illinois 60523

Keith C. Wills  
Southwestern Baptist  
Theological Seminary  
P.O. Box 22000-2E  
Fort Worth, Texas 76122

Others

Past President

Dr. Maria Grossmann  
Andover-Harvard Theological  
Library  
45 Francis Avenue  
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

AATS Representative

Dr. Frederick Whittaker  
President  
Bangor Theological  
Seminary  
Bangor, Maine 04401

Officers 1968-69

President . . . . . Maria Grossmann  
Vice President . . . . . Harold B. Prince  
Treasurer . . . . . David Guston  
Executive Secretary . . . . . Susan A. Schultz

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33  
34  
35  
36  
37  
38  
39  
40  
41  
42  
43  
44  
45  
46  
47  
48  
49  
50  
51  
52  
53  
54  
55  
56  
57  
58  
59  
60  
61  
62  
63  
64  
65  
66  
67  
68  
69  
70  
71  
72  
73  
74  
75  
76  
77  
78  
79  
80  
81  
82  
83  
84  
85  
86  
87  
88  
89  
90  
91  
92  
93  
94  
95  
96  
97  
98  
99  
100

BOARDS, COMMITTEES AND REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1969-70

## EDITOR OF THE NEWSLETTER

Donn Michael Farris (1973)  
 Divinity School Library  
 Duke University  
 Durham, N.C. 27706

## PERIODICAL INDEXING BOARD

Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairman (1970)  
 McCormick Theological Seminary  
 800 West Belden Avenue  
 Chicago, Illinois 60614  
 Robert F. Beach (1971)  
 Helen Uhrich (1972)  
 Edwin B. Colburn (AATS)  
 Edgar M. Krentz (AATS)

## PERIODICAL EXCHANGE COMMITTEE

Gladys Scheer, Chairman (1970)  
 Lexington Theological Seminary  
 Lexington, Kentucky 40508  
 William Richard Denton (1971)  
 Wilson N. Flemister (1972)

## COMMISSION ON SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Leo Crismon, Chairman (1971)  
 Southern Baptist Theological Seminary  
 2825 Lexington Road  
 Louisville, Kentucky 40206  
 Ernest White (1971)  
 Frank Gulley (1972)

## COMMITTEE ON STATISTICAL RECORDS

Peter Oliver, Chairman (1971)  
 Andover Harvard Theological Library  
 45 Francis Avenue  
 Cambridge, Mass. 02138  
 Arthur Kuschke (1972)  
 A. Curtis Paul (1970)

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM FOUNDATIONS

Raymond P. Morris, Chairman (1970)  
 Yale Divinity School Library  
 409 Prospect Street  
 New Haven, Connecticut 06511  
 Stillson Judah (1971)  
 Neils Jordahl (1972)

## ATLA BOARD OF MICROTEXT

Raymond P. Morris, Chairman (1972)  
 Yale Divinity School Library  
 409 Prospect Street  
 New Haven, Connecticut 06511  
 James Tanis (1970)  
 John Batsel (1971)  
 Conrad Wright (AATS)

## MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

John L. Sayre, Chairman (1970)  
 Graduate Seminary Library  
 Phillips University  
 Box 2035 University Station  
 Enid, Oklahoma 73701

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Niels H. Sonne, Chairman  
 General Theological Seminary  
 Chelsea Square  
 New York, New York 10011  
 Maria Grossmann  
 John B. McTaggart

## COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

Dorothy Jane Gilliam, Chairman (1971)  
 Union Theological Seminary  
 3401 Brook Road  
 Richmond, Virginia 23227  
 Lenore Dickinson (1972)  
 Corrine Nordquist (1970)





## BUREAU OF PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT

Elmer J. O'Brien, Head (1972)  
 United Theological Seminary  
 1810 Harvard Boulevard  
 Dayton, Ohio 45406

## ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO ALA

Arthur E. Jones, Jr.  
 Rose Memorial Library  
 Drew University  
 Madison, New Jersey 07940

ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO U.S. BOOK  
 EXCHANGE

Roland E. Kircher (1969)  
 Wesley Theological Seminary  
 4000 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.  
 Washington, D.C. 20016

AD HOC COMMITTEES

## COMMITTEE ON APPRAISAL

Peter N. VandenBerge, Chairman  
 Colgate Rochester Divinity  
 School  
 1100 South Goodman Street  
 Rochester, New York 14620  
 George Bricker  
 Leo Crismon  
 Peter Oliver  
 David Schuller (AATS)

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION POLICY

Dikran Y. Hadidian, Chairman  
 Pittsburgh Theological Seminary  
 616 N. Highland Avenue  
 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206  
 David Green  
 Erich R.W. Schultz  
 James Tanis, Consulting Member  
 Ronald Diener, Consulting Member



PROGRAM AND INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS

Monday, June 16

4:00 - 8:00 P.M.

Registration

8:30 - 10:00 P.M.

Library Reception and Open House  
Clifford E. Barbour Library

Tuesday, June 17

MORNING PRAYERS: Meditation - "Shall Not the Judge of All the Earth Do Right?"  
The Rev. Donald E. Gowan, Professor of Old Testament,  
Pittsburgh Theological Seminary

First Session. 9:30 A.M.

Dr. Maria Grossmann, Librarian, Harvard Divinity School,  
President, American Theological Library Association, Presiding

WELCOME: Dr. Donald G. Miller, President, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary  
ANNOUNCEMENTS AND ARRANGEMENTS: Dikran Y. Hadidian, Librarian, Pittsburgh  
Theological Seminary

REPORT: COMMITTEE ON APPRAISAL: Peter VandenBerge, Associate Librarian,  
Colgate Rochester Divinity School, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON APPRAISAL: "Proposals on the Purpose, Structure, and Function  
of ATLA", Peter VandenBerge

10:45 A.M.

PANEL REPORT: COMMITTEE ON APPRAISAL, Peter VandenBerge, Chairman; George  
H. Bricker, Librarian, Lancaster Theological Seminary; Leo T. Crismon,  
Librarian, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville; Peter  
L. Oliver, Assistant Librarian, Harvard Divinity School; David S.  
Schuller, Associate Director, American Association of Theological  
Schools.

Second Session. 2:00 P.M.

The Rev. Lawrence H. Hill, Librarian,  
St. Vincent College, Presiding

ADDRESS: "Automation in the Information Field", Dr. Akkanad Isaac,  
Department of Industrial Engineering, University of Pittsburgh.

TELLER'S REPORT: Wilson N. Flemister, Librarian, Interdenominational  
Center, Atlanta, Chairman

4:00 P.M.

ADDRESS: "John Calvin and Automation", Prof. Ford L. Battles, Pittsburgh  
Theological Seminary

Free Evening

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES: Pittsburgh Symphony Promenade Concert under the  
stars, New York City Ballet stars, Civic Arena.  
Twi-night double header, Pittsburgh Pirates vs. Chicago Cubs.

Wednesday, June 18

9:00 A.M.

MORNING PRAYERS: Meditation - "You Win, O Lord, When I Content with You"  
The Rev. Donald E. Gowan

Third Session. 9:30 A.M.

Genevieve Kelly, Librarian  
California Baptist Theological Seminary, Presiding

PANEL ON REFERENCE WORK: Moderator, Jane E. McFarland, Reference  
Librarian, Yale Divinity School. Panel members: Lowell Albee, Jr.,  
Reference Librarian, Lutheran School of Theology, Chicago; David E.  
Green, Reference Librarian, San Francisco Theological Seminary,  
San Anselmo; Harriet V. Leonard, Reference Librarian, Duke Divinity  
School, Durham, North Carolina.

10:30 A.M.

DEPARTURE FOR CAPTAIN'S CRUISE DOWN THE OHIO RIVER TO OLD ECONOMY --  
A village in Ambridge, Pennsylvania, now restored, once occupied  
by the members of the Harmony Society, who developed a share-and-  
share-alike community.

Fourth Session. 7:30 P.M.

Henry Scherer, Librarian,  
Luther Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, Presiding

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

BOARD OF PERIODICAL INDEXING, Calvin H. Schmitt, Librarian, McCormick  
Theological Seminary, Chairman

PAPER: "The Awful Perpetuity of Print; Some Thoughts on the Biblio-  
graphical Retrieval of Theological Information", Charles Harvey  
Arnold, Librarian and Bibliographer, Divinity and Philosophy,  
University of Chicago.

TREASURER'S REPORT: David Guston, Librarian, Bethel Theological Seminary, Treasurer, in his absence presented by Harold B. Prince, Librarian, Columbia Theological Seminary

PROPOSED BUDGET: Presented by Harold B. Prince

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT: Frederick Chenery, Librarian, Theological Seminary of Dubuque

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT: Harriet V. Leonard, Reference Librarian, Duke Divinity School Library

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM FOUNDATIONS: Robert F. Beach, Librarian, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

LILLY ENDOWMENT SCHOLARSHIPS: Ernest M. White, Librarian, Louisville Presbyterian Seminary

A.T.L.A. SEALANTIC FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM:

MEMBERSHIP REPORT: Keith C. Wills, Librarian, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Chairman

BOARD OF MICROTEXT: Raymond P. Morris, Librarian, Yale Divinity School Library, Chairman

PERIODICAL EXCHANGE COMMITTEE: Robert M. Drury, Librarian, Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION POLICY: Dikran Y. Hadidian, Librarian, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Chairman

STATISTICAL RECORDS: Arthur W. Kuschke, Jr., Librarian, Westminster Theological Seminary

A.T.L.A. REPRESENTATIVE TO A.L.A.: Niels H. Sonne, Librarian, General Theological Seminary, New York City.

ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO THE U.S. BOOK EXCHANGE: Roland E. Kircher, Librarian, Wesley Theological Seminary

Thursday, June 19

MORNING PRAYERS: Meditation - "Divine Reluctance"  
The Rev. Donald E. Gowan

Fifth Session. 9:30 A.M.

Dr. Arthur E. Jones, Jr., Librarian,  
Drew University, Presiding

PANEL ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS: Moderator, Frederick L. Chenery, Librarian Dubuque Theological Seminary. Panel members: Donn Michael Farris, Librarian, Duke Divinity School; Raymond P. Morris, Librarian, Yale Divinity School for Calvin H. Schmitt, Librarian, McCormick Theological Seminary; Erich R.W. Schultz, Librarian, Waterloo Lutheran University; Ernest Tune, Librarian, School of Theology at Claremont.

11:00 A.M.

DENOMINATIONAL MEETINGS:

Baptist . . . . .	Leo Crismon, Convenor
Disciples . . . . .	Roscoe M. Pierson, Convenor
Episcopalian . . . . .	Niels H. Sonne, Convenor
Lutheran . . . . .	Erich R.W. Schultz, Convenor
United Methodist . . . . .	Roland E. Kircher, Convenor
Presbyterian and Reformed . . . . .	Thomas Schafer, Convenor

2:00 P.M.

TOURS:

Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh  
Nationality Rooms, Cathedral of Learning  
St. Vincent's Seminary, Latrobe, Pennsylvania

Banquet. 7:00 P.M.

Harold B. Prince, Librarian  
Columbia Theological Seminary, Presiding

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

INTRODUCTION OF NEW MEMBERS

INTRODUCTION OF OFFICERS

INTRODUCTION OF FIRST HONORARY MEMBER, MRS. RAYMOND P. MORRIS

INVOCATION: Dr. John B. Trotti, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond,  
Virginia

SMORGASBORD: The Horn of Plenty

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS: John B. McTaggart, Librarian,  
Methodist Theological School in Ohio

EXPRESSIONS OF APPRECIATION: Harold B. Prince, President, American  
Theological Library Association

ADDRESS: Dr. Donald G. Miller, President, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary

**PART I**

**MINUTES OF CONFERENCE BUSINESS SESSIONS**

**Maria Grossmann, President**



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS SESSIONS  
 TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL  
 LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
 PITTSBURGH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY  
 PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA  
 JUNE 16-19, 1969

President Maria Grossmann, Presiding

Tuesday, June 17, 9:30 A.M.

CALL TO ORDER: Maria Grossmann, President ATLA

WELCOME TO PITTSBURGH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Dr. Donald G. Miller, President, extended a most cordial welcome to the conference. He stated that this was the first of several conferences to be entertained on the campus this year in commemoration of the Seminary's one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary.

ARRANGEMENTS.

Dikran Y. Hadidian, host librarian, made such announcements as were needed to provide for the comfort and well being of all members and guests who were present.

AD HOC COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The President announced the appointment of the following ad hoc committees: Teller's Committee on Election Results - Wilson N. Flemister, Chairman, Leta Hockett, and Betty O'Brien. Resolutions Committee - John B. McTaggart, Chairman, Ronald Deering, and Elizabeth Crawford.

COMMITTEE ON APPRAISAL.

Peter VandenBerge, Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Appraisal reviewing the year's work of the Committee. He also presented their special report: "Proposals on the Purpose, Structure, and Function of ATLA." After the coffee break, the Committee formed a panel and opened the floor for discussion. Peter VandenBerge, Moderator. Panel members were: George Bricker, Leo Crismon, Peter Oliver, David S. Schuller. The Committee's reports had generated real interest and a lively discussion ensued. Several members gave personal endorsement to the report, especially favoring the proposal to establish the office of executive director. Many viewpoints were expressed in regard to changes in the membership structure. No official action was taken. In the absence from the record of formal acceptance of the report, tacit acceptance is assumed.

Second Session. 2:00 P.M.

The Rev. Lawrence H. Hill, Presiding

TELLER'S REPORT.

In the absence of Wilson N. Flemister, Chairman, Lete Hockett reported the following election results: Henry Scherer, Vice-President and President Elect; Marling Heckman and Keith C. Wills, Members-at-large.

Wednesday Evening, June 18, 7:30 P.M.

Henry Scherer, Presiding

NOMINATING COMMITTEE, 1969-70.

Harold B. Prince, President, 1969-70, announced the appointment of the following to the Nominating Committee 1969-70: Niels H. Sonne, Chairman, Maria Grossmann, and John McTaggart.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The following committee reports were presented and received by regular action, printed copies having been distributed in advance of the meeting:

Periodical Indexing Board, Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairman

Special Report: "The Awful Perpetuity of Print: Some Thoughts on the Bibliographical Retrieval of Theological Information." Charles Harvey Arnold

Treasurer's Report, David Guston, Treasurer, presented by Harold B. Prince

PROPOSED BUDGET.

The Proposed Budget recommended by the Executive Committee was presented by Harold B. Prince, and it was approved by the conference.

Buildings and Equipment Committee, Frederick L. Chenery for William Robarts, Chairman

Bureau of Personnel and Placement, Harriet V. Leonard, Head

Committee on Financial Assistance from Foundations, Robert F. Beach, Chairman

Lilly Endowment Scholarships, Ernest M. White, for Warren Mehl, Chairman

ATLA Sealantic Fellowship Program, Raymond P. Morris, Representative

Membership Committee, Keith C. Wills, Chairman

Board of Microtext, Raymond P. Morris, Chairman

MOTION. It was moved, seconded, and VOTED that the secretary send a letter of appreciation to Mr. Cosby Brinkley, University of Chicago, for his outstanding service to the Association in working with the Board of Microtext in filming publications.

Periodical Exchange Committee, Robert M. Drury, Chairman

Committee on Publication Policy, Dikran Y. Hadidian, Chairman

Statistical Records, Arthur W. Kuschke, Jr., for Henry Scherer, Chairman

ATLA Representative to ALA, Niels H. Sonne

ATLA Representative to the U.S. Book Exchange, Roland E. Kircher

MOTION. John McTaggart, Librarian, Methodist Theological School in Ohio, reported the death of the Rev. John Worthman, donor to the Association of funds for reprinting. It was moved, seconded, and VOTED that the secretary send a letter of condolence to his widow.

Thursday, June 19, 10:30 A.M.

Fifth Session

Arthur Jones, Presiding

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

Following the fifth session, Panel on Library Buildings, the ad hoc committee appointed by the President on recommendation of the Executive Committee, brought to the conference for a first reading a proposed revision of Article IV, Membership, of the Association's Constitution. Following the reading of the proposed article, there was a general discussion.

It was moved, seconded and VOTED to defer action on this proposed revision of Article IV until the evening banquet meeting, at which time the Executive Committee was requested to have in the hands of the membership copies of the present constitution.

The Banquet. 7:00 P.M.

Harold B. Prince, Presiding

Passing of the Gavel by Maria Grossmann, President 1968-69 to Harold B. Prince, President 1969-70  
Introduction of Guests  
Introduction of New Members of the Association  
Introduction of the Officers of ATLA

REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RE CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION.

Harold B. Prince read a report from the Executive Committee which stated:

The following motion was adopted at the meeting of the Executive Committee at Noon, Thursday, June 19th: It was moved, seconded and VOTED that the Executive Committee report through its presiding officer at the banquet that it needs additional time to complete an adequate text of the proposed constitutional amendments before presentation to the membership of the Conference; That, being firmly convinced of the desirability of the changes proposed, it will go ahead to complete the text which may be reproduced in the Newsletter or otherwise distributed, for full consideration with time for action provided at a designated business session at the next annual meeting of the Association. The response of the audience was spontaneous applause.

HONORARY MEMBER ELECTED.

On recommendation of the Executive Committee, Mr. Prince presented to the Conference the nomination of Mrs. Raymond P. Morris as the first honorary member of the Association. Enthusiastic applause and a standing vote officially endorsed this recommendation.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT.

It was regularly moved, seconded and voted to accept the report of the Committee on Resolutions presented by John B. McTaggart, Chairman.

ADDRESS.

"Theological Education", Dr. Donald G. Miller, President, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary

Adjournment.

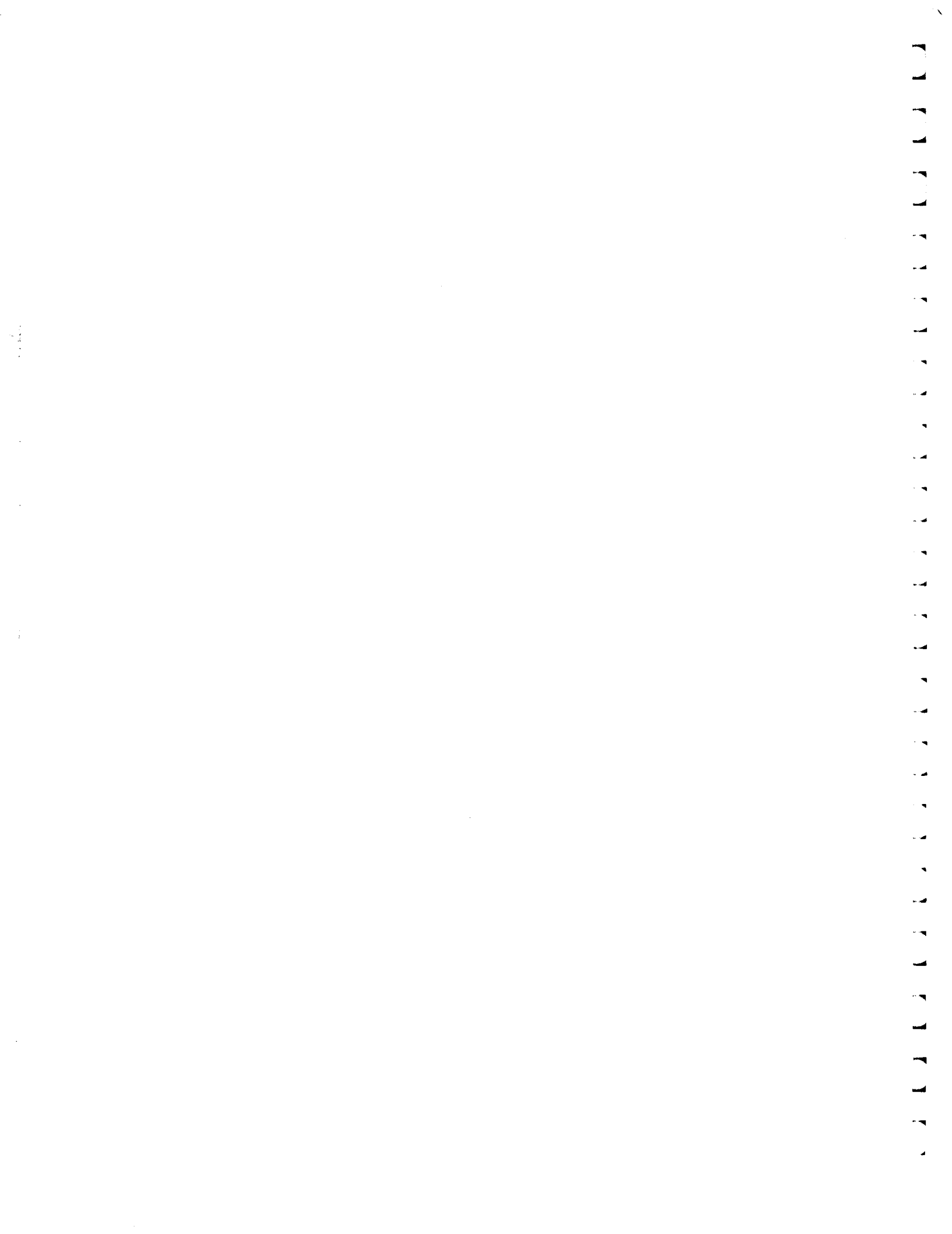
Respectfully submitted,

Susan A. Schultz  
Executive Secretary

PART II

COMMITTEE, BOARD AND OTHER REPORTS

	PAGE
Committee on Appraisal Report . . . . .	9
Committee on Appraisal - Proposals . . . . .	10
Teller's Committee . . . . .	13
Periodical Indexing Board . . . . .	14
Awful Perpetuity of Print (Special Report) . . . . .	16
Treasurer's Report . . . . .	23
Budget . . . . .	26
Committee on Buildings and Equipment . . . . .	26
Bureau of Personnel and Placement . . . . .	26
Committee on Financial Assistance from Foundations . . . . .	30
Commission on Lilly Endowment Scholarships . . . . .	31
Sealantic Fellowship Program . . . . .	32
Membership Committee . . . . .	33
Board of Microtext . . . . .	35
Periodical Exchange Committee . . . . .	45
Committee on Publication Policy . . . . .	46
Statistical Records . . . . .	49
ATLA Representative to ALA . . . . .	57
ATLA Representative to U.S. Book Exchange . . . . .	58
Resolutions . . . . .	58



COMMITTEE ON APPRAISAL

The Committee on Appraisal held its first meeting October 1, 1968 in Rochester, New York, and explored the task assigned to it. The members were reminded that they were "to study the projects of ATLA and determine the present and future needs of theological librarianship." In fulfilling this commission, the Committee was free to consult with the membership of ATLA, the leadership of AATS, and all others from whom helpful information might be obtained.

The discussions soon brought to light several areas of concern:

1. The Structure and Function of ATLA - Was the Association operating in the most effective way? If not, what changes needed to be made? Were all the committees essential? Is the membership too restrictive, etc.?
2. Library Cooperation - What has been, and can be done to promote cooperation among theological libraries? How can we avoid unnecessary duplication? What problems arise in cooperation?
3. Consultative Services - Should the Association provide consultative service to its members? How could this be made available?
4. Technical Advances - What will be the impact of these advances upon theological libraries? How will automation affect library operations? How can we keep alert to new possibilities?
5. Changes in Theological Education - What does the curriculum of the seventies suggest to the theological library? How will current trends affect library service? Are new kinds of materials required?
6. Communication - Can better communication be maintained within the Association? How can librarians relate to the administrators of their respective schools?
7. Personnel and Recruitment - What can the Association do to upgrade theological librarianship? To further the professional development of its members?

Although these several concerns are interrelated and not easily located, the Committee decided to concentrate first of all on the structure and function of ATLA. There was a feeling that this was a most pressing need, and the key to the future development of the Association. In order to examine this more adequately, the Committee created a task force of persons who would concentrate on this problem.



The task force met in New York City, January 9 and 10, and included besides the members of the Committee: John Batsel of Garrett Seminary, Robert Beach of Union Seminary, New York City, Walter Harrelson of Vanderbilt, Maria Grossmann of Harvard Divinity School, Raymond P. Morris of Yale Divinity School, and Edgar Krentz of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis. Several brief statements were prepared in advance on such topics as ATLA's relationship to AATS, ATLA's relationship to other library associations, ATLA and regional religious library associations, continuity within ATLA, the internal structure of ATLA, and ATLA-a professional librarians' association? As a result of its deliberations, the task force made various recommendations which have been correlated into the "Proposals on the Purpose, Structure, and Functions of ATLA," a copy of which is attached. It was decided to ask the program committee for the June conference to allow adequate occasion for the presentation and discussion of these proposals, at a time when all members of the Committee could be present.

Four members of the Committee, along with the president of ATLA, attended upon invitation a meeting of the Resources Planning Commission of AATS on April 28, 1969. The purpose of this session was to share ideas about the future shape of library services. AATS is anxious that ATLA give direction on these matters, and assume leadership in plotting the future.

The Committee is using the occasion of the conference in Pittsburgh to consult with the members of ATLA who currently share responsibility for the program of the Association. It would appear best for this Committee to continue its assignment during the coming year, and we hope funds will be available for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

George Bricker  
 Leo Crismon  
 Peter Oliver  
 David Schuller (AATS)  
 Peter VandenBerge, Chairman

PROPOSALS ON THE PURPOSE, STRUCTURE, AND FUNCTION OF ATLA

Prepared by the Committee on Appraisal in consultation with others.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Purpose

- (1) Although Article II of the constitution of the American Theological Library Association contains a laudable declaration of purpose, it is recommended that the statement be reworded so as to include the following ideas:

It is the purpose of the Association also,

1. To encourage the coordination throughout the U.S.A. and Canada of theological materials into comprehensive research collections.
2. To publish and disseminate materials relating to theological librarianship and bibliography.
3. To aid in developing standards for library service and to participate in the application of such standards.
4. To initiate cooperative and pilot projects, and to guide research in theological librarianship.
5. To aid in long range projections for theological librarianship and in the development of theological collections.
6. To support theological and religious librarianship in general.
7. To interpret the role of the book and the library in the process of theological education.

#### Relationship to Other Associations

Article III of the constitution notes the historic ties of ATLA with the American Association of Theological Schools. Mention is also made of an affiliation with the American Library Association and the International Association of Theological Libraries (an organization now defunct).

- (2) It is recommended that ATLA, as part of its purpose, take initiative in maintaining relations with other professional and scholarly associations that touch on theological librarianship.

#### Membership

- (3) It is recommended that institutional membership be extended to those accredited educational institutions whose primary objective is theological education, and to those institutions engaged primarily in theological research.
- (4) It is recommended that full membership in the Association be extended to: (1) librarians working full time in seminary or theological college libraries, and (2) librarians having primary responsibility for the formation of religious collections in university libraries or for research collections in theology.

- (5) It is recommended that students preparing for theological librarianship may be student members of the Association at a reduced fee for a maximum of three years.

No changes are suggested in the categories of associate members, honorary members, contributing and sustaining members.

#### Officers

- (6) It is recommended that the Association have the following officers: President (Chairman of the Executive Committee), President-Elect, Past President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer. The first three would hold office for a period of one year, and the last two would be elected for terms of three years. All of these officers would be members of the Executive Committee.
- (7) It is recommended that a salaried position of Executive Director be established. This person would be elected by the Association upon nomination by the Executive Committee. He would function as the administrative arm of the Executive Committee, have direct oversight of the various programs of the organization, and be responsible for implementing the policies of the Association. The Executive Director might be either a member of the Executive Committee ex officio without vote, or required to attend all meetings of the Executive Committee.

#### Committees

- (8) It is recommended that the confusing terminology now used (Committee, Commission, Board, Bureau) be simplified, and that there be only two designations: (1) Committees, groups appointed by the Executive Committee to work on specific tasks over a limited period of time, and (2) Commissions, bodies appointed by the Executive Committee and nominated by it to the membership, which shall be involved in the more permanent activities of the Association.
- (9) It is recommended that the Executive Committee be made up of the officers listed above, plus six members at large elected for six year terms, so arranged that no more than two terms expire in any one year.
- (10) It is recommended that the Executive Committee exercise a more supervisory and executive function in determining the policies and programs of the Association. In order to do this, the Executive Committee would be required to meet more frequently than once a year.
- (11) It is recommended that the work of the Executive Committee be organized under three broad headings: (1) Personal Professional Development, involving such areas as scholarship programs, recruitment, institutional relations, etc., (2) Subject Development, dealing with matters in the discipline of theology which relate to librarianship - the program of

the Library of Congress, bibliographical concerns, technical concerns, etc., and (3) Association Development, including the encouragement of area organizations, the programs of microfilming and periodical indexing, publications, etc.

#### The Office of the Executive Director

- (12) It is recommended that ATLA have a central office to which all correspondence can be directed, where all records can be kept, and where the Executive Director will function.
- (13) It is recommended that the permanent Executive Director, serving initially for one-half time, be chosen from the membership of ATLA for a term of not less than two, or more than three years.

The office of the Executive Director should be supported by secretarial help (at least one-half time), plus expenses for office, travel, and program.

The institution of which the Executive Director is librarian should be reimbursed for the sum of one-half the salary of the Executive Director, and costs for secretarial help, including fringe benefits, office space, etc.

- (14) The cost for the administration is estimated at \$15,000 a year. It is recommended that this budget be met in part through an increase in the institutional membership fee to \$75.00 a year, and that the remaining sum be sought from foundation sources.

#### Regional Chapters

- (15) It is recommended that ATLA encourage the development of regional chapters. These chapters should be incorporated with constitution and by-laws. Membership in the national organization would automatically include membership in a regional chapter. As these chapters develop it is expected that they shall assume a larger role in the direction of the Association, perhaps through a biennial meeting of their presidents and secretaries with the Executive Committee.

#### THE TELLER'S COMMITTEE ON ELECTION RESULTS

The Teller's Committee reports the following election results:

Vice-President and President Elect - Henry Scherer

Members-at-large of the Executive Committee - Marlin Heckman

Keith C. Wills

Respectfully submitted,

Leta Hockett  
Betty O'Brien  
Wilson N. Flemister, Chairman

ATLA PERIODICAL INDEXING BOARD REPORTPublications

Volume 8 (1967-68) has just been published. Copies have been mailed to subscribers. In spite of a printers' strike this publication date is several months earlier than any previous cumulation. One hundred twenty-seven titles have been indexed which represents an increase of 14 titles plus selective indexing from three additional journals. The ATLA Executive Committee transferred certain funds to the Periodical Indexing Board which were designated for the reprinting of Volume 2 (1953-54). This task has been completed. Work on the 1969 Annual is progressing very well. Publication is projected for April 1970.

Subscriptions

Subscriptions continue to increase along with requests for back files. We reported that sales on Volume 7 (1965-66) increased last year from 473 to 547 which represents a 15.6 per cent growth. During the year just concluded Volume 7 sales have increased to 587. For Volume 8 (1967-68) we shall make an initial distribution of 611 volumes. This represents an eleven per cent increase over last year or 64 new subscriptions. We are also filling back orders for Volume 2 (1953-54).

Personnel

The expansion and earlier publication of Volume 8 has been made possible by the diligent efforts of Mrs. Maxine Thompson and Mrs. Barbara Ray in typing, revising, and filing of indexed copy, and of Philip E. Hickey and John A. Peltz who have successively served as Indexers. Miss Valborg E. Bestul and Mr. Lowell Albee, Jr. indexed the four Scandinavian journals; Mr. Peter N. VandenBerge, indexed Nederlands Theologisch Tijdschrift; and Mr. Harvey Arnold indexed selected articles in religion from the three historical journals: American Historical Review, American Quarterly, and Mid-America. We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation publicly to the Editor, Miss Fay Dickerson for her untiring efforts to improve the quality of the Index.

Finances

Balance May 1, 1969		\$35,176.52
Sales	\$31,281.05	
Interest	1,006.25	
Transfer for reprint of Volume 2	<u>2,000.00</u>	
Total Receipts		<u>34,287.30</u>
Grand Total		\$69,463.82

Disbursements	
Salaries, Wages, Allowances	\$19,000.00
Printer 1967 Annual	2,211.50
Board Travel	330.39
To ATLA Treasurer, Accounting Cost, Supplies, Cards, Equipment	200.00
Services, Postage	<u>1,424.00</u>
	23,165.89
* Total Disbursements	<u>23,165.89</u>
Balance April 30, 1969	\$46,297.93
* Anticipated printing cost for Volumes 2 and 8 is approximately \$7,000.00	

Our operating account is handled by our A.T.L.A. Treasurer, Mr. David Guston. These accounts are subject to annual audit and are open to inspection by members of the Association. Local disbursements for salaries are handled by the Office of the Treasurer of McCormick Theological Seminary without charge.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert F. Beach  
Edwin B. Colburn  
Edgar M. Krentz  
Helen B. Uhrich  
Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairman

THE AWFUL PERPETUITY OF PRINT

Some Thoughts on the Bibliographical Retrieval of  
Theological Information

Charles Harvey Arnold

"LET KNOWLEDGE GROW FROM MORE TO MORE . . .": PROBLEMS AND PERPLEXITIES OF GROWING KNOWLEDGE.

When the Victorian poet looked into the emerging future of the then nearing twentieth century and rejoiced that man was making and would make fabulous progress in knowledge, he most likely had no thought for the problem this would pose for librarians and bibliographers. While we can share in the jubilation of the growth and accumulation of both theoretical and useful knowledge, you and I know that there are problems and ramifications, the magnitude of which Lord Tennyson could not remotely envision nor comprehend. But with this amazing growth of knowledge and information over a century, with prospects unlimited, we are now "against the wall" to use the current idiom. The late Fremont Rider postulated that knowledge is growing by an exponential rate to such a degree that it is doubling every sixteen years. Though this is not uniformly true of every field of knowledge, especially the humane sciences, where so much is not "new" knowledge, but interpretation and elaboration of previously existing data, it is true of the natural sciences and largely true of the social sciences. In theology and religion as well as in philosophy, there have not been great "breakthroughs" of new knowledge, though there have been some refined elaborations of older knowledge and reinterpretations of older trends and movements (e.g., the "death of God" theologies have great affinities with the humanistic movement of the 1920's and "secular theology is but an elaboration of a facet of the earlier Liberal Protestant Theology just as many things that are happening in the Roman communion are the continued agenda of the older Modernist movement of the early 1900's). But there is one fact, whether the data is new or just a refinement or interpretation of older data, it is recorded graphically and we have to reckon with it. And here it becomes our problem and task.

COMPREHENDING KNOWLEDGE

The perennial quest of man has been for a way or method to comprehend his growing knowledge, and to make it useful in his long, painful struggle for existence. He has established colleges and universities, especially in the Western world, to disseminate and teach this accumulated knowledge, and he has dreamed dreams of the possibility of comprehending it instantly. Just as he has almost always searched for a quick infinite to explain and solve his theological-religious questions and problems, so he has in a parallel way sought for a scheme of instant information (which we might call instform). Especially since the coming of the Scientific Revolution and the impact of modernity, he has longed for a way of not only comprehending this vast reservoir of data, but of some way of making

it practically available for immediate use. In our century we have witnessed the proposal of two such schemes, one by the late H.G. Wells (1886-1946), who proposed a World Encyclopaedia in which all of the accumulated and accumulating data could be stored and recorded, ready for constant use. To Wells this was more than his usual science "fiction"; he was dead serious when he suggested this fertile idea in 1937-38. Dr. Vannevar Bush of the National Science Foundation has encouraged this proposal not a little in the past twenty years. The scheme now seems crude to us, as we think once again of the space that it would take to house this kind of world book, but the problem is not only one of space; it is also one of time. Another serious and no-utopian idea of the comprehension of knowledge was suggested by Dr. Watson Davis some years ago.

Dr. Davis of Science Service, Inc., suggested the Universal Brain as a final solution to the growth of our knowledge. It would seem that this would be "one big journal" or one big "library" in which was stored all of the knowledge that has been accumulated to date. There have been other ideas suggested. But within the past two decades these dreams and visions of Wells and Davis and others have seen the development of the possibility of actually coming true with the emergence of automation and cybernetics and the attendant "information sciences." In 1946 automation and cybernetics were still theories for the most part in the minds of John Diebold and Norbert Wiener; today they are "household" words or almost such. At least they are vaguely known and strike some kind of ardent hope in our hearts or some dread that they may make all of us irrelevant and replaceable with the machine. But that this will not likely come about I hope to show somewhat later on in this discussion.

#### GROWTH OF KNOWLEDGE

Knowledge has grown from more to more and will continue to do so; there will be no moratorium as we could almost hope. To indicate just how this has happened let me point out some facts, e.g., Chemical Abstracts in 1930 contained 54,000 abstracts (and cost \$7.50 a year for members). In 1962 there were 165,000 abstracts (and the cost was \$500.00 to members and \$1000.00 to others). This would be paralleled in every field and discipline.

Thus not only has actual knowledge grown by quantity; the cost of recording it and circulating it has grown comparably. And not only is it true that the sheer fact of growth has occurred, but one even more alarming in some ways, viz., the sheer specialization of knowledge, not only in some details but in the whole process itself. It is to this fact and actuality that we are referring when we use the cliché the "crisis of knowledge," or the "knowledge explosion." It is this fragmentation and this mass of "repetitious findings" that we are trying to indicate. Thousands of attempts are being made to husband this vast mass of often repetitious material and supposed accumulation of data. How shall we handle it bibliographically? We haven't begun to think of how to record it and store it in factual units as is possible in the sciences (one may



store the fact of relativity-- $E=Mc^2$  but it is difficult to see how one would store the "fact" of the "death of God" or the "secularization" of the West). Almost every day there comes to our desks some plan to prepare an "index" to periodical literature either in the whole of the religious and philosophical disciplines or in some part of them. And so the projects and plans and indexes accumulate "from more to more," though it is doubtful if "reverence" will increase with this growing process as the poet envisaged; rather will frustrations grow day by day.

#### RECORDING OF KNOWLEDGE

I myself think that the day of reckoning has come, and that the "chips are down" to use current parlance. Something has got to "happen" within our libraries and to us as bibliographers concerned with the recording and comprehension of this revolution, especially as it relates to our areas of concern. We are going to have to do something if we are to serve our generation well. And there may be something we can do if we give it thought and effort enough. I would like to lay before you some ideas that have occurred to me that you and I together, with our colleagues, may be able to implement, or we may be able to show others how to implement them.

Briefly, let us remind ourselves what the information process is as we deal with it. It is essentially made up of six steps, though some of them might be combined. There is the generation of knowledge, its recording, and exposition, the cataloguing, the storage and dissemination, and finally its retrieval and exploitation or use.

It is more exactly with the second (recording), and last stages (retrieval) that we are concerned in this study. It is here that we find bibliographical task and the retrieval task, and I would content that they are intimately related, as indeed are all of the stages along the way. If there is anything that we have learned and must learn it is, that all knowledge is related if not one in some ultimate sense (and we don't have to be metaphysicians to know the validity of this). In our schools (colleges, universities, divinity schools, or whatever the professional school) we know that the fields of discipline are really aspects of a total enterprise; we know also that there are no barriers or fences actually between fields, other than those departmental chairmen sometimes arbitrarily set up. I think it fundamental and something of an axiom that we recognize this, or otherwise we will be forever fumbling around boundaries, and asking the "should" question rather than proceeding to deal with our information wherever it is found. In short: the unity of knowledge is not a metaphysical vision so much as a practical necessity. In the twentieth century it is inescapable.

It is here then that we begin with our task. Our concern is with the recording of bibliographical data in our fields of religion and theology (and to some this would be inclusive of philosophy and its areas, and I do not object to this at all, though philosophy is already adequately covered (more or less) bibliographically, whereas religion in the comprehensive sense is not). Inevitably we search for a model or method of

doing this. I must confess my indebtedness to two sources for the ensuing thought on this subject. One is Professor Manfred Kochen of the University of Michigan and the other is Alvin Weinberg's report of 1963 submitted to the Federal Government called "Science, Government and Information." Kochen has edited a valuable anthology of articles on "Information Science" and related concerns called The Growth of Knowledge (New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1967). Weinberg's paper is included in this anthology. I highly recommend this volume and its essays to you for not only substantial knowledge of the field, but more, for perspective on the bibliographical task that we are engaged in. One of Alvin Weinberg's main postulates is this: "The information process is an integral part of research and development" (p. 41). Erstwhile, we have thought of it perhaps as an adjunct, or at most as something that was optional or adventitious. It must come to be thought of as integrally related to research as its first and final phase.

#### THE MODE OF RETRIEVAL IN RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

Professor Jesse Shera of Western Reserve University Library School remarked that "The Library is probably the oldest and perhaps the most effective mechanism for facilitating the interaction between the individual and the graphic records." He goes on further to say that the steadily mounting body of recorded knowledge and the increasing specialization of all forms of social action, have, of necessity, "brought the library into intimate contact with a wide variety of social organizations and institutions--government, industry, commercial enterprise--that cannot function without the constant interaction of knowledge with the activities that they carry out and the decisions that their management must make." (Libraries and the Organization of Knowledge, pp. 9, 11). While we can all agree with Professor Shera that the library is perhaps the most effective way of bringing together man and his recorded knowledge, it takes much more than this institution to gather and record, retrieve and use that graphic knowledge. Further we can agree with Shera that knowledge is not gotten or used in a vacuum; that there are social ramifications always, in short: a social context for knowledge. And it is this social context--this wide contact with many kinds of social organizations, that creates part of our problem. Knowledge is not purely a private enterprise; indeed, someone some years ago wrote a book about the Knowledge Industry. All of this is to say to some degree, that the day of the private scholar dealing single-handedly and single-mindedly with his data and its sources is over or passing. Every day any one scholar in any field or sub-field, is dependent, whether he knows it or not, on countless other researchers, bibliographers, et. al., some of whom are not even directly concerned with his own interests. The first thing that is important for us is to recognize this intensely compact, social configuration of the knowledge process. This is why none of us are, or can be, totally independent. It means furthermore that, while we may seek to be locally sufficient in our resources, it is not practically true, and we must depend on a great knowledge network, that is world wide in its ramifications. The first element in our model then must be the social, corporate, collective nature of this enterprise. Cooperation and mutual assistance, the pooling of resources, is the first step.

## COOPERATION

My first proposal then is this; one that I made nearly three years ago in an article in Library Trends: (1967) I propose that the American Theological Library Association, the Catholic Library Association, and the American Academy of Religion, mutually join forces to establish and develop a Bibliographic Center for the retrieval and recording of religious-theological data, to be recorded into a comprehensive index and abstract of the growing accumulation of knowledge in these fields (thinking of Religion and Theology as distinct but intimately related disciplines). The model for this would be the American Bibliographic Center that deals with the philosophical disciplines in the United States and connects into the Bibliography of Philosophy of the Institute of Philosophy in Louvain. Professor Paul Kurtz has done a magnificent job in coordinating this process of bibliography (of course UNESCO'S funds are helpful!). I am thinking here of course of recording data about both books and journals, though primarily of journals and periodical materials. The Library of Congress will continue to record the books published and catalogue them; what is needed is coverage of the vast quantity of periodical materials constantly coming forth from the scholars. In the Weinberg report earlier referred to, "specialized information centers" were proposed as a basic "key to the ultimate solution of the problem." Something like this, though a comprehensively specialized information center, is called for.

I am quite aware of the manpower and effort that this would take, and above all the sheer fact of coordination. But it would draw together the at present disparate attempts to index and survey by abstract, of many enterprises, all of them worthy, but all overlapping, and all failing in comprehensive coverage. New Testament Abstracts coordinated by Weston College, is a good internal model of this project that I have in mind. Between the ATLA, the CLA, and the AAR, there must be the manpower, the staff, the money, that could do a unified project of consistently high level bibliographical coverage. Certainly within our organizations we have the organizing genius and the imagination, to fulfill an enterprise of this magnitude. But above all, we must see the vision of this and the consequent necessity, if we would make theology and its disciplines scientific in the same mode as the natural and social sciences. The first component in doing that is to have immediate access to the data. This kind of enterprise would speed us on to that day.

## INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT

But as we think of this enterprise as a social, cooperative, collective activity, it nonetheless, remains true, that there is an indispensable individual component. And that is just where we come into the picture. Alvin Weinberg in his 1963 report suggested that "science can ultimately cope with the information expansion only if enough of its most gifted practitioners will compact, review, and interpret the literature, both for their own use and for the benefit of more specialized scientists." (p. 41). In short, he said that what is needed is a corp of "scientific middlemen," who will conscientiously undertake this task. Now this kind

middlemanship is needed in the philosophico-religio-theological fields and disciplines. We need to be more than librarians and even bibliographers in the technical sense; we need to be scholars and students, researchers ourselves in these disciplines, if we would be effective in comprehending and recording the bibliography. I think that the Catholic bibliographers, most of whom are probably priests and theologians, have this kind of specialization that is needed; I am not sure that this has been true among Protestants. The "dean" of American theological librarians, Dr. Raymond P. Morris of Yale Divinity School remarked in a report two years ago at a ATLA meeting in Chicago, that the old dichotomy of theological librarians, a degree in Library Science and a degree in Theology, was the ideal, but that it was becoming less and less so. The librarian of the future will have to be involved in the scholarly enterprise and perhaps have a Ph.D. in some area beyond Library Science. I concur with this idea of Dr. Morris. The older model of the librarian and bibliographer was that of the scholar, not of the "professional" of the Melvil Dewey type, though I am not deploring this kind of professionalism that has grown with the work since 1876. I am saying that more than this is needed, and we can become, along with our colleagues, the "middlemen," compacting, abstracting, reviewing, the upsurging knowledge around us. We can be selective indexers for periodicals. We can write bibliographical essays in specialized areas, but this will take competent knowledge of the disciplines. There are many things that we can do.

In other words, we need men and women to do this more than machines, though the machines can do the mechanical routine perhaps quicker than we can. But they cannot evaluate the data, and especially in such humanistic concerns as religion and philosophy where axiology is paramount. Only people can do this.

This is simply to confess my faith in a kind of humanism and personalism, viz., that man is irreplaceable in the knowledge process and in the progress of knowledge; certainly in those very disciplines pertaining to his humanity and his ultimate commitments such as the humanities and religion. The natural sciences can become impersonal to a degree unachievable by the more humanistic, but even then we need a Daniel Lerner to remind us of the "human side" of these projects as he did of the human side of the social sciences. And even theology needs to be humanized constantly, lest it died the death of constant abstraction and utter irrelevancy to the human condition. One final question comes before us. Alvin Weinberg pointed this out in his report. It has to do with the critical question about what is called the "disciplinary-mission duality" of knowledge, i.e., how shall knowledge be classified, according to the discipline or according to use (mission)? Actually it might be classified both ways. You may recall that we spoke earlier about the unity of knowledge. Knowledge has its unity more often in its use than from the standpoint of discipline, and it is true that more and more knowledge is becoming interdisciplinary not so much in substance as in use. Historians and Church Historians use the same data in dealing with a person, a movement or a period; the difference of focus is in the use and mission of the data. The historian may want to point out the economic feature of an era,

and the Church Historian may want to use that same data to show what the religious forces were doing in that same era. Anthropology feeds the History of Religions, and Historians of Religion feed Anthropology. They are both dealing with man and his religion. And so it goes. To recognize this character of the knowledge enterprise is the first step of wisdom. Thus our bibliographical retrieval is made doubly difficult, because we may have to cover much larger areas of data than if we followed just the discipline approach to knowledge. A good illustration of this came to my attention recently. One of the most perceptive analysis of the social action "theology of Martin Luther King" in this past year, appeared not in any of our theological journals, but in the American Quarterly, dedicated to American Studies (the article was by John Rathburn). Now this will be indexed in the standard historical and humanities indexes, but there is the possibility that theologians may miss it, if they appeal only to their standard indexes. We need selective indexers who will systematically cover the religio-theological data in non-theological periodicals.

Now as I say all of this, I am aware of the problems and difficulties involved. I know that what I propose might well be called utopian. When Charles Sanders Peirce spoke of the "ideal of complete knowledge" he was speaking of epistemology not bibliography. And Arnold Toynbee's warning not to be lured by the "will of the wisp of omniscience" should ever be before us (though Toynbee himself is not the best practitioner of his own advice!). Forty years ago Professor H.A. Lorentz at a session before the League of Nations' Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, remarked that:

The end to be attained is that no book or manuscript should be out of reach--that we should be able to know where any book is to be found, and how it is to be made accessible as easily as possible. You may think this is a little thing, but in reality it is a great thing. (Quoted in R.B. Downs and Frances Jenkins, Bibliography, p. 3).

The Professor was speaking specifically of books and that is difficult enough. Periodical and serial articles are even more difficult to manage and record bibliographically. Yet, I believe this is specifically what we have to do. Some years ago Dr. Lawrence Thompson, then Librarian of the University of Kentucky, observed that future generations would judge our librarianship, not by our organizational charts, survey, wage scales and pay plans, nor we might add by our new buildings, though none of these are to be discounted. He went on to say that the twentieth century librarian would be judged by "the collections he built." ("Of Bibliographical Mendicancy," College and Research Libraries, 14, no. 4, p. 378. October 1953). I would add one more dimension, and I think the crucial dimension, especially if we are bibliographers, viz., is not only how we built up the resources, but how we made the available and "visible" through bibliographical apparatus, so that scholars and researchers could get to them with the least amount of pain and difficulty.

I am here today before you confessedly as an evangelist, or more exactly as an "exhorter," urging that you and I seek bibliographical salvation in a cooperative, comprehensive, attempt to coordinate our presently scattered and fragmented efforts to deal with the data of our fields. We could petition and implead together our parent bodies to give this enterprise thoughtful consideration on their agendas. We could pledge ourselves to be bibliographical "middlemen" to bring this project to fruition in this era when print floods in upon us in profusion and with an awful perpetuity, when even with this very utterance the flesh becomes word.

The above article appeared first in Catholic Library World 40:285-90. January, 1969. Reprinted by permission of the Catholic Library World.

TREASURER'S RECORDS

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

NOTE ON ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1969

The Treasurer's records are maintained on the cash basis and reflect assets and equities resulting from investment interest received directly by the Treasurer, cash disbursed by the Treasurer, and cash receipts from other activities of the Association as reported to the Treasurer by Association members.

The Association does not capitalize amounts expended for equipment, or for preparation of indexes and microfilm negatives.

TREASURER'S REPORT

American Theological Library Association  
Saint Paul, Minnesota

We have examined the accompanying statement of assets and fund equities resulting from cash transactions reflected on the Treasurer's records of the American Theological Library Association as of April 30, 1969, and the related statement of cash receipts and disbursements and changes in fund equities for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. Records relating to the source of cash receipts, other than interest, are not in the custody of the Treasurer of the Association and our examination of such receipts was confined to tests of the deposit of recorded receipts.

In our opinion, the statements referred to above present fairly the assets and fund equities arising from cash transactions reflected on the Treasurer's records of the American Theological Library Association, and the cash receipts recorded by the Treasurer and the cash disbursements made by the Treasurer for the year then ended.

Touche, Ross, Bailey & Smart

Certified Public Accountants

TREASURER'S RECORDSAMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONSTATEMENT OF ASSETS AND FUND EQUITIES RESULTING FROM CASH TRANSACTIONS

APRIL 30, 1969

## ASSETS

Cash	\$17,997
Time savings certificates, 5%	<u>69,381</u>
	<u>\$87,378</u>

## FUND EQUITIES

General	\$14,038
Index	46,298
Lilly	13,630
Microtext	13,101
Reprinting	<u>311</u>
	<u>\$87,378</u>

See note on accounting principles p. 23.

TREASURER'S RECORDS  
AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITIES  
YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1969

	Fund					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Lilly</u>	<u>Microtext</u>	<u>Reprinting</u>
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>						
Identified by Board members as:						
Sales	\$56,829		\$31,281		\$25,237	\$ 311
Dues	4,536	\$ 4,536				
Annual conference	378	378				
Book exhibit	623	623				
Interest	3,354	1,006	1,006	\$ 336	1,006	
	<u>\$65,720</u>	<u>\$ 6,543</u>	<u>\$32,287</u>	<u>\$ 336</u>	<u>\$26,243</u>	<u>\$ 311</u>
<b>DISBURSEMENTS:</b>						
Microfilming	\$11,766				\$11,766	
McCormick Theological Seminary	19,000		\$19,000			
Printing	4,380	\$ 2,169	2,211			
Travel	1,575		331	\$ 359	885	
Scholarship grants	11,100			11,100		
Honoraria	3,600	1,600			2,000	
Officers and committees	1,139	1,139				
Other	6,604	933	1,424	126	4,121	
	<u>\$59,164</u>	<u>\$ 5,841</u>	<u>\$22,966</u>	<u>\$ 11,585</u>	<u>\$18,772</u>	
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>\$ 6,556</b>	<b>\$ 702</b>	<b>\$ 9,321</b>	<b>\$(11,249)</b>	<b>\$ 7,471</b>	<b>\$ 311</b>
<b>TRANSFERS, NET:</b>						
To general		400	(200)		(200)	
To general and index		1,182	2,000			(3,182)
	<u>\$ 6,556</u>	<u>\$ 2,284</u>	<u>\$11,121</u>	<u>\$(11,249)</u>	<u>\$ 7,271</u>	<u>\$ (2,871)</u>
<b>EQUITIES AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b><u>80,822</u></b>	<b><u>11,754</u></b>	<b><u>35,177</u></b>	<b><u>24,879</u></b>	<b><u>5,830</u></b>	<b><u>3,182</u></b>
<b>EQUITIES AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b><u>\$87,378</u></b>	<b><u>\$14,038</u></b>	<b><u>\$46,298</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 13,630</u></b>	<b><u>\$13,101</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 311</u></b>

See note on accounting principles p. 23.



ATLA BUDGET 1969-1970

Officers and committees	\$3,000
Printing and publicity	3,000
Executive secretary's honorarium	1,000
Treasurer's honorarium	400
Annual conference	400
Executive secretary's office expense	750
Miscellaneous	500
	<u>\$9,050</u>

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

The Committee has had no inquiries during this year and has been unable to follow up the preliminary steps made last year by Genevieve Kelly looking toward advising the seminary libraries of the younger churches in Latin America, Asia and Africa. Because of relatively easy access to consultants for library buildings in the United States and Canada, this approach to overseas seminaries still appears to justify further effort by the Committee.

Specific suggestions from members of the Association would be helpful in locating areas of interest and concern.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick L. Chenery  
Erich R.W. Schultz  
William M. Robarts, Chairman

ATLA BUREAU OF PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT

Statistics, May 1, 1968 - June 9, 1969

Number of libraries listing positions open	- 20
Total number of positions open	- 20
Number of positions filled through the Bureau	- 4
Number of library positions accepted by candidates through agencies other than the Bureau	- 4

Number of teaching positions accepted by candidates	- 3
Number of candidates who withdrew applications	- 3
Total number registered with the Bureau	- 34
Number currently active	- 21
Number of new applicants since May 1, 1968	- 19
Number correspondents not registering with the Bureau	- 15

Of the 34 who were registered:

- 2 have graduate theological degrees.
- 8 have library school degrees
- 22 have both theological and library school degrees.
- 2 have neither graduate degree.

To the Next Director of the ATLA Bureau of Personnel and Placement:

Welcome to a career of service and slightly modified frustration. I feel compelled to pass on to you a few explanations and observations intended to enlighten and encourage and to be remembered when letter upon letter arrives asking you to do things that you can't do and/or have no intention of doing. Please feel free to revise any procedure and ignore any admonition. With that understanding I shall proceed.

The personal qualifications for this position are generally those of a good parent or physician: you must be gentle but firm, offer your proper services but also encourage your clients to act on their own initiative, comfort the despondent, rejoice with the successful even if you had no part in the success, and try to keep in touch with everybody until their crises have been resolved.

About the Bureau. The basic workings of the Bureau up to this time have been something like this: Employers (either head librarians or seminary presidents) will write to you describing the library position they need to have filled and the sort of person they want to fill it. These employer letters are kept in a file to be consulted whenever new applicants for positions write to you. Applicants (either new library school graduates or librarians already working somewhere) will write in, and most will eventually complete and return the personal data forms which you send to them.

You then decide by some mystic means which applicants would be suitable for the various positions on file and send Xerox copies of the applicants' data forms to the appropriate employers. If the employer is interested in any of these applicants he will begin a correspondence with the applicant. Supposedly this ends your connection with that relationship, but you should be prepared to follow through if the need arises.

About Employers. Do not assume that the employers who write to you understand the services and policies of the Bureau of Personnel and Placement. Some will know; some, even among those who have been members of the ATLA for years, still are not sure what you can do for them, if anything. If they ask for services beyond those you are prepared to give, remember you are the master of the situation and do not panic. Explain kindly how the Bureau works and send the data forms of the applicants whom you judge suitable for the position being offered. Continue to send data forms of new applicants to the employer until he tells you that the position has been filled or until you discover this news by some underground method. Remind the employer that space in the ATLA Newsletter is available if he would like to give public notice of the available library position.

About Applicants. You will find that applicants usually need more personal care than employers do since they are putting themselves in the vulnerable position of being "on the market," and a variety of anxieties are brought out by this situation. Try to notify the applicant whenever you send his data form to an employer so that he will be assured that you are actually doing something for him. Tell him not to count on hearing from the employer unless he is to be seriously considered for the position, and even this notice will not always come quickly. If he does receive a letter from the employer he should answer promptly, saying whether or not he is interested in the position.

Some librarians already working in a theological library will write to you confidentially about changing positions, and you must be sure to write to them at their home address and tell no one what you know. Frequently an established librarian will request that he be asked first before having his data form sent to any employer. This has not been a problem because only a limited number of applicants have requested this service.

If applicants are especially eager or unsure about obtaining a position, you may tell them that they, too, may run a notice in the ATLA Newsletter. Another possibility would be to suggest writing to the Cooperative College Registry in Philadelphia which handles the placement of faculty and staff members for several hundred church-related colleges, universities, and seminaries. Applicants may ask you to send a list of positions now open, and you may make up a list if you have time. Sometimes applicants do prefer to bypass the Bureau and write directly to the employer. (Any resentment of this on your part is justifiable but useless.)

About Recruitment. Inadvertent recruitment will fall to your lot, since people interested in finding out about theological librarianship and about the ATLA frequently write or are referred to the Bureau of Personnel and Placement. They will ask questions about the nature of theological librarianship, the professional requirements, the availability of executive positions, the adequacy of salaries to raise five children, the sort of fringe benefits they can expect, and whether positions will be available in a year in the South or in California or in a Lutheran seminary.

Even after years with the Bureau I find it difficult to generalize, but you might as well go ahead because no one else will do it and you probably will know as much as anyone about the current hiring situation. One day when you are inspired you will write a letter to one of these inquirers that will express the truth as you know it, neither glossing over the fact that many salaries are low nor hesitating to emphasize that many more executive positions are being listed with the Bureau these days. Keep a copy of this letter and use it in answering future inquiries, incorporating such variations as you need.

It is helpful to have some material about the ATLA to send to interested persons. I have used Xerox copies of the article by Donn Michael Farris, "The American Theological Library Association," Special Libraries, February 1967, pp. 111-112, which only needs a change in the listing of officers.

You will be asked to list the library schools which offer courses in theological librarianship. I know that such courses have been taught at Columbia, Drexel, University of North Carolina, University of Chicago, and Denver. There may be others.

Tell all inquirers to learn German and to think seriously about becoming a cataloger. Give any other advice that seems appropriate. Your own personal concern for all your correspondents is much appreciated by them.

#### A Personal Word

Do not worry if all your letters start sounding alike to you. No one knows that but you.

Do not worry if you do not place many people in theological libraries. This is regrettable but normal. The new applicants often expect too much and don't realize their weaknesses, and the employers often do not or cannot offer enough in the way of salary or future opportunities for advancement.

Do not worry if you suddenly realize that one of the main parts of your job is simply keeping good librarians interested in theological librarianship and open to the possibility of entering this field at some time in the future if not immediately. Your part in building the image, if I may use the contemporary idiom, of the ATLA as a group of vital, intelligent, and committed theological librarians will do more for recruitment and general self-respect of librarians than you may ever know.

Respectfully submitted,

Harriet V. Leonard  
Bureau Head

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM FOUNDATIONS

As your Committee Chairman attempts this brief review of the work of the Committee for the past year, it seems most appropriate to characterize the year as one of continuing contact with the present sources of support of two vital programs already well under way. I refer, of course, to the Sealantic Fellowship program and the Lilly Endowment Scholarship program. I am sure that Warren Mehl chairman will place before this Conference a helpful summary of the ways in which the Sealantic and Lilly funds have been used this year. Through the cooperation of Mr. Mehl's Committee, a selection of letters of testimony and appreciation -- written by recipients of fellowships and in some cases by their Presidents or administrative officers -- were drawn together and sent to the executive officers of the two foundations involved, under a covering letter of appreciation. This step was taken, of course, not only to share these testimonies of past benefits, but also to keep the way open for possible future renewals of the respective grants involved. (Incidentally, renewal requests for Sealantic and Lilly support have not been needed during the past year, but will be in line for consideration during the academic year 1969-70.)

Your Committee has held no meetings this year -- three thousand miles being three thousand miles! However, through correspondence we have attempted to do the essential work intended. Through the ATLA Newsletter we have invited suggestions for possible projects appropriate for foundation support. Only one proposal has reached us, and this was of such a nature that we have felt it appropriate to direct it to the Executive Committee's attention, since its implementation would involve the Association in a new and major kind of responsibility.

Our Committee has also been in touch with the Committee on Appraisal. While no specific proposal is forthcoming from them as of this date, we feel that this is an appropriate channel to keep open.

In closing this brief report, let me remind all of you that the door is open for submitting your ideas for possible future foundation support. The only guidelines before us are those contained in a statement of the Committee's purpose, which is "to consider and evaluate ideas and projects that will strengthen theological libraries, and which require substantial financial resources for their implementation."

Respectfully submitted,

J. Stillson Judah  
Raymond P. Morris  
Robert F. Beach, Chairman

COMMISSION ON LILLY ENDOWMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

The record of the Lilly Endowment Scholarship Program of the American Theological Library Association dates back to 1958. The first report of the Commission, written by the late Kenneth S. Gapp, is recorded in the Summary of Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Conference held June 16, 1959. The report is contained on pages 26 through 31. It was stated at that time that the purpose of the Fellowships and Scholarships was to improve the educational qualifications and status of librarians associated with the American Theological Library Association and the American Association of Theological Schools. In those early days, it was felt that all the applicants would be employed by, or be under contract to, institutions on the membership roll of the Associations.

The second report of the Commission also written by the late Kenneth Gapp indicates that Lilly Endowment Inc. agreed to underwrite the program for an additional three-year period.

Later reports indicate that by June 1962 the commitment of Lilly Endowment had expired. However in December 1962 the Board of Directors of Lilly Endowment, Inc. voted to continue its support of the program in the increased amount of \$12,000.00 per year.

The report published in the Summary of Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Conference of A.T.L.A. held in June 1966 indicates a revised scholarship program which the Lilly Endowment, Inc. agreed to support for a three-year period in the amount of \$36,000.00.

This report covers the last year of the most recent grant. There were 18 requests totaling \$83,358.24. After careful consideration the committee voted to make grants to ten individuals for a total of \$11,000.00.

Grants were made to the following persons:

Albee, Lowell Charles, Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago, Illinois, for work toward a M.A. degree at University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Aycock, Martha Belding, Union Theological Seminary Library, Richmond, Virginia for work toward a Master of Library Science degree at Catholic University of America, Washington.

Booher, Harold H., Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest Library, Austin, Texas, for work toward a Master of Library Science degree at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Debusman, Paul Marshall, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Library, Louisville, Kentucky, for work toward a Master of Library Science degree at Catherine Spalding College, Louisville, Kentucky.

Miller, Charles Ronald, Wesley Theological Seminary Library, Washington, D.C., for work toward a Master of Library Science degree at Catholic University of America, Washington.

Podell, Marjorie A., New York Theological Seminary Library, New York, New York, for work toward a Ph.D. in the Department of Religious Education at New York University, New York, New York.

Rowe, Kenneth Elmer, Drew University Library, Madison, New Jersey, for work toward a Master of Library Science at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Semerjian, Vartouhi, Hartford Seminary Foundation Library, Hartford, Connecticut, for work toward a Master of Library Science degree at Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts.

Tucker, Joseph, Union Theological Seminary Library, New York, New York, for work toward a Master of Library Science degree at Columbia University, New York, New York.

White, Cecil R., Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas, for work toward a Master of Library Science degree at North Texas State University, Denton, Texas.

The cost of administering the fund for the fiscal period 1968-69 was \$484.99. This amount included \$125.69 for office expense and \$359.30 for travel.

The commission is convinced that this program has been extremely important to the upgrading of theological librarianship and we would hope that Lilly Endowment, Inc. would concur by extending the program for an additional period.

Respectfully submitted,

Maria Grossmann  
Murray L. Newman  
Ernest M. White, Secretary  
Warren R. Mehl, Chairman

A.T.L.A. SEALANTIC FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

In the 1967 report of the A.T.L.A. Commission on Lilly Endowment Scholarships (Proceedings, pp. 47-48) the first mention was made of the Sealantic Fellowship Program.

The report in 1968 (Proceedings, pp. 18-19) gave more details about the program and noted the two awards which had been accepted.

This year there has been considerable activity in this program. There were a total of seven applications requesting \$59,360.00. After careful consideration of all the applications the committee made awards to four individuals totaling \$14,600.00.

The following were awarded grants for 1969-70:

Boshears, Onva K., Jr., Asbury Theological Seminary Library, Wilmore, Kentucky, for work toward Ph.D. degree in Library Science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Heckman, Marlin L., Bethany Theological Seminary Library, Oak Brook, Illinois, for work toward Ph.D. degree in Library Science at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Mehl, Warren R., Eden Theological Seminary Library, Webster Groves, Missouri, for work toward Ph.D. degree in Library Science at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

Pease, Kenneth R., Andover-Harvard Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for work toward Ph.D. degree in Philosophy at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

The cost of operating the fund for this fiscal period was \$293.60 which included \$170.30 travel and \$123.30 office expense.

Respectfully submitted,

A.A.T.S. Members

George Johnson  
Sara P. Little  
David S. Schuller

A.T.L.A. Members

Raymond P. Morris  
Warren R. Mehl, Chairman

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The total membership of the American Theological Library Association showed a steady over-all increase of 24 during the past year even though a total of 46 members was dropped from the membership roll during that period. The executive secretary reports that 19 full members, 27 associate members, and 3 institutional members were dropped for various reasons, including the discontinuance of schools and the transfer of some members to positions not related to theological librarianship.

A comparison of membership in June, 1968 with June, 1969 shows a net increase in all membership categories.



## A.T.L.A. MEMBERSHIP

	June, 1968	June 20, 1969	Net Increase
Full membership	222*	242	20
Associate membership	174	191	17
Institutional membership	<u>118</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>2</u>
Totals	514	553	39

\* Includes 14 in 1968 and 18 in 1969 who are retired theological librarians exempt from payment of dues under Article I, Sec. 1 of A.T.L.A. By-Laws.

At the time of the above tabulation there were four membership applications in process which needed only the payment of the dues for final approval.

During the past year letters were sent to 138 theological seminaries listed in the Yearbook of American Churches for 1969 which were not affiliated with A.T.L.A. either by institutional or personal membership, inviting them to apply for membership. There has been a good response to this correspondence. Also 35 letters were sent to new theological library staff members mentioned in the A.T.L.A. Newsletter seeking to enroll them.

For the last two years the Membership Committee has suggested that librarians for theological schools located overseas be given every encouragement to join A.T.L.A. It was also proposed that those who could, provide gift memberships for such librarians. The response to this proposal has been heartening, but much more could be done. Similar gift memberships could be given for new theological librarians serving in Canada and the United States.

Some consideration has been given to the possibility that the A.T.L.A. provide complimentary one-year associate membership to those graduating from an accredited professional library school who have prepared specifically for theological librarianship. It has been felt that this would acquaint these graduates with A.T.L.A. and encourage their support of the organization. However, no detailed study has been made of this possibility, and no recommendation is made at this time.

All members are requested to continue recruiting for A.T.L.A. Please send the names and addresses of prospective members to the chairman of the Membership Committee or to the A.T.L.A. Executive Secretary or have them write for information. Application forms and other information will be sent immediately. These new theological librarians need the many benefits that come through association with A.T.L.A.

Respectfully submitted,

Burton Goddard  
John Sayer  
Walter Sylvander  
David J. Wartluft  
Keith C. Wills, Chairman

BOARD OF MICROTEXT

The work of the year beginning May 1, 1968, and ending April 30, 1969, is summarized in the following pages.

On January 11, 1969, in New Haven, Connecticut, there was a meeting of the Board of Microtext. All members were present.

The LIST OF MICROFILMS AVAILABLE, REVISED AUTUMN 1968, was issued during October and put into the mail before Christmas. It is available to all who want to receive it.

Microfilms Produced 1968-69

Manuscripts

Seabury, Samuel, Bp. Manuscripts. [From material in General Theological Seminary, New York]	\$75.00
--	---------

Monographs

Adams, Charles Francis, ed. Antonomianism in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1936-1638. Boston, Prince Society, 1894.	4.50
Beatty, Paul B. A history of the Lutheran Church in Guyana. Chicago, 1968	4.25
Bible. N.T. Apocryphal books. Epistle of Barnabas. Greek. 1877.	2.50
Browarzik, Ulrich. Glaube, Historie und Sittlichkeit; eine systematische Untersuchung über die theologischen Prinzipien im Denken Albert Schweitzers. [n.p., 1959?]	2.00
Dorner, August Johannes. Augustinus. Sein theologisches System und seine religionsphilosoph- ische Anschauung. Berlin, W. Hertz, 1873.	4.00
Fisher, Carl Melchior. The relationships of financial subsidy to the growth and development of the Lutheran Church in Malaysia. [n.p.] 1967.	3.50
Gladden, Washington. The Lord's prayer. Seven homilies. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, 1881	2.75

Hall, Thomas Cuming. The social meaning of modern religious movements in England. New York, Scribner, 1900.	\$3.00
Hollenweger, Walter J. Handbuch der Pfingstbewegung. 7 v.	47.00
Kellog, Samuel Henry. A grammar of the Hindi language: in which are treated the high Hindi, Braj, and the Eastern Hindi of the Ramayan of Tulsi Das, also the colloquial dialects of Rajputana, Kumaon, Avadh, Riwa, Bhojpur, Magadha, Maithila, etc., with copious philological notes. 2d ed., rev. and enl. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trübner, 1893.	6.50
König, Eduard. Theologie des Alten Testaments; kritisch und vergleichend dargestellt. Stuttgart, C. Belser, 1922.	4.00
Lang, Heinrich. Das Leben Jesu und die Kirche der Zukunft. Berlin, D.G. Lüderitz, 1872.	2.00
Lindell, Carl G. The concept of mission in the Roman Catholic Church in light of Vatican II, [n.p.] 1967.	3.75
Lovett, Richard. The history of the London Missionary Society, 1795-1895. London, H. Frowde, 1899. 2 v.	16.00
[O'Kelly, James] The author's apology for protesting against the Methodist Episcopal government. Richmond, Printed by John Dixon for the author, 1798.	1.50
O'Kelly, James. A vindication of the author's Apology, with reflections on the Reply, and a few remarks on Bishop Asbury's annotations on his Book of Discipline. Raleigh, Printed for the author by J. Gales, 1801.	1.50
Refsell, Lloyd Gerhard. Kierkegaard's interpretation of Luther. Chicago, 1964.	4.25
Röhrich, Timotheus Wilhelm. Geschichte der Reformation im Elsass und besonders in Strasburg, nach gleichzeitigen Quellen. Strassburg, F.C. Heitz, 1830-32. 2 v.	7.00
Snethen, Nicholas. A reply to an apology for protesting against the Methodist Episcopal government. Compiled principally from original manuscripts. Philadelphia, Printed by H.R. Tuckniss, 1900.	1.50

- Tefft, Benjamin Franklin. Methodism successful, and the internal causes of its success. . . . With a letter of introduction by Bishop Janes. New York, Derby and Jackson, 1860. \$5.50
- Thompson, Patrick H. The history of the Negro Baptists in Mississippi. With an introduction and sketch of the author by R.T. Sims. Jackson, Miss., Baily Print Co., 1898. 5.00

#### Monographs in process

- Bible. O.T. Apocryphal books. Book of Jubilees. Latin, 1874.
- China Centenary Missionary Conference, Shanghai, 1907. China Centenary Missionary Conference records; report of the Great Conference held at Shanghai, April 5th [i.e. 25th to May 8th, 1907. New York, American Tract Society [1907?].
- Edghill, Ernest Arthur. Faith and fact, a study of Ritschlianism; being the essay for the Norrisian prize, 1908. With pref. by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Southwark. London, Macmillan, 1910.
- Hutton, James. Missionary life in the Southern Seas. London, H.S. King, 1874.
- Lee, Frederick George. Reginald Pole, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury; an historical sketch, with an introductory prologue and practical epilogue. New York, Putnam, 1883.
- Luman, Richard. Some aspects of the medieval background of the Swedish reformation. [Iowa City, Ia.] 1965.
- Ryang, J.S. ed. Southern Methodism in Korea; thirtieth anniversary. Seoul, Korea, Board of Missions, Korea Annual Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South [1929?].
- Shaw, William. Memoir of the Rev. William Shaw, late general superintendent of the Wesleyan missions in South-eastern Africa. Edited by his oldest surviving friend [W.B.B., i.e., William Binnington Boyce] London, Sold at the Wesleyan Conference Office, 1874.

#### Periodicals

- Christian advocate. Northwestern edition. v. 1-69. Price on application.

Christian conservator. (United Brethren) Huntington, Ind. v. 1-81; 1885-1960. (Some issues missing.)	\$595.00
Christian record. (Disciples of Christ) July 1843-Oct. 1884. (Lacks some issues.) Partial file at 19 cents per lineal foot.	145.00
Churchman. New York. (Incomplete, but portions have been sold.)	Price on application.
Ecumenical information from Czechoslovakia. Prague, Foreign and Information Department, Ecumenical Council of Churches in Czechoslovakia. v. 1-; June 1954.	20.00
Indian evangelical review; a journal of missionary thought and effort. Calcutta [etc.] v. 1-29; July 1873-1903. Partial file at 17 cents per lineal foot.	147.00
Kirchenblatt der Evangelisch Lutherischen Synode von Iowa [und anderen Staaten] Jahrg. 1-103; 1858-1960. [Columbus? Ohio].	440.00
Kirchliche Zeitschrift. Mendota, Ill. v. 1-67; 1876-1945.	326.00
Lutherische Kirchenzeitung. Columbus, O., v. 1-71; 1860-1930.	Price on application.
New York observer. v. 1-20; 1823-1842. Partial file 17 cents per lineal foot. (Remaining volumes to be filmed during 1969-70.)	105.00
Northern independent. v. 3-7; 1858-1862. (Several issues missing.)	Price on application.
Der Sendbote: Organ der deutschen Baptisten Nord-Amerikas. Cleveland, O. v. 1, 1853-1929. v. 9 no. 7, Jan. 1862; v. 18 no. 50, Dec. 28, 1870 and v. 29 no. 21, May 25, 1881 are missing.	500.00
Siam outlook. v. 1-17, no. 3 (July 1921-July 1941) Title varies: 1940- The Thailand outlook. Some issues are annual reports of the American Presbyterian Mission in Thailand. Lacking a few issues.	35.00
Social action newsletter. (United Christian Missionary Society) Indianapolis. 1, D. 1937-1967; v. 1-31. Partial file at 18 cents per lineal foot.	25.00

Social progress. Pittsburgh, Phila. v. 1-56; Sept. 1908-Aug. 1966. (The Amethyst, Moral Welfare, Pageant.) Partial file at 17 cents per lineal foot.	\$130.00
Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church. Bulletin. Lancaster, Pa. v. 1-28. Partial file at 16 cents per lineal foot.	62.00
Tidskrift för teologi och kirkliga frågor. Rock Island, Ill. v. 1-19; 1899-1917.	50.00
Ungdoms-vännern; illustrerad tidskrift för främsjande af sann gudsfruktan och allmänt nyttiga kunskapers spridning. Rock Island, Ill. v. 1-9; Jan. 1879-June 1887. Partial file at 16 cents per lineal foot.	35.00
Ungdomsvännern; illustrerad tidskrift för hemmet. Rock Island, Ill. v. 1-23; Nov. 1896-Nov./Dec. 1918	80.00

#### Current Volumes Filmed

British weekly. v. for 1965, 1966 and 1967. Each	7.00
Church times. v. for 1967	12.00
Vital Christianity. Anderson, Ind. v. for 1968	8.00

#### Refilmed

Methodist quarterly review. [Louisville, Nashville] v. 1-79, no. 4; Jan. 1847-Oct. 1930, except 1861-1879. Publication discontinued 1861; new publication resumed 1879.	450.00
---	--------

#### Films in Process

Africa's luminary.	Blätter für Mission.
Church intelligencer. Raleigh, N.C.	Cincinnati journal.
Deutsches allgemeines Sonntagsblatt.	Herald of holiness.
Inquirer. (Christian inquirer and Liberal Christian)	
Die Kerkbode.	Messenger.
Methodist protestant.	Mutual rights.
Occident.	Our church paper.
Pittsburgh Christian herald and western missionary reporter.	
Wesleyan missionary notices. London. 1816-1904.	
Wesley repository and religious intelligencer. 1821-1824.	

To be filmed

Christian world.	Congregational home missionary
Continent.	society. Reports.
Current religious thought.	Deutsches Pionier.
Foreign missionary	Kirchliches Informatorium.
Kirchliches Mitteilungen.	Open court.
Die Wachende Kirche.	

\* \* \* \*

It has taken the cooperation of many people to extend the services of the ATLA Board of Microtext. Doubtless there are some individuals unnamed who have contributed to the work. We express our gratitude to them. Those with whom we have had direct communication, and those whose services have come to our attention appear below. To them we are grateful.

Mr. Lowell Albee, Jr., Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago.  
 Mr. Harvey Arnold, University of Chicago Divinity School.  
 Dr. Roland H. Bainton, New Haven, Connecticut.  
 Mrs. Florence S. Baker, Yale Divinity School.  
 Mr. Robert F. Beach, Union Theological Seminary  
 Dr. V. Nelle Bellamy, The Church Historical Society.  
 Mr. George Bricker, Lancaster Theological Seminary.  
 Mr. Cosby Brinkley, University of Chicago.  
 Mr. Duncan Brockway, Hartford Theological Seminary.  
 Dr. Ulrich Browarzik, Nürnberg, Germany.  
 The Rev. John Burritt, Wartburg Theological Seminary  
 Mrs. Donald Crisman, Northampton, Massachusetts.  
 Mr. Robert E. Crabtree, Nazarene Theological Seminary  
 Mr. Paul Debusman, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.  
 Dr. John Exum, Christian Methodist Episcopal Church Publishing House.  
 Mr. Donn Michael Farris, Duke University Divinity School.  
 Miss Mary Lou Funk, United Brethren Publications.  
 Dr. Herman Fussler, University of Chicago.  
 Mr. Gerald W. Gillette, Presbyterian Historical Society.  
 Miss Delena Goodman, Anderson Theological Seminary.  
 The Rev. David E. Green, San Francisco Theological Seminary.  
 Dr. Maria Grossmann, Harvard Divinity School.  
 Dr. Frank Gulley, Jr., Vanderbilt University Divinity School.  
 Mr. David Guston, Bethel Theological Seminary.  
 Dr. Dikran Hadidian, Pittsburgh Theological Seminary.  
 Mr. Bruce Hanson, Concordia Historical Institute.  
 Dr. Walter Hollenweger, World Council of Churches.  
 Mr. Barton Hunter, United Christian Missionary Society.  
 Mr. Albert Hurd, Chicago Theological Seminary.  
 Dr. James Irvine, Princeton Theological Seminary.  
 Dr. B. Edgar Johnson, Church of the Nazarene.  
 Dr. Arthur E. Jones, Jr., Drew University.  
 Mr. Neil R. Jordahl, Meadville Theological Seminary.  
 Mr. Roland E. Kircher, Wesley Theological Seminary.

Mr. Arthur W. Kuschke, Jr., Westminster Theological Seminary.  
 Miss Lorraine Lindahl, Augsburg Publishing House.  
 Dr. Richard G. Luman, Encyclopedia Britannica.  
 The Rev. Joel Lundeen, Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago.  
 Mr. Burton McClain, Westminster Press.  
 Mr. Donald N. Matthews, Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.  
 Dr. William B. Miller, Presbyterian Historical Society.  
 Dr. John E. Morse, United Church Board for Homeland Ministries.  
 Dr. James Nelson, United Theological Seminary.  
 The Rev. John H. Ness, Commission on Archives and History, The  
 United Methodist Church.  
 The Rev. John Neth, Emmanuel School of Religion.  
 Miss Mary O'Bryant, Millsaps College.  
 Miss Miriam Parsell, United Mission Library.  
 Mr. Roscoe Pierson, Lexington Theological Seminary.  
 Mr. John H. Reed, Ohio Wesleyan University.  
 Miss Joyce Ringer, North American Baptist Seminary.  
 Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, Committee on Archives, United Church of Canada.  
 Dr. Henry Scherer, Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia.  
 Mr. Victor Schormann, Northern Illinois University.  
 The Rev. Bruno Schreiber, North American Baptist General Conference.  
 Miss Susan Schultz, Asbury Theological Seminary.  
 Mr. Henry Shaw, Christian Theological Seminary.  
 Dr. Niels Sonne, General Theological Seminary.  
 Mr. Douglas Stange, Harvard Divinity School.  
 The Rev. Edward C. Starr, American Baptist Historical Society.  
 Dr. August Suelflow, Concordia Historical Institute.  
 Mr. Lloyd Svendsbye, Augsburg Publishing House.  
 Miss Helen B. Uhrich, Yale Divinity School.  
 Mr. Louis Voigt, Hamma School of Theology.  
 Mrs. John H. Warnick, Dallas, Texas.  
 Mr. David Wartluft, Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia.  
 The Rev. Frederick Weiser, Lutheran Historical Commission.  
 President Frederick K. Wentz, Hamma School of Theology.  
 Mr. Charles Willard, Princeton Theological Seminary.  
 The Rev. Frank Woyke, North American Baptist General Conference.

\*Mr. John Batsel, Garrett Theological Seminary.

\*Mr. James Tanis, Yale Divinity School.

\*Prof. Conrad Wright, Harvard Divinity School.

\*Members of the Board.

Several years ago the Board authorized extension of an invitation to historical and learned societies to nominate members of their bodies to an Advisory Committee for the project. Representatives now are:

American Baptist Historical Society: The Rev. Edward C. Starr.

American Society of Church History: Dr. James Nelson.

Evangelical and Reformed Historical Society: Mr. George Bricker.



Lutheran Historical Conference: The Rev. John Burritt.  
 Presbyterian Historical Society: Mr. Gerald W. Gillette.

Members of the Advisory Committee have served as consultants when questions arise about files to be filmed. We are grateful for their cooperation.

We want to express our gratitude to the following for special contributions, or upon whom we continue to depend for assistance:

The Sealantic Fund, Inc., whose initial grant made this program possible.

The American Association of Theological Schools, in whose office our capital funds are placed for investment.

Mr. Yorke Allen, Jr., The Sealantic Fund, whose counsel and advice are helpful in many ways.

Mr. Harvey Arnold, University of Chicago Divinity School. His willingness to answer requests to supply materials from the files of the University Library is much appreciated.

Mr. Cosby Brinkley, Photoduplication Department of the University of Chicago Library. Without his valuable assistance and interest we could not serve this Association and our growing clientele in the world of education.

Mrs. Florence Baker, Yale Divinity School, who is the willing editor of cataloguing for the project.

Mr. Donn Michael Farris, Editor of the Newsletter who provides publicity.

Mr. David Guston, ATLA Treasurer, whose hours of labor on our financial account are too often taken for granted.

\* \* \* \*

The number of accounts is too numerous to list. Those which have been added during the past year are:

Andrews University	Radford College
Associated Colleges of the Midwest	St. Louis University
Baptist Bible Seminary (Book Store)	Samford University
Berry College	San Diego State College
The Bodleian Library (Oxford)	Southern Baptist Convention
Brigham Young University	Historical Commission
The Commission of Archives and	Southern California College Book Store
History the United Methodist Church	State of Mississippi Department of
Disciples of Christ Historical Society	Archives and History
Divinity School of the Protestant	Trinity Evangelical Divinity School
Episcopal Church in Philadelphia	University of Denver
Elon College	University of Michigan
Fordham University	University of Montana
Great Lakes Bible College Book Store	University of Notre Dame
Hendrix College	University of Richmond
Mary Baldwin College	University of Wisconsin
Morningside College	Valdosta State College
Mount St. Mary's College	Westminster Theological Seminary
Near East School of Theology	Westmont College
	Wright State University

Summary of Accounts

	<u>Last Report</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>Total</u>
State Universities and Colleges	38	5	43
<u>All Other Universities and Colleges</u>	76	18	94
Seminaries	93	3	96
Other Institutions (Such as Historical Societies, College Book Stores, etc.)	21	7	28
Public Libraries	3		3
Foreign Accounts	21	2	23
Individual Accounts	<u>21</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>24</u>
Totals	273	38	311

\* \* \* \*

There is an occasional inquiry about the titles which have had the largest sale. The list below is the answer to that question.

Monographs

Vivier, L.M. VanE.: Glossolalia. Johannesburg, 1960. M.D. thesis, University of Witwatersrand.	42 films	(3 this year)
Theodorus of Mopsuestia: In epistolas D. Pauli Commentarii. . . . Cambridge, Eng., 1880-82.	27 films	(1 this year)
Gilhodes, C. The Kachins; religion and customs.	20 films	(1 this year)

Periodicals

American Society of Church History Papers (including partial files)	81 films	(4 this year)
Church History	63 films	(5 this year)
American Journal of Semitic Language and Literatures	36 films	(2 this year)
Religious Education	36 films	(4 this year)
Harvard Theological Review, Religion in Life	34 films	each title
Christianity and Society, Information Service and Social Action	33 films	each title

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Report from The Winters National Bank and Trust Co., Dayton, Ohio.

April 30, 1969

Assets (Winters National Bank and Trust Co.)

Agency cash	\$2,090.35	
Receivable other funds	21.00	
Investments	<u>75,857.21</u>	
Held in USA Treasury Bonds and Notes		\$77,968.56

Recapitulation

Balance April 30, 1969

Winters National Bank and Trust Co.	\$77,968.56	
ATLA Treasurer's Account	13,101.14	
Accounts receivable	<u>5,105.36</u>	
Total		\$96,175.06

Outstanding bills, April 30, 1969		<u>704.31</u>
-----------------------------------	--	---------------

Balance April 30, 1969		\$95,470.75
------------------------	--	-------------

Approximate value of films in the New Haven office:

\$6,015.97

The capital funds of the project are invested by The Winters National Bank and Trust Company of Dayton, Ohio. These funds are subject to audit of The American Association of Theological Schools on a fiscal year ending June 30. Information concerning these funds or their audit can be secured from the Executive Director of AATS. The Treasurer of ATLA holds the working account for the project. This account is subject to the audit of the ATLA Auditing Committee. Information concerning this account is published in the ATLA Summary Proceedings, or is available through the Treasurer of ATLA. The project continues its service arrangement with the Photoduplication Department of the University of Chicago Library. Negative films are deposited with that Department. The Board receives detailed accounting of the work of the Department. The accounts of the Department are subject to audit by the University of Chicago.

Positive films and office equipment which are the property of the ATLA Board of Microtext are at 409 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06510. No funds are held in New Haven.

The members of the ATLA Board of Microtext are: Mr. John Batsel, whose term expires 1970; Dr. Conrad Wright (AATS appointee) whose term expires in 1971; Mr. James Tanis, whose term expires in 1970 and Mr. Raymond P. Morris, whose term expires in 1972.

Respectfully submitted,

Raymond P. Morris, Chairman

REPORT OF THE PERIODICAL EXCHANGE COMMITTEE

From May 7, 1968 to May 15, 1969, a total of 75 libraries sent out 89 lists of duplicate periodicals and in a few cases lists of duplicate books. These figures are a little less for the comparable period in the previous year. A total of 103 libraries belong to the exchange, which is one less than the number at the end of the previous year.

The Ecumenical Periodical Exchange is in its fifth year. A total of 50 are now participating, the same number as of last year at this time. Twenty-nine belong to ATLA, and twenty-one to the Catholic Library Association.

Everything seems to be going well. Comments on the operation of the ATLA Periodical Exchange and the Ecumenical Periodical Exchange are always welcome.

Respectfully submitted,

Gladys Scheer  
William R. Denton  
Robert M. Drury, Chairman

THE REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION POLICY

The committee on publications was appointed by Maria Grossmann as President of ATLA. The proposed project is one of publishing outstanding doctoral dissertations in the field of Biblical and Theological Studies. There are many that do not arrive at publication. Many of our Seminaries where doctoral programs are well established are cooperating with University Microfilms at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Others do not. In both instances, microfilming our theses is not the best possible way of making them available to scholars and students. It is the task of this Committee to look into the possibility of starting a Monograph series under the auspices of the A.T.L.A. which will publish six dissertations a year.

The chairman of the committee sent a letter to the deans of thirty-one seminaries where doctoral programs are offered. Sixteen institutions responded. Since it was financially impossible for the committee to meet, the chairman circulated the responses to the members and consulting members of the committee asking them to respond.

The responses by the Deans may be categorized as follows:

In principle we do not oppose.

In principle we support. Will support if it comes to fruition. Will be interested in current publications listed in Dissertation Abstracts.

The possibility that ways may be found to publish doctoral dissertations of merit through the auspices of the ATLA is intriguing. I am in general harmony with the proposal and hope that something like this can be worked out.

Both the Librarian and I are enthusiastic about the proposal. If it would be of any assistance in securing financial aid I am quite confident that we could send an official approval or request from our Faculty.

I welcome with keen enthusiasm your exploratory proposal. Be assured of my enthusiasm for the project, my willingness to cooperate, and my hearty appreciation for the efforts which you are expanding in this direction.

Your letter concerning the possibility of establishing a Monograph Series to publish the results of research in our areas of interest speaks to an interest very important to me. This well may be the single greatest bibliographic need in theological education today.

It seems to me to be a very desirable thing to do. It is valuable in itself and also adds considerable incentive for those who are preparing dissertations.

One Dean shared the chairman's letter, through the librarian's office, with all the members of his Faculty. The responses ranged from categorically rejecting the plan in principle to approving the plan in principle somewhat with enthusiasm.

The problems we face are the following:

1. Establishing the need for such a project
2. Financial support
3. Selection of dissertations

#### Establishing the need for such a project and financial support

We have the responses of sixteen institutions. What is more important, however, is the response of the librarians. The committee members, Erich Schultz and David Green, are not fully convinced that the project is persuasively described and sold to the Deans. Ron Diener as consulting member raised many questions implying a thorough study of the publication policy of ATLA in general. Perhaps the chairman suffers from over confidence that such a project will fill a need which microtext is unable to fill. The chairman agrees with Erich Schultz that many of the deans and the librarians are "paying lip service to the proposal and supporting it in principle but they really don't think it can get off the ground financially or that it fills a need." There are indications, however, from men like Dr. John C. Bennett, Dean Balmer Kelly, Dean Quillian, Jr., Professor Holmer of Yale and others that there is a need for such a Series. Actually, what is more important is to find enough funds to support the first year's production and I am certain the project can be self-supporting and that there will be enough sales to increase the number of dissertations from six to up to twelve.

If our Committee on Financial Assistance from Foundations under the able chairmanship of Robert F. Beach could provide a sum of \$10,000, it is my feeling that this project could get off the ground and fill "the single greatest bibliographic need in theological education today" (Dean Joseph D. Quillian, Jr., Perkins School of Theology).

May I, therefore, recommend that we urge the Committee on Financial Assistance from Foundations to try to find a sum of \$10,000 for this project.

#### Selection of dissertations

The problem of selection seems to be another hurdle to overcome. One is shocked to read a scholar say: "Is it realistic to go

so far back as 1945? Research has moved far and fast since then, and only a few theological theses not yet published could not stand the light of day." Can you see us Librarians discarding all pre-current year publications? For practical purposes I would concede that we start with more recent works. Dean Cyril Richardson of Union (N.Y.C.) has already submitted a list of eight dissertations written since 1966. Also he has sent us "a list of the Ph.D. theses [Columbia University] which are particularly note worthy which were written in connection with the joint Ph.D. program with the Seminary." There are sixteen dissertations on this list. Similar suggestions were submitted by other deans. May I, therefore, ask for the Association's approval for the task of preparing a list of worthy dissertations to be considered for publication and that this list be given to the Committee on Financial Assistance from Foundations as an evidence of the extensive material not in print which needs to be distributed widely in print form. In preparing the list I would like to suggest that we coopt scholars in various disciplines as consultants (or readers).

Respectfully submitted,

David Green  
 Erich Schultz  
 James Tanis, Consulting Member  
 Ronald Diener, Consulting Member  
 Dikran Y. Hadidian, Chairman

ADDENDUM TO REPORT ON PUBLICATION POLICY

The Ad Hoc Committee on Publication Policy would propose to

- confer with the Religious Periodical Indexing Board on bibliographical access to dissertations;
- confer with the Board of Microtext on the micro-copying of dissertations not available through University Microfilms;
- investigate further independent or cooperative publication under ATLA auspices or imprint.

Ronald Diener, Secretary  
 Committee on Publications Policy

ATLA STATISTICAL REPORT, 1967-68

		Number of Volumes	Volumes Added	Total Staff FTE	Operating Salaries And Wages	Expenditures Books	Total
**	1. American Baptist Seminary of the West	51,805	1,081	2	\$12,578	\$ 8,061	\$27,718
	2. Anderson School of Theology	31,425	2,250	4	17,473	4,874	24,354
	3. Andover Newton Theol. School	97,768	2,326	7	34,277	14,364	56,666
	4. Aquinas Inst., School of Theology	28,606	1,780	2	5,605	11,790	19,343
	5. Asbury Theological Seminary	66,236	5,029	12	51,445	26,824	78,910
	6. Austin Presbyterian Theol. Sem.	82,894	2,130	3.5	20,962	16,526	43,331
a	7. Bangor Theological Seminary	56,324	2,453	2	-	8,454	-
	8. Berkeley Div. School (Conn.)	32,838	2,896	2.5	23,255	7,590	34,127
	9. Bethany Theological Seminary	60,008	2,005	3.3	21,495	8,318	32,159
	10. Bethel Theological Seminary	37,433	4,255	3	24,764	10,925	39,209
	11. Bexley Hall (Rochester, N.Y.)			. . . No Report . . .			
	12. Boston Univ. School of Theology	80,151	2,755	8.5	39,469	14,880	64,375
	13. Brite Divinity School (T.C.U.)	69,778	4,003	9.8	55,377	33,139	100,397
	14. Calif. Baptist Theol. Seminary	55,681	2,811	8.7	33,813	10,984	47,607
	15. Calvin Theological Seminary	45,049	2,800	5	30,000	15,000	56,000
	16. Candler School of Theol. (Emory)	82,735	2,647	8	39,151	14,000	53,151
	17. Central Baptist Theol. Seminary	53,314	1,507	3	18,446	9,979	30,842
	18. Chicago Theological Seminary	73,185	2,735	3	18,560	10,700	35,500
	19. Christian Theological Seminary	73,000	3,050	6	46,900	15,400	69,000
	20. Church Div. School of Pacific	33,993	1,600	1.5	10,510	15,778	29,140

\*\* Name changed from Berkeley Baptist Divinity School.



ATLA STATISTICAL REPORT, 1967-68

	Number of Volumes	Volumes Added	Total Staff FTE	Operating Salaries and Wages	Expenditures Books	Total
21. Colgate Rochester Div. School	115,835	3,256	9.2	\$43,701	\$16,485	\$65,387
22. Columbia Theological Seminary	78,823	2,499	2.5	26,356	12,262	42,016
23. Concordia Seminary, St. Louis	124,674	3,758	9.8	59,307	32,360	109,680
24. Concordia Theol. Sem. Springfield	54,740	5,204	5.5	24,550	28,126	61,577
a 25. Conservative Baptist	28,601	2,100	1	9,245	6,420	16,733
a 26. Conwell School of Theology	18,560	620	1	9,820	3,680	15,600
27. Crozer	88,946	1,289	4	19,720	8,500	36,992
28. Div. School Prot. Epis., Phila.	76,833	3,191	4	26,635	12,451	48,291
29. Drake Univ. Divinity School	31,292	3,244	3	22,726	14,900	37,986
30. Drew Univ. Theol. School	194,000est.	4,000est.	14	81,201est.	30,474est.	128,669est.
31. Duke University Divinity School	137,716	6,024	4	86,284	39,997	126,282
32. Eastern Baptist Theol. Seminary	68,700	2,500	4.5	24,548	16,400	45,014
33. Eden Theological Seminary	50,734	1,872	7	26,509	10,856	43,956
34. Emmanuel College, Victoria Univ.	32,705	1,577	2	49,512est.	9,369	61,131est.
35. Episcopal Theol., Mass.	67,542	2,058	3.3	23,354	10,976	40,635
36. Episcopal Theol., Texas	46,457	1,719	3	18,531	11,065	32,017
a 37. Erskine Theological Seminary	20,100	1,400	2	9,845	5,251	17,794
38. Evan. Lutheran, Columbus, Ohio	44,364	3,481	4	21,600	14,139	45,935
39. Evan. Theol., Naperville, Ill.	30,997	1,164	8	12,682	7,746	24,080
nm 40. Facultad Evan. Teol., Buenos Aires				... no report ...		
41. Fuller Theological Seminary	70,623	5,047	6	41,010	21,370	66,740
42. Garrett Theological Seminary	176,703	4,768	11	77,705	27,347	120,493

ATLA STATISTICAL REPORT 1967-68

	Number of Volumes	Volumes Added	Total Staff FTE	Operating Expenditures Salaries and Wages	Books	Total
43. General, New York	158,387	5,982	9	\$60,851	\$31,512	\$123,054
44. Golden Gate Baptist Theol. Sem.			. . . no report . . .			
45. Gordon Divinity School	39,598	3,291	3.8	21,636	12,280	37,124
46. Hamma School of Theology	42,124	4,163	3	11,019	12,686	23,842
47. Hartford Theological Seminary	199,671	5,415	9.5	49,331	22,648	80,703
48. Harvard Divinity School	291,928	9,396	15	101,911	42,015	167,379
a 49. Hood Theological Seminary	12,654	1,174	2	7,967	980	73,171est.
50. Howard Univ. School of Religion	64,738	1,541	2	17,594	9,708	28,028
a 51. Huron College, London, Ontario	63,000	6,000	3	15,750	22,000	47,800
52. Iliff School of Theology	76,617	2,604	7	32,781	12,053	49,884
53. Interdenominational Theol. Center	50,829	3,358	5	31,956	15,713	50,000est.
a 54. Johnson C. Smith Univ. Theol. Sem.			. . . no report . . .			
55. Knox College, Toronto, Canada			. . . no report . . .			
56. Lancaster Theological Seminary	77,997	5,129	3	23,603	17,096	55,682
57. Lexington Theological Seminary	56,558	2,477	3	24,000	12,125	40,125
* 58. Louisville Pres. Theol. Seminary	50,201	4,041	4	26,463	20,099	54,023
59. Luther Theological Seminary	89,416	4,588	5.3	34,120	25,000	59,120
60. Lutheran School of Theol. Chicago	103,200	2,621	6	45,000est.	15,000est.	67,500est.
61. Lutheran Theol. Sem., Gettysburg	94,896	3,827	9	44,985	14,244	72,560
62. Lutheran Theol. Sem., Phila.	94,700	2,885	6.6	41,328	16,000	63,415

\* Report received after the June, 1969, conference

ATLA STATISTICAL REPORT 1967-68

	Number of Volumes	Volumes Added	Total Staff FTE	Operating Expenditures Salaries and Wages	Books	Total
63. Lutheran Theol. Southern Seminary	41,352	2,052	1.5	\$14,118		
64. McCormick Theological Seminary	148,689	2,550	7.5	58,940	\$11,981	\$24,148
65. McGill Univ. Faculty of Theology	60,000est.	1,616	4	19,932	20,636	99,771
66. McMaster Theol. Sem., Hamilton, Can.			. . . no report . . .		8,420	26,871
67. Meadville Theol. Sch. Chicago	79,500	1,250est	2	18,000	7,000	25,000
a 68. Memphis Theological Seminary	22,674	3,710	3	10,700	7,500	21,409
69. Mennonite Bib. Sem., Indiana	38,966	4,816	2	10,673	7,439	20,838
70. Methodist Theol. Sem. in Ohio	35,500	3,309	4	22,217	22,147	48,104
71. Midwestern Baptist Theol. Seminary	43,932	2,482	2.5	19,078	12,714	49,968
72. Moravian Theological Seminary	21,000	928	2	-	4,000	13,234est.
73. Nashotah House	41,468	1,135	2.5	12,352	8,205	34,556
a 74. Nazarene Theological Seminary	34,725	820	3	16,669	7,187	25,166
75. New Brunswick Theol. Seminary	115,883	1,517	3.5	21,843	7,858	32,016
** a 76. New Church Theol. Sem., Mass.	29,400	549	.5	4,000	1,100	5,300
77. New Orleans Baptist Theol. Sem.	107,000	9,850	8	36,556	24,213	71,371
78. New York Theological Seminary	51,239	2,057	7	20,551	6,261	27,490
79. North American Baptist Seminary	30,829	4,823	2	13,200	7,500	24,080
80. North Park Theological Seminary	35,250	2,400	3	24,543	8,653	37,667
81. Northern Baptist Theol. Seminary	64,660	1,999	2.8	15,501	6,706	23,571
82. Northwestern Lutheran Theol. Sem.	67,950	1,574	2.5	18,941	12,253	34,210

\*\* Name changed from Swedenborg School of Religion.

ATLA STATISTICAL REPORT 1967-68

		Number of Volumes	Volumes Added	Total Staff FTE	Operating Expenditures		
					Salaries and Wages	Books	Total
83.	Pacific Lutheran Theol. Seminary	26,640	1,223	1.6	\$11,350	\$17,500	\$30,350
84.	Pacific School of Religion	90,191	2,740	3.5	26,956	18,000	66,939
a 85.	Payne Theological Seminary	9,967	416	.33	6,200	1,751	7,951
86.	Perkins School of Theology	106,748	3,305	7	51,363	-	-
87.	Phillips Univ. Graduate Seminary	54,009	2,857	5	28,585	11,999	46,937
88.	Pittsburgh Theological Seminary	120,360	4,483	7	60,000	28,000	97,184
89.	Princeton Theological Seminary	289,549	3,886	12	69,290	25,271	107,474
90.	Prot. Epis. Theol. Sem. Virginia			. . .	no report . . .		
nm 91.	St. John's College, Winnipeg, Can.	21,000	2,000	3	18,000	12,750	37,000
a 92.	St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore	95,893	2,024	2	7,000	9,896	19,226
93.	St. Paul School of Theol. Meth.	46,485	2,000	5	27,568	8,000	45,384
a 94.	St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Can.			. . .	no report . . .		
# a 95.	St. Vincent College (Seminary) Pa.	164,147	9,413	9	55,517	71,441	143,968
a 96.	St. Vincent Seminary, Fla.	22,000est.	4,000est.	2	-	-	-
97.	San Francisco Theol. Seminary	102,398	4,613	4	31,270	27,500	66,612
98.	School of Theology at Claremont			. . .	no report . . .		
99.	Seabury-Western Theological Sem.	62,791	2,727	2.1	14,854	17,333	37,398
a 100.	Seventh Day Adventist Theol. Sem.	61,131	3,970	5	29,502	30,638	89,078
101.	Southeastern Baptist Theol. Sem.	90,400	3,513	8	37,887	23,985	70,266
102.	Southern Baptist Theol. Seminary	161,876	11,151	18	91,277	33,125	149,428

# Centralized Library serving College, Seminary and Benedictine Monastic Community.

	Number of Volumes	Volumes Added	Total Staff FTE	Operating Expenditures Salaries and Wages	Books	Total
103. Southwestern Baptist Theol. Sem.	389,677	5,513	18	\$101,155	\$48,217	\$170,814
a 104. Starr King School for the Ministry	30,000est.	300est.	1	5,500	1,500	7,000
a 105. Talbot Theological Seminary	28,175est.	2,579est.	1.8	10,772est.	5,598est.	21,352est.
106. Trinity College...Theol., Toronto,	25,000est	625est.	1.5est.	8,673est.	2,924est.	12,178est.
a 107. Union College, Vancouver, B.C.	24,247	1,216	3	12,887	3,688	17,168
108. Union Theological Seminary, NYC	500,598	7,125	22.5	154,847	37,548	222,051
109. Union Theol. Sem. in Virginia	120,539	4,803	9	48,235	20,829	76,972
110. United Theological Sem., Dayton	67,000	3,500	4	35,000	26,000	64,000
111. United Theol. Sem. of Twin Cities	29,760	3,201	3.5	23,200	15,116	41,647
* 112. Univ. Chicago Divinity School	157,661	6,582	7.2	. . . not available . . .		
113. Univ. Dubuque Theol. Seminary	44,744	2,628	4.6	24,733	16,062	50,987
114. Univ. of South, School of Theology	38,033T		. . . no report . . .			
115. Vanderbilt Univ. Divinity School	88,039	6,424	8	46,930	48,847	108,351
a 116. Virginia Union Univ., Sch. Rel.	11,822	909	1	7,500	6,000	15,000
117. Wartburg Theological Seminary	59,079	1,224	2	15,289	8,074	29,893
a 118. Waterloo Lutheran Theol. Sem., Can.	20,022	1,914	4	12,896	12,792	27,925
119. Wesley Theological Seminary	67,000est.	4,000est	6	44,059	20,954	70,111
120. Western Theological Seminary	48,963	1,950	2	10,534	14,254	27,030
121. Weston College, Sch. of Theology	85,000	1,500	3.5	19,000	16,000	79,000
a 122. Wycliffe College, Toronto	28,000	330	1	5,280	1,630	7,380
123. Yale Univ. Divinity School	260,790	6,961	15	115,770	33,910	166,430

\* Report received after the June, 1969, conference.

Meaning of symbols: a = Associate member

FTE = Full time equivalent

est. = estimate

T = Taken from 1968 AATS Directory nm = not member of AATS

Since there was very little help for your committee this year in either the AATS or U.S. Office of Education reports, this report is almost entirely due to the prompt replies of the librarians of our group, to whom we are most grateful.

We have grown from 114 to 123 libraries on the list.

Response has been very good, with 112 out of 123 possible replies, or 91%.

(Some figures for 93% of our schools, with help of AATS Directory)

Thanks to those librarians, whose libraries are not members of ATLA, who helped us to compile a supplementary report of non-member libraries. It was most gratifying to see a number of last year's supplementary list members step up into our member list. May your tribe increase!

Kindly report any errors to us. The interest so many members have shown in our annual reports is our rich reward.

Respectfully submitted,  
Committee on Statistical Records

Nolan Bremer  
Arthur W. Kuschke, Jr.  
Henry Scherer, Chairman

ATLA STATISTICAL REPORT, 1967-68  
 Supplement - Non-Members of ATLA

	Number of Volumes	Volumes Added	Total Staff FTE	Operating Expenditures		
				Salaries and Wages	Books	Total
1. Anglican Theol. College of B.C.	17,708	754	1.5	\$ 6,590	\$ 5,239	\$11,830
2. Ashland Theological Seminary	24,899	6,909	3.7	20,466	6,146	33,034
3. Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico	16,200	1,200	1.5	5,497	5,413	10,242
4. Graduate Theological Union	2,673	202	7.5	55,371	20,650	76,021
5. Immaculate Conception Seminary	58,419	3,371	2.5	18,456	11,530	33,885
6. Lutheran Theol. Sem., Saskatoon	20,144	1,000est.	1	3,300	4,500	7,800
at 7. Maryknoll Seminary N.Y.	45,000	2,000	5	9,018	16,672	34,018
8. Missouri School of Religion	8,500est.	600est.	1	1,500	1,500	3,000
9. Mount St. Alphonsus	46,480	2,415	4	27,553	10,861	41,538
10. Pontifical College Josephinum	54,000est.	1,950	2	7,309	11,850	20,534
11. Queen's Theol. College, Ontario	30,000est.	-	-	-	-	-
12. Regis College, Ontario	72,200	2,500	2	none	11,400	12,000
13. St. John's Provincial Seminary	30,505	543	1	3,470	6,977	12,000
14. St. John's Seminary, Mass.	82,000	2,000	4	13,500	7,700	-
at 15. St. Meinrad School of Theology	56,058	3,887	4	30,650	18,878	53,533
16. St. Vladimir's Orthodox Seminary, N.Y.	30,500	500	2	10,500	6,000	16,500
17. Seminario Episcopal del Caribe	17,000	1,500	1	4,900	6,000	16,900
nm 18. Westminster Theological Seminary	49,400	2,221	4	25,009	11,833	38,420
at 19. Woodstock College Library	150,000	3,200	2	8,000	18,518	29,931

Meaning of symbols: at = Full member AATS  
 nm = Not member of AATS

REPORT OF THE ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO ALA

The 1968-69 Councilor was appointed after the ALA meeting of 1968. He was represented at the Mid-Winter meeting by Mr. Arthur Jones who reports conversations of a general nature with members of the Council. The next meetings of the Council take place next week in Atlantic City.

In order to eliminate expenses of a special attendance at ALA, the councilor has asked President Grossmann to appoint Mr. Arthur Jones in his stead. Mr. Jones has other business which requires his attendance at the meetings of ALA. President Grossmann has formally appointed Mr. Jones to a four year term as ATLA representative on the ALA Council.

Respectfully submitted,

Niels H. Sonne  
ATLA Representative to ALA



REPORT OF THE ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO THE  
UNITED STATES BOOK EXCHANGE

The 21st Annual Meeting of the U.S.B.E. convened Monday, March 24, 1969, in Washington, D.C. Representatives of all the national organizations who are members of the corporation were present. After twenty years of operation the organization has now clearly reached a secure level of independence and self-sufficiency, primarily in regard to its economic foundations. Distribution of materials have reached an all-time high of more than 650,000 items per year and worldwide membership has grown to about 1,700 libraries.

The important news about USBE in 1968-69 is the successful completion of physical expansion and improvements. The Exchange rented an additional warehouse and has now two buildings totalling 35,500 square feet of space and 12 miles of newly installed steel shelving. This much needed improvement of the physical facilities will enable the organization to provide the kinds and quality of service that will resolve in ever-growing distribution. While primarily the materials in the United States Book Exchange are in the form of periodicals, the book collection, it should be noted, has considerably increased during the last few years. Even so the membership of theological libraries still remains on a rather limited level, due to the fact that the kind of material in which the members of our organization are interested is only represented in very limited amounts in the Exchange. It might be valuable to point out that the Exchange has something to offer in such areas as periodical indexes, national bibliographies and other general reference materials which are frequently available. Anyone interested in building back files in these areas might be well advised to consult USBE.

As a point of information, it should be stated that the four-year term of Treasurer held by your representative has now expired. The administrative officers are always very happy to have individual librarians visit the Exchange and the opportunity to do so might provide to the members of our library organization a first-hand acquaintance and better understanding of the resources available.

Respectfully submitted,

Roland E. Kircher  
ATLA Representative to USBE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Whereas the twenty-third Annual Conference of the American Theological Library Association, held at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, June 16 through 19, 1969, has been a very beneficial meeting,

be it, therefore resolved that the Association express most sincere gratitude and appreciation to the host librarian, Dikran Y. Hadidian, the library staff, and the administrative personnel of the Seminary for their extra-ordinary hospitality, their smooth and efficient care for the accommodation and comfort of the Conference, and especially for the arrangements for the delightful social occasions; and

Whereas the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary is beginning the observance of its one-hundred-seventy-fifth anniversary,

be it, therefore resolved that the American Theological Library Association rejoices in the privilege of being the first official group to participate in the celebration; and

Whereas the program has been inspiring, informative, and one of enrichment,

be it, therefore, resolved that the Association express its appreciation to the officers of the American Theological Library Association for the program planning and leadership, to the Rev. Mr. Donald E. Gowan for spiritual renewal through the morning prayers, to the speakers, Dr. Akkanad Isaac, Prof. Ford Lewis Battles, and to President Donald G. Miller, especially for his warm presence among us during our activities, and to Mr. Alec R. Allenson and son Robert Allenson for the book exhibit; and

As has been woven throughout our many conferences,

be it, finally, resolved that we hereby renew our dedication to the task of theological librarianship and to the ministry of the American Theological Library Association.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth L. Crawford  
Ronald F. Deering  
John B. McTaggart, Chairman



PART III

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

	PAGE
Meditations - Morning Prayers, by Donald E. Gowan . .	63
Automation in the Information Field, by Akkanad M. Isaac . . . . .	68
John Calvin and The Computer, by Ford L. Battles . .	87
Panel on Reference Work . . . . .	113
Panel on Library Buildings . . . . .	125
Contemporary Threats to Theological Education, by Donald G. Miller . . . . .	139

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

## MORNING PRAYERS

## MEDITATIONS

The Rev. Donald E. Gowan

Shall Not the Judge of All the Earth Do Right?

Genesis 18:23-33

This is a story which had great appeal to an earlier more reverent age, and which appeals to our own generation as well, but for a different reason. Commentators in the past have seen here a most remarkable revelation of the graciousness of God, of his condescension to hear the appeals of man, and of Abraham's humility as a model of how one ought to approach God. Our age, on the other hand, likes this story because it tells of a man who was able to argue with God and score some points. We'd like to have the same opportunity; we're like Job in wishing we could address God face-to-face and straighten him out on a few things but without ever getting that kind of access to him. So it pleases us when we encounter a story in which God does not refuse to enter the debating ring with a mortal.

One age sees it as a story of God's graciousness, another sees it as a story of human triumph; is there any way we can free ourselves from the spirit of our age so as to find out what truth the story really contains?

We probably must admit that Abraham's humble attitude, which has been so much praised in the past, is only a classical example of the art of the skillful bargainer. Perhaps one need not bargain this way with an equal, but with a superior, isn't this the way to do it? Note especially his skill at the beginning as he works the number down from 50 by asking whether God would destroy the city because only 5 righteous are missing. So we must admit that Gesenius was at least partly right when he said this story is "stamped with the Jewish trading spirit."

But is its entire outlook based on the concept that God can be bargained with? Certainly some people in Abraham's day believed that, as do some today. Some years ago when my wife was in the hospital for an extended stay, we received a visit every Sunday afternoon from an old gentleman who had once been desperately ill there but had made a bargain with God that if he'd let him recover he would visit the sick every Sunday thereafter. He recovered, and so each Sunday we heard him urge my wife to make her own bargain with God.

Whether Abraham thought that way I don't know, but I know some people do. The question for us is whether that's all that can honestly be said to be implied by this story. Does it really only represent a primitive conception of a God who can be talked into, or out of things?

An interpretation of another kind has been offered by Eric Fromm. (You Shall Be As Gods, p. 26ff.) This is not bargaining, but a challenge. "In courteous language, yet with the daring of a hero, Abraham challenges God to comply with the principles of justice. His is not the attitude of a meek suppliant but that of the proud man who has a right to demand that God uphold the principle of justice. . . . Precisely because God is bound by the norms of justice and love, man is no longer his slave. . . . Abraham is not a rebellious Prometheus; he is a free man who has the right to demand, and God has no right to refuse."

So according to Fromm this story contains a promise, not that man can get what he wants from God if he knows how, but that man can be free from God, as he ought to be. Is that what it says?

There are a good many questions about this story that I can't answer to my satisfaction, such as why it ends the way it does. I have no explanation for why Abraham quit with 10. But I think we can answer the question concerning the presuppositions about God which lie behind it. Never mind about Abraham and how he proceeded, what concept of God made possible the telling of such a story?

The issue is clearly whether it is just to treat the righteous like the wicked, but no issue is ever raised over whether it is just to treat the wicked like the righteous. That, it seems to me, is the key to the story. We share with the originators of the story the problem created by having the righteous die along with the wicked. But they do not seem to share with us the converse problem: why should the whole city be saved because of fifty, or ten righteous? Obviously corporate responsibility is a presupposition of the story; there is no suggestion of sorting out righteous and wicked and dealing with them accordingly (although that is what does happen in the story of Sodom's destruction). And corporate responsibility is assumed to work both ways. The sins of wicked men may bring death to righteous. The presence of righteous men may also save the wicked. The discussion between Abraham and God is over how he will weight the two responsibilities. The numbers now become relatively unimportant; the "bargaining process" is not of great significance. Had Abraham begun with three-fourths of the population, or a majority, then the issue would be different, but what is assumed from the beginning, with the small number fifty, is that it is far more important to God to save a righteous man than to punish a wicked one.

Haven't those interpreters been right, then, who have found in this story a teaching about the surprising graciousness of God, a graciousness which is willing to forget about justice? Shouldn't in all justice a city be destroyed which had no more than twenty, or ten righteous men in it? Pull them out and let justice be done (as was done with Lot), Abraham should have argued. But he assumes that for the sake of fifty or even ten righteous men the whole city ought to be saved; that for their sake the wicked should be allowed to live.

So grace triumphs over justice, and without a contest. And so the Jews have affirmed their faith in that surprising grace of God in their legend of the thirty-six just men, for whose sake God refrains from destroying the world. So also do Christians affirm that for the sake of one just man God will not destroy the wicked.

You Win, O Lord, When I Contend With You

Jeremiah 12:1-6

There is much in this confession of Jeremiah which reminds us of Abraham's dialogue with God in Genesis 18. Again God lets himself be questioned by a man, shows his graciousness by hearing even man's accusations, and by answering him. Again it is the fate of the righteous and the wicked that is at issue. Again there is no question but that God is righteous by nature; both disputants must admit that. Both assume that God is judge of mankind; Abraham calls him "judge of all the earth," Jeremiah uses legal terminology throughout. For both the problem is how justice is to be done.

But the emphases in Jeremiah 12 are quite different. Jeremiah does not intercede for others, but prays for help for himself. He is concerned not about other righteous men, but about wicked men, his enemies. And the graciousness of God is, in his answer to Jeremiah, nearly hidden by his hardness.

Does the willingness of God to be bargained with, does his willingness to go to any lengths to save the righteous reveal that he is soft? Does it mean we can demand and he cannot refuse? When Jeremiah complained to God about his troubles, which were serious enough as far as we know, God answered, You think this is bad? You ain't seen nothing yet. "If you have raced with men on foot and they have wearied you, how will you compete with horses?"

Two notions about God are struck down by this blunt answer, "Be a man!" Struck down is the notion which thinks of belief in God as a crutch for the weak. Jeremiah protested at his call, "Behold I do not know how to speak, for I am only a youth," and God promised, "Be not afraid of them, for I am with you." But we then caricature Jeremiah if we picture him as a frail, trembling man who needs religion to bolster him up. His words are not those of a weakling! And if he did falter the comfort he got from God was a challenge: if you have raced with men on foot, and they have wearied you, how will you compete with horses?

The other notion of God which doesn't go here is that God is a tyrannical idea which enslaves men, preventing them from attaining the full realization of their powers. If man wants independence, wants to stand on his own feet; why here God requires it! No words of comfort here, no assurance of divine help, but the challenge: it's up to you.



Here we are led to ponder the old mystery of how the nature of God permits human responsibility. Why does Jeremiah bother to tell God his troubles, doesn't God already know them? Why does Abraham bargain over how many righteous may be in Sodom? Doesn't God already know how many there are? What does Abraham's bargaining accomplish? Does it change God's mind? If it didn't, and we assume it didn't, then it seems all that intercession accomplished nothing. --- yet what Abraham did is not negated as worthless and a waste of time. Somehow there is a place in God's nature for human affirmation, response, and effort. When Jeremiah complains, what does he accomplish? "You are righteous, O Lord, when I contend with you," he admits at the beginning, and in Hebrew legal language that means, you win the case. Jeremiah knows in advance who will win, yet still he must enter into litigation with God, and God permits it.

Here it becomes more clear that human freedom is something real, and not just a delusion that God permits us, for in God's answer to Jeremiah he promises to do nothing. He only points to Jeremiah's responsibility. Things will not be the same whether or not Jeremiah prays, whether or not Jeremiah speaks, whether or not Jeremiah remains faithful. Somehow there is a place for human responsibility within the sovereignty of God. For when Jeremiah complains about the prosperity of the wicked, his only answer is, What are you going to do?

### Divine Reluctance

Matthew 15:21-28

This story has been a problem for many interpreters, but when we come to it after reading the Old Testament for a time it may not be so disturbing. It may strike us as yet another example of how God's nature somehow is at once both hard and gracious. Paul Scherer expressed that idea by entitling a sermon on this text which he published in Interpretation (1966), "A Gauntlet With a Gift in It." In his introduction to that sermon he cautions us against certain approaches to the passage which he thinks are invalid, and remarks: "Faith does not persuade some divine reluctance; it is the context of a creative relationship, within which the power of God with 'infinite ingenuity' moves toward its own unforeseeable ends." One may agree with the latter part of the sentence, and yet wonder whether the words "divine reluctance" ought to be dismissed so quickly, for they describe rather well how things often are on the surface, at any rate. Some of what Scherer says in his sermon might be put under that heading. He talks of the kind of thing I have described as the hardness of God.

Here is God's grace, yes; the child is healed, and the woman's faith is commended, but not without being repelled first, not without a taste of reluctance. We are reminded of what Paul said about something more profound: Behold the kindness and the severity of God! You see already that I take this story not as an incident which is out of character for Jesus, but as in character for God, puzzling though it still remains for us. So we won't analyze Jesus this morning, to try to find out how he was feeling

that day. But we can't help asking, What did he want of that woman? because it is also the question, What does God want of us?

Perhaps it was persistence he was looking for; for he does commend persistence elsewhere, and yet I cannot think that is the key to this story. She was a mother with a sick child --- they are persistent. She was a middle eastern mother --- she was persistent. "Send her away for she is crying after us," the disciples begged. "Please do something about this woman! Her persistence was no special unexpected quality.

Did her wit persuade him? Did her sharp mind suddenly make her more than a nuisance to him? We cannot be satisfied with that, and yet I wouldn't be surprised if that sharp mind was very pleasing to him.

Perhaps, as someone has suggested, he felt that to heal a gentile woman's child would have been to make of himself just another wonder-worker, for presumably there would be in her no basis for faith in him as the promised one of God -- but she convinces him otherwise.

But now we are beginning to analyze Jesus.

What does that woman have to do? It is something which men are called upon to do more than once in the Old Testament, if not today. She has to continue to believe, when even God himself seems to repulse belief. He does that in the books of Job and Habakkuk, in the confessions of Jeremiah and the Psalms of Lament when he refuses to defend himself, when he will not explain himself, when his only response to our pleas is "But the righteous man lives by his faithfulness." When there's no visible reason for being faithful, then man proves his righteousness by refusing to give in.

That's our side of it. That's what God called for in response to Jeremiah's complaint and that's the kind of righteousness the gentile woman demonstrated. On God's side the Bible testifies again and again that he is gracious and hard, kind and severe. Perhaps Scherer is right when he says "Between our need and God's answer, there's always a struggle in him that stands in the way." For let us hear again the testimony of Scripture. "Three times I besought the Lord about this, that it should leave me; but he said to me, 'My grace is sufficient for you, for my power is made perfect in weakness.'" "My Father, if this cannot pass unless I drink it, thy will be done."

## AUTOMATION IN THE INFORMATION FIELD

Akkanad M. Isaac

". . . No, the future offers very little hope for those who expect that our new mechanical slaves will offer us a world in which we may rest from thinking. Help us they may, but at the cost of supreme demands upon our honesty and our intelligence. The world of the future will be an ever more demanding struggle against the limitations of our intelligence, not a comfortable hammock in which we can lie down to be waited upon by our robot slaves."

Norbert Wiener  
God and Golem, Inc., 1964

"Information Explosion" was a frequent term in the parlance of both the scientist\* and the librarian just a few years back. The exponential increase in the number of publications in almost every conceivable branch of human activity posed a serious threat to the researcher - to his innate capacity to keep abreast of the developments in his own field. He turned to the librarian who is supposed to be charged with the responsibility of effectively organizing published information for the potential use of the scientist. It was disappointing however. To the scholar the librarian appeared to be a too conservative custodian of books and documents who valued "procedures" and "security" much more than "service" and "utilization." Might be because of historic reasons, when the structure and flow of published material changed, librarianship failed to adapt itself to the new needs and environment. Libraries and librarians were bogged down by conventional, inefficient, methods of handling information and cumbersome administrative procedures and details. It even appeared to the scholar that the "librarian" is a potential barrier between need for information and the actual information bit. The librarian was not always to be blamed. He operated under environments on which he had very little control. His training and experience were inadequate in general to meet the challenge. More importantly, there was a failure on the part of the scientist to understand the functions and problems of library management. It should, however, be admitted that the typical librarian 10 years back was a puritan who refused to recognize the potential role of machines in his cathedral of learning.

A number of papers and articles were published on the perils of information explosion and the inability of tradition-bound library systems to meet the user requirements. These papers were written by eminent mathematicians, philosophers, engineers and "rebel" librarians.

---

\* "Scientist" and "scholar" are used as synonyms for library user.

The theme was "Information, Information Everywhere, but no Information when you just want it." Logician-Mathematician Bar-Hillil and some others looked at the information stage and were more optimistic. They jibed at the lament that we have too much information and said: True, information is increasing at a very fast rate; however, subjects are breaking down into smaller and smaller "compartments" - one subject impinges on one or two others and causes the formation of new, possibly more complex and yet specific, subjects. The scholar is increasingly becoming a specialist. His need for information is now more specific and well-defined - although spreads into a number of conventional subjects. This argument was not by any means new. In fact, almost two decades back, Vannevar Bush<sup>1</sup> had expressed the same idea:

"The difficulty seems to be, not so much that we publish unduly in view of the extent and variety of present-day interests, but rather that publication has been extended far beyond our present ability to make real use of that record. The summation of human experience is being expanded at a prodigious rate, and the means we use for threading through the consequent maze to the momentarily important item is the same as was used in the days of square-rigged ships."

In other words, if the organization of published material is adapted to the range of specialization of the user, then the "information explosion" is an opportunity and not a peril. It indicated that there exists a need to reorganize knowledge on a pragmatic basis - based on empirical evidence. It was found that existing classification, cataloging and indexing methods were highly inefficient to cope with the literature handling problem satisfactorily. It also called for a new way of defining library functions and objectives. The need for unconventional methods and men with vision and ability to implement these new methods became apparent. That was the beginning of the new breed of librarians - some called themselves "documentalists," some "technical librarians," certain others "Information Scientists and Literature Analysts" and the more assertive ones just "librarians." Their type of training and academic preparation was also different. This new breed included some mathematicians, behavioral scientists and engineers. Introducing machines into libraries and library-related systems was a passion to them - not always the result of an objective assessment. The motivation was this: most of the institutions where this new breed of librarians happened to work had by this time data processing equipment accomplishing a variety of functions, and "experts" capable of adapting these equipments to almost any special purpose. Besides, considerable government grants and private support became available to carry out investigations on the application of machines in libraries. Interestingly enough, the major bulk of this research was conducted by non-librarians who had little or no practical exposure to present-day library operations.

These factors led to an important transition - not without peril. Librarianship suddenly gained a new respectability. New labels came

into vogue. Libraries started calling themselves Library Systems, Specialized Information Centers, Knowledge Availability Systems, etc. "Automation" and "mechanization" became by-words, although very little meaningful automation was implemented in most cases. Again, the initial stages of "mechanization" consisted primarily of attempts to machine render "verbatim" (repeat) the same procedures which the librarian has used for years in his manual operations. There was very little systems analysis. The "authorities" insisted on immediate results to compensate for their investment in equipment. The inexperienced librarian mechanized his "routine" library functions without long-range planning and proper understanding and created operational bottlenecks and in a number of cases system failures. A group of business-oriented professionals who called themselves "library consultants" exploited the situation by "withholding their knowledge and experiences" from participating librarians. Although library automation experiments were handsomely supported from public funds, the results of studies (such as the experimental design used, the various operational steps employed, description of the equipment used at different stages, problems encountered during the study, the basis for the tentative conclusions, and above all cost information of equipment and unit operations) were not available to other interested library practitioners. Even when "reports" were published, specific details were in general suppressed. In many libraries automation - although limited in scale - proved to be ineffective, of little value to the user, and excessively expensive to the management.

However, the success of library automation in certain isolated cases and the shortage of trained librarians in general led the management to re-examine automation methodology rather than issue an outright condemnation. Professional associations (library associations, engineering associations and management societies) arranged platforms for presenting technical problems and results to people with similar interests. Specialized library associations, and publications exclusively devoted to library automation came into existence. A number of orientation courses emphasizing certain aspects of library automation were sponsored by the Government, industries and universities. Exchange of professional knowledge and experience led to rich results. The role of co-operation between institutions to share resources (library material, equipment and service) was increasingly recognized. The need to organize information at source became manifest. Publishers and editors adopted certain uniform "standards" and "norms," like inclusion of abstracts, keywords and descriptors, standardization of title pages, etc. The most important evolution was the gradual recognition that communication is an inter-connected, integrated process and a dynamic librarian to be effective has to function as an integral part of this larger complex along with his potential and actual users. The variety of problems associated with the effective organization of library materials became recognized by others. The need for co-operation on a local, national and international level to

improve and economize library services became apparent because no library, however big it may be, can ever become self-sufficient in any meaningful way. It was also recognized that the control of literature on humanities and social sciences is as important (and technically difficult) as the control of literature on sciences and engineering. Various universities and other institutions of higher learning made major commitments to develop academic programs in the areas of library automation, information sciences and communication. Further, it became obvious that the role of libraries should not be confined to the task of handling published material alone. Some "libraries" successfully attempted to link potential members of "invisible colleges of research and study" by providing opportunities for oral and even informal communication. The development of automated SDI (selective dissemination of information) systems was one of the tools which helped to establish that link. Bibliographic control became an important national endeavor. Bibliographic systems like MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) at the National Library of Medicine gave leadership in this direction.

Rational implementation of library automation at least made a beginning. Although we have a long way to go in the matter of improving information service, we are even now in a position to say that "library service was never before in such a good shape as it is now." In the past, the scholar did not have such a good opportunity to know about information of potential interest to him as he has now, and to acquire them in a reasonably short time from whatever source that may be available. Library automation, although in its incipient stage, should be credited for this rapid development in library service and philosophy. Purposive and planned automation in library operation will define the shape of the libraries of the future and establish considerably improved library service and transform the "peril" of information explosion into an "opportunity" for increased utilization of published material.

The phrase "libraries of the future" which I used in the previous sentence is the title of a fascinating book by Dr. J.C.R. Licklider<sup>2</sup> which reports the results of a two-year study "into the applicability of some of the newer techniques for handling information to what goes at the present by the name of library work" where "future" denotes the year 2000. I wish to present the following lengthy quotation from that book and try to indicate the possible impact of automation on the very structure of libraries:

"As a medium for the display of information, the printed page is superb. It affords enough resolution to meet the eye's demand. It presents enough information to occupy the reader for a convenient quantum of time. It offers great flexibility of font and format... It is small, light, movable, cuttable,

clippable, pastable, replicable, disposable and inexpensive... When printed pages are bound together to make books or journals, many of the display features of the individual pages are diminished or destroyed... They contain much more information than the reader can apprehend at any given moment, and the excess often hides the part he wants to see. .. If books are intrinsically less than satisfactory for the storage, organization, retrieval, and display of information, then libraries of books are bound to be less than satisfactory also... We may seek out inefficiencies in the organization of libraries, but the fundamental problem is not to be solved by improving library organization at the system level. Indeed, if human interaction with the body of knowledge is conceived of as a dynamic process involving repeated examinations and intercomparisons of very many small and scattered parts, then any concept of a library that begins with shelves of books is sure to encounter trouble... Surely, however, the difficulty of separating the information in books from the pages, and the absence, in books, of active processors, are the roots of the most serious shortcomings of our present system for interacting with the body of recorded knowledge. We need to substitute for the book a device that will make it easy to transmit information without transporting material, and that will not only present information to people but also process it for them, following procedures they specify, apply, monitor, and, if necessary, revise and reapply. To provide those services, a meld of library and the computer is evidently required."

I have emphasized so far that in view of what the "library personnel" and the computer can do together to improve library and bibliographic services to the user, the old time-taking processes should gradually disappear. However, certain operations which cannot be efficiently handled by machines at present should continue to be discharged manually or manual methods should be used to supplement machine methods (e.g., facilities for browsing). In other words, I favor a sensible coupling of manual and machine operations in libraries. Besides the physical factors like the size of the book collection, the volume of library loans, and available funds, all relevant environmental aspects (like user orientation and habits, type of books and other material in the collection, etc.) should be evaluated before taking any decision on automation. It is also necessary to consider the following points related to automation and its implication: (1) there are a number of productive processes within a "library" that do not require active human participation; (2) there are many library operations which

can be handled better by machines (economically, accurately and at a faster rate) and so man (library personnel) is able to do more with the help of machines (e.g., compiling subject bibliographies). As a result the "cost" of man has considerably increased and old methods will not be able to pay for his services for long. "Better" people will naturally move into automated library systems; (3) automation and mechanization are in general both capital-saving and labor-saving;<sup>6</sup> (4) library users today require and expect faster and better responses in services from library systems.

There is no unique or ideal method to automate all libraries. Most libraries operate under different environmental conditions, and so individualized requirement analysis and automation steps are necessary. We can only lay down minimal guidelines.

Now let us try to answer the following question: How do we define future systems in relation to existing ones and what are the steps involved in the replacement of present systems?

One possible approach is to build upon the foundation provided by the present system, and may be called "system development as is." Since the library personnel are already well-acquainted with the existing procedures and methods, the transition phase will consist of simply converting these procedures and system functions into suitable computer program packages. In general, this type of approach will not involve time-consuming systems analyses of user requirements and flow of work at and between work stations and so can be implemented rather quickly with relative ease. Recall that we have argued against this approach in an earlier part of the discussion. The prime defect of this method is that there is no guarantee that the existing procedures are in fact the most suitable ones for the library. In fact, it is very likely that the weaknesses of the present methods might have prompted the decision to automate.

The second possible approach may be categorized as "system development from the bottom." Automation will be implemented in an evolutionary two-phase way. The first phase will consist of the following steps: (1) identify and select certain major areas on a departmental (e.g., Acquisitions Department) or functional (e.g., Ordering) level for automation; (2) conduct an analysis of the paper and work flow in each of these departments considering them as independent housekeeping functions or units; (3) identify the required modifications in the individual unit operations, develop a coherent sequence of operational steps, and translate them into software; and (4) acquire necessary hardware. The second phase of this approach will attempt to co-ordinate the independently automated areas and develop a general software system for the whole library.

The third alternative may be termed "system development from the top by planned evolution." This method is closely akin to the



so-called "total systems concept." The approach is based on the assumption that there exists considerable redundant information and operations in the present manual systems, and by central control it is possible to improve system efficiency. Traditional division of libraries into departments or functional units like "cataloging," "circulation," "serials," etc. will be considered necessary only for management overview and not for operational needs. In other words, a complete revision of organizational structure will be planned. A long-range, well-defined, objective for the library as an integrated unit will be formulated as the first step. A complete systems analysis of all the operations of the present library will be conducted by analyzing the paper and work flow within and between departments of the central library and the various branches. "Basic records" and details to be included in these records (assignment of fields -- when converting to punched cards) will be determined. It will be attempted to use the same record for a full-array of information handling purposes as long as it is economical. A central store of data will be developed and necessary control points will be defined (for the benefit of library management at different levels). Necessary strategies for continually evaluating and improving the library system will be incorporated into the software. In this method, the transition from existing to the future system can be accomplished by one of the following ways: (1) one-shot transition -- this means that library systems personnel will be trained before hand; advanced notice will be given to the users about the changes in system philosophy; and the library will be completely closed down during the transition phase. It is apparent that this method is practicable only for entirely new and/or sufficiently small libraries; (2) modular development -- modules of the "total system" will be identified allowing provisions for crossing boundaries of existing "departments." Priorities will then be set up for the order in which these modules should be automated. Finally, provision will be made to integrate these modules into a total data-oriented system.

A possible fourth alternative may be characterized for convenience as "system development with minimal risk." This approach is a version of the second approach I mentioned earlier. The library management is in general extremely cautious and completely unwilling to take risks. So, by studying (by observation and literature analysis) areas where automation proved in the past as both economical and successful in similar institutions, certain areas will be selected for possible automation. The management adopting this philosophy is skeptical of the worth of automating areas which are only in the research and development stage and consequently with questionable economic advantage. A survey will easily show that most of the libraries fall into this category.

Various combinations (at different levels) of these four approaches should also be conceived as possible strategies for

automation. During the transition phase of all of the approaches we suggested (exception: one-shot transition to total system), parallel operation of manual and mechanized systems is a logical necessity. In many cases in the initial stages, batch processing will be the mode of operation. However, there will be provision for transition to the on-line, user-oriented phase. Since the basic objective is to raise the level of operations, factors like cost, equipment, training and recruitment of library systems personnel, ease of use, correct timing (for automation), etc. should be very carefully studied in advance and good strategies developed. It should also be understood that it will take quite some time for the automated system to get stabilized and accepted by users.

I have so far spoken in rather general terms about the problems and prospects of libraries and library automation. Now I propose to describe briefly specific attempts at automation in the information field. However, it will not be my objective to present a comprehensive survey of developments in this field. To illustrate the various steps involved in library automation, I shall describe in some detail the library automation projects at the University of Pittsburgh and the Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The only logical reason for highlighting the developments in these two institutions is my familiarity with those library systems (primarily as a user). In describing the University of Pittsburgh Library System I have made free use of the Report of the Director of University Libraries, University of Pittsburgh<sup>3</sup> and a paper by K.L. Montgomery, P.L. Slater and Jack Belzer.<sup>4</sup> The information on the Circulation Control System at the Lehigh University is largely based on a report by Anne Flannery and James D. Mack.<sup>5</sup>

One of the pioneering institutions in library automation is the Technological University Library at Delft, Holland. This library had developed highly mechanized\* (not automation, in the computer-oriented sense) service facilities over a decade back. They include facilities for retrieving books from the stacks by dialing the call numbers, facsimile transmission, etc. The influence of this library on the American library scene was considerable.

The now famous Weinberg report (U.S. President's Science Advisory Committee - Panel of Science Information Report, 1963) in which President Kennedy categorically asserted that "... strong science and technology is a national necessity and adequate communication is a prerequisite for strong science and technology" was a milestone in the evolution of national commitment to improve

---

\* I have used "mechanization" and "automation" as synonyms in other parts of my discussion.

and develop library and information services. The role of providing not only books and published information, but also evaluated information was recognized as the function of information systems. The impact of this report (and the subsequent formation of national committees like COSATI) on library automation was remarkable. One of the recommendations of the report was the following: "The panel recognizes that mechanical equipment offers hope for easing the information problem."<sup>7</sup>

One of the major steps in automation was the decision to introduce phased automation to the Library of Congress. When the National Union Catalog of the Library of Congress which has over 16 million records with an average of 300 characters each is converted into machine readable form, it is almost obligatory that at least the major university and public libraries in the country should be equipped to take advantage of it. In view of the total cost involved, the possibility to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, etc. it becomes necessary to develop compatible storing and retrieval facilities after identifying useful "standard" formats for the records. Problems of file organization and maintenance which are currently deemed as falling within the purview of "information retrieval systems" will become standard library problems before long. The experimental project "MARC" (Machine Readable Cataloging) of the Library of Congress (sponsored by the Council of Library Resources) is an attempt to study problems in this direction. The study is posited on the assumption that it is feasible to produce a standardized machine-readable catalog record that can be manipulated and reformatted in local institutions to serve local practices and needs. The study had the objective of (1) determining the specific uses that can be made of MARC data at various institutions in the country (e.g., use for SDI service - selective dissemination of information - to faculty and research personnel in campuses), and (2) identifying local uses which cannot be served by centrally produced data. The following four types of files on tape were distributed to participating institutions: (a) machine-readable catalog cards which reflect standard L.C. catalog practice; (b) machine-readable author/title card; (c) machine-readable subject cross reference tracing card; and (d) machine-readable descriptive cross reference tracing card. A basic set of four computer programs for either IBM-1401 or IBM-360 was also distributed to the participants. A number of operational problems were involved in the experiment which necessitated modifying the experimental approach and computer programs. The study which became fully operational in November 1966 is now completed and the "final report" has been recently published which should be of interest to all who are interested in library automation.

Another interesting development at the Library of Congress is the formation of LOCATE (Library of Congress Automation Techniques Exchange) which is a clearing house for information on the status of

library automation in various institutions. This office also provides information on automation methodology, comparative costs, etc. It should be mentioned in this connection that the American Library Association is also gathering similar information for the benefit of institutions attempting to automate their libraries.

The National Library of Medicine should be credited as a leader in library automation. The MEDLARS system has demonstrated that a number of housekeeping functions of a library can be carried out to advantage with the help of computers (e.g., compilation of comprehensive subject bibliographies). It has also shown that file-oriented information systems in the various parts of the country could be linked together so that the rich bibliographic resources in a central data store can be accessed by users at remote stations through their consoles. A comprehensive evaluation of MEDLARS has just been completed and the methodology used for the study should be of interest to various libraries where automation has been introduced at different levels.

A project which deserves special study is INTREX at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The goal of INTREX is to "provide a design for evolution of a large university library into a new information transfer system that could become operational in the decade beginning 1970." Based on published information I am not convinced that INTREX has achieved its stated objective of developing a prototype of a typical university library of the next decade. Facilities for "browsing," accessing the central library from various research centers and classrooms in a conversational mode, etc. have been already achieved. User impact to such systems has yet to be understood.

Many university and public libraries have already committed themselves to different levels of automation. Among the university libraries that deserve special mention are the Texas A & M, Chicago, Florida-Atlantic, Washington State, Harvard, M.I.T., Stanford, Lehigh and Pittsburgh. It should, however, be pointed out that most of the important operations in these libraries are still handled manually.

Let me now attempt to describe the library automation efforts at the University of Pittsburgh. The University of Pittsburgh library complex consists of one central research library, 24 departmental libraries and 4 libraries at regional campuses outside Pittsburgh. The general program of automation outlined at the end of 1965 was based on the "total system concept" and consisted of the following three phases: (1) automate the traditional housekeeping functions; (2) develop certain information storage and retrieval projects; and (3) develop inter-university and intra-university library network. The Computer Center of the University had by

then an IBM-7070, IBM-7090, an IBM-360/50 and some unit record equipment. Since no comprehensive analysis of user requirements and systems analysis was undertaken and "modules" were arbitrarily defined as "traditional housekeeping functions," I would categorize the automation approach as a coupling of system development "from the bottom" and "from the top." Provision was made to use certain basic records for more than one function. It was decided to undertake phase 1 first. The 6 modules identified in the first phase (in the assigned order of priority) are: (1) financial reporting subsystem; (2) circulation control; (3) monograph acquisition; (4) serials; (5) cataloging; and (6) reference services.

The financial reporting subsystem which became operational in 1966 is an informal accounting system within the library which helps to regulate library budget information. Besides the weekly output of the status of all book funds, the system is capable of providing various reports on request, e.g., list of all orders in process against a particular book fund.

A library function that is readily amenable to automation is "Circulation Control." In the past a number of libraries have automated this area (in the batch processing mode) with success. A two-phased approach was adopted at Pitt (University of Pittsburgh) for the transition. In Phase I an off-line batch-processing system with limited capabilities (restricted to one category of users (non-patrons) and one loan period (4 weeks)) was developed. This interim phase which became operational in October 1968 provided valuable feedback (of considerable value in the design of the second phase including identification of a number of operational details and information on the reaction of borrowers and library staff to an automated system). The design of Phase II (real-time, on-line mode) is now completed and the system will be fully implemented by early 1970. The equipment acquired includes the following (for the off-line system):

Central Processor:

IBM 360/50 computer under contrwl of the Pitt Time Sharing System

Data Collection Equipment (IBM 1030 System):

1031 data collection units (7 units) located at remote stations

1034 high speed punch

1032 digital time unit

IBM - 1130 Satellite Computer

Unit Record Equipment:

IBM 083 sorter

IBM 087 collator

IBM 557 interpreter  
IBM 407 accounting machine

IBM 1031 in remote locations will collect the input and send it to the 360/50 via IBM 1034. The mediums of input are punched cards (information about the book - 80 columns), plastic badge (identification of user - 10 columns of numerical data) and cartridge (category of user - 12 columns of numerical data). Each transaction record will include information about the book, identification number and category of user, the time and date of the transaction, and the work station (1031 unit) where the transaction occurred. If the IBM 360/50 is not able to collect the information within 18 seconds, the IBM 1034 will punch a card for each transaction. At fixed intervals the cards so punched by 1034 will be relayed to 360/50 by the IBM 1130 satellite computer.

The on-line system includes the following additional equipment:

IBM 2741 remote communication terminals  
IBM 2314 disk storage unit

Various files (e.g., charge file, file of fines, personal reserve files, historical files - for statistical analysis) - were structured to facilitate on-line interrogation. One-half of one of the disk drives was dedicated to the charge file. Statistical techniques were used for the optimum structuring of files. The first two letters of the LC classification numbers are used to access the file. Provision was made to delete or correct items from the fine and personal reserve files, and also to interrogate with the entire system from remote locations via 2741 terminal. Again, the system can permit a legitimate user to charge out items without an identification badge if needed. The system design helps to make optimum use of the 1130 satellite computer. It is possible to inter-link any departmental library to the central system by installing a 1031 unit and a 2741 terminal.

The monographic acquisition subsystem was fully implemented by January 1969. Over 30,000 punched cards constitute the main "in-process" file where each card represents an item on order and its status. This mechanized system has already become very useful to expedite inquiries regarding books on order.

The serials subsystem is in the last phases of automation. Serials holdings of the Central Library and some of the branches (over 80,000 punched cards) have already been recorded on magnetic tape. This file along with the authority and accounting files will constitute the core of this subsystem.

Subsystems for cataloging and reference service are yet to be structured. It is also planned to develop computer information

storage units and "a dial-access retrieval system which either students or faculty may use to call the computer for materials as aids in teaching or learning."<sup>3</sup>

The University of Pittsburgh helped the formation of "The Pittsburgh Regional Library Center, Inc." to facilitate resource sharing between libraries in the Pittsburgh area. It is planned to interconnect member libraries through electronic devices. The budget for the fiscal year 1969-1970 of Pitt is approximately \$200,000.

In the case of the University of Pittsburgh all the equipment needed for automation was purchased. Let us now try to get cost estimates if the equipment is rented. To illustrate this aspect, I shall present relevant information about the mechanized circulation control system (batch-processing) at the Lehigh University which is under successful operation for the last 3 years. The system is now based on a CDC-6400 computer. However, when the circulation system was originally mechanized it was controlled by a much smaller computer - GE 225. The report by Flannery and Mack<sup>5</sup> provides fairly detailed information about the various operational details and cost during the transition phase. On an average 45 minutes per day of computer time was required (at the rate of \$50 per hour). Monthly equipment rental came to approximately \$457.00 for the following equipment:

- IBM 013 badge punch (for use on identification cards)
- IBM 357 model 6 input station (and IBM badge read-out)
- IBM 358 input control
- IBM 2287 controlled reset (to allow badges to be retained for recording different transactions)
- IBM 026 card punch (and IBM 6100 receive control - to collect information from IBM 357)
- IBM 373 punch switch

The direct costs during the implementation phase (from 1963 to 1966) were approximately \$18,000 including equipment rental, computer time, building alterations, and salaries and wages. According to Flannery and Mack the problems in library mechanization arise not from technical errors or equipment failures but from a "variety of human obstacles - budgeting, staffing, co-ordination, service requirements, and the frustration of plain human error."

The automation of Serials System is much more difficult than that of circulation control because of the variety and complex nature of the bibliographic structure of periodicals and serials, and difference in accounting and invoicing. Careful planning of the format (field assignment of the punched card) of the basic serials record is necessary. A few university libraries and a public library (the San Francisco Public Library) have reported successful

automation of the housekeeping functions associated with the procurement, recording and maintenance of serials publications. Some libraries were able to develop automated acquisitions system on a limited scale (for some types of materials). The results are encouraging. For example, the new acquisitions system at the Texas A & I University has resulted in "faster clearance of orders, better control over unintentional duplication of orders, and automatic accounting."<sup>8</sup>

Automation of the cataloging function which includes production and maintenance of various types of catalogs is still only in the experimental stage. It is expected that the MARC project will have a great impact on this phase of library automation. The limited experience gained so far has indicated both the practicability and economic viability of automating the cataloging function. However, we are not yet ready to give any conclusive assessment. Kilgour<sup>9</sup> analyzed the production cost of approximately 80,000 cards produced by four variants of the Columbia-Harvard-Yale Medical Library Project procedure using an IBM 870 document writer and an IBM 1401 computer. The costs per card ranged from 8.8 to 9.8 cents for completed cards. This unit cost compares favorably with other methods for the production of catalog cards. He has also concluded that "computer-produced catalog cards, even when they are but one of several system products, can be prepared in finished form for a local catalog less expensively and with less delay than can Library of Congress printed cards."<sup>9</sup> Kountz<sup>10</sup> has reported that a computer assisted catalog system is less expensive than its manual counterpart. He developed a method for the comparison and applied it to historic data from the Orange County Public Library. The costs incurred were \$0.89/entry for computer assisted catalog maintenance versus \$1.71 for manual maintenance.

Now let me comment on the following question: What type of libraries should go in for automation? I do not concur with the popular assumption that automation is suitable (and economically viable) only for large libraries. Larger (and older) libraries have to face the "curse of the backlog." Vastness of the collection and user population makes it extremely expensive and time consuming to effect any conversion from the manual to automated system - and maintain library service at least on a limited scale during transition. A number of thorny human problems will arise. In fact, automation is relatively more easy and economic in the case of newly founded universities with small book collections and little existing bibliographic apparatus. Automation and the possibility of interlinking with other automated libraries provide an opportunity to smaller university libraries to evolve faster, to share resources of other libraries (including larger ones) and to provide adequate library services to patrons. Scott<sup>11</sup> has reported an interesting account of the circumstance under which automation was introduced



into a small 2 year community college (Lorain County Community College) which opened in September 1964. Lack of personnel, both professional and clerical, forced the newly appointed librarian to examine closely the traditional ways of ordering and preparing materials, his main task being the controlled building of a collection as quickly as possible. The following equipment was acquired as the basis for automation:

2201 Friden Flexowriter with punched card control and  
tab card reading unit  
IBM 1440 computer  
Two tape and two disk drives

The concept of "basic record" was emphasized. Records generated by the initial order were adapted "to produce, via computer, manual and mechanized order files and shelf lists, catalogs in the traditional 3 x 5 card form and book form, mechanized claiming of unfilled orders and subject bibliographies."<sup>11</sup> The system is a remarkable success in terms of work accomplishment per person. "One technician can process over 1,000 orders per month. Over 15,000 fully catalogued volumes/year...are added to the collection by a technical processing department which consists solely of one full-time cataloguer and 2 full-time technicians."<sup>11</sup>

We should recognize that capital outlay for equipment can be a major problem for many small libraries. Small institutions are reluctant to budget for costly equipment whose utility can be appreciated only after long use. The only way out is to form consortiums of libraries in the same region to develop common computing facilities, systems operating staff, and the use of the same software. There should, however, be provision in the design to adapt records and file structures to the special needs of individual institutions. Larger institutions in those areas have a moral responsibility to give leadership and necessary assistance in this connection. In fact, it should be feasible to automate high school libraries by developing a central data store and computer system for each school system - with provision for individual schools to access the system via remote terminals.

The experience of the North Carolina Computer Orientation Project (NCCOP) to provide computer service to a large number of small colleges (41 institutions - with provision to extend to 100 institutions) which have no computers on campus employing a single computer configuration has demonstrated the feasibility of this approach. The central equipment is an IBM 360/75 having half a million characters of fast access memory and 2 million characters of large capacity core storage. Direct access capacity is 466 million characters (two IBM 2314 disk storage devices). Each institutional member uses the system by means of data communication

over telephone lines. Jobs are entered at remote terminals to a batching system (not real time conversational computing) and the total monthly computer, terminal, and communication cost per school is only about \$350 per month. This system is designed for general computing; however, an analysis of this system suggests that co-operation (and equipment sharing) between smaller institutions should lead to the design of economic and practicable library systems (automated) as well. It should be remarked at this stage that there is a need to develop machine-independent software so that the same application program can be run on different systems.

Before I conclude my discussion on library automation, I wish to raise another related problem. Since the purpose of automation is to raise the level of service to user, we should have some "measures" to determine if the new system is in fact functioning better. Although a few models have been suggested for this purpose, almost all of them are deficient in many respects and there is no consensus about the validity of any of these measures. According to Churchman,

"...the scientist would find it extremely difficult at the present time to study the library of a university and try to construct a model of its effectiveness. He would not be able to tell whether the activities of the library are contributing to the measure of performance of the library system, i.e., to user benefits. So he would think it quite impossible to determine whether the allocations that are made to various programs and subprograms are proper. And lastly, it would not be possible to determine the real value of the library for the larger system in which the library is embedded."<sup>13</sup>

Consequently, it is necessary that individual institutions should decide a strategy for evaluation (based on local environmental factors and ad hoc criteria) at the system design phase itself.

During the last few years the literature on library automation has proliferated. Two good sources are the "Journal of Library Automation" and the chapter on library automation in the "Annual Review of Information Science and Technology" published by the American Society for Information Science.

Although I have chosen "automation in the information field" as the topic of my "talk," I have confined my discussion to library automation for the following reasons: (1) a library is a typical model of any information system, and so we are able to understand how an information system works within a larger system if we study some of the practices and methods of designs of library systems; and (2) the audience and the focal viewpoint of this conference are oriented towards library systems.

Among the data retrieval systems that have potential value in the design and evaluation phase of library systems are SMART at the Cornell University, SYNTEX at the Systems Development Corporation and LEADER at the Lehigh University. Let me illustrate this aspect by briefly describing the LEADER system.<sup>14</sup> LEADER is an automatic text processing system (based on logical, linguistic and statistical criteria) that is capable of handling in on-line mode questions expressed in natural language by users. The system configuration is based on relatively inexpensive hardware. It is capable of providing as output document references, citations to documents, complete textual passages from one or several documents, etc. based on user specification. The system uses an interactive procedure (with provision for browsing) to arrive at suitable responses to various queries. The prototype which was developed and tested at Lehigh as a text processing system is now being incorporated into the Mart Library of the Lehigh University. Faculty and research personnel can interrogate the system from remote points and access the data store. We should anticipate that in the near future different text-processing systems will become functional parts of larger library systems.

Let me conclude my discussion with the following remarks. Co-operation between small libraries in the same geographical area by agreeing to share resources (computing facility, software, technical personnel, books, etc.) is increasingly important. There is a need to completely reorganize the library science curriculum in various universities so that a balanced treatment of library automation methodology can be given in individual programs. There is no guarantee that automation will improve the efficiency of all library systems. However, for a large number of libraries, suitably designed automation is the one hope for survival (to continue to be useful to the scholar).

REFERENCES

1. Bush, Vannevar. "As We May Think," Atlantic Monthly, 176:101-108, July 1945.
2. Licklider, J.C.R. Libraries of the Future. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1965.
3. "Report of the Director of University Libraries, 1967-1968." University of Pittsburgh, 1968.
4. Montgomery, K.L., F.L. Slater and Jack Belzer. "The Library Automation Network at the University of Pittsburgh - An Overview," Paper presented at the 6th Annual National Information Retrieval Colloquium, May 8-9, 1969.
5. Flannery, Anne and James D. Mack. "Mechanized Circulation System, Lehigh University Library," Bethlehem, Pa.: Center for Information Sciences, Lehigh University, 1966.
6. Simon, H.A. The Shape of Automation: For Men and Management, New York: Harper and Row, 1965.
7. U.S. President's Science Advisory Committee, Panel of Science Information, Report, 1963 (Weinberg Report).
8. Morris, N.C. "Computer Based Acquisitions System at Texas A & I University," Journal of Library Automation, 1:1, 1-12, March 1968.
9. Kilgour, F.G. "Costs of Library Catalog Cards Produced by Computer," Journal of Library Automation, 1:2, 121-127, June 1968.
10. Kountz, J.C. "Cost Comparison of Computer Versus Manual Catalog Maintenance," Journal of Library Automation, 1:3, 159-177, September 1968.
11. Scott, J.W. "An Integrated Computer Based Technical Processing System in a Small College Library," Journal of Library Automation, 1:3, 149-158, September 1968.
12. Parker, L.T., Jr., T.M. Gallie, F.P. Brooks, Jr., and J.K. Ferrell. "Introducing Computer to Smaller Colleges and Universities - A Progress Report," Communications of the ACM, 12:6, 319-323, June 1969.
13. Churchman, C.W. The Systems Approach. New York: Delacorte Press, 1968.
14. Hillman, D.J. "Negotiation of Inquiries in an On-Line Retrieval System," Information Storage and Retrieval, 4, 219-238, 1968.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

## CALVIN AND THE COMPUTER

I.	Introduction . . . . .	89
II.	History of the Project . . . . .	90
	A. Preliminaries . . . . .	90
	B. The Pilot Phase . . . . .	91
	C. The Principal Chapter . . . . .	93
	D. Moving toward Publication . . . . .	94
III.	The Producing of a Concordance . . . . .	95
	A. Initial Decisions . . . . .	95
	B. From Text to Punch Cards . . . . .	97
	C. From Cards to Input Tapes . . . . .	99
	D. From Input Tapes to Segmented Concordance . . . . .	100
	E. Condensing and Merging . . . . .	101
	F. The Lemmatic Index . . . . .	101
	G. The Final Form . . . . .	104
	H. Further Concordances for Calvin's Latin Works . . . . .	104
	Proposed Concordances for the Remainder of	
	Calvin's Latin Works . . . . .	105
IV.	A T L A and the Computer: A Proposal . . . . .	108
V.	A List of Christian Materials in 'Machine-Readable'	
	Form, Together with Other References . . . . .	110



CALVIN AND THE COMPUTER

F.L. Battles

## I. Introduction

When I undertook to write this paper, a feeling of depression settled over me: there faced me mountains of computer printouts (and more on the way!), stuffed drawers of correspondence, memoranda, old work sheets which defied my memory to interpret, calculations and sundry scraps that had accumulated in the past six years. Is this all that has been accomplished in six years of intermittent but intense labor? Are the Cassandra-like words of my wife correct when, looking at my long hours of desk work, trips to computer centers, agonizing phone calls, &c., &c., she says: "I wish you had never gotten mixed up with the computer; the job will never be finished."

It is good to know that other humanists have been lured by the glitter of machines and have been more or less disappointed at what they really found. Professor Halporn of Indiana University, who works on Cassiodorus, gave a paper some weeks ago, full of wry humor, of his losing battle with the computer. "Defeat at Yorktown Heights" would be a good title. Computers were originally developed for science and business, and the humanities came late to seek their aid. By 1963, when I decided to plunge, a good deal of lore had developed about the exciting possibilities of the computer for taking over tedious work, for determining even questions of disputed authorship. I blush at what I wrote with ignorant enthusiasm in my first prospectus of April, 1964. Hard years of school lay ahead of me then! Every "short project" I have undertaken as a scholar--whether by computer or not--has ultimately consumed seven years of work.

This paper however is not undertaken as a mere confession of sin. Actually, I have three purposes in mind in undertaking to describe my project to you; (1) through an account of its history, to illustrate how a book becomes a concordance; (2) to explore the peculiar problems posed in producing a concordance in the Latin language by computer; (3) to speculate on further computer-oriented projects which might interest the American Theological Library Association.

The very incongruity of a church historian, immersed in the past, conversing with a machine that is the very epitome of modernity has its points. When colleagues in other disciplines plead for "relevance" and for "modern man," I can from the depths of the past ask them if they really know the Age of the Computer in which we all live today. Only when a Christian scholar experiences at first hand the quantifying, dehumanizing effects of cybernetics in his own little investigation can he claim some slight insight into our own time.



## II. History of the Project

A. Preliminaries. In 1962-63 I had the good fortune to spend a sabbatical year at the University of Göttingen, with the support of the Guggenheim Foundation. During this time I worked closely with the late Professor Otto Weber and we dreamed a few dreams together of future projects. While my energies were then and later chiefly directed toward preparing a critical edition of Calvin's Commentary on Seneca's De Clementia (1532), thoughts of a definitive Commentary on the Institutio Christianae Religionis (1559) were never far from mind. This had been the hope of Dr. Weber for over a quarter-century, and my own steadily increasing intention since undertaking the translation of the Institutio (1953-1960). But how should we proceed? Quite clearly a full index verborum would be an indispensable tool for the fundamental linguistic and historical studies such a commentary would demand. Ideally, we should have such lists for the whole Opera Calvini. But such coverage would be manifestly impossible. Well, then, what about at least an exhaustive concordance, with context, of the Institutio itself? Both of us knew, at least vaguely, of recent concordances produced by electronic computer. We decided this would be our first step toward the Commentary.

Upon my return to America in the summer of 1963, I found that other duties at once took my attention, so the computer project did not reach the stage of inquiry until late that year. As I view the ground traversed since that time, I see the history of the project in four distinct chapters: (1) a preliminary period lasting until June 1964; (2) a pilot phase (mid 1964-mid 1966) during which Book I was processed; (3) a principal chapter (mid 1966-early 1969) during which Books II-IV were processed; (4) a publication phase which began late in 1966 and is still underway.

Let us look at each of these four chapters in turn. What avenues were open to me in the fall of 1963? My colleague, Professor H.A. Gleason Jr., had long been engaged in linguistic research of the most varied and original character. Although most of his research routines stopped short of the use of the computer, he was in touch with work in the field, notably efforts at machine translation and attempts to analyze linguistic structures of exotic languages by computer. I also had good connections with local business executives in Hartford. My friends in the insurance business had had especially long experience with computerized data processing. I could even recall as a young college student in the 1930s having spent a summer in an insurance home office in Cleveland next to a marvelous IBM card sorting machine! Also there were contacts with some nearby academic institutions possessing computer facilities. All of these contacts were put to use before my task was done.

There was one great problem, however - money. Although one might hear talk about "free computer time," &c., I soon found that computer projects are pretty expensive, especially for professors not associated with a computer-blessed university. Probably the chief factor in the

inordinate delay in getting the Calvin Concordance Project going was lack of funds. Actually, until the end of 1966, when a grant finally came, my project subsisted on charity and on a small loan from the trustees of my institution which I had to pay back out of incidental earnings.

Another problem was the lack of adequate information on the use of the computer in humanistic studies. This has happily been rectified since then. In the several years after I began, there was literally an explosion both in computer technology and in projects of all sorts. My first lessons in the use of the computer came from Professor Singleton of the College of Quantitative Studies at Wesleyan University. While his proposal for a pilot project had to be turned down for lack of funds, he is to be thanked for his help. Mr. Philip Chase, then in charge of the projecting of future production schedules by computer for Buxton Leather, worked out some of the basic details of the key-punching and explained to me how computers work. Local representatives of IBM and of the Service Bureau Corporation answered stupid questions and provided data. Leon Case II, a computer analyst at the Travelers Insurance Company, worked with me in the early months of the project, drafting the technical parts of my prospectuses and searching the literature for relevant materials. It was his firm, The Travelers, that was to become my mainstay in the next chapter of the project. But it was through my colleague Professor Gleason that I came to meet Professor W.N. Francis and his colleagues in the Present-Day American English Project at Brown University. A conference with them helped me determine my key-punching procedures. Finally, also through Dr. Gleason, I became acquainted with Professor Sidney Lamb of the Yale Linguistics Department, whose computer program I eventually used.

So far only academicians and business men had helped. Two theologians now entered the picture: President McCord of Princeton Seminary and Dr. Terence Tice, Theological Secretary of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches holding to the Presbyterian Order. Through their good offices the project received the blessing of the World Alliance at its 19th General Council held at Frankfort/Main in August 1964, and Dr. Tice engaged in a lively correspondence with European Calvin Scholars on the shape of the concordance which taught me a good deal.

So it was in 1963-64 that the groundwork was laid with the widest possible cooperation. Alas, one thing was still missing: funds! Every effort I made to gain support failed. I came almost to believe that foundations exist to steal scholars' time from real scholarship through time-consuming application forms, questionnaires, and prospectuses.

B. The Pilot Phase. I now knew what a computer was, something of what it could do, and some of the things one must get settled before approaching a computer. Everybody advised me to do a pilot run, "to get rid of the bugs." I was determined to go as far as charity could carry me. Dr. Tice's efforts and my own letters to North American researchers had uncovered enough scholarly interest to embolden me to take the next step. Conversations with Mr. Russell Leinbach and Mr. Roger Nicholls at The Travelers led to the training of a graduate student, Miss Dora Koundjakian, in key punching. She undertook the first part of Book I of

the Institutio; after her departure from campus, Miss Rose Patriss, the top key punch operator at The Travellers completed the work. By September 1964, after the expenditure of over three hundred dollars of my own money, after many hours of proofreading over seven thousand cards--who said computers remove drudgery?--I now had a whole book of the Institutio in what was called "machine readable form." But this was only one-seventh of the total work, and nothing had touched a computer as yet!

Fortunately there came to hand a book: Lamb and Gould, Concordances from Computers (1964), which detailed several programs, one of which, UNICON, proved to be the one eventually adopted. The book had come out of the Mechanolinguistics Project at the University of California/Berkeley.

A second piece of good fortune was that one of the co-authors, Professor Lamb, had just been called to the Yale Department of Linguistics. In his further refinement of the concordance program there was the need of testing, and my data could be used for some of the tests! After the necessary preliminaries, Lamb was able to produce a printout of Book I, chapters 1-6, in November 1965, using the Yale Computer facilities. This was one of the 26 segmented concordances that would be required for the enormous bulk of the Institutio.

It was at this stage that I was initiated into the vagaries of computers. Every time thereafter I approached a computer, it seemed, there was either a total breakdown for several days, or my own program refused to go, after I had queued up for hours waiting my turn, or the "core flowed," as the picturesque phrase has it. I learned of the delightful product known as "garbage": the reams of nonsense the computer produces when something goes wrong. The slightest slip in a program, I was told, might produce it. I have a few sheets of my own mistrial to prove it. I also learned that every new computer center one uses poses new ground rules--no program can work in two places without substantial adaptation from one to the other. Later I was to learn that secret limits, unknown perhaps to all but one official, are sometimes imposed upon the computers in a particular center, with the result that a program like mine might stop right in the middle of letter "E" for no apparent reason. Further, I learned that the longer one's project is protracted, the more trouble one has with the "generation gap" in computers and related equipment. From IBM 1401 to IBM 7094 is bad enough, but one can't use an IBM 360 without an "emulator," and emulators, I found, didn't work.

The perils of the maiden voyage having passed, I had now a thick stack of fan-fold sheets containing one-twenty-sixth of my job, with a column of statistics at the end of it.

The next stop was to lay siege to Building 26 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Repeatedly, I had been told (since 1964) that MIT had a program for the New England Colleges, allotting to them free computer time. Upon inquiry, I found that a theological seminary even if it be engaged in post-graduate work, is not entitled to share in these facilities. I was referred to Trinity College and to Professor Charles Miller of the Physics Department there as "their institutional representative." In the end this was an excellent regulation, for it put me in

touch with a man who has since become my collaborator and co-author. Without Charles Miller's help nothing could have been accomplished. Professor Lamb kindly provided us with a duplicate deck for his UNICON program, and with it and 7,000 cards we set off for Cambridge.

I will not bore you with a description of that unique structure, Building 26. After my initial visit, I felt I had been initiated into the lowest rank of a secret religious order. I even had a number: I was now Programmer No. 4711 doing problem N5062! Result: by July 1966 we had four piles of fan-fold paper: Book I in four separate concordances. I can recall agonizing over how many long words, medium-long words, medium words, and short words we would probably find in each succeeding batch of cards. You have to gamble on just the right amount of capacity for each length; otherwise the "core overflows." There will be more on this in the next section of this paper.

MIT had kindly allotted \$140.00 for the project, but by the time it was finished we had entered a new fiscal year and new rates. Hence I ended with a bill for something over two hundred dollars.

Round II was now over. One Book (1/7 of the total) was now concordanced. I had an expert collaborator in Charles Miller. We were now ready to tackle the immense bulk of Books II-IV that remained. But where was the money to come from?

C. The Principal Chapter. It is at this point that the international foundation, laid in 1963-64, could be built upon. Professor Weber suggested that I apply to the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk (Volkswagen Foundation) for help, a foundation with which he had been associated for some years. And Dr. Tice's labors to enlist the support of European scholars and of the World Alliance had not been forgotten.

Negotiations began in May 1966 with the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk. Professor Weber died in October of that year. The grant came through in November. During the period of negotiations inflation was not idle. It was necessary for me to submit in September a sharply revised estimate. However, the Stiftung made its grant on the basis of the earlier figure. Heartened by the new support, Professor Miller and I undertook the next and principal phase of the project.

I now approached once more my friends at The Travelers Insurance Company. J.R. McHugh, the genius who then presided over the key-punching operation, worked over my complicated segmentation of the 42,000 remaining Latin cards to be processed. From December 1966 to April 1967 he kept seven key punch operators at work on the evening shift and on Saturdays. These ladies, ignorant of Latin, treated the text with the same care they normally would give to complicated insurance data. Whenever I apologized to them for the boring task I had set them, they always responded: "No, I like this job because it's different!"

In the two years between the first key punching job and the second, even the data processing department had felt the effect of technological

obsolescence. A 48-character keyboard had been replaced by a 64-character one. My mouth watered at all the new punctuation marks I could not use-- only to find that the program demanded restriction to the original 48 characters!

Besides the key punch team, a platoon of students and student wives at the Seminary was organized to proof read ("verify") the key-punched text. Once, twice, three times, these countless batches were read, but even then some errors still occasionally appear. By the end of May 1967, the last of the corrections had been made under the deft fingers of Miss Rose Patriss of The Travelers.

Since experience had taught me that computer centers must be prepared gently and deliberately for such long and boring jobs, as theologians are likely to dream up, we began to negotiate this time with MIT even before the keypunching was completed. Between February - September 1967 arrangements were made and tests completed. The actual processing of Books II-IV--22 separate concordances--was accomplished between December 1967 and May 1968. I have read through this mound of paper between February 1968 and March 1969, sandwiching it among many other tasks.

D. Moving toward Publication. We now had 40 reels of tape and 26 piles of paper. How does that become a printed book? First, one has to find a publisher. In my early optimism that the project would succeed, I made vague noises in the direction of publishers. Of course I had had to look into how final output tapes turn into printed concordances. But it was not until the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk required of me a printer's and publisher's estimate (1966) that I made any direct approach. Here another person who has been of great help became known to me. Still living at Hartford, I turned to Connecticut Printers, the biggest printing firm, I believe, in Connecticut, and successor to the house with which I had long dealt as editor of our Seminary publications. Charles Wilson, by his periodic letters, has bolstered my own flagging spirits ever since he gave me his estimate for printing costs in September 1968. Through him I have been in touch, successively, with two firms that specialize in writing programs for automated books (directly from tape to type). With the successful printing of David Packard's Livy Concordance by such processes as programmed by Sedgwick Printout Systems, New York, we are beginning to see how our massive Latin Concordance can actually be kept within a 2,000 page book. Earlier estimates spoke of four concordances (one for each book of the Institutio) aggregating four volumes of over 3,000 pages, whether produced from reduced photocopies of computer printouts, or by automated tape-to-tape phototypesetting.

What I hope will be the beginning of the final stage in our task, the actual printing and publication, began with a letter from Professor John Batsel, the Librarian of Garrett Theological Seminary, inquiring about the Calvin Concordance. He wrote me initially on 1 August 1968. As a result of that letter there is a good chance that a major publisher may accept the concordance, provided a suitable subvention can be found.

Meanwhile, as we dream of publication, there is still work to be done. Twenty-six separate concordances must be merged into one. This can be accomplished in but one way: concordance must be merged with concordance in a series of intermediate steps until all have been interwoven in a single continuous alphabetical listing, as will be explained more technically in the next section of this paper. But this process will require additional tapes, for which there is no money left. Charles Miller has resourcefully found a solution to this problem--condensing the empty spaces between bits of data on the magnetic tapes. Consequently, using the computer at the University of Connecticut, Professor Miller has condensed the text (Spring 1969), preparatory to carrying through the merging process on the computer at Manchester Community College. At this writing the merging process is taking place.

Our chronicle is not yet finished. The book has yet to appear. But an idea has come to birth in the eventful six years (1963-69). It is to be lamented that one of the two original collaborators, Professor Otto Weber, has not lived to see its completion. Although telling the history has been a long task, we have left some of the most important details of all--the shaping of the format and the solution of other basic questions--to later sections of this report.

### III. The Producing of a Concordance

A. Initial Decisions. One of the great concordancers of two generations ago who worked both in English and Latin authors, Professor Lane Cooper of Cornell, has left us a vivid description of how he organized the work for his Wordsworth (1911) and Horace (1916) Concordances in a day before computers and xerox machines. I quote from the preface to his A Concordance to the Poems of William Wordsworth:

A set of 'Instructions to Collaborators' was drawn up, submitted to the scrutiny both of specialists in the study of Wordsworth and of other competent judges, again rendering as exact and comprehensive as possible, and then, together with the necessary materials, put into the hands of those who had agreed to assist the editor in his undertaking. The Oxford Wordsworth, edited by Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, and bearing the imprint of the year 1907, was adopted as the basic text. Loose sheets of this were obtained in a sufficient number to provide eight complete sets of each allotment of pages; and the work of excerpting was actually begun in November 1908. The concordance-words were written in the upper left-hand corner of slips of paper of a uniform size (three inches by five); the line of poetry containing each word was cut out of the printed text, and pasted on the corresponding slip; by the use of rubber stamps, the number of the page on which the words and line occur in the text was added in the upper right-hand corner of the slip; by the same device, the title of the poem was indicated in the lower right-hand corner; and then the

number of the line was commonly added in script. Cross-references for hyphenated words were made on separate slips.

In this way, it was hoped, a high degree of accuracy would be secured in the copy; for the slips thus prepared were sent to the printer without transcription.

Each collaborator received from one-fourth to one-eightieth of the Oxford Wordsworth for his share of the text. The editor of the Concordance copied the lines of certain poems which are not contained in the Oxford Wordsworth, and, in addition, he assisted a few of his collaborators who, for one reason or another, were unable to complete their assignments within the time desired.

In most cases, the finished slips for each section of the work were alphabetically arranged before they were returned to the editor, to be incorporated in one main alphabetical list. This final arrangement of all the slips (about 211,000, including the cross-references) was completed before the end of May, 1909, so that the whole task of preparing the copy was accomplished, through careful planning, the division of the burden, the employment of labour-saving devices, and an exceptional spirit of co-operation, in the space of less than seven months. . . . At the date of this Preface it is two years and three months since the excerpting commenced; had there been no loss of time in discovering the right publisher, the Concordance might have been before the public within eighteen months after its inception.

There is a sense in which such tedious work is no longer necessary, thanks to the computer. David Packard states that the concordancing of his Livy Concordance (1968) (505,000 words on 5,375 pages, four volumes) took about three hours on an IBM 7094, which is only a "second generation" computer. But if one considers the work that must be done before the computer stage can be reached, one may say that the day of the copyist and proofreader is not yet over.

The reason is that computers have yet to be taught to read the printed page, whether Latin or English, or any other language for that matter. The human eye sorts out the difference between letters and the infinite variations in impression which to a mechanical optical scanning device look like significant differences. This is not to say that such problems may not eventually be overcome by some system of analysis of the significant features of each letter such as that worked out by Earl Herrick.\* Then the lowly key puncher will go the way of the thousands of other occupations--at least as far as making concordances goes. But at the moment the girl at the keyboard is at the heart of the process of making a concordance by computer. Her accuracy and that of the verifiers who proofread her product determine the success or failure of the whole effort.

There are several options at present open to the computerized concordance maker. He can use IBM cards, a holdover from a pre-computer era. He can use perforated paper tape instead. Or he can skip the paper stage entirely, typing directly into magnetic tape storage by way of a TV screen on which the operator can proof-read a portion before committing it to tape. Finally, he can have his text retyped in grotesque-looking letters which an optical scanner can read. But however he chooses to do the job, somebody has to type the text before it can be read onto magnetic tape.

B. From Text to Punch Cards. My decision was to use IBM cards. About 50,000 of these were used, counting cards that had to be repunched. Except for the earliest part of the work, which was done by a graduate student, all the key punching was executed by expert operators who knew no Latin. Actually, this was an advantage, as they exactly followed my instructions which were very precise. They made no conscious or unconscious emendations of the text from any knowledge of Latin grammar. Even though the seven or eight operators on my team were rated more or less "expert," there was a considerable difference in their accuracy. Only one of them attained a combination of fantastic speed and uncanny accuracy; it was she who carried through both the completion of Book I and also the final corrections of the text as a whole.

Verifiers require a different kind of skill. Here, as already stated, I used mainly students and student wives, and also read the entire text myself. At least three separate readings were made, yet this was not enough. Some errors are still coming to light from the concordance print-outs.

In compiling the "Instructions for Key Punch Operators," I had to make a number of arbitrary decisions. Because of the limitations of the equipment one must use, either tedious pre-editing of text must be done to assure that capitalization and other features which cannot be directly represented are provided for in the machine-readable text; or such features must be sacrificed. A balance, obviously, had to be struck: Greek words had to be pre-edited in Roman letters, but capitalization was abandoned, at least for the time being. Scriptural references and references to other authors (carried within square brackets in the Barth-Niesel text) were omitted, with a special mark for the omission. These citations had been in the margins of the original edition of 1559 anyway, other features such as superscript numerals and letters keyed to the apparatus criticus were also omitted for obvious reasons.

More important, a relation between line of text and punch card had to be indicated, and location numbers provided. Fortunately the standard 80-column IBM card was of ideal length to provide for a 10-digit location number, a blank space, 68 columns for text, followed by another blank space. Thus the work could be punched line-for-card, with few exceptions. Since divided words at line ends in the printed text had to be avoided, specific rules were set for typing such words undivided on one line.



The identification number had to be planned not only to take care of the Barth-Niesel text of the *Institutio* (1559), but, by extension, to serve other editions of the same work, and also other works of Calvin in case other concordances were to be produced. The following type of legend was adopted:

1.01.01.031.07 (no periods in actual key-punch form)

This means Book 1, Chapter 1, Section 1, Barth-Niesel (vol 3), p. 31, line 7. Thus reference can be noted with great precision. The system can be extended to other works of Calvin printed in the *Corpus Reformatorum*, as will be suggested in a later section of this paper.

It was decided to mark sentence ends by a distinctive symbol (§). This will later permit versification (by computer) of the *Institutio*, if desired; it will also facilitate automatic recapitalization of initial words of sentences. Although every eventuality, it was hoped, was foreseen, the punctuation code had to be slightly modified after the pilot project (Book I) was completed. A simple program has since been written to edit the punctuation to uniformity, and steps have been taken to restore capitalization where significant.

A word should also be said concerning the organization of the work. Since my program was able to accommodate about 2,000 lines of text at a time, I divided Calvin's *Institutio* at chapter breaks in the following manner:

<u>Book</u>	<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Segment</u>	<u>Number of Cards</u>
I	1-6	IA	1,907
	7-12	IB	1,870
	13-14	IC	1,686
	15-18	ID	1,830
II	1-3	IIA	2,159
	4-7	IIB	1,884
	8-9	IIC	2,078
	10-13	IID	1,824
	14-17	IIE	1,741
III	1-2	IIIA	1,864
	3-4	IIIB	2,532
	5-10	IIIC	1,831
	11-14	IIID	2,072
	15-19	IIIE	2,041
	20	IIIF	2,461
	21-23	IIIG	1,465
	24-25	IIIH	1,529
IV	1-3	IIVA	1,904
	4-6	IIVB	1,544
	7-9	IIVC	1,932
	10-11	IIVD	1,658
	12-14	IIVE	2,501
	15-16	IIVF	1,803
	17	IIVG	2,195
	18-19	IIVH	1,807
	20	IIVI	1,124
	<b>TOTAL</b>		

What seemed at the time a cumbersome thing has actually proved useful. The separate concordances correspond roughly to different topics and reflect a variety of vocabulary and usage that may well be worth comparative study. Certainly the evidence in hand indicates that the fashion now current in some circles of making stylistic studies by a quantitative approach to so-called "function-words" is inapplicable to Calvin's Latin.

In order that separate operators might begin simultaneously at various points in the text, a set of Barth and Niesel, Opera Selecta Calvini, vols. 3-5, the text used, was broken apart and doled out in pieces. The scheduling was in the hands of Mr. J.R. McHugh of the Travelers Insurance Company, who succeeded in assigning every piece to a key punch operator without a single line being omitted! This was no mean feat in itself.

To facilitate proof-reading, printouts of the cards were made in duplicate, so that two verifiers could work simultaneously on the same portion. I kept a tally, week by week, of production, also making studies of the kind and frequency of errors produced by the several operators.

C. From Cards to Input Tapes. Once the text has been put into a "machine readable" form, a new set of decisions faces the concordance maker. There are about a half-dozen computer manufacturers in the USA, the largest being IBM. The competing systems are all different, and not directly compatible with one another. One has to decide where one is likely to find facilities available then choose that make of computer. My programs were written for an IBM. As stated earlier in this paper, either the IBM 1401 or 7094 can be used. But the more sophisticated 360, by the same manufacturer, does not accept my program. The frenetic speed with which changes in equipment occur, as had already been suggested, can be a real obstacle to the completion of a project.

What program should be used? When my project began in 1963, only a little work had been done with computerized concordances (e.g., John Ellison's Concordance to the RSV). Now there is a considerable variety of programs, and concordances are "old hat." The program, called UNICON, was developed by Professor Sidney Lamb; it utilizes the lowest or basic level of "machine language." Professor Miller, my collaborator, has made some modifications of the program for our project, and hopes to try out some ideas of his own on subsequent projects which we may undertake.

When my first box of punch cards was put into the hopper at Yale Computer Center in 1965, I saw for myself that cards are in fact "read" at the rate of about 850 a minute, as I had been told. This is actually the easiest part of the job. If a card becomes bent, or a perforation is imperfect, the computer (in this case the IBM 1401) stops the process and warns the attendant that something is wrong. The punched holes on the eighty columns of each IBM card become tiny magnetic charges incorporated on plastic tape in a way analogous to voice or music etched on similar tapes.

D. From Input Tapes to Segmented Concordance. In the text stage, simply stated, the computer ranges swiftly back and forth along the tape looking for a succession of numbers. The whole text of the book being concordanced has in effect been translated into a new mathematical language consisting of an enormous series of binary numbers, non-technically expressed as yes or no answers. At the rate of about 32,000 machine words, the text is read into the "core" or memory of the computer which is then searched in accordance with the instructions given in the program. When this request is completed, another is read in, searched, etc. The computer searches successively for numbers, from the lowest on increasing to the highest or last. As each number is found, it pounces upon it and duly records it on another tape, which will eventually become the "output tape." In other words, when the answer to each subtraction is "zero," an entry has been made into the concordance.

But before this swift series of subtractions can take place, certain special adjustments have to be made in the program deck--the box-and-a-half of cards which are the instructions to the computer as to how it is to proceed. The computer has definite limits in its "memory": a certain percentage of this is taken up in routines and program instructions; the rest is available for concordancing itself. But in the program we have used this remaining memory must be apportioned according to the estimated number of long words (17 letters or over), medium-long, medium-short, and short (4 letters or less). These are measured in units called "machine words." (The division of words by length permits greater speed and efficiency in the search routines, as short words can be grouped and done together.) For example, a long word may consist of four "machine words," and hence take up to four times the capacity of a short word. If one gambles on too many long words, one is taking capacity away from the commoner shorter words, so to speak. The first batches we did were real gambles. As we proceeded, clearer proportions of word lengths began to emerge. Also, since my batches varied (as seen above) from 1,124 cards (IV,20) to 2,532 (III, 3-4), different estimates had to be given, according to the number of cards (lines). The final statistics show that some chapters abound in shorter words, others in longer.

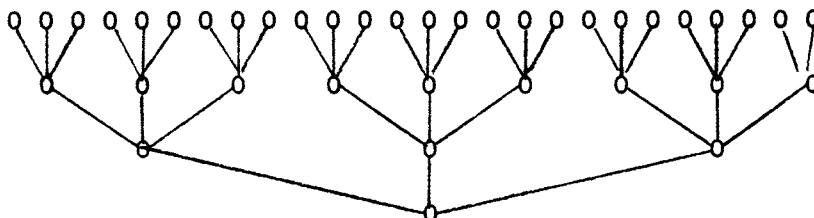
These mysterious adjustments are the realm of the programmer. Some humanists do both tasks--research and programming--but I left this to my collaborator. He would ask me what the Latin text contained; on the basis of my answers he would adjust the program. We learned a lot from each other.

Since my project was supported by a fixed sum which had to stretch over key-punching and computer time, I spent anxious hours collecting data on card production and computer use, and projecting these costs over the still unfinished portion of the project. To complicate matters further, tape costs went up over 10% and the cost of computer time nearly doubled between the time the project began and the basic concordancing was completed.

Once the output tapes were produced--26 separate concordances on 40 reels--I had to read through the print-outs: a book about five feet high. I was looking for still undetected errors, for proper names (to be

recapitalized later), and for statistics on the ratio of types to lemmata. The computer prints, among other things, the total number of instances of every word (= token) and also the total of different words (= type). However, it has no way of distinguishing the actual number of lemmata or dictionary entries, under which many of the types are subsumed. The computer can, for example, state that in Book IV, Chapter 20, there are 1,124 lines of text, 9,282 words (= tokens), 3,753 distinct forms (= types), and 274 instances of the conjunction 'et'. Beyond this one has left mere counting behind and has entered the sphere of Latin morphology. Suffice it to say, I read Calvin's Latin in the most jumbled and boring manner possible when I read my five-foot book!

E. Condensing and Merging. We have already alluded to this operation in the previous section of the paper; now let us turn to its more technical aspects. When the project began, it was planned to treat each of the four books of the Institutio as a separate concordance. Later it became clear that the user of such a concordance would find leafing through four volumes cumbersome to say the least. Four concordances would require some merging: Book I would require reduction from 4 original concordances to 1, Book II from 5 to 1, Book III from 8 to 1 and Book IV from 9 to 1. But if all were thrown into a single alphabetical listing, 26 segments would have, by a series of intermediate stages, to pass into one, in the following fashion:



To pass through the three stages, additional tapes would be required, temporarily. At first we tried to borrow or rent such tapes, but without success. Then Charles Miller, in his resourceful way, hit upon the idea of condensing the data. He wrote a special program to reduce the vacant space between bits of information on the magnetic tapes to 1/5. This served not only to reduce the number of tapes needed; it also would cut the search time of the computer materially, for the footage of tape for each pass would be reduced. The computer at the University of Connecticut was used for this intermediate operation.

Merging is now underway at the Manchester Community College. The result will be a single alphabetical listing of every word in the Institutio, printed with its near context and also with a location number. It is from such an output tape that the new Livy Concordance of David Packard has been produced. If plans work out, however, the Calvin Concordance will have an important additional feature. To this we now turn.

F. The Lemmatic Index. To anyone who has struggled with Latin irregular verbs, a huge concordance with the various pieces of the verb ferro scattered through some 2,000 pages cannot be accepted as the ideal

reference tool. Highly inflected languages with irregular inflections, homonyms and other seemingly irrational features do not lend themselves to computer programs. This problem has hung over the project since its inception. In an early prospectus under the section heading "Problems of Computer Application to Latin," I had the following things to say:

There are certain characteristics of the Latin language which impede clear alphabetical sorting and selection of meaningful contents by machine. In English, plurals of nouns give little trouble, except for a few Anglo-Saxon survivals. Certain strong (drink, drank, drunk) and irregular verbs (go, went, gone), and the personal pronouns afford some alphabetical displacement. The verb to be causes problems in western European languages. The Greek epsilon, (the imperfect tense prefix) and the general complexity of Greek conjugation, for example, would raise greater problems probably than Latin. Yet Latin has its share of difficult features.

First of all, word derivation from a common root causes a mixing of parts of speech when strict alphabetization is followed. This will be an acute difficulty in Calvin because of his fondness for the use of related words--verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. For example: efficere, effectus, efficax, efficacia; appetere, appetitio, appetitus, appetentia. His style abounds in abstract nouns (derived mainly from verbs). Thus, in alphabetical order one might find:

effectus (noun; perf. pass. s. part. of efficere)  
 efficacem (adj. m/fs. accus.)  
 efficacia (noun, nom or abl. sing.)  
 efficacibus (adj., dat. / abl. pl.)  
 efficere (vb., inf.)  
 efficiam (vb., 1st s. fut act. ind.)

This example also illustrates in part the anomalies--alphabetically considered--of the Latin inflectional system. Most acute cases will be in the third and fourth conjugation and irregular verbs, where stem changes are often great; and also in irregular comparison of certain common adjectives (bonus, melior, optimus) and of corresponding adverbs. Even among comparatively regularly inflected parts of speech alphabetic sorting by entire words will do violence to conventional paradigmatic order: reference to such a common verb as amare will bear this out.

Beyond this lexical peculiarities are to be found matters of a higher order of complexity. Many of Calvin's sentences are long and hierarchically organized; clauses are often interlaced in such a way that the printing of the near context will not reveal the most important aspects of a particular construction.

Finally, Latin does not possess a uniform orthography. The Barth-Niesel edition of the Institutes and the Corpus Reformatorum edition of Calvin's other works pose little problem here, but comparative studies

with other authors will be affected by these variant spellings, e.g., ae/oe, i/j, u/v, ct/th, etc. If, at a later stage, a concordance to Calvin's French-language writings is decided upon, some conventions with regard to orthography will have to be worked out.

So much for what I wrote in 1964. In the summer of 1966, with the advice of Professor Gleason, I prepared a "Scheme for Putting Merged Output Tape of Institutio (Book I) in Conventional Latin Lexical and Inflectional Order." The categories of Latin inflection and word classes were reduced to a five digit code which, when applied to word types, would permit automatic sorting into meaningful categories.

Every word beginning with the letter "A" in Book I was put into such an order. To do this, I literally acted as a computer (not a very efficient one!) in merging four separate concordances for one letter of the alphabet. I would not like to be a computer! When this scheme was shown to other scholars, I learned from Professor Roy Wisbey of the Cambridge University Literary and Linguistic Computing Center that Professor Louis de Latte, Director of the Liege, Belgium, had perfected a program for the sorting of Latin forms into grammatical categories.

De Latte's system is a remarkably complete one, but it requires a separate card for each word of the text and each word must be grammatically analyzed wherever it occurs, according to a special code. For my purpose, such a procedure would replace the drudgery of the old hand-made concordance (eliminated at least in part by the computer) with new and laborious parsing routines.

My solution is a compromise. The concordance proper will be completely alphabetical, just as it comes from the computer. There will however, be a small index preceding it, which I call the "lemmatic index." Here all forms found of a particular word will be grouped under the familiar dictionary form (i.e., lemma). All the forms of the verb "to be" will be grouped under sum. I have not yet decided whether the order of this index will be strictly alphabetical or paradigmatic under each lemma. A lot will depend on the sorting routines that can be worked out. It is possible that Professor de Latte's scheme may be employed in a modified form. The important thing is that the user of the concordance will go to the lemmatic index first as a guide to the concordance proper, which will of course be alphabetically arranged.

How will this special index be made? When the merged tape is produced, a special program will instruct the computer to print a single IBM card for each "type" in the Institutio. Although, for example, "et" occurs 9,439 times in the course of the text, the computer will print a single card containing this word. While any estimate at this writing is a pure guess, a study of all words beginning with A-Ab, extrapolated to the whole vocabulary of Calvin in the Institutio, would suggest just under 50,000 cards to cover all the types. Actually, the total will probably be a bit less, since a number of the commoner function words are so frequently repeated. Again, working from the same admittedly slender

statistical base, we estimate just under 7,000 lemmata under which these 50,000 types will be subsumed. Ultimately, the sorting of these cards by lemma will be a hand operation. The lemma "et" will contain only one entry; the lemma "sum" will probably include almost every form of that verb. Most of this sorting can be done by simple inspection; in some cases, however, actual contexts will have to be grammatically scrutinized. The latter will be especially true in the case of homonyms of which Latin is so fond.

G. The Final Form. What will the final concordance look like? Present plans are for a single volume. Each page of the main concordance will contain two columns of text of 90 characters each, 94 lines deep, set solid, without separate "type" headings; it is estimated that 2,000 pages will be required for the main concordance. Each page of the lemmatic index could contain four columns and 94 lines. It is estimated that 150 pages would be taken up by the lemmatic index.

The text will be printed by a special program which will convert the final merged output tape to a composing tape. It is proposed that the text be set in 8-point Times Roman body, with 12-point Times Bold headings, on a 9" x 12" page. These pages will be reduced for printing to 8 1/2" x 11", thus making the type size about 7 1/2 pt, a most legible size.

The concordance will be exhaustive, that is to say, it will contain, e.g., 9,439 entries under et, 6,307 entries under non, and 4,694 entries under ut. Why? It is wiser to include everything than to make an arbitrary decision about what words to eliminate. Not two scholars, as we found in our survey of 1964, can agree on what should be left out. And I have already found the little function words, words normally left out of the classic concordances, or at least only listed without context, to be highly significant in the study of an author's thought and style.

H. Further Concordances for Calvin's Latin Works. In its earliest drafts, the prospectus for the present project was entitled, "A Concordance Program for the Works of John Calvin." While our effort has been expended to produce in the first instance a Concordance to the Latin Institutio of 1559, the original intent to place all of Calvin's writings--or at least all in the Latin language--in concordance form has not been forgotten.

Naturally, the continuation of this large project will depend on two things: (1) the fate of the Institutio Concordance, (2) the availability of funds to repeat the several processes already executed for the Institutio. From the knowledge learned and from certain refinements in computer equipment, the task of subsequent concordances may be eased somewhat; but the immense bulk of Calvin's Latinity will require, it is estimated, an additional twelve concordances of a size comparable to the present one. The project is feasible. The question of whether it is worth the effort, will have to be answered by our potential users. Only their enthusiasm will generate--whether by stimulating a direction subscription or by subscription--the funds required.

On the following pages I have set forth, very tentatively, a plan for Concordances II-III, based upon the Latin Works in CR 5-55. To cover Calvin's theology, priority should probably be given to Concordances II-III (CR 5010a). The decision concerning the concordancing of Calvin's Letters and, beyond these, his voluminous commentaries could be made at a later time. In these various works are a number of "dialogues" wherein substantial portions of other authors are quoted for the purpose of refutation. An example is the Acts of the Council of Trent with Calvin's Antidote. Probably these non-Calvinian writings should be "flagged" in some way so as not to upset statistical summaries intended to elucidate our author's style. Such distinguishing marks can be built into a computer program, of course.

Previously, the ten-digit location number used for the Institutio Concordance was discussed. This could be adapted to further concordances as follows:

<u>col. 1</u>	<u>cols. 2-3</u>	<u>cols. 4-5</u>	<u>cols. 6-8</u>	<u>cols. 9-10</u>
genre marker	code symbol for speci- fic writing	CR Tome No.	CR col. No.	line no.

The genre marker could indicate Theological Treatises (5), Letters (6), Commentaries (7). The code symbol for the various writings could consist of two letters, e.g., "AA" for the Commentary on Seneca's De Clementia. Thus a typical location number would be:

5AA0516117

This would mean: General class-theological treatises; Commentary on Seneca's De Clementia, CR 5, col. 161, line 17.

Here then are the additional concordances suggested.

#### PROPOSED CONCORDANCES FOR THE REMAINDER

#### OF CALVIN'S LATIN WORKS

#### CONCORDANCE II (Tomes 5-7, CR)

##### Tome 5

1. Senecae libri de Clementia cum commentario  
1-162 AA
2. Psychopannychia  
165-232 AD
3. Epistolae duae de rebus hoc saeculo cognitu necessariae  
233-312 AG
4. Catechismus Genevensis a. 1538  
313-362 AK



5. Sadoleti ep ad Genevenses cum responsione  
365-416 AN
6. Epinicion Christo cantatum  
417-428 AS
7. Consilium Paternum Pauli III. cum Eusebii Pamphili explicatione  
461-508 AX

Tome 6

1. Defensio doctrinae de servitute humani arbitrii contra A. Pighium  
225-404 BA
2. Supplex exhortatio ad Caesarem de restituenda ecclesia  
453-534 BD
3. Appendices ad libellos de vitandis superstitionibus  
617-644 BG

Tome 7

1. Articuli facultatis theol. Parisiensis. Cum Antidoto  
1-44 BK
2. Admonitio Pauli III ad Caesarem. Cum Scholiis  
253-288 BN
3. Pro Farello adv. Caroli calumnias  
289-340 BS
4. Acta Synodi Tridentinae. Cum Antidoto  
365-506 BX
5. Interim Adultero-germanicum  
545-674 CA
6. Appendix libelli adv. Interim  
675-686 CD
7. Consensus Tigurinus  
689-748 CG

Estimated total of words: 446,096

## CONCORDANCE III

Tome 8

1. De Scandalis  
1-84 CK
2. De aeterna Dei praedestinatione  
249-366 CN
3. Defensio doctrinae de trinitate  
453-644 CS
4. Serveti epistolae ad Calvinum  
645-720 CK

Tome 9

1. Defensio doctrinae de sacramentis  
1-40 DA

2. Secunda defensio contra Westphalum  
41-120 DD
3. Ultima admonitio ad Westphalum  
137-252 DG
4. Responsio ad calumnias nebulonis de praedestinatione  
253-266 DK
5. Calumniae nebulonis de occulta providentia Dei cum responsione  
268-318 DN
6. Responsum ad quaestiones Blandratae  
321-332 DS
7. Responsum ad Polonos contra Stancari errores  
333-342 DX
8. Responsio ad Polonos de controversia mediatoris  
345-358 EA
9. Impietas Val. Gentilis detecta  
361-420 ED
10. Gratulatio ad Gabv. de Saconay  
421-456 EG
11. Dilucida explicatio de participatione carnis et sanguinis  
457-524 EK
12. Responsio ad versipellem mediatorem  
525-560 EN
13. Responsio ad Balduini convicia  
561-580 ES
14. Brevis admonitio ad Polonos de triplici essentia in Deo  
629-650 EX
15. Responsio ad Iudaeum  
653-674 FA
16. Compendium doctrinae de cosna  
677-688 FD
17. Confessio de trinitate  
703 FG
18. Confessio de eucharistia  
711 FK
19. Articuli de praedestinatione  
713 FN
20. Summa doctrinae de ministerio verbi  
773 FS
21. Praefatio in Chemini Antapologiam  
785 FX
22. Praefatio Bibliorum Neocomensium  
787 GA
23. Praefatio in Chrysostomi homilias  
831 GD
24. Praefatio apologetica in Institutionem  
841 GG
25. Praefatio in Buceri Acta Ratisbonensia  
851 GK
26. Praefatio in libellum de Spiera  
855 GN

27. Praefatio in Bezae librum contra Balduinum  
859 GS
28. Conc-o academica in univers. Parisiensi  
(use Barth and Niesel, Opera Selecta, vol. 1) GX

Tome 10a

1. Consilia (to be analyzed by separate titles)  
153-266
2. Apologia Iacobi de Burgundia Fallesii  
269-293

Estimated total of words: 442,176

## CONCORDANCES IV-VI

Letters: Tomes 10b-20

## CONCORDANCES VII-X

Commentaries (OT): Tomes 23-42

## CONCORDANCES XI-XIII

Commentaries (NT): Tomes 45-55

## IV. ATLA and the Computer: A Proposal

The last topic which I promised to discuss with you was "to speculate on further computer-oriented projects which might interest the American Theological Library Association." The remarks about to be made on this topic flow forth not from a desire merely to say something relevant or at least pleasant to you, meeting here at Pittsburgh. The source of what I am about to say is my own feeling of isolation. I know that a concordance on an isolated author--or more correctly, an isolated concordance on a particular author--however important he may be, cannot be as useful as one that has companions in the near neighborhood, so to speak. Now that I have some statistics on Calvin, I would like to compare him with his fellow Reformers, to say the least.

My recent work on Calvin's Commentary on Seneca's De Clementia led me into a wide variety of classical authors, both Latin and Greek. There exists in the classical field a remarkable number of good concordances, but where one does not exist--as in the case of Seneca himself (shortly to be remedied!)--the work of annotation was greatly protracted.

Christian writers both of the patristic and later periods are much less well endowed with such tools than is classical literature. From the

pre-computer era we have for the Apostolic Fathers and the Apologists Goodspeed's Index Patristicus and Index Apologeticus. There is also a Lexicon Athanasianum and a very summary lexicon to Augustine (Lenfant's Concordantia). Then one must leap many centuries to Thomas Aquinas to find a similar tool. Several Thomas Lexica exist. Apart from these works, the field of Christian literature is poorly served indeed by such reference tools, although some important computer-minded projects are underway, as listed at the end of this paper. I know of no comparable work for the Protestant Reformation, or for any single Reformer, although work proceeds on the final index volume of the Weimar Ausgabe of Luther. The indices to CR Opera Calvini (vols. 22 (50) and 59 (87)) are very useful, but hardly a substitute for a proper concordance, or even for a comprehensive index verborum. And where does the researcher turn if he wishes to study Melancthon, Bucer, or Beza, not to mention other important writers? Even Zwingli greatly needs such a tool.

I realize that in these very words I am probably asking for the moon. Well, my proposal to you is not that the theological libraries "get cracking" on a series of concordances--however much I would like to put you to work. My suggestion is much more modest. I propose that the A.T.L.A. serve as the coordinating agency for the preparation of important Christian texts in "machine readable form." That means in the first instance punch-cards or paper tape; ultimately it means magnetic tapes.

I offer a three-stage plan to you:

- (A) Step I: Preparation of a bibliography of Christian texts available in machine readable form, copies to be obtained for deposit in member libraries.  
Note: There is already available the NT in Greek in Morton's tapes; also the LXX is being worked on; the Vulgate is underway at the Abbey of Beuron in Germany. Professor Devine of Fairfield University is reported as having finished key-punching the complete corpus of Tertullian.
- (B) Step II: Plans for the key-punching of Greek and Latin Fathers of the first magnitude, in agreed priorities; ditto, the Latin works of the major Reformers.
- (C) Step III: Plan for the key-punching of authors of the second magnitude of both the Patristic and Reformation eras. It is possible here that certain seminaries with particular historical affinities might "specialize" in certain authors.

Beyond these basic steps, I would envision further stages in which the Patrologia of Migne, beyond the texts listed above, would be selectively key-punched. Also, an agreed-upon extension of the Patrologia from the 13th c. to the Reformation would be selectively key-punched as well.

In the Reformation and post-Reformation periods the vernacular languages become very important. Lack of standard orthography makes more extensive pre-editing necessary, in order that word studies can be grouped under uniform heads. This would also be an important but perhaps later part of the task.

What I am suggesting is a concerted, aggressive effort by the theological libraries to put the Christian heritage into machine readable form. Certain basic texts would be available on tape at every seminary where there is ready access to a computer. Less important tapes would be stored in a few of the larger libraries where more active research is underway.

It his a proper job for a theological library? Most certainly, it is a form of acquisition of books which will become increasingly important in the world of learning. More and more of our seminarians will come from colleges where programming has been as common an activity for them as typing or reading. They will expect this kind of "book" in a theological library. And for the scholar the chance to carry on studies in style, vocabulary, influence, authorship, &c., &c., will be a stirring prospect.

I have made no investigation of the economics of what I propose. It will cost money, of course, but with resourcefulness we can beg, borrow or steal some of the equipment and time needed. It will be in a good cause!

F.L. Battles  
May/June 1969

V. A List of Christian Materials in 'Machine-Readable' Form,  
Together with Other References

A list of references compiled for S.V.F. Waite, ed., Calculi

Text of Greek NT prepared by Morton, available for about \$60 from Department of Classics, Dartmouth College.

Studiorum Novi Testamenti Societas has set up a Committee on Computer Aids for NT Research (Jan. 1969).

Vulgate

On cards: Biblia Latina Vulgatae Editinus, R. Busa, Aloisianum Gallarate (Varese)/Italy (39) (March 1968)

A lemmatized concordance to the Latin Bible based on an edition of the Vulgate to be published in 1969 through the Württembergischen Bibelanstalt/Stuttgart is in progress. (62) (Jan. 1968)

Dead Sea Scrolls (non-biblical)

Hebrew (on cards)

R. Busa, Aloisianum Gallarate (Varese)/Italy (March 1968)

Bernard, De Diligendo Deo

(on cards) R. Busa, Aloisianum Gallarate (Varese)/Italy (March 1968)

Cassiodorus, De Anima J. Halporn, Indiana University (March 1969)

John of Salisbury

Policraticus

Metalogicon

Entheticus B. Munk Olsen, Datacentralen, Copenhagen/Denmark  
(March 1968)

Peter Lombard, 4 Libri Sententiarum, Quaracchi ed. (on cards)

R. Busa, Aloisianum Gallarate (Varese)/Italy (March 1968)

Raoul de Saint-Trond (on cards), 13 Chroniques

Epistulae

ICSALC (Liege/Belgium) (May 1967)

Thomas Aquinas

R. Busa, Sancti Thomas Aquinatis Hymnarum Ritualium Varia Specimina  
Concordantie (1951) (July 1967)

R. Busa, Complete Works of Thomas Aquinas on Magnetic Tape (March 1968)

800 reels/10,500,000 words (Jan. 1969)

Tertullian

J.G. Devine, Concordance to Complete Works of Tertullian 322,026 word-  
text (Sept. 1967) Fairfield U.

#### Index of Terms of Concepts

from selected Latin sources of Christian antiquity  
and the Middle Ages

to Moralia of Gregory the Great  
next, works of Alcuin

Gerhart B. Ladner, Department of History  
UCLA, Los Angeles  
California 90024

#### Some other References

J.W. Ellison "Computers and the Testaments"

in Bowles, Computers in Humanistic Research  
Prentice Hall, 1967, pp. 160-169

- J.G. Devine, "Computer-Generated Concordances and Related Techniques in the Study of Theology"  
Ibid., pp. 170-178.
- A.Q. Morton, "The Authorship of the Pauline Corpus," in Anderson and Barclay, The N.T. in Historical and Contemporary Perspective. Blackwell, 1965.
- A.Q. Morton and G.H.C. MacGregor, The Structure of Luke and Acts. Harper, 1965.
- A.Q. Morton and J. McLenan, Christianity in the Computer Age. Harper, 1965.

PANEL ON REFERENCE WORK

Moderator: Jane E. McFarland. Panel members: Lowell Albee, Jr.,  
David E. Green, Harriet V. Leonard.

As far as reference work itself goes, it has been said that reference service is probably the most poorly defined aspect of librarianship and it is probably the most difficult to evaluate. Certainly in many respects it is one of the most poorly represented and most neglected aspects of theological librarianship. It is almost as foolhardy to attempt to define reference as it is to neglect it. Probably more than any other aspect of library work, reference is a situational activity. The person who is in charge of reference ends up playing many roles. In some ways this role is just that of a librarian. A student comes in and wonders why there is nothing by von Rad in the library and you finally realize that what they looked under was "V" and the proper entry was under "R", Rad, Gerhard von. Sometimes the reference librarian plays the role of a teacher: guiding the user to new material, indicating a new slant on a problem, helping direct research, and other related things. Another role is that of the pastor or the counselor. Probably all of us here could relate instances that come from what started out as just a regular reference question and ended up being a situation where you found yourself discussing a student's personal problems or helping a teacher whose course wasn't going over or sharing with the layman in the field some aspect of Christian faith or Christian life. Finally, probably more than any other person in the library, the reference librarian or public services librarian is the image of the library; the public relations director, if you want to put it that way. If you are insensitive, uncongenial or unintelligent in your response to a question, you probably are going to create a lot more ill will than you would if the book were poorly cataloged or you don't have anything on a particular subject. Really, reference ends up being a hodge-podge of activities or different ways of responding to people in different situations depending on what they ask you. You may respond one way to a scholar who is looking for something quite esoteric on cultic rituals on some fairly small country someplace, and another way to a student, an undergraduate perhaps, who wants an unbiased account of the life of Christ or something equally difficult to come up with. The libraries, I think particularly theological libraries, have tended to approach reference problems or reference activity in differing ways if they approached it at all. Our panel reflects this because Harriet Leonard is the only one who is exclusively a reference librarian; the rest of us have other responsibilities in the library that combine with reference. In a sense we also reflect the nature of reference work because we are being rather informal at it and just talking as the spirit leads us if it does. Or as Mr. Green said, the lazy and existential approach to the thing. If you have questions, I hope you



will feel free to interrupt us with your comments because we really have not planned anything in particular that we want to get across except that we think reference needs to be emphasized more strongly than it perhaps has been in theological libraries. I will stop now and begin the questions by asking Mr. Albee and the others if they feel that there are any advantages or disadvantages in having a person in a theological library who works specifically with reference.

Albee: Well, of course naturally, I think there are advantages, otherwise I wouldn't be doing that work. One of the things we did in our library when we moved to our new location was that I was designated as the person to whom the students should come with their questions. We felt this was important because when one person is designated then the students generally tend to come to that person. So often professional librarians have abdicated their responsibility to the person at the circulation desk whose image is not always the best. It is similar to what happened when I was in the parish. The people would always call me and apologize because they were calling me to bring them the sacrament at home. Actually, in our church the ministry is the ministry of the Word and the Sacraments and this was my work and I found the same thing in the library. They come in and they apologize for interrupting my work but actually I think it is important to emphasize the fact that we are there to serve them and they are the ones that we have been hired to help and this is really our work. I think it is the difference between a passive library program and an aggressive library program, whether or not you have a reference librarian and whether you emphasize reference services. Of course it goes without saying that all the other people in the library back up the reference librarian because if the cataloging is poor or if you can't find the book, then this makes things very difficult. I would say it was, as Mr. Green said it was last night when we were talking about the Pope's latest encyclical . . . "Sockit tuam". I think it is important that the library really have an aggressive program. Only when you have an aggressive program will the status of the librarian rise and he be recognized as a colleague. At our seminary we have revised the curriculum now and there is a great deal more independent research and study and so I think that the library is going to be more and more important in the future.

Green: I would back that up and take it even further. In many libraries, where there is the librarian and possibly a cataloger but no specific person designated as reference librarian, this kind of aggressive policy is even more necessary simply because the librarian can't be out there and accessible all of the time. Sometimes you have to go out of your way to try to answer the question before it is asked and to bring your services to the attention of students and faculty when they come with the question. I

do this in several ways at SFTS. We publish a bi-weekly called Library Notes, which contains notices of current books, helpful hints about how to use the subject catalog, filing rules, and things of that nature--all interspersed with rather stale jokes. This is mailed to all students and faculty and the response has been good. Often it has brought to their attention the existence of material and problems of which they were not aware. Similarly, when the library knows that a member of the faculty or a graduate student is working on a specific problem, rather than wait for him to come to me for information, I try to bring to his attention relevant books, articles, etc., as they are published. This not only causes them to realize that the library is offering its services in this area--and therefore makes for good public relations--but I find that it is an efficient approach since it is a lot easier for me to supply the information when I have it than to scurry around for it later, after it has been requested.

Leonard: Well, I just might comment that at Duke I was the first reference librarian in the Divinity School Library. When I came there, there was already a very substantial record of reference service by Mr. Farris and by the other employees. Also, the other Duke libraries are very strong on reference service, so when I came the people who were used to good reference service sort of taught me. Mr. Farris has said that one reason he knew there was need for reference service was that there were so many legitimate questions the patrons were asking which no one had time to answer. I think whenever you get to the point in a library, when all the other staff members are so busy with their own particular assignments that much obvious public service is being passed up, then probably the time has come to consider a person designated as a reference librarian.

McFarland: Just a comment on that. At Duke, in the reference department, Harriet may have gone into a job that was partially created. Statistics from the reference department of the main Duke library have evidently shown that, when they had three full time reference librarians, questions reached a peak for a year or two; and then they added a fourth person and the questions immediately rose up to a new level; likewise with the fifth person. It seems that you can bob along without reference for a good long while. Nobody is going to kick too much because they are mostly scared to death of you to begin with. And the ones that aren't scared to death of you will find out whether you have reference librarians or not. But when you do create a reference position you may not have a great deal of work at first. Three years later you are overworked and after ten years it becomes impossible until you get a second person. Unlike cataloging where the work load is restricted by the book budget and can be predicted, reference, if anything, tends to expand itself.

Albee: One of the things that I think is very important is that the librarian be out in front, because usually the only image that the students get of the librarian is a person who is at the circulation desk. And I notice this because the first year or so we were in our new building, I was pretty much out front most of the time. Then I started to catalog a little bit, which I also found very helpful, but I was away in the preparations room and the questions decreased.

Leonard: People don't hunt you up too often if you aren't pretty much available.

McFarland: I suppose two things go along with that. I found myself with an office this year located slightly outside the library, but close enough that students would go by it. As long as there was a big sign saying who I was they would come in. In a way I got more questions because they did not have to whisper as out in the reading room, or fear to reveal that they had never heard of the religious periodical index. You could sort of tell them and then they would walk in and look as if they knew where they were going. There does seem to be a fine line between needing a little hidden corner where you can talk out loud and a very public place so that you can watch what is going on too. Some people are obviously never going to ask you. If anything, they just leave.

Albee: We have made it a point in our library never to shush anybody, because that turns them off and our library is designed so that there are a great many individual study spaces located all over the library. We have had a very permissive attitude and let people do just about what they wanted as long as they didn't infringe on someone else's privileges.

McFarland: Well, we are so designed that it is impossible not to infringe. That does create a different aspect. I suppose the major thing as far as reference goes is that at least you are around where they can talk to you or know what is going on. Harriet mentioned people asking legitimate questions. To decide to answer only legitimate questions or to answer anything anybody wants to know is always a problem.

Albee: Well, we try to answer everything they ask us especially if they are supporters of the seminary. But I think there always comes a time when you have to draw the line and if they ask questions that involve too much time or seem to be in the province of some other library I don't hesitate to suggest that they consult somebody else. This is true with mail requests. If they write to us and ask a question that is going to involve an awful lot of time I suggest that they consult their local public library but if they don't have any results there they can write to us again.

Leonard: I think that I was mainly referring to the times when it is pretty obvious that students are wanting you to do at least half their assignment for them. I try to sense when the question is something they should be doing themselves. Aside from that we certainly try to give an answer of some sort to every inquiry.

Green: This, of course, brings up a whole range of problems. And we face them doubly at SFTS because we have a policy, determined by the fact that we are located in a somewhat rural setting and therefore don't have an overly large use of the library, of offering service to anyone who walks in the door, without further definition of clientele. As a result, often we are involved in reference questions that, as you suggest, are better directed to another source. I also work in a part of a library system where often, perforce, we have to refer questions to other units in the system, and one of the things that I have felt to be very important is that the patron not somehow be given the feeling that he is getting the brush-off. This implies certain things about the referral. For instance, I don't think a referral should be made in such cases unless you have reasonable assurance that the source referred to will be able to handle the request. If you are just guessing, at least say so, so that the man doesn't go down the highway to the college library only to discover that it is closed for the summer or that the public library doesn't handle books of that sort. A referral should be a genuine referral and not simply a way of getting someone off your back.

Albee: We usually telephone in advance, if we don't know.

Green: We get the other end of it quite often. We get referrals from people who plainly were just getting people out of their own library and haven't the foggiest interest in whether the person sent to us got what he was after or not.

Question: Can you give us some guidelines on answering mail requests.

Green: I think I am going to get some answers from some other people too. I'll jump in on this first because I have something of an extreme problem. We run an Advanced Pastoral Studies Program for an S.T.D. degree in which we have many people working on doctoral theses who are out in North Dakota with no library resources at all. We are forced to an extensive degree of mail reference service whether we like it or not. We do the best we can with it. We don't turn anybody down. As you suggest, it is terribly difficult because of the lack of feedback. Sometimes we phone the person to try and get the question better defined. It is cheaper than spending a couple of extra hours of staff time on it. At the same time because we do give this kind of mail service I sense that we get questions directed to us which are not real questions but have

a hidden agenda. They are trying to stamp the library and the seminary as conservative or liberal or whatever. So if I don't recognize the writer of the letter from a student program, I try to be very circumspect about what is sent out and rely heavily on Xerox copies of reference resources so as not to associate the library or the seminary with any given field of opinion on the particular question. This may not be as sensitive in some seminaries as it is in ours. These are our two mail problems. I suspect that all the other members of the panel have similar ones.

Leonard: I don't get too many letters from people doing graduate work. Occasionally graduate students from other institutions will write and say how much material do you have on Methodist Camp Meetings, for example. I try to make at least a preliminary search to see. Of course, that is the sort of thing that is hidden away in other subject headings frequently. So I tell them they will have to come and look for themselves. We have enough to make it worth their while but they will have to come and see. We do not have our own manuscripts collection. That is in the main Duke Library. So I frequently check with them to see if they have enough to make it worthwhile for someone to come. A lot of the questions that we get by mail are from people who are doing local church histories or tracking down some ancestor who they think was a Methodist minister. I really never know exactly how much time to spend on these. If I have a lot of time at that moment I will try to follow up. Sometimes I send them a list of ministers back as far as I can trace them in the Methodist minutes. If it just looks impossible and yet I think there is something there, I will write and tell them that they are welcome to come and look. Sometimes I just say that we simply do not have anything. Of course they are always astonished because they are always sure that their church or their grandfather is going to be right there. Again, we work cooperatively with the manuscript department. If it is a busy season I may just say that I do not have the time right now. If this will be of value to them later, I ask them to let me know and I will work on it during the summer months. We try to give an answer of some sort to everyone. I know that there are some libraries that will not take on genealogical projects. I would not do it if it were an exhaustive sort of thing but if it is something that I could find reasonably then I give everything a try.

Albee: We do about the same thing. We have sent out bibliographies if requested. One student from California called us long distance and we compiled a bibliography on a reformation subject for him and mailed it out. Last week we had a question from someone who had a friend who was traveling to the Pacific and wanted us to recommend a phrase book on pidgeon English. We did it!

Question: What about staffing the reference desk at odd times?

Albee: At our library, the director, Mr. Lundeen and I both work evenings. We are there from 6:00 to 10:00 two nights a week. Sometimes there are lots of questions and sometimes it isn't worth going in. It just depends on the time. The personal problems come in the evening, and the reference questions usually come in the daytime.

McFarland: I generally work 8:30 to 5:00 too but over the last couple of years I have also been studying at the library at night or else working later. It is surprising, when I am trying to do something on my own how often I am interrupted, or called upon to help people at unusual hours. Very often it is a person whom the desk attendant could have told to come back later but some of these people can't come back later. This is particularly true if it is not a student, but somebody who himself works nine to five and comes in after work. At Yale I particularly notice a real different clientele at night from the daytime. There was one student whom I never saw in the daytime but at 6:30 he was there using the card catalog and running to the stacks. He would be back practically every night but I never saw him in the daytime. He didn't have many questions because he seemed to know how to use the catalog. With this shift in clientele I think probably it is a smart idea to have enough staff around. Once people know you are around, then they will bring their questions. Without qualified staff around the questions either are not getting answered or perhaps are getting answered incorrectly. That is the scariest part. Occasionally one finds out what the staff has told them but very often you don't.

Albee: Sometimes I will see a student at coffee break and they will say are you going to be in tonight and I'll say yes and they'll say I'll see you then. When I first started work in our library I used to bring a thermos of coffee and drink it in my office and eat my lunch in my office. My chief said you had better get down to the cafeteria and learn to know the students. I think that is important too for the image, because this morning at breakfast we were talking about Fay Dickerson who had just come from the meeting of the American Society of Indexers. She said it was a swinging convention which we thought was funny. I remember when I told our students that I was going to a Librarian's Convention they all laughed. I think this is something we all have to overcome.

Green: We don't have much business in the evening (no more than about half a dozen students in the library, on the average) but we are very fortunate that we have at the one evening desk a student attendant who is a graduate student in Church History. He is multi-lingual, and has worked in the library for three plus years. As a result, he knows the library operation quite

well and is a good substitute for a reference librarian. In fact, I often refer questions in the field of Church History to him because, in many cases, he is more familiar with the sources than I am.

Leonard: We have never had reference service on schedule at Duke in hours other than just the normal ones but, like Jane, sometimes I wonder what happens whenever we are not there. Sometimes we have notes from the students working the evening before saying, "Good grief, you should have been here last night." And as it follows, it looks as though one of us probably should have been there. We frequently have beginning Master of Divinity students and sometimes undergraduates working for us and I am sure that they cannot handle a lot of questions that come up. There are a lot of undergraduates who use our library and many of them can only come in the evenings. I feel that probably this whole segment of the Duke population is one I am missing but we haven't thought seriously yet about scheduling reference work in the evening. I think it is probably a good thing and something we will have to reconsider at some point.

Question: Do you give instruction to the staff in the use of basic reference tools?

Green: I have had some difficulty with staff members who would feel embarrassed about saying that they couldn't help with a question and either would try to make up an answer that they thought might be right or fuss around hunting for stuff not knowing, really, what they were looking for. The biggest problem I have in regard to this is to get people to come out and say that they don't know the answers and then refer them either to me or to another member of the staff who might know the field. I try to answer a training program existentially or lazily. We keep a daily log of reference questions by hour, mostly for staffing purposes--just the number answered--whether they come by phone, mail or in person. Any question that the person can't handle is jotted down at the bottom of the log or on the back of the sheet and then I go over the methodology of handling that particular question with the person to whom it was given. I have found that in the course of doing this they build up a knowledge more rapidly than they would if I were to try to provide, say, a core knowledge of reference (beyond the very obvious about the basic encyclopedias, and so forth, and use of indexes). The approach to specific questions is more profitable to them.

McFarland: As far as we are concerned, there are people who work with me, or technically who are assistants in circulation and reference and they are supposed to have some knowledge. They all have college degrees and usually at least one each year has some

sort of theology degree. They are supposed to handle a good number of the reference questions. I have found that it was easier to observe an assistant's approach when a question came up and then show him how to go about answering or ask what he thinks is the way to go about answering it. This can be done either while the person who has asked the question is still there or afterwards. Also, once a week in staff meetings we usually go over something like that. I may suggest that the New Catholic Encyclopedia is really neat; it is that green one back there, and I will tell them about ten things I have found there that I had not expected to find there. In this way they learn a few basic tools. In practically every meeting I say, "Now please tell people to come back when I am there or refer them to somebody else if you don't know. Never tell them the library doesn't have something because after all it may." It really doesn't sink in that well. If you keep working at it they do get better and is evidenced as the year goes on. People have really great gaps. One of my staff members who has a B.D. received a reference question over the telephone to find the source of a particular Bible verse. Fortunately the person who was asking was a person who had also worked in the Library. I was told about it later. After twenty minutes the student called back to the inquirer and said that he had looked in Bartlett's and in a couple of other books and that really must be an obscure verse because he couldn't find it. He never looked in a concordance! It just didn't dawn on him. It didn't dawn on me that anybody with a B.D. had never used a concordance. So you do have to train even the most educated.

Question: What do you do with faculty requests for a basic bibliography for a new course?

Green: We would do it. I would be overwhelmed and delighted. I keep pushing for this sort of request and very rarely get it.

Albee: We have had this type of request several times and I am always surprised. But our relations with the faculty are very good. Four or five members of the faculty are classmates of mine so they find it a little bit difficult to be aloof.

Leonard: I guess when a reference librarian gets that kind of invitation of trust from the faculty you are so delighted that you don't think twice about whether or not this is what they should be doing instead of the reference librarian. You may be able to do a better job than some faculty people. Hopefully, I would work it around so that it would be a cooperative effort rather than just providing it for them without any further consultation. I think that it is important that you find out precisely what they want and what their emphases are going to be rather than just providing this sort of bibliography off the top of your head or off the top of the catalog.



McFarland: I would be a little bit suspicious that he was going to put all those books on reserve and I wouldn't make it too long a list! In a way I am not sure that that is a legitimate question for a faculty member to be asking. I think that possibly what they want is to know of new titles since they last checked. You can do a great deal of subtle educating; e.g., by suggesting these new materials.

Green: In fact, this seems to be another question of that aggressiveness. As I said earlier we rarely get such requests, but there are many faculty members, with whom I am sure we are all familiar, who don't update their bibliographies from year to year, or if they do, do so on a very haphazard basis. I haven't met with much luck in trying to suggest systematic updating but I have been much more fortunate if I can mention a specific title or two, saying, when they bring in the bibliography or the reserve list for the course, that a particular work has just been published and may be very helpful. This is more useful than even half a dozen titles and goes somewhat further toward establishing a bond of mutual helpfulness here.

McFarland: I think I agree with you in terms of bibliography but he asked about a course. Anybody who comes to you in the spring in regard to a course he is to teach in the fall who doesn't already have a fairly basic idea of what he is doing, may pose a real problem.

At this point there were lengthy comments from the floor which were not recorded.

Albee: We do all sorts of things like that, especially the director of the library. When he runs across books he sends them to faculty members and we call their attention to reference books, like the Encyclopedia of Philosophy which just came out. The faculty have always been genuinely appreciative.

Green: The question had to do with how much we do, not in answer to specific questions but in terms of pointing out material sort of on our own. Again, this is the kind of thing that we were talking about earlier under aggressiveness; and in my own library I think we might be sort of an extreme in this. I would say that 80% of the reference work I do is of this nature. Partially, because of the geography of the building I am not accessible out in front and so I have to substitute this kind of work very often, but if I didn't do this I would be doing scarcely any reference work.

Leonard: Whenever you are starting a reference service, sometimes you really have to put yourself out in the market place. The first summer I was working I realized that I really wasn't getting

the faculty people much at all. So, I began my career by putting a note in all the faculty boxes saying I am here, I am available. Do you have any projects you want me to work on for you? Well, I had a very gratifying response. There are still one or two professors who come by and apologize now and then that they don't have anything for me that day. I may have overdone it a little. But it really worked. Another thing that we do is to have duplicates of all the order cards for the books that we get. When the books arrive in our library we have two copies of the original card and I try to send these out to the faculty member who would be most interested in knowing that that book is in our library. We have, what I am sure a lot of you have -- a new book shelf which is changed weekly and people can reserve books from that. If faculty members, or anyone else for that matter, are interested in a book that we don't have yet we make it a policy to try to reserve that book for them or to rush it quickly. There are all sorts of little things that I think are possible.

McFarland: It is also too easy sometimes to forget about the students in all this. One can spend a fair amount of time just watching what they are checking out of the library and at least talking to them and knowing what they are working on. They are very eager and appreciative to know that you just happen to have a new book on the new book shelf on a certain topic that they either are going to work on or did work on. In a way you have to do a lot of chit-chatting that doesn't seem necessarily related right at the moment to somebody's problem but it does come out later on that he really did use it or else you find out something from one person that is going to be helpful to another person. I think it is not just faculty and not just getting the questions but putting everything together sort of like a casserole. You just sort of dump everything in.

Question: What do you do to teach bibliographic and research methods?

Green: We have the Library Notes that I mentioned. This weekly painless pill seems to have helped somewhat. We have three orientation lectures as part of the three introductory courses; one in the fall quarter, one in the winter quarter, and one in the spring quarter, that get progressively more specific. They take the place of one actual class meeting and they are held in the reference room. That has been moderately successful -- more so, certainly, to spread it out over the year and to tie it in with specific course subject matter than to have the usual kind of hour at registration in which you caution the people not to smoke and to keep their feet off the desks.

Albee: We have an orientation session but we haven't found that a great many students are clamoring to get into it. I don't think it is the most effective way, because at orientation the problem is not really real to them. I have been to those orientation sessions and it goes in one ear and out the other, but when you are writing a paper two nights before it is due and you are really stuck, then the problem becomes real. Then they come in the library and that is the time when you do it.

McFarland: A lot of it does end up being awfully individual because that is when they have the problem. Mr. Morris and I are thinking of doing something next year that maybe will help a little bit. We would like to plan announced seminar sessions. The first week it might be on Biblical research, the next week ethics, and the next week something else. If anybody wants to come O.K. and if they don't want to come O.K. But, if you have the Biblical seminar a couple weeks before the Biblical exegesis paper is first due, it probably combines the writing of it with being aggressive--when the problem is there. Part of this again, unless you have a course scheduled in your curriculum, is getting faculty to give up one hour out of two or three a week to do this. There have been some but very few who have connected with formal instruction in the library. Usually people assume that other people know too much or enough and they really don't.

Comment: A plea for giving special help to foreign students.

McFarland: I would second that. It is sometimes very tricky to do but usually proves of great help. One European student we had was absolutely scared his first month by the overdue notices I sent out. I had been sending these out for years. It started out, "Please come to the library to see about . . ." It scared him to death; he ran right over. Our other students had grown up under this system and were conditioned to this approach. They simply paid the fine, but he was from a different setting and so probably you do have to see that foreign students get special assistance.

PANEL ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Moderator: Frederick L. Chenery. Panel members: Donn Michael Farris, Raymond P. Morris, Erich R. Schultz, Ernest Tune.

Chenery: We are going to lead off with three or four questions, but we hope that throughout the panel we will have the good discussion from the floor that we all enjoyed yesterday. This is something we all want to talk about and not just those of us on the platform. We would like to lead off with what is perhaps the obvious beginning: What are the first steps toward library planning? Ray Morris and Ernest Tune are going to begin with the answer to this question.

Morris: I hope that it is clear to all of you that I am sitting in as a substitute. Calvin Schmitt was to lead off in this session, but has been called away. I am very conscious of the definition of the word "substitute" that I found in a dictionary. It is something that is used for something else, usually inferior in quality. I have served as a consultant for many library buildings. My dear wife, who has a wonderful way of deflating me, has reminded me that this may be why some library buildings are so poorly planned.

If one should generalize, I suppose among academic buildings the worst planned structure in terms of its use is usually the library. Certainly in New Haven, in the Yale Divinity Library, we have an example par excellence of what not to do. Now what are the first steps? To begin with, planning for a library building is a far more complicated process than most people realize. The first step is to get the approval of the proper authorities, those who can make the decision that you are going to build a library building. I have been astounded at the number of librarians who have assumed that they were going to build a new building, dreamed about it, planned for it and so on, whereas the top echelon of authority had never thought that this should have a high priority. It is important, therefore, if you are planning to have a new library building, that this be cleared at the top level, so that you know where you are and what you are going to do. This will vary from institution to institution but it usually means approval by the board of trustees or their equivalent. Once this approval has been made official and you know what you are going to do and what you are not going to do, then the next step is not to set a price tag on what the building is going to cost. You are not ready for that. The next very obvious step is to set up a responsible committee, composed of the right personnel. It should be defined what this committee's responsibilities are and are not: that is, the committee should be able to speak officially on the matter of a library building. It should not be a large committee, and, if properly constituted, this will lead to a series of planning sessions. At this juncture a committee, to use Calvin Schmitt's phrasing here

(I'll not put quotes around all that he has outlined in his notes which I have before me) "the committee should plan boldly" and with imagination to do its work responsibly. This is very important. The committee should be representative of the library staff, and of course, the faculty. You would be foolish today not to call in students. Included should be the administration, of course, and the governing board or the board's building committee. In all of this planning you need to get creative thought and process all the way from the top on down, and at least up to the top. If not, you might be disappointed in some of the results. I have seen this happen, where a great deal of planning has gone on in a so-called committee and all of it has been ignored by the board of trustees. I have seen this happen again and again. A board of trustees will be persuaded that they need a new library building; and then will determine without prior planning what the building is going to cost and actually set out to sell the project on the basis of a price factor to a synod or governing body which supports them. This results in discovering that they must go back and reconstitute a new budget, resubmit a new request, and delay the whole matter several years. It is a mistake to have too large a committee. It should be large enough that one can expect a fairly good attendance in the various meetings. The members should be picked because of their genuine interest in the matter, their willingness to give time (because it will be time consuming and they will resent it), their openness to frank discussion, and so forth. At this stage it is not necessary that this committee be composed of people who are experts. They will learn; they will become expert before they get through. On this committee the key member should be the librarian, and much will depend upon him to make clear to faculty members and others just how this building is to be used. We have a number of stereotypes of what a library is, and this is true in the thinking of a faculty. When one goes into a new building, he can almost determine at a glance whether the conception of this building was of the type followed thirty years ago; or whether the building reflects newer modes of thinking in library planning. The dividing line in library building planning is somewhere in the mid '50's -- I can't be more precise. But libraries are being built today on plans that we thought were good thirty years ago, which really do not meet our needs today. The committee, of course, will do the planning. They should have a voice in the selection of the architect, but this is not the major function of the committee. One of the very important things this committee needs to do early is to develop a statement of library program -- how the building is to be used. The result should reflect library needs. One cannot assume that these needs are generally understood. The needs will be determined in terms of what the school is going to do, the style of instruction, the enrollment that will be involved, the level of education that is intended, the probable financial resources to support a library program. The future of the school should be

carefully reviewed and stated in a program which will be used in later aspects of your planning as you bring this to the faculty, to the board of trustees, and, ultimately, to the architect in order that he may interpret what kind of a building you will need. These steps are important. Again, just to emphasize the matter, never begin without this planning; and never begin by saying we are going to raise so much money for a new library building without seeing what is involved in determining the amount that will be required.

Tune: I didn't know before today that Raymond Morris had such psychic insight. Most of the problems or the things that he mentioned could be done wrong, I think happened at one time or another in the planning stage with us. Without wanting to repeat anything that he has said, I will simply try to add a few additional comments. I think very early in the process of planning in working toward a new library you need to try to discover who is going to be carrying the primary responsibility for the new building. I say you need to try to discover because the group who ultimately may exercise the most power, or who will make most of the decisions, may not at all be the group that officially is laid out or designated as the group to do this. We started off with what we thought was a good channel of communication set up by the President and the Board of Trustees, whereby ideas could flow from the Faculty Library Committee, and an initial planning committee, which consisted of the architect, myself, and a consultant. All this was preparatory work. But as time went along, it became very clear that this channel was not working. The Board of Trustees delegated authority for the building to its Committee on Buildings and Grounds. The Buildings and Grounds' Chairman delegated the responsibility for working with the architect alone to one of his trustees who happened to hate to make trips to Claremont. So as it turned out we really had no trustee representative that was carrying much responsibility. I soon found myself writing letters to this trustee following the channels of communication that the President had worked out without any results. You have to be alert to the fact that the real decisions may be made in some other than the approved way. What do you do then? Well, you do anything you can. At least, that is what I did. I started trying to find other ways to get through to the trustee who had the power, and I finally discovered another trustee that he relied on greatly. He also respected the President greatly. Between the combination, then, of the President and one other trustee, we finally were able to feed ideas through; and the planned channel to communication simply went by the board.

Farris: How far should the librarian and others in the seminary situation go with the planning before an architect is secured? Is it advisable to provide sketches, albeit in rough form, of what you hope to accomplish? I ask this because, although this is not

possible in the situation I have just been through, it sometimes seemed to me that if we had been able to do this more we might have been dominated less by the architect than we, I think, unhappily were.

Schultz: Part of the role of the librarian has been stressed very ably by these two men. I think a way to help out in this situation, is to have the librarian prepare a brief, a very detailed brief, of what goes into the building, and what he sees as the needs. This means, of course, talking with the administration and with departmental chairmen concerning the present and proposed program of the institution. For example, if they are going to start a school of church music you can make provision for getting this in as well. The professional librarian is a person who is supposed to know a bit about buildings and what goes on in the buildings. It is up to the librarian to do the homework, and do it thoroughly, using all the latest literature, and from this pull together all the different aspects of the building. This is helpful to the library committee, because they can then have something ahead of them to toss back and forth and maybe give suggestions and viewpoints from their side. It is also helpful to the architect, and here I speak from my own personal experience where we have a campus architect. He had not built a library building, so I found him very willing to listen. I understand from talking to some of you that this is rather the exception than the rule. Sometimes the librarian is only brought in on this at a much later stage when fundamental decisions have already been made, and it is so hard to get them changed. From this brief, then, you have a basic starting point to talk to the committee, and to talk to the architect. You can toss back plans and show relationships of the various functions; e.g., that a card catalog must be near technical services, that if you are going to add floors you want to provide for a second elevator shaft, or if you can only afford one elevator then make sure it can be used for public as well as technical services. If he is willing to listen and, so to speak, to play ball with you, I think a major hurdle has been overcome.

Tune: I think what you have to keep in mind is that from the architect's point of view he is under pressure from the trustees to come in with a building design that will bring a bid within a certain range. This is the thing that you were talking about -- the fixed price. I soon discovered that the architect was in the position, that even though he had the facts, sometimes he pushed them aside for a cheaper expediency. I think this is one place you have to be watchful.

Morris: I would like to add my "two cents" to this, Donn Michael. From the beginning one should keep clearly in mind what the function of a committee or a consultant is and what the functions of an

architect may be. I do not think that a library consultant or library committee should constitute themselves as amateur architects. Architecture is an art that involves a number of ingredients -- the artistry of design and form, and skill in engineering. When it is successful it combines art and function. Few library buildings combine these ingredients successfully. Usually an architect is more successful as an artist on the external structure, and less successful in adapting it to function, or vice versa. Whenever I have served as a consultant, I have tried to shy away from those things that relate to art simply because I know that I know very little about it. I try to make plain to those who do the planning how the building is going to be used, and here is where the architect frequently falls down. To be explicit, Fred, you will forgive me if I refer to Dubuque, in planning for your new library structure there are some fundamental decisions that must be made. An architect or an outside consultant cannot do that for you. Some fundamental decisions must be made about Dubuque Seminary -- where you are going to be twenty-five years from now, and where you are not going to be at that time. This should be studied carefully. This is the inescapable responsibility of the institution. Having determined that, the next thing is to determine the kind of program you are going to have because library buildings reflect this program. Whether you are going to carry on work of a certain level, of a certain nature and style; or whether you are going to go into something that will require an entirely different kind of a library than you may conceive. There are real differences between a library building where to carry on the program requires research in depth and a library building that may be constructed involving a more generalized professional need. These matters should be determined before you even talk to an architect. At this point the committee cannot think too much or too well. On and beyond that, as to the styling of a building or to try to tell an architect how to build it, I bend over backward to give him all the creativity and freedom that we can allow. I hope that he is the kind of an architect that once he brings in a preliminary plan, one can sit down and say "Now, let's look at this. Why did you do this?" or, "Don't you think this might be better?" and that he would listen.

Chenery: We have already discovered at Dubuque what differences there are in the attitudes of architects. Last fall we were at that time under immense pressure of time to get drawings prepared as soon as possible. One architect who was interviewed, I think it was in September, said that his staff was at the point where it could take on another project, and he thought probably within a month he could have some preliminary plans worked out for us; and certainly by the end of May, that's September to May in one year, he could have plans ready to let out for bids. Those of us on the special building committee were immensely relieved that he



didn't get the contract. We feared to think what he could come up with on the very sketchy information we had for him at that time. Another architect we interviewed knew that the new building had to be next door to the St. Rose Priory. As far as I know, none of the architects we talked with are enamored with that particular building. His first suggestion was that before we plan the new library, we plant a row of fast growing trees between the Priory and where our building was, despite the fact that the new library will serve both institutions jointly, and almost inevitably must be thought of in relation to the Priory building, for better or worse. Personally I am very pleased with the architect who was chosen. He said that he would be very interested in our contract, and would like to work with us. He would not be prepared to begin drawings, however, for at least a year, because he was convinced in his conversations with us that it would be at least a year, before we could tell him what we needed, and he was not going to start drawings until he had put us through that process of determining our needs. Otherwise, he wouldn't know what he was planning for.

To another question which was suggested before we began, I would like to give Don a chance to answer first. What do you see as the pros and cons of using a famous architect as against a local firm that may not be so well known?

Farris: I do just happen to have some views on this subject. Just for the sake of argument I would come down heavily, initially, on the side of securing a local architect. Your options are considerably different if you are in New York and you talk about a local architect or if you are in Hampton, Nebraska, and the local architects design only barns. When I say local I mean to indicate an architectural firm which is somewhere within reasonable commuting distance of you and the site on which you are going to put your building. I say this as I enter at Duke the fifth year of continuous building construction on the same set of new library buildings. Of course Duke University would have to have a big name architect. In fact we have two; one set in Boston to design the inside, and one set from Houston to design the outside; and they came to Durham to fight. Seriously folks, it seemed to me that we were at a great disadvantage in having these architects, whether they be one or two; and finally the ones from Boston vanquished the ones from Houston, and they withdrew from the scene. Whether you have one or two, we were greatly inconvenienced, and I think the results were probably poorer because of the difficulty in communication. To have to discuss every problem, and we were involved with many problems of renovation and remodeling and the coordination of these with new construction problems, by mail and phone on many of these matters is almost impossible to carry out effectively. I am sure that the expense of our building was greatly added to by transporting sometimes

plane loads of architects, draftsmen, engineers, electricians and so on between Boston and Duke. The worst thing was that after the plans were on paper and being altered, we were never sure how well we were communicating our ideas by phone and by mail, and felt most of the time that if we had had rather constant access or reasonably constant access to our architects, we could have settled many problems much more swiftly than we did, much more effectively than we did with better results. I am sure that there are others at this table or in this group who perhaps have had exactly the opposite experience. I would add one other thing, and this may be just a matter of wishful thinking. It also seemed to us that although these architects with which we were concerned had built at least one library building previously, they were not particularly conversant with library construction problems; and yet, because they were a very large and well known concern, they rather felt that they knew best in most circumstances; and I think that it has often been our hope as we have been through this, at least it has been mine, that if we had had a smaller architect, who perhaps had fewer irons in the fire at the time, he might have been more ready to listen to us and perhaps hope to come up with an imaginative building which would be something truly to his credit. I gather from some of the other comments at this table that this does not necessarily happen by having a small and little known architect.

Tune: I think I would have to come down on the same side of the argument as Don. We had a famous name brand architect with his headquarters in New York. His office which actually did the work on our building was in San Francisco, which is over 500 miles from Claremont; and we had great problems in communication. I discovered often in talking with the building superintendent, that he was waiting to talk over problems with the architect's representative who had not appeared in over a month or six weeks. The rest of the time matters were handled by phone or mail. This, I felt, was not the best arrangement.

Morris: One is not always able to control these things. What are you going to do if you have some prospective donor who will say "I'll pay for the building, but I have a special architect, and I want him to do it. We shall work together on the planning, and I will pay the bill." Because the amount of money is so extensive, it is hard to say, "Well, look here. Come, let us reason together." One doesn't always have the opportunity to choose the architect, unfortunately. I don't know that I would come down so hard as Donn Michael does on whether it is a well-known firm or a lesser known firm. There are certain things that might guide you if you can do it. It is rather important to examine the architectural firm or the architect from the standpoint of their experience in library building. Most architects have built

many buildings, but very few libraries. Or, if they have built a library, it may have been a library of a style that you don't want. Then I think one would be well advised to consult with other institutions that have used the services of this firm or architect. See how they have fared with the whole matter. One would be well advised, because so much money is involved, to visit personally (you or your library committee or representatives) the libraries he has constructed and to see for yourselves what the results are. For this you should have a travel budget. It is important in talking to the architect if you can detect his manner of listening, whether he is being polite or whether he is turning you off or turning you on in the matter of consulting. And, if you plan to have outside consultants, detect his willingness to work with the consultants. I have been asked to serve as a consultant on library structures which turned out to be a complete waste of my time, and a complete waste of the institution's money, simply because the architectural firm was not prepared to listen. Again, I think it is important, because most of us will be working in institutions that have limited resources, to compare the costs of the library building that the firm has actually constructed, with the cost of other library buildings that were built at about the same time. The variation here is great. I can show you library buildings which have cost 50 percent more than other library buildings built at the same time. The cost per square foot will vary. I just came from one excellent library that was constructed only five years ago, and it cost equipped \$20.50 per square foot. I can point out another library building constructed the same year that cost \$42.00 per square foot. These differences do exist and both of these are good buildings.

Chenery: I am about to ask the panel a question along an entirely different line. But perhaps this is a good time to ask the audience if they have some questions dealing with that which we have already been discussing.

Question I: What is the role of a professional building consultant?

Tune: I might make a brief comment. I think the role is partly psychological. I am sure a good consultant is very helpful and useful. Often a board will listen when an expert is brought from a great distance, especially, someone with prestige. He opens doors for you that you might have difficulty in opening yourself.

Morris: There are two or three things which can be said in this matter. Your observation is true. Frequently an outsider or an expert will be listened to when the committee will not listen to their librarian. Much will depend upon the selection of your architect. If he is a type that will not listen, then you are

going to waste money on any type of consultation. The role of a consultant is to stimulate and to ask questions. The institution should make the decisions. If a consultant is any good, he reflects experience, he is aware of data, of what has been done, what you can't do, etc. Sometimes an institution will take a consultant too seriously, but a good consultant can open doors and get things seriously considered. A good consultant with the proper architect is invaluable and even necessary in a complex building like a library. You could completely reverse this statement. With a certain kind of architect that is not going to listen to you, a consultant can get in the way, he will be a source of annoyance, nothing will happen. You will spend money and the results will not be worth it.

Farris: I would just add to that, Fred, that I think it is a matter of principle. It is valuable to have someone looking at your plans without your prejudices and without prejudices of the architect who has been hired to do it. We had some outside consultation of this sort; and I think unfailingly, because they were looking at the plans fresh and without any vested interest in it, they brought to us ideas that we hadn't had before, and saw flaws in what we had been doing that we hadn't seen before.

Chenery: Ernest mentioned a certain psychological advantage. There is another psychological factor I have seen at work. You work hard on a set of plans as librarian, with your faculty, and with the architect, and so forth, and you come up with some plans which you all think look very, very good; but something happens that you can't act on it for awhile. You pick up the plans a few months later and you wonder, how did I ever do that? How did this ever come into being? This just isn't possible. I think that in many ways this is true when you have a consultant. You are convinced that you have worked out certain problems, and everything looks good; but he looks at them from a completely different viewpoint, with a different set of eyes, so to speak, and suddenly things that looked so good are obviously not going to work at all. I think you can't get enough of this kind of evaluation of your plans. It almost has to be done, I think, by someone who is not immersed in the day by day problems of your institution, but can come in from outside and see it in a completely different light.

Question #2: What are the values of having a consultant who has a theological education as compared with a general education specialist?

Schultz: I really can't see that there would be that much difference, because what I see going into theological libraries is what I see going into academic and public libraries. All our services, our basics, are the same, are they not? Again, this will depend in

part on the philosophy of the school and what you intend to incorporate and reflect in that building.

Morris: Really, there is not too much difference, as I see it, between a theological library and a small or medium-sized college library. There is nothing peculiar about the study of theology itself that requires innovation. The average theological library is of medium size. A consultant needs to have a feeling for what you are trying to do, he should have experience in building a library approximately the same size you are going to build.

Tune: I would like to stress one other point. I think none of us should be under the illusion that an outsider will do for us the job that we need to do for ourselves. Basically your library must reflect your own institutional program, the way you function as librarian, and what the needs are of that particular school and community. Often an outsider will not be able to answer that question for you.

Question #3: Do any of you see advantages of closed over open stacks?

Schultz: You are speaking to the wrong person, because I am a firm believer in open stacks. I think it is the only feasible solution in our day and age. While a card catalog is a wonderful tool, it is pretty hard for a student to decide from twenty-five or fifty cards under a particular subject heading which is going to be beneficial for the project or term paper assigned. If he can go to the stack, take the book off the shelf, check the index and table of contents, he will end up with the six or seven books that he wants; whereas your staff member would be running up and down stairs, using elevators, bringing all fifty to him before he is satisfied.

Question #4: How would you deal with a donor who also dictates on matters such as choice of architect, etc.?

Morris: I would make myself well informed on what you need and what your work requires. Even though the prospects are that you are going to be turned off and may not have the opportunity to present your needs, I would be ready. If you have an opportunity, if you know what you are talking about, sometimes people will recognize this and will listen to you. But I would be prepared to present the needs as I saw them. After a building is built, it will cost money to maintain it. We have computed at Yale, where we are planning for a new building, that it will require the income from an endowment equal to 60 percent of the original cost of a building to air-condition and maintain it. If we don't get these resources, the maintenance of the new building will be a drain upon our educational budget. Even though you could not get

anything more across to your prospective donor than the idea, it would be well worth while. I would think my way through the problem, and if I should fail, it would not be because I had failed to do my homework.

Question #5: Should interior design be handled by the architect or by another firm?

Tune: Won't this depend largely upon the architect? I would think he would have as much to say as anyone about whether he wants to use the services of another person as an interior decorator, or whether he has someone on his staff he expects to do it.

Chenery: In any case, I think one could argue against the wisdom of simply having a not-too-skilled librarian go through the library supply catalogs and pick out the things that look most enticing and interesting, and order them. I have seen this done once or twice with rather disastrous results. I think it can be quite important that someone, either the regular architect of the whole building or some other consultant, be very much involved in the selection of equipment. I think many of us have experienced that somehow sizes of standard furniture just are not suitable for our particular needs. Whoever thought that a 24" x 36" carrell was the ideal size for a graduate school, I certainly don't know; and yet almost all the catalogs give this dimension. And you have to have quite a lot of expert help to work through what are the ideal dimensions, and then work with various reputable contractors to get these designs modified, and to make new designs which will produce the equipment which meets your needs; and not simply select equipment that has already been designed and is for sale.

Schultz: Again speaking personally, my situation was one where the architect did all this himself. He had one person in his office who selected the furnishings, and so forth. My only point was that I insisted on seeing and knowing everything that they were coming up with even to the color of the dividers in the wash rooms and the floor tile, etc., before anything was installed. In a recent paper, there was an article about color in technical services. I forget the details, but the area had been painted blue, and everybody was cold. Then they changed the color to red and there weren't any more complaints. All these are little things, but if your staff knows in advance, and has even a small say in selection of color schemes, they feel involved; they look upon it as their building rather than something that is being put up for them. Another point that I think is very profitable is that you not go with preconceived ideas of what you want. Once you have established what is needed for your individual library, then visit other libraries. Our experience after a visit was usually a negative reaction. "Well, we

certainly wouldn't want that," or "I can't see how that would be functional." The negative was what stuck out, rather than the things we liked in other buildings; but again, take into consideration that we were trying to see how such a function would relate to our own needs and purposes.

Question #6: The Resources and Planning Commission of AATS has made statements on library buildings. What involvement was there of librarians in the commission?

Morris: I suppose you are referring to the report of Arthur D. Little published in Theological Education. In my judgment, it is not a fully responsible report. For instance, at one point the report recommended a so-called warehouse arrangement to care for the lesser used material. Actually, their recommendation, if it were carried out in the situation to which they referred, would have been a more expensive alternative than the one followed. The real issue is the matter of "closed" or "open" stacks. A building design which I think is very successful in theological libraries is one in which you do not refer to a "reading room" and "stacks," but rather "reader-book areas," i.e., we disperse readers among books with individual study spaces where they can concentrate their work. The reasoning back of this arrangement involves a sociological factor. Most theological students, at least half or more, are married. The apartments that our seminaries can supply must necessarily be limited because of finances. Whenever you have students that are married, you are going to have families, or you should -- as I see it. It is difficult for a student in a small apartment to work as he ought to work if he is a serious student, and at the same time have to cope with the problems of a baby. There is a conflict of interest. Why should one be "hushing" his family in their home? It is their home. What an institution should do is to provide in its library a place where this student is given an option in centering his work. I believe he will do better school work and he will work without these conflicts of interest. I would recommend a greater number of special reading places in proportion to students enrolled than is generally recognized as necessary in undergraduate education. In planning, one gives attention to factors like this. One needs to spell this out into what I would call a program; and as he talks to his architect, get reactions to it. This type of building is not more expensive to build than the conventional library.

Question #7: How seriously will schools take the Little report?

Morris: This will vary. Some will take this report very, very seriously. The Arthur D. Little report on theological education will be a controversial report. It uses words that theological education is "bankrupt." Some of us are apprehensive, and with

cause, what such phrasing will do to funding programs and seeking financial help. Foundations and donors are not willing to give to a discredited system. I do not think it is a fully responsible report, and I am trying to be serious in my reply to you. The report has some valuable features. Essentially, I do not think that those responsible for the Arthur D. Little report understand the place of the library in theological education.

Question #8: In planning for book capacity, how much allowance should be made for microtext replacing the book?

Farris: I don't know that I want to take that one. I don't really think I have an answer to that. It is quite obvious that if one looks far enough ahead he is going to see the day when you can no longer build libraries, either physically or financially, to contain all the books in book form. I frankly don't know at what rate the planning must go for reducing certain portions of the collection to compact forms, but it is perfectly evident to me that ultimately it is going to have to take place. I really think that our generation - I am including my own and the younger one coming up - that neither of these generations has really come to grips with this problem yet, the fact that not far off is the day when libraries big enough to contain our collections are going to be prohibitively expensive.





CONTEMPORARY THREATS TO THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Donald G. Miller

All academic situations are characterized by unrest and confusion. I heard recently of an academic administrator who died and went to hell, and never noticed the transition!

These are days of turmoil in the realm of thought. The situation is more conducive to emotion than to reason. We are like men who must do their thinking as they go over Niagara Falls in a barrel. The viscera seem to be more active than the brain. Men everywhere are in danger of following Hitler's advice to "think with your blood."

A professor of ethics in a Divinity School recently told of a student who, in a conversation, turned livid with rage and cried: "The trouble with you is that you are so d----d intellectual, whereas the issues are so visceral!" The professor replied, rightly, I thought: "But whose viscera? Hitler was visceral."

In these confused days, seminaries are trying to be true to the task given them by the church--to wrestle theologically with the problems of our time, to look at the moment and face toward the future in the perspective of the past, to try to relate hope to memory, to try to establish some continuities in the fevered rash of discontinuity that is upon us. We are trying to remember that the God who is is the God who was and the God who is to come.

This demands that we rise above impressionism and novelty and dilettantism, that we try to distinguish between the Holy Spirit and the spirit of hysteria, that we try to "prove all things" and "hold fast to that which is good."

This has led to two things in the life of the seminaries--one corporate, and one more individual.

The corporate enterprise is a restudy of the whole theological enterprise in many denominations dealing with such questions as: What is the role of Theological Education in the life of the churches? What is the common enterprise in which all the seminaries are engaged, and how may we best coordinate our efforts in this common task?

The individual life of each of the seminaries has been characterized largely in recent days by new curricular forms. In general, these new forms embody three characteristics: 1) There is less required work, with more freedom of choice and a wider range of elective offerings. 2) There is less formal class instruction, and more small group and individual study. 3) There is a closer relation to universities and to other seminary programs of instruction where possible, including Roman Catholic

schools. It remains to be seen whether these new curricular forms will be productive of better ministers. I am not yet sure why one cannot learn from a course which is required, but can if he himself decides to take it. Nor am I certain that the small group discussion method may not only give students opportunity to share their ignorance and immaturity. And I am extremely doubtful that the "cluster" concept so widely hailed now gives as much promise as its advocates propose. To put together two or three weak schools could produce one large weak school. On the other hand, one strong school which does not "cluster" with others may still be a strong school. One is not likely to create much life merely by combining graveyards! Only time will tell whether these curricular trends are worthy.

Another feature of most of the seminaries is a new stress on continuing education. Many churches are now including periods of study in their calls, and the seminaries are trying to make available constructive possibilities for the use of this time by ministers. Knowledge now is so vast and change so rapid that the best the seminaries can do in three or four years is to give men the tools for study and a sense of direction. Really to educate means to take on students for 20 or 30 years, during which ample opportunity for continued growth is provided.

What of the future of theological education? There are two aspects of the life of the seminaries with regard to the future which I should like to discuss briefly.

First, the financial situation. Nearly all the seminaries are going into the red every year now. The one with which I am associated ended in the black last year by \$132.00. But how was this done? Because the seminary had enough to run an adequate program, with a little left over? No. It was done partly by paying salaries which are woefully under the level of the same work done in universities. Universities are graded as AA, A, B, C, etc. The average seminary professor's salary in the United Presbyterian seminaries is somewhere between the B and C level. One may balance a budget by holding salaries at this level, but how can he hold a good faculty indefinitely in competition with Departments of Religion in the universities? Furthermore, the budget was met by delaying much-needed repairs on buildings. This will ultimately catch up with us, and may in the long run cost us more than if the repairs were made now. Also, the purchase of necessary equipment was delayed, which again may be questionable long-range wisdom. We exhausted every dollar of student aid funds, including some reserves which we had accumulated. Students pay only about 12% of their cost to the seminary. Their needs are great. More than half of them are on some form of student aid. Where is the money to come from to meet their needs in the days ahead?

It is quite possible that theological education will by economic default go to the State Universities to be supported by tax money. If the churches want this, well and good. I, for one, however, do not think that it would be a good thing, nor am I sure that the churches would want it if they faced the decision squarely.

The European system has been to teach theology in the universities, detached from the life of the churches. At the conclusion of a student's university studies, the churches then provide a one-year Prediger Seminar, or something similar, to try to get the student back into the orbit of the church. In America, on the other hand, we have for the past nearly 200 years nourished theological education within the life of the church. In my judgment, the seminaries need the continued fellowship of the churches as we try to do our work, and likewise the churches need the seminaries.

If theology is taught only at the universities with tax funds, it will perforce have to be taught with pure objectivity. Does not the study of theology, by its very nature, deal with issues about which pure neutrality is inappropriate? Does it not deal with that which calls for decision and commitment? What will happen to ministerial training without these elements?

If theology is taught only at the universities, will this not also tend to widen the gap between the clergy and the laity, which is already too wide? I know it may be argued that to train ministers at universities where they would be in touch with students in other fields could well close the gap between clergy and laity. This is theoretically possible. But has it been borne out by divinity schools on university campuses? And is the university layman the "typical" layman to whom ministers will ultimately minister. Universities may be intellectual ghettos whose ethos may be quite detached from the wider aspects of the life of the average man to whom the church must minister.

The teaching of theology exclusively at the university level could well lead also to the further downgrading of the importance of the parish ministry. In my judgment, this is already too much the case. I should not rest easy in any plan which tended to enhance this trend.

And what if the universities should suddenly turn away from the present interest in the study of religion? Such changes have been made before. And a Madaline Murray, or someone like her, could move in through legal means and stop the flow of tax money for the teaching of religion in state-supported schools. What then? The church which had abandoned her seminaries would then be under the necessity of starting over again. Would it not be better to keep going?

Second, the academic function of the seminaries. What is the nature and purpose of theological education? What is the function of the seminaries in the life of the church? Are they to be centers of sociological study and action, whose main purpose is to train men in the art of locating the centers of power in society, in manipulating political groups for predetermined goals, in acquiring the skills of revolutionary political and social change?

A recent article, written by a churchman, suggested that it will not be long until theological seminary training will be shortened to about an 18-month grooming of a sort of sociological task force; that knowledge and

awareness of God's presence will be a thing of the past; that there will be little, if any, stress on belief in Jesus as divine Lord and Savior; that sermons will make little mention of God, Jesus Christ, the Bible, the Holy Spirit, or the church; and that belief in prayer, the Scriptures, and the preaching of the Word will be all but extinct.

I have at least 3 problems with this.

1) The first is financial. If this view is to sweep the church, then let us close up our seminaries, discharge our faculties, discard our hard-won libraries, and send our students to the universities to study sociology and political science. The University of Pittsburgh has an excellent Graduate School of Social Work and an excellent Graduate School of Public and International Affairs. The other seminaries have like schools near at hand. I made a quick estimate that we could send all of our 285 students to these schools, paying their tuition, room, and board, for less than half of what it is costing to educate them at the seminary. And if they all went to universities within their own states, where tuition would be lower, it would cost about one-third of what it now costs.

If the church really wants to turn its seminaries into units of sociological instruction and action, we are poor stewards of the church's money to keep our seminaries at all.

2) The second problem is professional. If we are going to keep our seminaries, but turn them into centers of studies other than theological study, who is going to keep the science of theology alive? How can we take our place alongside other professions, as well-trained and competent and authoritative in our field as they are in theirs? In a recent visit to our campus, Peter Berger, an eminent sociologist, pointed out that the church is continually speaking of "dialogue" with other disciplines. In order to do this, we are tending to give our students a little sociology, a little psychology, a little political science, etc., so that they may "dialogue" with men in these fields. He argued that the only way theologians may engage in serious dialogue with men in other disciplines is to know their theology as well as their counterparts in other fields. He said: "I am an expert in sociology. Let me be so. You be an expert in theology; then we may have real dialogue." Professor Georges Crespy, of France, who has carried on much dialogue with French psychiatrists, insisted on the same thing. He said: "When I converse with psychiatrists, I tell them, 'You are authorities in psychiatry. I am not; therefore, I listen to you at that level. But I am an authority in theology. You are not, therefore, you listen to me when we speak of theology.'" If the seminaries are to be turned into centers of other than theological study, where are the experts in theology to be trained? And short of training such experts, how can genuine dialogue with men in other disciplines be possible?

3) The third problem is theological. What is the function of the Christian ministry? And what is the unique role of the Christian Church in the world? And if the seminaries abandon, as their chief task, the study

of theology, where will be the source of theology, and what will ultimately happen to the Church when it runs out of theological steam?

The Christian faith is a historic faith--it is given. We do not create it. It comes to us from the past. We struggle to understand it, to apply it, to restate it in every age--but we do not originate it, nor are we free to modify it to suit our own whims. Our God is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. We, therefore, must know our ancestors.

The Bible is the record of a 2000-year conversation of God with His people. You cannot know a person in one or two encounters. It takes lengthy conversation to enter into the secret of another's being. For this reason, we must wrestle with the Bible if we are to have an adequate theology.

The church has a 2000-year history since biblical times. We must struggle to know how the church has understood the biblical witness through the ages.

All of this, and more, is necessary to hear the voice of the living God now. There are no shortcuts. We do not go directly to headquarters to speak to God, bypassing the history of the church, the history of the development of Christian doctrine, the record of God's long dealing with His people in the Bible. If the seminaries do not focus on this, who will? And if nobody does, how will the church be saved from placing new idols of our own making in place of the living God? The church must throw theological light on life.\* This is our unique task. No matter how much we may give the world of material goods, or social and political release, we shall fail the world if we do not give them the Christian faith. We dare not substitute for that an idealistic humanism.

A recent letter from one of the outstanding Shakespeare scholars of the country, Professor Roland Frye, says: "I am . . . much concerned about the present state of the church, which seems so often to be unable to speak the authentic and classical Christian doctrines with force and conviction. There are many reasons to feel that the present temper of the world is quite open to the ancient Christian beliefs, and yet, so few theologians are able or willing to present these. The prophetic and social ministry are terribly important, and I am sure that you are aware of my convictions of that importance, yet I often fear that prophetic social comments are about all that the present generation of theologians and clergymen seem able to deliver. It is important, but it is not enough. The sociologists can do as much." Are we, as theologians to do nothing other than the sociologists?

I close with a story of Henry Van Dyke's, called "The Keeper of the Light." A young daughter of a lighthouse keeper had inherited her father's work at his death. Once the supply boat bringing food to the remote hamlet was delayed. The people decided that they would have to take the oil for the light for food. The little girl, with great determination to her task, locked herself in the lighthouse and defended the oil at the risk of her life with an old firearm of her father's, and kept the light burning until the

supply boat arrived. Had the light gone out, the boat would have been wrecked, and they would all have perished.

Is this not a parable with meaning for theological education today? There is much good that needs doing in the world. The temptation now is to turn the seminaries into short-term, immediate "do-good" factories, to divert the oil for their particular task into other worthy channels. But what will happen when the oil is gone? When the theological light goes out and darkness follows, how great will be that darkness!

We need the substance, and the freedom, to be theological seminaries!

APPENDIXATLA MEMBERS AS OF OCTOBER 10, 1969

( \* - attended 1969 Conference)

Note: For members requesting use of their home address, the place of employment is given in parentheses. Please report any errors in your listing to the office of the executive secretary.

## HONORARY MEMBER

Morris, Mrs. Raymond P. - 159 Westwood Road, New Haven, Connecticut  
06515

## FULL MEMBERS

- \*Albee, Rev. Lowell, Jr. - Lutheran School of Theology, 8420 So.  
Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60619
- Alhadeff, Rev. John J., S.J., Alma College, P.O. Box 1258, Los Gatos,  
California 95030
- Andrews, Dean Timothy, Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theology School,  
50 Goddard Avenue, Brookline, Massachusetts 02146
- \*Arnold, Harvey - Divinity School of the University of Chicago, Chicago,  
Illinois 60637
- Atkinson, Marjorie M. (retired) - 4 Willow Lane, Kensington,  
California 94707
- Aycock, Mrs. B.D. - Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, 3401  
Brook Road, Richmond, Virginia 23227
- Baker, Mrs. Florence S. - Yale Divinity School Library, 409 Prospect  
Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511
- Balz, Elizabeth L. - Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary,  
Capital University, Columbus, Ohio 43209
- \*Barkstrom, Mrs. Alice Ann - McCormick Theological Seminary, 800 West  
Belden, Chicago, Illinois 60614
- \*Batsel, John David - Garrett Theological Seminary, 2121 Sheridan  
Road, Evanston, Illinois 60201
- \*Beach, Robert F. - Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th  
Street, New York, New York 10027
- Berky, Andrew S. - Schwenkfelder Library, Pennsburg, Pennsylvania  
18073
- \*Bestul, Valborg E. - Luther Theological Seminary, 2375 Como Avenue,  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
- Bida, Mrs. Larissa - Bishop's University Library, Lennoxville,  
Quebec, Canada
- Boell, Margaret (retired) - Meadville Theological Seminary, 5701  
Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637
- \*Booher, Harold H. - Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest,  
P.O. Box 2247, Austin, Texas 78705



- \*Boshears, Onva K., Jr. - Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore,  
Kentucky 40390 (1969-70: 409 Packard Street, Apt. 209, Ann  
Arbor, Michigan 48104
- \*Bothell, Larry L. - Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle Street,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
- Bouquet, Rev. Francis L. (retired) - P.O. Box 182, San Anselmo,  
California 94960
- Boyce, Dr. Edward G. - Erskine Theological Seminary, Box 204, Due  
West, South Carolina 29639
- Boyer, Mrs. Margaret Jane - Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary,  
5001 North Oak Street, Trafficway, Kansas City, Missouri 64118
- \*Bracewell, Rev. R. Grant - Emmanuel College, 71 Queen's Park  
Crescent, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
- Bremer, Rev. Nolan Richard - Concordia Seminary Library, 801 De Mun  
Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105
- \*Bricker, George H. - Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster,  
Pennsylvania 17603
- Brimm, Henry M. - Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Road,  
Richmond, Virginia 23227
- Brockway, Duncan - Case Memorial Library, Hartford Seminary  
Foundation, 55 Elizabeth Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06105
- Brown, Rev. Arthur E. - Maryknoll Seminary Library, Maryknoll,  
New York 10545
- \*Bullock, Mrs. Frances E. - Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at  
120th Street, New York, New York 10027
- Bunker, Charlotte J. - Yale Divinity School Library, 409 Prospect  
Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511
- Burdick, Oscar - Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic Avenue,  
Berkeley, California 94709
- Burns, Rev. James M. - St. Mary's Seminary and University, 5400  
Roland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21210
- \*Burritt, Rev. John K. - Wartburg Theological Seminary, 333 Wartburg  
Place, Dubuque, Iowa 52002
- \*Butler, Dr. Harry A., 9634 West Kentucky Avenue, Denver, Colorado  
80226
- Byers, Mrs. Clara L. (retired) - 739 Plymouth Road, Claremont,  
California 91711
- \*Caddy, Rev. James L. - St. Mary Seminary, 1227 Ansel Road, Cleveland,  
Ohio 44108
- Camp, Thomas Edward - The School of Theology Library, University  
of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee 37375
- Cantillon, Rev. Joseph - St. Bernard's Seminary Library, 2260 Lake  
Avenue, New York, New York 14612
- Cannon, Velma R. (retired) - 219 Durham Street, Cobourg, Ontario,  
Canada
- Chandler, Mrs. Emily M. - Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400  
Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016
- \*Chenery, Frederick L. - Theological Seminary, University of Dubuque,  
Dubuque, Iowa 52002

- Clark, Jimmy Ed - Interdenominational Theological Center, 671  
Beckwith Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314
- Clark, Dr. Robert M. - Anglican Theological College of B.C.,  
Union College of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B.C.
- Clarke, Mrs. R.S. - Erskine Theological Seminary, Box 267, Due West,  
South Carolina 29639
- Corcoran, Wilma - Boston University, 771 Commonwealth Avenue,  
Boston, Massachusetts 02215
- Crabtree, Robert E. - Nazarene Theological Seminary, 1700 East  
Meyer Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri 64131
- \*Crawford, Elizabeth L. - Speer Library, Princeton Theological  
Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey 08540
- \*Crismon, Leo T. - Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2825  
Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40206
- \*Crumb, Lawrence N. - Nashotah House Library, Nashotah, Wisconsin  
53058
- Currie, Ruth D. - 618 La Salle Street, Durham, North Carolina 27705
- Dagan, Alice M. (retired) - 1405 South 11th Avenue, Maywood,  
Illinois 60153
- \*Daly, Rev. Simeon - St. Meinrad School of Theology, Archabbey  
Library, St. Meinrad, Indiana 47577
- Daugherty, Francis R. - Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster,  
Pennsylvania 17603
- \*Davidson, Nelle C., - New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary,  
4110 Seminary Place, New Orleans, Louisiana 70126
- \*Davis, The Rev. Clifton G. - Bangor Theological Seminary, 300  
Union Street, Bangor, Maine 04401
- Dayton, Donald W. - Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky  
40390
- Debusman, Paul M. - Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2825  
Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40206
- \*Deering, Rev. Ronald F. - Box 234, Southern Baptist Theological  
Seminary, 2825 Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40206
- Denton, William Richard - (School of Theology at Claremont), 352  
South Anapolis Drive, Claremont, California 91711
- \*De Quasie, Clarise Ann - Divinity Library, Joint University  
Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee 37202
- \*Dickinson, Mrs. Lenore M. - Andover-Harvard Theological Library,  
Harvard Divinity School, 45 Francis Avenue, Cambridge,  
Massachusetts 02138
- Douglas, Dr. George Lees - Knox College, 59 St. George Street,  
Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
- \*Drury, Robert M. - Central Baptist Theological Seminary,  
Seminary Heights, Kansas City, Kansas 66102
- Eastwood, Edna Mae (retired) - 215 North Center Street, Naperville,  
Illinois 60540
- Ehlert, Arnold D. - The Biola Library, 13800 Biola Avenue, La  
Mirada, California 90638
- \*Eisenhart, Ruth C. - 59 Conniston Court, Kendal Street, London  
W.2, England

- \*Engelhardt, David LeRoy - New Brunswick Theological Seminary,  
17 Seminary Place, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901
- \*Englerth, Dr. Gilbert R. - Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary,  
City Line and Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
19151
- Ensign, Dr. David - Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio  
45384
- \*Erickson, Rev. J. Irving - North Park Theological Seminary, 5125  
N. Spalding Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625
- Evans, Esther - 708 Louise Circle, Durham, North Carolina 27705
- \*Farris, Donn Michael - Divinity School Library, Duke University,  
Durham, North Carolina 27706
- \*Flemister, Wilson N. - (Interdenominational Theological Center),  
234 Napoleon Drive, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314
- Frank, Emma L. (retired) - 148 N. Prospect Street, Oberlin, Ohio  
44074
- \*Fritz, William R. - Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary,  
4201 N. Main Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29203
- Gamble, Dr. Connolly C., Jr. - Union Theological Seminary, 3401  
Brook Road, Richmond, Virginia 23227
- Gardiner, Mabel F. (retired) - 15 Calvin Circle, Westminster  
Place, Evanston, Illinois 60201
- \*George, Esther D. - 819 Uhrig Avenue, Apartment 2, Dayton, Ohio  
45406
- Gericke, Dr. Paul - 3939 Gentilly Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana  
70126
- \*Gilliam, Dorothy Jane - Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook  
Road, Richmond, Virginia 23227
- \*Goddard, Burton L. - Gordon Divinity School, 255 Grapevine Road,  
Wenham, Massachusetts 01984
- \*Goodman, Delena - School of Theology Library, Anderson College,  
Anderson, Indiana 46011
- Goodwin, Jack H. - Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in  
Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
- \*Green, Rev. David E. - San Francisco Theological Seminary, San  
Anselmo, California 94960
- \*Griffis, Barbara Ann - Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at  
120th Street, New York, New York 10027
- Griffis, Barbara M. - Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at  
120th Street, New York, New York 10027
- \*Grossmann, Mrs. Walter - Andover-Harvard Theological Library,  
45 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
- \*Gulley, Frank, Jr., The Divinity Library, Joint University Libraries,  
Nashville, Tennessee 37202
- Guston, David - Bethel Theological Seminary, 3949 Bethel Drive,  
Saint Paul, Minnesota 55112
- Hadidian, Dikran Y. - Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, 616 N.  
Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206

- \*Hager, Lucille - Concordia Seminary, 801 De Mun Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105
- \*Hamburger, Roberta - Graduate Seminary Library, Phillips University, Box 2035, University Station, Enid, Oklahoma 73701
- \*Hamm, G. Paul - Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Drive, Mill Valley, California 94941
- Harrer, John A. (retired) - Congregational Library, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108
- Hartmann, Dale - Concordia Theological Seminary, Concordia Court, Springfield, Illinois 62702
- \*Heckman, Marlin L. - Bethany Theological Seminary, Butterfield and Meyers Roads, Oak Brook, Illinois 60523
- \*Hennessy, Rev. William Daviess - Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1044 Alta Vista Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40205
- Hilgert, Mrs. Elvire R. - McGaw Memorial Library, McCormick Theological Seminary, 800 West Belden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60614
- \*Hill, Rev. Lawrence H., O.S.B. - St. Vincent College Library, Latrobe, Pennsylvania 15650
- Hines, Irene - The Library, Colgate Rochester Divinity School, 1100 South Goodman Street, Rochester, New York 14620
- \*Hockett, Leta - Western Evangelical Seminary, 4200 S.E. Jennings Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97222
- Hodges, Elizabeth - Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
- Hodges, Thelma F. - Christian Theological Seminary, Box 88267, Mapleton Station, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208
- Hughey, Elizabeth - Library, Methodist Publishing House, 201 Eighth Avenue, South, Nashville, Tennessee 37202
- \*Hunter, Edward - Methodist School of Theology Library, Delaware, Ohio 43015
- \*Hurd, Albert E. - Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637
- \*Irvine, James S. - 25 Madison Street, Princeton, New Jersey 08540
- Jennings, Mrs. Dorothea P. - Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016
- \*Jeschke, Channing R. - Berkeley Divinity School, 140 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511
- Joaquin, Frederick C. - Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wisconsin 53058
- Jochimsen, Mrs. Elizabeth - School of Theology at Claremont, Foothill Boulevard at College Avenue, Claremont, California 91711
- \*Johnson, Elinor C. - Lutheran School of Theology Library, 1100 E. 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60615
- \*Jones, Arthur E., Jr. - Rose Memorial Library, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey 07940
- \*Jordahl, Neil R., Meadville Theological School - 5701 Woodlawn, Chicago, Illinois 60637
- Judah, Jay Stillson - Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California 94709

- \*Kelly, Genevieve - California Baptist Theological Seminary,  
Seminary Knolls, Covina, California 91722
- \*Kircher, Roland E. - Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400 Massachusetts  
Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016
- \*Klemt, Calvin Carl - Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary,  
100 West 27th, Austin, Texas 78705
- \*Kley, Roland - United Theological Seminary of the Twin Cities,  
3000 Fifth Street, N.W., New Brighton, Minnesota 55112
- Korowytsky, Iwan - Religion Library, Conwell School of Theology,  
Temple University, North Park Avenue and Norris Street,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122
- \*Kubo, Sakae - Seventh Day Adventist Theological Seminary, Andrews  
University, Berrien Springs, Michigan 49104
- \*Kuschke, Arthur W., Jr. - Westminster Theological Seminary,  
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19118
- Lamb, John E. - The Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal  
Church in Philadelphia 4205 Spruce Street, Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania 19104
- \*Leach, Mrs. R. Virginia - Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle  
Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
- Lee, The Rev. Jung Y. - 145 Center Street, Westerville, Ohio 43081
- \*Leonard, Harriet V. - Divinity School Library, Duke University,  
Durham, North Carolina 27706
- \*Lewis, Ronald A. - Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022
- \*Lo, Lydia - General Theological Seminary, 175 Ninth Avenue,  
New York, New York 10011
- \*Lundeen, Joel W. - Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago, 1100  
East 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60615
- \*Lussow, Eleanor M. - Colgate Rochester Divinity School, 1100 South  
Goodman Street, Rochester, New York 14620
- Lyons, Sarah - Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary, 1500  
East 10th Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80218
- McClain, Rev. Joseph P. - Mary Immaculate Seminary, Northampton,  
Pennsylvania 18067
- McCoy, Betty Joe - Southern Baptist Theological Seminary 2825  
Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40206
- \*McFarland, Jane E. - Yale Divinity School Library, 409 Prospect  
Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511
- McGrath, Rev. Laurence W. - St. John's Seminary, 127 Lake Street,  
Brighton, Massachusetts 02135
- \*McIntosh, Dr. Lawrence Dennis - Drew University Library, Madison,  
New Jersey 07940
- \*McLeod, Dr. H. Eugene - Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary,  
Box 752, Wake Forest, North Carolina 27587
- McPherson, J. Mac - Bridwell Library, Perkins School of Theology,  
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75238
- \*McTaggart, John B. - Methodist Theological School in Ohio, P.O.  
Box 630, Delaware, Ohio 43015
- McWhirter, David Ian - Christian Theological Seminary, Box 88267,  
Mapleton Station, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208

- Magnuson, Norris - Bethel College and Seminary, 3801 North Hamline Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55112
- Markley, Lucy W. (retired) - 435 Elm Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511
- \*Matthews, Donald N. - Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325
- Mehl, Warren R. - Eden Theological Seminary, 475 East Lockwood Avenue, Webster Groves, Missouri 63119
- \*Miksa, Francis - Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, 100 W. Butterfield Road, Oak Brook, Illinois 60521
- \*Morris, Raymond P. - Yale Divinity School Library, 409 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511
- \*Mosholder, Wilma - Seminario Evangelico de Puerto Rico, P.O. Box C, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928
- \*Moss, Thelma K. - Colgate Rochester, Bexley Hall, 1100 S. Goodman Street, Rochester, New York 14620
- \*Nelson, The Rev. Wesley J. - Divinity Library, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee 37203
- Nettleton, Mrs. Edward M. - Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Road, Richmond, Virginia 23229
- \*Newhall, Dr. Jannette E. (retired) - Apartment 3, 38 Buswell Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02215
- Newhall, Margaret E. - St. Luke's Library, Sewanee, Tennessee 37375
- \*Nordquest, Corrine M. - Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, 616 North Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206
- Nusbaum, J. Phillip - General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York, New York 10011
- O'Brien, Betty (Mrs. Elmer J.) - Dayton, Ohio
- O'Brien, Elmer - United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Boulevard, Dayton, Ohio 45406
- \*Oliver, Peter L. - Andover-Harvard Theological Library, Harvard Divinity School, 45 Francis Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
- \*Olsen, Robert A., Jr. - Brite Divinity School, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas 76109
- \*O'Neal, Ellis E., Jr. - Andover Newton Theological School, 210 Herrick Road, Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159
- Osborne, Edwin C. (retired) - Route 2, Box 304, Guntersville, Alabama 34976
- Pachella, Richard H. - Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th Street, New York, New York 10027
- Palmatier, Lucy M. - Speer Library, Princeton Theological Seminary, Box 111, Princeton, New Jersey 08540
- \*Paul, The Rev. A. Curtis - Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, 116 East 22nd Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55404
- \*Peterson, Stephen Lee - Divinity Library, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tennessee 37205

- Petroff, Loumona J. - (Boston University Theological Library),  
228 Kelton Street, Apartment 17, Allston, Massachusetts 02134
- \*Pierson, Roscoe M. - Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington,  
Kentucky 40508
- \*Platt, Glenn E. - (Andover Newton Theological School), 73 Herrick  
Road, Newton Centre, Massachusetts 02159
- Price, Frank Wilson (retired) - Box 794, Lexington, Virginia 24450
- Prichard, Mrs. Ruth D. - Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary,  
219 South Street, P.O. Box 752, Wake Forest, North Carolina  
27587
- \*Prince, Harold B. - Columbia Theological Seminary, 701 Columbia  
Drive, Decatur, Georgia 30031
- Reynolds, Stephen M. - Conwell School of Theology in Philadelphia,  
613 Custis Road, Glenside, Pennsylvania 19038
- \*Richards, Mrs. Alma L. - Eden Theological Seminary, 475 E.  
Lockwood Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63119
- \*Ringering, Joyce E. - North American Baptist Seminary, 1605 South  
Euclid Avenue, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57105
- Rist, Martin (retired) - 350 Ponca Drive, Box 889, Boulder,  
Colorado 80301
- Robarts, William M. - Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at  
120th Street, New York, New York 10027
- Robbins, Mrs. Ruth G. (retired) - P. O. Box 314, Capitola,  
California 95010
- Robinson, Nancy Drue - Southern Baptist Theological Seminary,  
2825 Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40206
- \*Roten, Paul - Mennonite Biblical Seminary, 3003 Benham Avenue,  
Elkhart, Indiana 46514
- Royer, Elizabeth - Theology Library, Emory University, Atlanta,  
Georgia 30322
- Sack, Nobel V. - Western Evangelical Seminary, 4200 S.E. Jennings  
Avenue, Portland, Oregon 97222
- \*Sayre, John L. - Graduate Seminary Library, Phillips University,  
Box 2035, University Station, Enid, Oklahoma 73701
- Scheer, Gladys E. - Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington,  
Kentucky 40508
- \*Scherer, Henry - Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown  
Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119
- Schild, Karl (retired) - 584 East Geneva Avenue, Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania 19120
- \*Schmitt, Calvin H. - McCormick Theological Seminary, 800 West  
Belden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60614
- Schuetz, Rev. Robert - St. Vincent Seminary, Latrobe, Pennsylvania  
15650
- \*Schultz, Erich R.W. - (The Library, Waterloo Lutheran University),  
235 Erb Street E., Waterloo, Ontario, Canada
- \*Schultz, Susan A. - B.L. Fisher Library, Asbury Theological Seminary  
Wilmore, Kentucky 40390
- \*Schuppert, Mildred - Western Theological Seminary, Holland,  
Michigan 49423

- \*Scott, Mrs. Mary Ellen - (Pittsburgh Theological Seminary), 327 Hillcrest Drive, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15237  
Shaub, Mrs. Virginia N. - Crozer Theological Seminary, Bucknell Library, Chester, Pennsylvania 19013
- \*Shaw, Henry K. - Christian Theological Seminary, Box 88267, Mapleton Station, Indianapolis, Indiana 46208  
Sheridan, Leslie W. - Seminary of St. Vincent, P.O. Box 460, Boynton Beach, Florida 33435  
Shue, Mrs. Geneva S. - Boston University Theology Library, 745 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215
- \*Simmers, Carrie R. - Bethany Theological Seminary, Butterfield and Meyers Roads, Oak Brook, Illinois 60523  
Slay, Catherine T. - Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Road, Richmond, Virginia 23222  
Smartt, Hinkley - Memphis Theological Seminary, 168 East Parkway South, Memphis, Tennessee 38104  
Smith, Elizabeth A. - Southeastern Seminary, Box 2180, Wake Forest, North Carolina 27587  
Smith, Newland F. - Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, 2122 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois 60201
- \*Sonne, Niels H. - General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York, New York 10011
- \*Sparks, Dr. William - St. Paul School of Theology, Methodist, 5123 Truman Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64127
- \*Spore, Mary K. - Weston College Library, 99 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138  
Starr, Edward C. - American Baptist Historical Society, 1106 South Goodman Street, Rochester, New York 14620
- \*Steege, (Mrs.) Barbara Whalen - Concordia Theological Seminary, Concordia Court, Springfield, Illinois 62702
- \*Stirewalt, Sr. Catharine A. - Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119
- \*Stouffer, Isabelle - Speer Library, Princeton Theological Seminary, P.O. Box 111, Princeton, New Jersey 08540  
Stricker, Rev. Robert A. - Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, 5440 Moeller Avenue, Norwood, Ohio 45212
- \*Suttie, James C., Jr. - St. Paul School of Theology, Methodist, 5123 Truman Road, Kansas City, Missouri 64127
- \*Sylvander, Walter - Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary, 2770 Marin Avenue, Berkeley, California 94708
- \*Teague, Mrs. Grace N. - Kesler Circulating Library, Joint University Library Building, Nashville, Tennessee 37203  
Thomas, Duncan - General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York, New York 10011  
Thomas, Page A. - Bridwell Library, Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75222  
Townsend, Rev. John - St. Vladimir's Seminary, 575 Scarsdale Road, Crestwood, Tuckahoe, New York 10707  
Trost, Theodore L. - Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, 1100 South Goodman Street, Rochester, New York 14620



- \*Trotti, Dr. John Boone - Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Road, Richmond, Virginia 23227
- Tschudi, Phillis - Agnes S. Cunningham Memorial Library, Aquinas Institute School of the Theology, 2485 Asbury, Dubuque, Iowa 52001
- Turner, Dechard H., Jr. - Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75222
- Tylenda, Dr. Joseph N. - Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maryland 21163
- \*Uhrich, Helen B. - Yale Divinity School Library, 409 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06510
- \*Umenhofer, Rev. Kenneth H. - Gordon Divinity School, 255 Grapevine Road, Wenham, Massachusetts 01984
- \*VandenBerge, Peter N. - Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, 1100 South Goodman Street, Rochester, New York 14620
- \*Voigt, Louis C. - Hamma School of Theology, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio 45505
- Wade, Dr. Ben F. - United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Boulevard, Dayton, Ohio 45406
- \*Walker, (Mrs.) Charlotte Bowen - Interdenominational Theological Center, 671 Beckwith Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30314
- \*Walker, Marilyn - Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky 40390
- Warnick, Mrs. John H. (retired) - 5528 Miller Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75206
- \*Wartluft, David J. - Lutheran Seminary, 7310 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119
- \*Weekes, Dr. K. David - Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, 5001 North Oak Street Trafficway, Kansas City, Missouri 64118
- \*Wente, Norman G. - Luther Theological Seminary, 2375 Como Avenue West, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108
- Wernecke, Herbert H. (retired) - 608 Fair Oaks Avenue, Webster Grove, Missouri 63119
- Wheeler, Velma Bane - Garrett Theological Seminary, 2121 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois 60202
- \*White, Ernest M. - Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary Library, 1044 Alta Vista Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40205
- Whitelock, (Mrs. Wayne R.) Margaret - Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey 08540
- Whitford, Ruth - New York Theological Seminary, 235 East 49th Street, New York, New York 10017
- \*Willard, Charles - Robert E. Speer Library, Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey 08540
- Williams, Ethel L. - School of Religion, Howard University, 6th and Howard Place, Washington, D.C. 20001
- Williams, Henry L. - Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015
- Wills, Floreid - Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort Worth, Texas 76122

- \*Wills, Keith C. - Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary,  
P.O. Box 22000-2E, Fort Worth, Texas 76122
- \*Wittig, Glenn R. - Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, Deerfield,  
Illinois 60015
- Woudstra, Dr. Sierd - (Calvin Seminary), 2611 Breton Avenue, S.E.,  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506
- \*Young, Ted Martin - Garrett Theological Seminary, 2121 Sheridan  
Road, Evanston, Illinois 66201
- Zimpfer, William E. - Boston University School of Theology,  
745 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- \*Allenson, Alec R. - 635 East Ogden Avenue, Naperville, Illinois  
60540
- \*Allenson, Robert D. - 635 East Ogden Avenue, Naperville, Illinois  
60540
- \*Alston, Annie May - Harding Graduate School of Religion, 1000  
Cherry Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38117
- Atkinson, Rev. Ernest E. - Mexican Baptist Bible Institute, 8019  
Panam So., San Antonio, Texas 78224
- Auth, Rev. Charles - Dominican House of Studies, 487 Michigan  
Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20017
- \*Bean, The Rev. Gordon A. - St. Augustine's Seminary, 2661 Kingston  
Road, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada
- Beaver, R. Pierce - Faculty Exchange Box 4, University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois 60637
- Beck, Rev. David L. - College Hill Presbyterian Church, Monroe  
and Brodhead Streets, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042
- Bernard, Patrick S. - 12223 Malta Lane, Bowie, Maryland 20715
- Bland, Dr. Richard M. - United Theological College of the West  
Indies, Box 137, Kingston 7, Jamaica
- Bradshaw, (Mrs.) Doris - Missouri School of Religion, Lowry Hall,  
9th and Lowry, Columbia, Missouri 65201
- Braig, Christian C. - Mary Menser Memorial Library, 1803  
Northampton Street, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042
- Breedlove, William Otis - Apartment 718, Mayfair House, Lincoln  
Drive and Johnson Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144
- Brose, Lowell John - Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43202
- Brueckmann, John E. - (Westminster Theological Seminary), 1736  
Rockwell Road, Abingdon, Pennsylvania 19001
- Buchan, Ronald Lee - Alderman Library, Acquisitions Division,  
University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
- Butz, Mrs. Helen S. - 415 South Ravenna, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103
- Cart, Dr. Dwight L. - Congregational Library, 14 Beacon Street,  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

- Chambers, Elizabeth - Central Philippine University, Iloilo City, Philippines
- Chien, Mrs. Pauline - (Southern California College), 20104 Acacia Street, Santa Ana, California 92707
- Clouten, Keith H. - Theological College, Avondale College, Cooranbong, New South Wales, Australia
- Collins, Oral E. - Berkshire Christian College, 164 Stockbridge Road, Lenox, Massachusetts 02140
- Conn, Harvie M. - 95-3 Yonheedong, Suh Dae Moon Gu, Seoul, Korea
- Copeland, (Mrs.) Marjorie - (Kansas City Ecumenical Library), 8835 Glenwood, Apartment 6, Overland Park, Kansas 66212
- Corum, Frederick M. - 927 Byford Boulevard, Endwell, New York 13763
- Cowan, Claude A. - 26 Peachtree Avenue, N.E., Apartment 12, Atlanta, Georgia 30305
- Cramer, Jack C. - Friends University Library, University and Hiram, Wichita, Kansas 67213
- Crimmins, Rev. Thomas - St. Anthony-on-Hudson, Washington Avenue, Rensselaer, New York 12144
- Davidson, Lois M. - Centro Evangelico Unido, Apartado 117 bis, Mexico 1, D.F.
- Davies, Stanley - St. Mark's Collegiate Library, Box 67, G.P.O., Canberra, A.C.T., Australia
- Davis, Donald G., Jr. - Room 1050, Stuart Pratt Sherman Hall, 909 South Fifth Street, Champaign, Illinois 61820.
- \*DeKlerk, Peter - Knollcrest Calvin Library, Knollcrest Campus, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506
- De Lisle, Margaret M. - Kenrick Seminary Library, 7800 Kenrick Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63119
- \*Dickerson, G. Fay - McGaw Library, McCormick Theological Seminary, 800 West Belden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60614
- Diehl, Katherine S. - Apartment 310, 5135 South Kenwood, Chicago, Illinois 60615
- \*Diener, Ronald E. - Executive Director, Foundation for Reformation Research, 6477 San Bonita, St. Louis, Missouri 63105
- Dorn, R.W. - Otto Harrassowitz, 6200 Wiesbaden, Postfach 349, Germany
- Dow, Norman D. - c/o St. Mark Presbyterian Church, 7300 Nordling, Houston, Texas 77022
- Dutton, Margaret E. - Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of L.D.S., Department of History, The Auditorium, Independence, Missouri 64015
- Dvorak, Robert - Waupun Public Library, Waupun, Wisconsin 53963
- \*Eddy, Rev. Clyde E. - St. Paul Seminary, 2260 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
- Edwards, Mrs. Sheena - Moore Theological College, Carillon Avenue, Newtown 2042 N.S.W., Australia
- Eisenhart, Elizabeth J. - American Bible Society, 1865 Broadway, New York, New York 10022
- Elliott, Darline - Baptist International Seminary, Apartado Aereo 6613, Cali, Colombia, South America

- Ellis, Pierce S., Jr. - Abingdon Press, 201 Eighth Avenue, South,  
Nashville, Tennessee 37203
- Englitzian, Dr. H. Crosby - Western Baptist Seminary, 5511 S.E.  
Hawthorne Boulevard, Portland, Oregon 97215
- Eury, Jessie C. - Lincoln Christian College, Box 178, Lincoln,  
Illinois 62656
- \*Ewald, Robert B. - 219 Third Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002
- Fahey, The Rev. James L. - Pope John XXIII National Seminary,  
Weston, Massachusetts 02193
- Farrell, Father Colman - Abbey Library, St. Benedict's College,  
Atchison, Kansas 66002
- Fetterer, Rev. Raymond A. - St. Francis Seminary, 3257 S. Lake  
Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53207
- Filion, Paul-Emile, S.J. - Laurentian University Library, Sudbury,  
Ontario, Canada
- \*Finger, Mary Joan - Scarritt College Library, 1104 19th Avenue So.,  
Nashville, Tennessee 37212
- Flokstra, The Rev. Gerard J., Jr. - (Central Bible College), 404  
W. Evergreen, Springfield, Missouri 65803
- Gal, Dr. Imre - Bloomfield College Library, 467 Franklin Street,  
Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003
- \*Galbraith, Les R. - Office of Church and Society, United Presbyterian  
Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107
- Gault, Robert D. - Northwest Christian College, Eleventh and Alder,  
Eugene, Oregon 97401
- \*Gillette, Gerald W. - The Presbyterian Historical Society, 425  
Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19147
- Gillman, Ian - Theological Hall, Emmanuel College, Upland Road,  
St. Lucia, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
- Ginsberg, Judith B. - Jewish Theological Seminary, 3080 Broadway,  
New York, New York 10027
- \*Gongoll, Ward E. - De Sales Hall, Theology, 5001 Eastern Avenue,  
Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
- Griffin, The Rev. Barry James, S.D.S. - Mount St. Paul College  
Library, 500 Prospect Avenue, East, Waukesha, Wisconsin 53186
- Harrington, The Rt. Rev. John H. - St. Joseph's Seminary, 1394  
Pleasantville Road, Briarcliff Manor, New York 10510
- Hathaway, Richard - Lincoln Christian College, 11 Singleton Drive,  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68503
- Hawkins, Ronald A. - (University of Nebraska Library), 1200 N.  
41st Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68503
- \*Haynes, Evelyn B. - Western Baptist Bible College, 1800 Elm Street,  
El Cerrito, California 94530
- Heiser, The Rev. W. Charles, S.J. - School of Divinity Library,  
Room 0616, 3655 West Pine Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63108
- \*Hellmann, Rev. George F. - St. Leonard College, 8100 Clys Road,  
Dayton, Ohio 45459
- Henderson, Mrs. Kathryn Luther - 1107 E. Silver Street, Urbana,  
Illinois 61801

- Henderson, William T. - 1107 E. Silver Street, Urbana, Illinois  
61801
- Heneise, Harold K. - Seminaire Theologique Baptiste d'Haiti,  
Limbe, Haiti, West Indies
- Hershey, Fred E. - Sprague Library, Montclair State College, Upper  
Montclair, New Jersey 07043
- \*Hickey, Dr. Doralyn J. - (School of Library Science, University of  
North Carolina), 2520 Chapel Hill Road, Durham, North Carolina  
27707
- Highfield, Betty Jane - North Park College, 5125 N. Spaulding  
Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625
- Hollenberg, Delbert E. - Drake University Library, Des Moines,  
Iowa 50311
- Howard, John V. - New College Library, Mound Place, Edinburgh 1,  
Scotland
- Huang, (Mrs.) Dora - Serials Department, Drexel Institute of  
Technology Library, 32nd and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania 19104
- Humphreys, Joan - Theological Hall, St. Andrew's College, Newtown,  
New South Wales, Australia
- Huseman, Rev. Dwight A. - Zion Lutheran Church, Riverside, New  
Jersey 08075
- Jahns, Robert W. - Woodstock Farm, Bellingham, Washington 98225
- Johnson, Alice V. - 2834 Garber Street, Berkeley, California 94705
- Johnson, Dr. Shildes R.V. - 1564 Broad Street, Bloomfield, New  
Jersey 07003
- Johnson, W. Howard - St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis,  
Mississippi 39520
- Jones, Mr. David C. - Covenant Theological Seminary, 12330 Conway  
Road, St. Louis, Missouri 63141
- Jorve, Mr. Ronald M. - 369 N. Cleveland, Orange, California 92666
- \*Kansfield, Mr. Norman - 5110 South Kenwood Avenue, Apartment 202,  
Chicago, Illinois 60615
- Kennedy, James R., Jr. - Earlham College Library, Richmond,  
Indiana 47374
- Kieffer, Jay - P.O. Box 2311-D, Pasadena, California 91102
- Kincheloe, Mrs. Evan - Stony Hollow Road, R.R. 2, Box 173 A,  
Georgetown, Ohio 45121
- Kline, Rev. Marion - Union Theological Seminary, P.O. Box 841,  
Manila, The Philippines
- Klopf, Richard - Mercer School of Theology, 65 Fourth Street,  
Garden City, New York 11520
- Knubel, Helen M. - Lutheran Council in the U.S.A., 315 Park Avenue  
South, New York, New York 10010
- Krahn, Dr. Cornelius - Mennonite Library and Archives of Bethel  
College, North Newton, Kansas 67117
- Krentz, Edgar M. - Concordia Seminary, 801 De Mun Avenue, St. Louis,  
Missouri 63105
- Kretzmann, The Rev. Herbert - Lutheran Theological Seminary, P.O.  
Box 16, Baguio City, Philippines

- Kroeker, Hilda - Calvary Bible College, 1111 West 39th Street,  
Kansas City, Missouri 64111
- Lagunzad, Linda A. - St. Andrew's Theological Seminary, P.O. Box  
3167, Quezon City, Manila 12116, Philippines
- La Morte, The Rev. Edward T., O.S.A. - Tolentine College Library,  
Olympia Fields, Illinois 60461
- Leo, May - Nyack Missionary College, Nyack, New York 10960
- Lightbourn, Rev. Francis C. - University Club of Chicago, 76 E.  
Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603
- \*Little, Brooks B. - The Upper Room, 1908 Grand Avenue, Nashville,  
Tennessee 37203
- Loizeaux, Marie D. - 418 Redmond Avenue, Oakhurst, New Jersey 07755
- Mabson, The Rev. Robert L. - Memphis Theological Seminary, 3940  
Pikes Peak, Memphis, Tennessee 38108
- McCabe, The Rev. James F. - St. Charles Seminary, Carthegena  
Station, Celina, Ohio 45822
- McClung, Cloyd H. - P.O. Box 1832, Winter Haven, Florida 33880
- McEleney, Rev. Neil J. - St. Paul's College Library, Washington,  
D.C. 20017
- \*McGinn, Mr. Howard F. - Ryan Memorial Library, St. Charles  
Seminary, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19151
- McGuckin, Denis A. - Holy Name College Library, Franciscan House  
of Studies, 14th and Sheperd Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.  
20017
- McIlvaine, David W. - (Library of Congress), 4 North Summit Drive,  
#202, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
- Mallonee, Fr. Robert, S.V.D. - Divine Word Seminary, Techny,  
Illinois 60082
- Markham, Mrs. Anne - Mid-Continent College, 15th and Dunbar Streets,  
Mayfield, Kentucky 42066
- \*Maxey, Victor L. - Cincinnati Bible Seminary, 2700 Glenway Avenue,  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45204
- \*Meredith, Don L. - Harding Graduate School of Religion, 1000  
Cherry Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38117
- Michael, The Rev. James J. - 2317 Cleek Court, St. Louis, Missouri  
63131
- Miller, William B. - Presbyterian Historical Society, 425 Lombard  
Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19147
- Molnar, Mrs. Enrico C. - Bloy House Theological School at the  
Church of the Angels, 1050 Avenue 64, Pasadena, California  
91105
- Montalbano, Rev. F.J., OMI - Oblate College of the S.W., 285  
Oblate Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78216
- Moran, Robert F., Jr. - St. Patrick's Seminary, 320 Middlefield  
Road, Menlo Park, California 94025
- \*Mori, Mrs. Koyoko - Bethany Theological Seminary, Butterfield and  
Meyers Roads, Oakbrook, Illinois 60521
- Moul, Prof. Gail Allan - Baptist Bible Institute, 1306 College  
Drive, Graceville, Florida 32440

- Mueller, Theodore A. (retired) - 3122 Rittenhouse Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20015
- Muntz, Rev. J. Richard - Conservative Baptist Theological  
Seminary, 1225 Franklin Street, San Francisco, California  
94109
- \*Murakami, Mrs. Kazuko - Winebrenner Theological Seminary, 701 East  
Melrose Avenue, Findlay, Ohio 45840
- Murphy, The Rev. Kevin, O.S.B. - St. Benedict's Abbey, Benet Lake,  
Wisconsin 53102
- Murray, V. - Graduate School of Library Science, McGill University,  
3459 McTavish Street, Montreal 112, Quebec, Canada
- \*Ness, John H. - Box 488, Lake Junaluska, North Carolina 28745
- \*Neth, John W. - Emmanuel School of Religion, Milligan College,  
Tennessee 37682
- Norman, Rev. Ronald V. - 2019 N. Street, Auburn, Nebraska 68305
- O'Connor, Rev. Robert B. - St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, New  
York 10704
- O'Malley, The Rev. Kenneth, C.P. - Mother of Good Counsel Seminary,  
Warrenton, Missouri 63383
- Oostenick, Rev. Dick J., Jr. - U.S. Army Chaplain School, Fort  
Hamilton, New York 11252
- Orth, Raymond E. - 401 West Main Street, Woodville, Ohio 43469
- Parker, (Mrs. Harold M.) Barbara Ann (Malin) - 500 East Virginia,  
Gunnison, Colorado 81230
- \*Parsell, Miriam - United Mission Library, Methodist-Presbyterian  
Mission Boards, Room 1372, 475 Riverside Drive, New York,  
New York 10027
- Pauls, Adonijah - Mennonite Brethren Biblical Seminary, 4824 East  
Butler at Chestnut, Fresno, California 93702
- Pearson, Rev. Lennart - Presbyterian College Library, Clinton,  
South Carolina 29325
- Pemberton, Rev. R.C. - AMS Press, Inc., 56 East 13th Street, New  
York, New York 10003
- Peterson, Kenneth G. - c/o Alderman Library, University of  
Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901
- Pinson, Wilfrid John - The Pacific Theological College, P.O. Box  
388, Suva, Fiji Islands
- Poehlmann, Mrs. Ruth I. - St. Patrick's Seminary, McKeon Memorial  
Library, 320 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, California 94040
- Poetzel, The Rev. Richard K., C. SS.R. - Mt. St. Alphonsus Seminary,  
Esopus, New York 12429
- Priest, Mrs. Holly - Canadian School of Missions and Ecumenical  
Institute, 97 St. George Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
- Quiers, Mrs. Pierre R. - Kraus Reprint Corporation, 16 East 46th  
Street, New York, New York 10017
- \*Rhoades, Mrs. Rendell - Ashland Theological Seminary, 910 Center  
Street, Ashland, Ohio 44805
- Ritter, R. Vernon - (Westmont College), 705 Mercer Avenue, Ojai,  
California 93023

- Robert, Frank W. - Reference Department, Joint University Libraries,  
Nashville, Tennessee 37202
- Rollins, Linda K. - Philippine Baptist Theological Seminary, P.O.  
Box 7, Baguio City, Philippine Islands
- \*Rowe, Rev. Kenneth E. - Drew University Library, Madison, New  
Jersey 07940
- Samuels, Joel Lee - Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, Bannockburn,  
Deerfield, Illinois 60015
- Sandberg, Mrs. Joan B. - Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary,  
7418 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15208
- Schandorff, (Mrs.) Esther - Pasadena College Library, 1539 East  
Howard Street, Pasadena, California 91107
- Schappler, The Rev. Norbert - Conception Seminary Library, Conception  
Seminary, Conception, Missouri 64433
- Schenk, Rev. Demetrius, T.O.R. - St. Francis Seminary, Loretto,  
Pennsylvania 15940
- Schlegel, The Rev. A., S.J. - De Nobili College, Poona 6, India
- Shaffer, Kenneth R. - College Library, Simmons College, Boston,  
Massachusetts 02115
- Shell, Elton E. - 34010 Mariposa Street, Yucaipa, California 92399
- \*Shellem, Fr. John J. - Ryan Memorial Library, St. Charles Seminary,  
Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19151
- Shelley, Leo - Cuttington College, Library, c/o Bishop's House,  
Monrovia, Liberia
- Simmons, James G. - Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan 49221
- Sizemore, W. Christian - South Georgia College Library, Douglas,  
Georgia 31533
- Smith, Alison - El Seminario Episcopal del Caribe, Apartado 757,  
Carolina, Puerto Rico 00630
- Smith, Neil G. - Presbyterian College, 3495 University Street,  
Montreal 2, Quebec, Canada
- Smolko, John F. - Caldwell Hall, Catholic University of America,  
Washington, D.C. 20017
- Snezek, P. Paul - Moody Bible Institute, 820 North LaSalle,  
Chicago, Illinois 60610
- Stahl, Milo D. - 1527 B Spartan Village, East Lansing, Michigan  
48823
- Stanley, Nell - The Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist  
Convention, 3806 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23230
- Steiner, The Rev. Urban J. - St. John's Abbey, St. John's  
University, Collegeville, Minnesota 56321
- Stifflear, Allan (Student) - 41 Washington Street, Saratoga Springs,  
New York 12866
- Stockert, Helen - West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, West  
Virginia 26201
- Stone, Mrs. David G. - Northeastern Collegiate Bible Institute,  
12 Oak Lane, Essex Fells, New Jersey 07021
- Stuber, Stanley I. - Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York  
New York, 10007



- Sturtevant, Anne F. - Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
- \*Suput, Ray R. - Department of Library, Ball State University,  
Muncie, Indiana 47306
- Swann, Arthur W. - 1240 Dale Avenue, Apartment 41, Mountain View,  
California 94040
- Tanis, James R. - 111 Deep Dene Road, Villanova, Pennsylvania  
19085
- Tibbetts, Rev. George R. - Teachers College Library, Columbia  
University, 525 West 120th Street, New York, New York 10027
- Tolbert, Mrs. Jean F. - Baylor University Library, Box 6307,  
Waco, Texas 76706
- Tom, Abraham - 469 South 13th Street, San Jose, California 95112
- Turpin, Calvin C. - Judson College Library, Marion, Alabama 36756
- van der Bent, Ans J. - World Council of Churches, Department of  
Finance and Administration, 150, Route de Ferney, 1211,  
Geneva 20, Switzerland
- \*Von Elm, Sister Theodore Mary - St. Francis Center for Christian  
Renewal, P.O. Box 332, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101
- Vradenburgh, Evelyn - Congregational Library, 14 Beacon Street,  
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
- Waggoner, Miriam - 538 Venard Road, Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania  
18411
- Wagner, Rev. James R. - Reformed Theological Seminary, 5422  
Clinton Boulevard, Jackson, Mississippi 39209
- Whalen, Sister Lucille - Dean, School of Library Science, Immaculate  
Heart College, 2021 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles,  
California 90027
- Whaley, Harold - Unity School of Christianity, Lee's Summit,  
Missouri 64063
- White, Joyce L. - Penniman Library, Bennett Hall, School of  
Education, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania 19104
- Whiting, William C., III - Boston University Theology Library,  
745 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02215
- Wilfred, Harvey O. - Box 535, Hominy, Oklahoma 74035
- Williams, Dorothea - 216 Oakridge, Highwood, Illinois 60040
- Williams, Linda R. - Johnson Bible College, Kimberlin Heights,  
Tennessee 37920
- Williams, Marvin, Jr. - Disciples of Christ Historical Society,  
1101 Nineteenth Avenue, South, Nashville, Tennessee 37212
- Winger, Faith L. - Near East School of Theology, Box 235, Beirut,  
Lebanon
- Witmer, John A. - Dallas Theological Seminary, 3909 Swiss Avenue,  
Dallas, Texas 75204
- Wood, Shirley N. - Columbia Bible College Library, Box 3122,  
Columbia, South Carolina 29203
- Zorn, Dr. Robert M. - Principal, Concordia Seminary, Nagercoil,  
Madras, India 1

## INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

- Anderson College and Theological Seminary, The School of Theology,  
Anderson, Indiana 46010
- Andover Newton Theological School, 210 Herrick Road, Newton Centre,  
Massachusetts 02159
- Aquinas Institute School of Theology, 2570 Asbury, Dubuque, Iowa  
52001
- Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky 40390
- Associated Mennonite Biblical Seminaries, 3003 Benham Avenue,  
Elkhart, Indiana 46514
- Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 100 East 27th Street,  
Austin, Texas 78705
- Bangor Theological Seminary, 300 Union Street, Bangor, Maine 04401
- Berkeley Divinity School, 140 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut  
06511
- Bethany Theological Seminary, Butterfield and Meyers Roads, Oak  
Brook, Illinois 60523
- Bethel Theological Seminary, 3949 Bethel Drive, St. Paul, Minnesota  
55112
- Boston University School of Theology, 745 Commonwealth Avenue,  
Boston, Massachusetts 02115
- Brite Divinity School, Texas Christian University, Box 427, Fort  
Worth, Texas 76109
- California Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Knolls, Covina,  
California 91722
- Calvin Seminary, 3233 Button Street, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan  
49506
- Candler School of Theology of Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia  
30322
- Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Heights, Kansas City,  
Kansas 66102
- Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Avenue, Chicago,  
Illinois 60637
- Christian Theological Seminary, Box 88267, Mapleton Station,  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208
- Colgate Rochester Divinity School, 1100 Goodman Street, Rochester,  
New York 14620
- Columbia Theological Seminary, 701 Columbia Drive, Decatur, Georgia  
30030
- Concordia Seminary, 801 De Mun Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105
- Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary, 1500 East 10th Avenue,  
Denver, Colorado 80218
- Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania 19013
- Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia,  
4205 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

- Drew University Theological School, Madison, New Jersey 07940  
Duke University Divinity School, Durham, North Carolina 27706
- Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Lancaster Avenue and City Line,  
Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19131  
Eden Theological Seminary, 475 East Lockwood Avenue, Webster Groves,  
Missouri 63119  
Emmanuel College, (See Victoria University)  
Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle Street, Cambridge,  
Massachusetts 02138  
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, 606 Rathervue  
Place, Austin, Texas 78705  
Erskine Theological Seminary, Box 267, Due West, South Carolina  
29639  
Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, Capital University,  
Columbus, Ohio 43209  
Evangelical Theological Seminary, 329 East School Avenue, Naperville,  
Illinois 60540
- Facultad Evangelica de Teologia, Camacua 282, Buenos Aires, South  
America  
Fuller Theological Seminary, 135 North Oakland Avenue, Pasadena,  
California 91101
- Garrett Theological Seminary, 2121 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois  
60201  
General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York, New York  
10011  
Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Strawberry Point, Mill  
Valley, California 94941  
Gordon Divinity School, 255 Grapevine Road, Wenham, Massachusetts  
01984
- Hanna Divinity School, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio  
45501  
Hartford Theological Seminary of the Hartford Seminary Foundation,  
55 Elizabeth Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06105  
Harvard Divinity School, Harvard University, 45 Francis Avenue  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138  
Hood Theological Seminary, Livingstone College, Salisbury, North  
Carolina 28144  
Howard University School of Religion, 6th and Howard Place, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C. 20001  
Huron College Faculty of Theology, Ondon, Ontario, Canada
- Illiff School of Theology, 2233 South University Boulevard, Denver,  
Colorado 80210  
Interdenominational Theological Center, 671 Beckwith Street, S.W.,  
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Knox College, 59 St. George Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603  
Lexington Theological Seminary, Lexington, Kentucky 40508  
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1044 Alta Vista Road,  
Louisville, Kentucky 40205  
Luther Theological Seminary, 2375 Como Avenue, West, St. Paul,  
Minnesota 55108  
Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago, 1100 East 55th Street,  
Chicago, Illinois 60615  
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325  
Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia,  
Pennsylvania 19119  
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, 4201 North Main Street,  
Columbia, South Carolina 29203

Memphis Theological Seminary, 168 East Parkway South, Memphis,  
Tennessee 38104  
Methodist Theological School in Ohio, P.O. Box 364, Delaware, Ohio  
43015  
Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, 5001 No. Oak Street,  
Trafficway, Kansas City, Missouri 64118  
Moravian Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015  
McCormick Theological Seminary, 800 West Belden Avenue, Chicago,  
Illinois 60614  
McGill University Faculty of Divinity, Divinity Hall Library,  
3520 University Street, Montreal 2, Quebec, Canada  
McMaster Divinity College, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada  
Meadville Theological School, 5701 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago,  
Illinois 60637

Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wisconsin 53058  
Nazarene Theological Seminary, 1700 East Meyer Boulevard, Kansas  
City, Missouri 64131  
New Brunswick Theological Seminary, 17 Seminary Place, New Brunswick,  
New Jersey 08901  
New Church Theological School, 48 Sargent Street, Newton,  
Massachusetts 02158  
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, 4110 Seminary Place,  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70126  
New York Theological Seminary, 235 East 49th Street, New York,  
New York 10017  
North American Baptist Seminary, 1605 South Euclid Avenue, Sioux  
Falls, South Dakota 57100  
North Park Theological Seminary, 5125 North Spaulding Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois 60625  
Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, 100 West Butterfield Road,  
Oak Brook, Illinois 60523  
Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, 1501 Fulham Street,  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

- Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary, 2770 Marin Avenue, Berkeley, California 94708
- Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California 94709
- Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio 45384
- Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75222
- Phillips University, Graduate Seminary, Box 2035, University Station, Enid, Oklahoma 73701
- Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, 616 North Highland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206
- Princeton Theological Seminary, P.O. Box 111, Princeton, New Jersey 08540
- Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
- St. Mary's Seminary and University, 5400 Roland Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21210
- Saint Paul School of Theology Methodist, Truman Road at Van Brunt Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri 64127
- St. John's College Faculty of Theology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba, Canada
- St. Stephen's College, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
- St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pennsylvania 15650
- San Francisco Theological Seminary, 2 Kensington Road, San Anselmo, California 94960
- School of Theology at Claremont, Foothill Boulevard at College Avenue, Claremont, California 91711
- Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, 600 Haven Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201
- Seminary of St. Vincent, P.O. Box 460, Boynton Beach, Florida 33435
- Seventh-Day Adventist Theological Seminary of Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan 49103
- Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Wake Forest, North Carolina 27587
- Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2825 Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky 40206
- Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Box 22000-U, Fort Worth, Texas 76115
- Starr King School for the Ministry, 2441 LeConte Avenue, Berkeley, California 94709
- Talbot Theological Seminary, Rose Memorial Library, 13800 Biola Avenue, La Mirada, California 90638
- Trinity College Faculty of Theology, Hoskin Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
- Union College of British Columbia, 6000 Iona Drive, Vancouver 8, British Columbia, Canada

Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th Street, New York,  
 New York 10027  
 Union Theological Seminary in Virginia, 3401 Brook Road, Richmond,  
 Virginia 23227  
 United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Boulevard, Dayton, Ohio  
 45406  
 United Theological Seminary of the Twin Cities, 3000 Fifth Street,  
 N.W., New Brighton, Minnesota 55112  
 University of Chicago Divinity School, Chicago, Illinois 60637  
 University of Dubuque Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa 52001  
 University of the South, School of Theology, Sewanee, Tennessee  
 37375

Vanderbilt University Divinity School, Nashville, Tennessee 37202  
 Victoria University Library, Emmanuel College, 73 Queen's Park,  
 Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada  
 Virginia Union University School of Religion, 1500 North Lombardy  
 Street, Richmond, Virginia 23220

Wartburg Theological Seminary, 333 Wartburg Place, Dubuque, Iowa  
 52002  
 Waterloo Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada  
 Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,  
 Washington, D.C. 20016  
 Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Michigan 49423  
 Weston College, 99 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138  
 Woodstock College, Woodstock, Maryland 21163  
 Wycliffe College, Hoskin Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

Yale University Divinity School, 409 Prospect Street, New Haven,  
 Connecticut 06511

#### CONFERENCE VISITORS

Brown, Ruth J., Methodist Theological School in Ohio, Delaware, Ohio  
 Cook, George C., Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York  
 Deng, Ming Yang, Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York  
 Foreman, Kenneth, Jr., Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and  
 Reformed Churches, North Carolina  
 Gwynn, W. Lash, Wesley Theological Seminary Library, Washington, D.C.  
 Hamburger, Roberta, Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma  
 Hennessy, William Daviess, Louisville Presbyterian Theological  
 Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky  
 Hill, Father Lawrence H., St. Vincent College Library, Latrobe, Pa.  
 Kullit, Tine, Nashville, Tennessee  
 Schafer, Thomas A., McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois  
 Schoonhoven, Calvin, Fuller Seminary, Pasadena, California  
 Schuetz, Father Augustine R., St. Vincent College Library, Latrobe, Pa.  
 Schuller, David S., American Association of Theological Schools,  
 Dayton, Ohio  
 Steen, Leone, Illiff School of Theology, Denver Colorado  
 Tune, Ernest W., School of Theology at Claremont, Claremont, California  
 Van Volkenburgh, William M., Seabury-Western Theological Seminary,  
 Evanston, Illinois  
 Winn, Ruth E., Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Centre, Mass.