

# **SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

**TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

# **AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

**SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**

**LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY**

**JUNE 7-9, 1966**

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to Thomas Edward Camp, Executive Secretary  
School of Theology, the University of the South  
Sewanee, Tennessee 37375**

ATLA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1966-67

## Officers

President - Roscoe M. Pierson Lexington Theological Seminary Lexington, Kentucky 40508	Vice-Pres. - Arthur E. Jones Drew University Theological Seminary Madison, New Jersey 07940
Treasurer - Peter N. VandenBerge New Brunswick Theological Seminary 17 Seminary Place New Brunswick, N. J. 08901	Exec. Secy.- Thomas Edward Camp School of Theology University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee 37375

## Members at Large

1965-67	Ruth C. Eisenhart Union Theological Seminary Broadway at 120th St. New York, New York 10027	1966-68	Warren R. Mehl Eden Theological Seminary 475 East Lockwood Ave. Webster Groves, Missouri 63119
	Dikran Y. Hadidian Pittsburgh Theological Seminary 616 N. Highland Avenue Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206		Henry Scherer Lutheran Theological Seminary 7301 Germantown Avenue Philadelphia, Pa. 19119

## Others

Past President	-	George H. Bricker Lancaster Theological Seminary Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603
AATS Representative	-	Arthur R. McKay, Dean McCormick Theological Seminary 800 W. Belden Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60614

## Officers for 1965-66

President	-	George H. Bricker
Vice-President	-	Roscoe M. Pierson
Treasurer	-	Peter N. VandenBerge
Executive Secretary	-	Thomas Edward Camp



BOARDS, COMMITTEES AND REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1966-67

EDITOR OF THE NEWSLETTER

Donn Michael Farris (1968)  
(Divinity School Library  
Duke University, Durham, N.C. 27706)

PERIODICAL INDEXING BOARD

Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairman (1967)  
(McCormick Theological Seminary,  
800 West Belden Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois 60614)  
Robert F. Beach (1968)  
Edwin B. Colburn  
Bruce M. Metzger (AATS)  
Helen B. Uhrich (1969)

PERIODICAL EXCHANGE COMMITTEE

Robert M. Drury, Chairman (1969)  
(Central Baptist Theological  
Seminary, Seminary Heights,  
Kansas City, Kansas 66102)  
Nelle C. Davidson (1968)  
Oscar Burdick (1967)

COMMISSION ON LILLY ENDOWMENT  
SCHOLARSHIPS

Roland E. Kircher, Chairman (1967)  
(Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400  
Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,  
Washington, D. C. 20016)  
Leo T. Crismon (1968)  
Murray L. Newman (AATS)  
Mrs. Walter Grossmann (1969)

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICAL RECORDS

Henry Scherer, Chairman (1968)  
(Lutheran Theological Seminary,  
7301 Germantown Avenue  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119)  
Arthur W. Kuschke (1969)  
Henry L. Williams (1967)

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE  
FROM FOUNDATIONS

Peter N. VandenBerge, Chairman (1968)  
(New Brunswick Theological Seminary,  
17 Seminary Place, New Brunswick,  
New Jersey 08901)  
Robert F. Beach (1969)  
Raymond P. Morris (1967)

ATLA BOARD OF MICROTEXT

Raymond P. Morris, Chairman (1969)  
(Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect  
Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511)  
John D. Batsel (1968)  
Jaroslav Jan Pelikan (AATS)  
James Tanis (1967)

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ATLA LIBRARY  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Raymond P. Morris, Chairman  
(Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect  
Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511)  
Calvin H. Schmitt  
Connolly C. Gamble  
Charles L. Taylor

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Oscar Burdick, Chairman  
(Pacific School of Religion, 1798  
Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California  
94709)  
Susan A. Schultz  
Robert F. Beach

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Susan A. Schultz, Chairman (1968)  
(Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore,  
Kentucky 40390)  
Keith C. Wills (1969)  
Kenneth G. Peterson (1967)

COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

Doralyn J. Hickey, Chairman (1967)  
(School of Library Science, University  
of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North  
Carolina 27514)  
James P. Else (1968)  
R. Virginia Leach (1969)

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

David Guston, Chairman (1967)  
(Bethel College and Seminary,  
1480 North Snelling Avenue,  
Saint Paul, Minnesota  
55101)  
Genevieve Kelly (1968)  
William M. Roberts (1969)



ATLA REPRESENTATIVE TO UNITED  
STATES BOOK EXCHANGE

Roland E. Kircher (1969)  
(Wesley Theological Seminary, 4400  
Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,  
Washington, D. C. 20016)

ATLA REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALA  
COUNCIL

Robert Gordon Collier (1969)  
(Chicago Theological Seminary  
5757 University Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois 60637)

COMMITTEE ON REPRINTING

Roscoe M. Pierson, Chairman (1967)  
(Lexington Theological Seminary,  
Lexington, Kentucky 40508)  
Warren R. Mehl (1968)  
Peter L. Oliver (1969)

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT

Harriet V. Leonard, Bureau Head (1969)  
(Divinity School Library, Duke  
University, Durham, N. C. 27706)



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First Session. 1:30 P.M.

George H. Bricker, President, Presiding

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REPORT: "The Work of the National Union Catalog of Manuscripts." Mrs. Arline Custer; Editor, NUCMC, Library of Congress. 9

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS: "The Theological Librarian and the New Era of the Machine." George H. Bricker, Librarian, Lancaster Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. 39

3:15 P.M.

## MEETINGS OF DENOMINATIONAL AND AREA INTEREST GROUPS:

Baptist--Calvin C. Turpin, Convener;  
 Disciples--David Ian McWhirter, Convener;  
 Episcopalian--Thomas Edward Camp, Convener;  
 Lutheran--John W. Heussman, Convener;  
 Methodist--Elizabeth Royer, Convener;  
 Presbyterian and Reformed--Ernest M. White, Convener;  
 Other groups by arrangement.

Second Session. 7:30 P.M.

Ronald F. Deering, Research Librarian, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Presiding

PAPER: "The Church's Librarians, the Historian and the Layman." Dr. Nelson R. Burr, Library of Congress. 45

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RECEPTION by Southern Baptist Theological Seminary

Wednesday, June 8

8:30 A.M.

DEVOTIONS: John D. Batsel, Librarian, Garrett Theological Seminary,  
Evanston, Illinois.

Third Session. 9:15 A.M.

Donn Michael Farris, Librarian, Duke University  
Divinity School, Presiding.

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10:20 A.M.

SEMINAR: "The Automated Library." James J. Michael, Librarian,  
Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, Leader.

Fourth Session. 2:30 P.M.

Ernest M. White, Librarian, Louisville Presbyterian Theological  
Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, Presiding.

PAPER: "Bibliographic Aids for the Study of the Manuscripts of the New Testament." Dr. Bruce M. Metzger, Princeton Theological Seminary.	51
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3:30 P.M.

RECEPTION by Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Fifth Session. 7:30 P.M.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ATLA LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: Raymond P. Morris, Librarian, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Connecticut, Chairman.	
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Thursday, June 9

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8:30 A.M.

DEVOTIONS: John D. Batsel

Sixth Session. 9:15 A.M.

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PAPER: "The Personnel Program and the Welfare of the Theological Library Staff." Gerald Gillette, Research Historian, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	63

Seventh Session. 2:30 P.M.

WORKSHOPS ON LIBRARY PROBLEMS: Administration--Susan A. Schultz, Asbury Theological Seminary, Convener; Cataloging and Classification--Helen Ulrich and Doralyn Hickey, Leaders; Order and Acquisitions--Niels H. Sonne and Mrs. Walter Grossman, Conveners; Circulation and Reference--Ronald F. Deering, Convener.

Banquet. 6:30 P.M.

INVOCATION: Dr. George L. Douglas, Knox College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.	
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PART I

MINUTES OF CONFERENCE BUSINESS SESSIONS

President, George H. Bricker, Presiding



MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS SESSIONS  
 TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
 SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, JUNE 7-9, 1966

PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. BRICKER, PRESIDING

Tuesday, June 7, 1:30 P.M.

REMARKS ON THE DEATH OF A FORMER ATLA PRESIDENT, LESLIE ROBINSON ELLIOTT.

On opening the twentieth annual meeting of ATLA, President Bricker called to the attention of the Conference the recent death of a founding father and guiding hand of ATLA. The Association observed a period of silent prayer in memory of Dr. Elliott after having heard a summary of Dr. Elliott's contributions to theological education and particularly to ATLA.

Tuesday, June 7, 7:30 P.M.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's Report was presented and there was a discussion of his recommendation to amend the By-Laws by changing the dates of the fiscal year in order to allow more time to prepare the books for the auditors. It was then regularly moved, seconded and VOTED to accept the Treasurer's Report.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS RELATING TO FISCAL YEAR OF ATLA.

It was regularly moved, seconded and VOTED to change Article VI, Section 2 of the By-Laws to read as follows:

"The fiscal year of the Association shall be May 1 through April 30."

TREASURER'S RECOMMENDED BUDGET FOR THE GENERAL FUND 1966-1967.

After the Recommended Budget for 1966-1967 was presented, a suggestion was made from the floor that the Executive Secretary's honorarium should be greater than the amount provided in the proposed budget. It was then moved, seconded and VOTED to amend the Treasurer's Recommended Budget; that the Executive Committee should consider an appropriate increase in the honorarium for the Executive Secretary; and that the amended budget be brought back to the meeting for approval at a later session.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM FOUNDATIONS.

The Report of the Committee on Financial Assistance from Foundations was accepted.

PRO TEM COMMITTEES.

President Bricker announced the Pro Tem Committees as follows: Teller's Committee on Election Results: Kenneth Peterson, Elizabeth Balz, and Calvin Klemt; Resolutions: Hinkley Smartt, Virginia Leach, and Jack Goodwin; Nominating Committee: Oscar Burdick, Susan Schultz, and Robert Beach.



Wednesday, June 8, 9:15 A.M.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS RELATING TO COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP AND TERMS.

President Bricker brought before the Conference a recommendation of the Executive Committee that: (1.) Article IV, Section 2 of the By-Laws be changed by deleting the word "president" where it appears and inserting the word "Executive Committee" in its place; and (2.) that a new section be added to Article IV of the By-Laws as follows:

Sec. 5. Term. Committee members shall serve a three year term, or until their successors have been appointed. In the first year one member shall be appointed for three years, one member for two years, and the third for one year. Thereafter, one new member shall be appointed each year by the Executive Committee.

It was regularly moved, seconded and VOTED to accept these two amendments to the By-Laws.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The reports of the Committee on Membership, and the Committee on Buildings and Equipment were accepted.

1968 ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Vice-President Pierson announced that the Twenty-Second Annual Conference of ATLA will meet in St. Louis at Concordia Seminary in 1968 in conjunction with the meeting of AATS there.

Wednesday, June 8, 7:30 P.M.

REPORTS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE ATLA LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND ATLA BOARD OF MICROTEXT.

The reports of the Executive Board of the ATLA Library Development Program and of the ATLA Board of Microtext were made by Mr. Raymond P. Morris. Both these reports were accepted.

EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE TO MR. MORRIS.

Mr. Robert F. Beach, presiding over the fifth session of the conference, moved a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Morris for his continued and arduous work on the LDP in behalf of ATLA. The members of the conference responded by rising and giving a hearty round of applause.

COMMITTEE, BOARD, AND BUREAU REPORTS.

The reports of the following bureau, committees, and board were accepted: Committee on Statistical Records (the printed copies of this report were not available at this time, and will be mailed later), Board on Periodical Indexing, Committee on Periodical Exchange, Bureau of Personnel and Placement, Committee on Cataloguing and Classification.

ATLA REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALA COUNCIL.

The report of the ATLA Representative on the ALA Council, Mr. Robert Gordon Collier, was accepted.

Thursday, June 9, 9:15 A.M.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

President Bricker announced that all chairmen and committee members will continue on the committees on which they are now serving until they are notified to the contrary. The Executive Committee will meet after the conference to make new appointments.

BOARD AND COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS.

President Bricker reported to the Conference the following appointments by the Executive Committee to Boards and a Commission:

1. Periodical Indexing Board - Miss Helen Uhrich (term to expire in 1969)
2. Commission on Lilly Endowment Scholarships - Mrs. Walter Grossmann (term to expire in 1969)
3. ATLA Board of Microtext - Mr. Raymond P. Morris (term to expire in 1969)

TREASURER'S RECOMMENDED BUDGET.

The President reported that the Executive Committee recommends an increase of \$100 in the honorarium for the Executive Secretary, making the total honorarium to be \$400 for 1966-67. This will increase the Treasurer's Recommended Budget to \$4,350.00. It was regularly moved, seconded and VOTED to adopt the Treasurer's Budget as amended.

1967, 1968 AND 1969 CONFERENCES.

The President announced that the Executive Committee had accepted invitations from seminaries for future ATLA conferences as follows:

- 1967 - McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago
- 1968 - Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri,  
to meet in conjunction with AATS
- 1969 - Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TELLERS' COMMITTEE ON ELECTION RESULTS.

Mr. Kenneth G. Peterson reported for the Tellers' Committee on Election Results that Arthur E. Jones had been elected Vice-President (and President-elect); and that Warren Mehl and Henry Scherer had been elected to the two expired terms on the Executive Committee as members-at-large.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION "UNION LIST OF CONTINUATIONS".

Mr. James P. Else announced that the Western Theological Library Association Union List of Continuations was still in process of publication. He requested that any subscriber who had not received an installment of the List get in touch with him.

REPORT OF VISITOR FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Patrick Bernard of Library of Congress made a brief report regarding the tentative plans of LC to catalog German books and also reported on the other foreign language books which have been cataloged.

Thursday, June 9, 9:15 A.M. cont'd

ALEC R. ALLENSON

Mr. Alec R. Allenson made brief remarks regarding the arrangements for obtaining books from the exhibits for the conference.

COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The reports of the Lilly Endowment Commission and of the Committee of Reprinting were accepted.

GREETINGS TO ABSENT MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE.

It was suggested that the Executive Secretary be instructed to send letters of greeting to Kenneth Gapp and Theodore L. Trost who could not attend this twentieth annual meeting because of illness. President-elect Roscoe Pierson requested that the Executive Secretary send such messages to the two named on behalf of the Association at this annual meeting.

Banquet, Thursday, June 9, 6:30 P.M.

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was accepted.

PRESENTATION OF GAVELS TO ALL PAST PRESIDENTS OF ATLA IN TOKEN OF APPRECIATION FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

Engraved gavels, bearing the name of the person to whom the gavel was given and the years of his service to ATLA as President, were presented to all living past-presidents of ATLA who were present. Those for persons absent were to be delivered to them by a representative of ATLA and the gavels for deceased presidents were to be sent to their families.

SEALANTIC FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

A brief announcement was made of a new program to be made available to member librarians of ATLA and AATS which will be called the Sealantic Fellowship Program. The full plan and provisions of the program will be made known to all members at a later date.

ADJOURNMENT.

The President adjourned the meeting.

Thomas Edward Camp

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

## PART II

## COMMITTEE, BOARD AND OTHER REPORTS

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NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

There is a growing interest in the study of church and denominational records, in the lives of clergymen and missionaries, and in the theology of various periods. The inclusion of reports of manuscripts on such subjects in a national union catalog not only enlarges the possibilities of research for the scholar but enhances the value of the materials which otherwise often lie unknown and hidden from view. Therefore, the Library of Congress urges all librarians with collections of modern manuscripts, i. e., letters, diaries, journals, business and organizational records, and the like, to participate in the program of the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections.

Manuscript collections are defined as groups of papers written by, addressed to, or formed around a person, family, corporate body, or government agency, or gathered around a central theme. The minimum size of a reportable collection is 50 items unless the quality justifies a smaller number. Small groups of manuscripts and single items may be combined under a unifying title for inclusion in the catalog. Descriptions of collections are preferably submitted on data sheets available from the Library of Congress. However, guides, lists, catalog cards, or other prepared information may be accepted after examination of a sample. All repositories that regularly admit scholars and researchers to their materials may be represented in the Catalog. Reports of these collections should be sent to Mrs. Arline Custer, Head, Manuscripts Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540.

This cooperative program, which began in 1959, has resulted in catalog entries for 16,397 collections of all types prepared from information supplied by 492 repositories. The entries are first printed on 3x5 cards (20 complimentary copies are provided to the contributing repository), and then assembled, indexed, and published in book form. The published volumes carry the years in which the entries were prepared and the entries are arranged numerically within the volumes.

The volumes (entitled National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections), their prices, and publishers are as follows:

1959-61, \$9.75, J. W. Edwards, Ann Arbor, Mich.; 1962 and Index 1959-62, \$13.50, Shoe String Press, Hamden, Conn.; 1963-64, \$10.00, Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. The 1965 volume (now in press) will include indexes 1963 to 1965; it, and future volumes, will be available from the Card Division.

Mrs. Arline Custer  
Head, Manuscripts Section  
The Library of Congress

TREASURER'S REPORT

President and  
Members of the Executive Committee  
American Theological Library Association  
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Gentlemen and Madam:

We have examined the books of account and financial records of

THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

for the period of June 1, 1965 to April 30, 1966 and from this examination have prepared the accompanying statement of assets, liabilities and fund balances at that date and the related statements of cash receipts and disbursements for the period 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 under the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements (prepared on a cash basis) present fairly the assets, liabilities and fund balances of THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION at April 30, 1966 and the recorded cash transactions of the various funds for the period of June 1, 1965 to April 30, 1966, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable under the circumstances and on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

WEBER, BORRELLI AND MALONE

By M. James Borrelli, C. P. A. (N.J.)

EXHIBIT "A"

STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES  
AS OF APRIL 30, 1966

ASSETS

Cash in Bank - Checking Account	\$ 21,444.43	
Cash in Banks - Savings Accounts	33,758.74	
	<u>55,203.17</u>	
Investment in Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds - Due Feb. 27, 1967 (At Cost)	35,032.81	
Accrued Interest on Bonds	105.00	
	<u>105.00</u>	
Total Assets		<u>\$ 90,340.98</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

Liabilities		-0-
<u>Fund Balances:</u>		
General Fund	8,312.75	
Index Fund	19,875.28	
Lilly Fund	42,019.51	
Microtext Fund	17,676.93	
Reprinting Fund	<u>2,456.51</u>	
 Total Liabilities and Fund Balances		 <u>\$ 90,340.98</u>

## EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
GENERAL FUND  
FOR THE PERIOD JUNE 1, 1965 TO APRIL 30, 1966

Balance - June 1, 1965		\$ 6,359.20
Receipts:		
Dues	\$ 3,971.48	
Book Exhibits	250.00	
Conference Costs Reimbursements	625.00	
Interest on Savings	266.61	
Other	<u>115.05</u>	
		<u>5,228.14</u>
		11,587.34
Disbursements:		
Publications	1,544.85	
Annual Conference	300.75	
Executive Committee Meeting	545.70	
Officers and Committees Expenses	105.64	
Office Supplies and Expenses	198.94	
Executive Secretary's Honorarium	300.00	
Other	<u>278.71</u>	
		<u>3,274.59</u>
Balance - April 30, 1966		<u>\$ 8,312.75</u>

## EXHIBIT "C"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
SPECIAL FUNDS  
FOR THE PERIOD JUNE 1, 1965 TO APRIL 30, 1966

	<u>INDEX FUND</u>	<u>LILLY FUND</u>	<u>MICROTEXT FUND</u>	<u>REPRINTING FUND</u>
Balance - June 1, 1965	<u>\$ 12,533.31</u>	<u>\$ 16,734.67</u>	<u>\$ 17,861.43</u>	<u>\$ 1,797.14</u>



Receipts:				
Sales	26,611.92		16,374.48	1,240.95
Contributions and Grants		36,000.00		
Interest on Savings	399.95	133.32	399.95	133.32
Refunds	859.39			
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total Receipts	\$ 27,871.26	\$ 36,133.32	\$ 16,774.43	\$ 1,374.27
Total Receipts and Balance	\$ 40,404.57	\$ 52,867.99	\$ 34,635.86	\$ 3,171.41
Disbursements:				
Salaries and Pensions	14,000.00			
Printing	5,000.83			585.65
Moving Costs	494.27			
Office Supplies and Expense		50.10	750.00	
Travel Expense	189.08	360.38	516.10	
Scholarship Grants		10,435.00		
Cost of Microfilming			15,242.97	
Other	845.11		449.86	129.25
Purchase of investments - \$35,000. Federal Home Loan Bank Bonds		35,032.81		
Accrued Interest on Bonds		105.00		
Investment Service Charge		3.00		
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	\$ 20,529.29	\$ 45,986.29	\$ 16,958.93	\$ 714.90
Balance - April 30, 1966	\$ 19,875.28	\$ 6,881.70	\$ 17,676.93	\$ 2,456.51

RECOMMENDED ATLA BUDGET, 1966-67

Officers and Committee Expense	\$ 1,000.00
Printing and Publicity	2,250.00
Executive Secretary's Honorarium	400.00
Annual Conference	600.00
Miscellaneous	<u>100.00</u>
Total	\$ <u>4,350.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Peter N. VandenBerge  
Treasurer

COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM FOUNDATIONS

The Committee on Financial Assistance from Foundations has had an active year. We have met three times and plan to convene again during the session at Louisville. Since the work and function of this committee are not always understood by the membership of ATLA, a word of explanation is in order.

The committee's main purpose is to consider and evaluate ideas and projects that will strengthen theological libraries and which require substantial financial resources for their implementation. After the feasibility and significance of a proposal have been submitted to careful scrutiny and found to have merit, then the committee is ready to make every effort to obtain funds from foundations. However, the idea that as an association we can solicit funds simply in the name of theological librarianship, without a well-developed program and demonstrated need, is pure fiction. Foundations are impressed by creative proposals and stimulating approaches and moneys are distributed on this basis. We therefore issue an invitation to any committee or member of ATLA to share with this committee suggestions that they may have for new projects to be sponsored by the Association. Such proposals should be presented in written form with specific details.

One plan considered this year was the suggestion of Union Theological Seminary in New York City that a foundation grant be obtained to finance the printing of a revised schedule of the Union Classification System. Such a subsidy would substantially reduce the cost of the new volume. The request was channeled through this committee on the grounds that this publication would be of benefit to a large number of the libraries and librarians represented in ATLA. The committee in considering the request recognized how beneficial the revised Union Classification Schedule would be, yet it was also evident that this was a special publication of a specific library, and that Union Seminary would undoubtedly wish to retain all the privileges inherent in copyright which it now enjoys. Therefore Union was urged to make its own direct approach for foundation support rather than come through ATLA. This demonstrates one of the principles by which the committee has operated. Any project for which we seek support should ultimately come under the control and supervision of ATLA or its parent body, AATS, and be of benefit to the entire group. This committee does not exist for the purpose of soliciting funds for a program or need of an individual library, no matter how much this may eventually benefit several members of ATLA.

The second proposal discussed by the committee was the possibility of a grant which would assist in a study of subject headings in theology and might lead to a machine-oriented system of headings. There was no doubt in our minds of the inadequacy of the present subject headings and the necessity for revision. However, the suggestion raised several questions. Should ATLA attempt to make an independent study at a time when the Library of Congress is moving in the direction of computer retrieval of information? Are we clear about the most acute problems and difficulties faced in this area? Can this study be made in the abstract or must it be done in connection with a library where an entire program of computer oriented information retrieval is being worked out step by step? The committee will continue to explore this proposal along with members of the Committee on Cataloguing and Classification, and if a feasible prospectus can be developed, will seek funds to implement it.

Finally, the committee has been aware of the need for an adequate scholarship program to support those interested in theological librarianship. Through personal contact and letters we have encouraged the request of the Lilly Commission for a renewal of its grant from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. We were pleased when word was received early in April of the favorable response of Lilly, the details of which will be contained in the report of the Lilly Commission. The scholarships for this newly extended program

will concentrate largely on the improvement of staff members in theological libraries. Once Lilly's intentions were known and the shape of the new program understood, this committee immediately formulated and presented to the Sealantic Fund a proposal to improve leadership in the libraries of AATS. This is intended to augment the Lilly program and is directed towards the top positions of leadership within our institutions, both to assist in the training of new individuals to take these positions and in the advancement of those capable persons who already hold these important posts. The proposal is pending before Sealantic and we are hoping for a favorable response. Should the grant be forthcoming, the details of the proposal will be communicated to the ATLA membership.

Respectfully submitted,

Peter N. VandenBerge, Chairman  
Robert F. Beach  
Raymond P. Morris

#### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Membership Committee has again functioned to dispense information about the Association and recruit new members. Twenty-eight such messages were sent out by the chairman. Thirty-six welcome letters were sent out to new members.

For the record it seems advisable to state here the procedure for joining ATLA. The Membership Committee informs and recruits, but does not process the applications for membership. This is done by the Executive Secretary and the Executive Committee.

The Membership of the Association as of June 1, 1966 is 485 which is a net gain of 23 over last year. Full members, 216; Associate members, 156; Institutional, 113.

To all who have continued your loyalty by paying your own and your institution's dues, and to all who have inspired others to join our ranks, a hearty "Thank you!"

Respectfully submitted,

Susan Schultz, Chairman  
A. J. Hyatt  
William M. Robarts  
Keith C. Wills

#### COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

As in years past, the Committee on Buildings and Equipment of ATLA serves mainly to direct inquirers to the best resources for their needs. The

large number of academic libraries erected in recent years, including those within ATLA, has produced a body of librarians both knowledgeable and vocal about the perils and pitfalls of being involved in building programs. In some ways, some of the functions of the committee are being carried out by these experienced librarians. This is good, not so much because it lightens the load of the committee but rather because the inquirer has first-hand contact with librarians, often several of them who have gone through a building program. Of the requests that come to the committee, a large proportion comes from librarians and administrators of institutions who do not have normal contact with members of ATLA, such as those from mission schools in foreign lands.

Thus the committee does not assist in programming or planning and does not criticize plans, but aids in orientating the inquirer and puts him in touch with competent counsel. There is a list of recommended librarians and architects qualified to serve in a consulting capacity as well as a list of libraries, both older and newer, worth visiting for ideas. A new edition of the popular scrapbooks on libraries is taking shape. Colored slides depicting ATLA libraries are being assembled of which a selection will be shown at the 1967 conference.

The rapid development of theological libraries and their increased role in the curriculum of seminaries and in theological education in general are reflected by much activity on the architectural horizon.

Respectfully submitted,

David Guston, Chairman  
James S. Irvine  
Genevieve Kelly

#### ATLA BOARD OF MICROTEXT

I have the honor to report to you concerning the ATLA Board of Microtext for the period covering June 1, 1965 through April 30, 1966.

It is unnecessary to explain the general policies of the Board as these were outlined in detail in the 1964-65 report.

With the thought that the program could be made more useful, the Board authorized the Chairman to invite the trustees or officers of church archives, historical and learned societies to appoint one of their number to constitute an Advisory Committee to the Board of Microtext. Dr. James Nelson of the American Society of Church History, and Mr. Charles Gillette of the Presbyterian Historical Society, have been designated as representatives. Others will be included. This promises to be a constructive move.

The work accomplished during the year will be suggested by the 1965-66 Supplement of the List of Microfilms Available. The correspondence to secure permissions, to clear the processing and other details associated with developing these microfilms has been voluminous. Frequently there have been delays which are hard to explain to those anxious to secure film.

Currently we received permission to film an extended periodical run for which we began correspondence three years ago. In the meantime orders have been received for the film and repeatedly they are "rush orders." Time is required to negotiate permission to film, and the collation of the files for filming cannot always be carried out as promptly as desired. Frequently filming is delayed because of priorities in the laboratories. European libraries and publishers require extensive correspondence to be assured that we are not expecting to make exorbitant profits at their expense, and archivists are not sure they wish to relinquish perquisites. Nevertheless, progress has been made and we could do more.

Additional suggestions from members of the Association and others for materials which ought to be microfilmed are encouraged at all times. This project will serve our Association best if it grows out of our work. We could very well give attention to out-of-print sources which, as far as can now be determined, will never be reprinted. Manuscript material abounds which should be organized, appropriate indexes prepared, and the material filmed.

The capital funds of the project are subject to the audit of the American Association of Theological Schools on a fiscal year ending June 30. These funds are invested through the Winters National Bank and Trust Company, Dayton, Ohio. Information concerning these funds or their audit can be secured from the Executive Director of AATS.

The Treasurer of ATLA holds a working account for the project. This account is subject to the ATLA Treasurer's audit. Information concerning this account is published in the ATLA Proceedings, or is available through the Treasurer of ATLA.

Negative films are deposited with the Department of Photoduplication of the University of Chicago Library which continues its service arrangements. The Board receives detailed accounting for the work of the Department. These accounts are subject to the audit by the University.

Positive films and office equipment which are the property of the project are at 409 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511. No funds of the project are held in New Haven.

The Chairman would be remiss if he did not express his thanks to the members of the Board for their time, help and counsel. The services of AATS for investing our capital funds through the Winters National Bank and Trust Company are noted with appreciation. Mr. Peter N. Vandenberg has served faithfully as Treasurer for ATLA, for which all of us are grateful. This project was made possible through the generosity of The Sealantic Fund, Inc., and we wish to express our gratitude to them.

One who accounts for much of the success of this project is Mr. Cosby Brinkley, Head of the Department of Photoduplication of the University of Chicago Library. It would be difficult to overstate Mr. Brinkley's contribution to this project. His skill and interest have enabled us to do many things which otherwise would have been impossible. We appreciate the excellent services of the University of Chicago Library. The cooperation of Dr. Herman Fussler and his helpfulness is essential to the work we are doing.

Cataloguing in source as an aid in describing the films has been the work of Mrs. Florence S. Baker.

The Board gratefully acknowledges the contributions to the project and for assistance in the preparation of files for filming of materials to the following:

Mr. Harvey Arnold, University of Chicago Divinity School  
 Miss Elizabeth Balz, Librarian, Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary  
 Mr. John D. Batsel, Librarian, Garrett Theological Seminary  
 Mr. Robert F. Beach, Librarian, Union Theological Seminary  
 Dr. George Bricker, Librarian, Lancaster Theological Seminary  
 Mr. Robert Chastain, Department of Photoduplication, Catholic University of America  
 Mr. Donn Michael Farris, Librarian, Duke University Divinity School  
 Dr. Kenneth S. Gapp, Librarian, Princeton Theological Seminary  
 Mr. Gerald W. Gillette, Librarian, The Presbyterian Historical Society  
 Dr. Dikran Hadidian, Librarian, Hartford Theological Seminary  
 Dr. Herbert Jackson, Director, Missionary Research Library  
 Dr. Gustav Johnson, North Park Theological Seminary  
 Dr. Arthur Jones, Jr., Librarian, Drew University  
 Dr. Hugh T. Kerr, Editor, Theology Today  
 Mr. Roland E. Kircher, Librarian, Wesley Theological Seminary  
 Dr. J. V. B. Tönnes Kleberg, Librarian, Royal University, Uppsala, Sweden  
 Dr. Carl Kraeling, Dunbarton Oaks  
 Mr. Bruce Kragg, Andover-Harvard Divinity Library  
 Miss Liz Krohne, Assistant Editor, Southern Patriot  
 Dr. Joel Lundeen, Librarian, Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago (Rock Island Campus)  
 Mr. John Ness, Historical Society of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, Dayton, Ohio  
 The Newberry Library, Chicago, Illinois  
 Dr. James Nichols, President, The Presbyterian Historical Society  
 Dr. Henry Scherer, Librarian, Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia  
 Mr. Calvin H. Schmitt, Librarian, McCormick Theological Seminary  
 Dr. Niels Sonne, Librarian, General Theological Seminary  
 Dr. Claude G. Sparks, Librarian, Texas Christian University  
 The Rev. Floyd Tompkins, West Dennis, Massachusetts  
 Mr. Henry Williams, Librarian, Moravian Theological Seminary  
 Mr. Marvin O. Williams, Librarian, Disciples of Christ Historical Society, Nashville, Tennessee

To many others whose names are not mentioned, but who have contributed to the work of the year, we express our appreciation.

The members of the Board are: Mr. James Tanis, Secretary, whose term expires in 1967; Mr. John D. Batsel, whose term expires in 1968; Dr. Jaroslav Pelikan, AATS appointee, whose term expires in 1966 and Raymond P. Morris, whose term expires in 1966.

Respectfully submitted,

Raymond P. Morris, Chairman  
 ATLA Board of Microtext

MICROFILM AVAILABLE  
ATLA BOARD OF MICROTEXT

Supplement 1965-66

The ATLA Board of Microtext operates as a non-profit educational program to produce microfilm and Xerox copy for the benefit of the Association and others. Its efforts are directed to the filming of materials required by the Association and for research in theology, especially that material which it is not commercially feasible to film, or otherwise will not be filmed. Microfilm is supplied at a uniform price to any purchaser. Financing over more than one fiscal year can be arranged.

The Board can supply 35 mm. positive microfilm for the titles listed at the price indicated (net plus postage). Portions of most film may be purchased at the cost of \$.14 per lineal foot, with a minimum charge of five dollars for each order. Estimates of cost can be supplied upon application. Files lacking numbers are as complete as available for filming.

Until further notice, orders should be addressed to:

Mr. Raymond P. Morris, Chairman  
ATLA Board of Microtext  
409 Prospect Street  
New Haven, Connecticut 06511.

Film will be shipped directly from the Department of Photoduplication of the University of Chicago Library, with an accompanying invoice. Payments of the invoice should be drawn in favor of The American Theological Library Association, Board of Microtext and mailed to Mr. Raymond P. Morris, at the above address.

\* \* \*

\* Includes cataloging in source.

L Lutheran publications.

M Methodist publications.

MONOGRAPHS

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| *Dobroklonskii, Aleksandr Pavlovich. Prep. Feodor, ispovednik i igumen Studiiskii. Odessa, Ekonomicheskaiia Tip., 1913-14. 7 vols.      | \$15.00 |
| Erasmus, Desiderius. Paraphrase in Novum Testamentum. Basilae, In officina I. Frobenij. 1521-24. 7 vols.                                | 21.00   |
| *Lovekin, Arthur Adams. Glossolalia, a critical study of Alleged origins, the New Testament and the early church. Sewanee, Tenn., 1962. | 2.50    |
| L)*Lund, Gene Jessie. The Americanization of the Augustana Lutheran Church. [Princeton, 1954] Thesis                                    | 3.50    |

- \*Maurice, Frederick Denison. The doctrine of sacrifice, deduced from the scriptures; a series of sermons ... new ed. London, Macmillan and Co., 1879. 3.50
- \*Morgan, Sydney Owenson, lady. The missionary, an Indian tale. By Miss Owenson. Three vols. in one. New-York, Franklin Co., 1811. 3.00
- \*Spink, Harry Neilson. Kanzo Uchimura and the non-church movement. Philadelphia Lutheran Seminary, 1964. S.T.M. thesis. 2.00
- \*Tilly, William. Sixteen sermons, all (except one) preach'd before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's upon several occasions ... London: Printed for B. Lintott, 1712. 4.50
- M)\*Wesley, John. Explanatory notes upon the Old Testament ... Bristol, printed by W. Pine, MDCCLXV. 3 vols. 26.00

## PERIODICALS

- Algemeen Weekblad, voor christendom en cultuur. Amsterdam. v. 1-17; 1924-1941. \$126.00
- \*British Weekly; a journal of social and Christian progress. London. v. 1-146, Nov. 5, 1886-1962. 682.00  
Now available: v. 147, 148; 1963, 1964. (each) 7.00
- M)\*Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh. v. 1-97; 1834-1930. 885.00  
Now available: v. 98-99; 1930-31  
v. 107, no. 6-24; Feb. 11-June 24, 1932. 20.00  
[assumed numbering of New York Christian Advocate]
- \*Christian Literature Society for China, Shanghai. Report 1st-60th; 1887/88-1947. 33.00
- Christian Oracle, Chicago. v. 1-16; 1884-1899 Price on application  
Vol. 16 (incomplete) filmed 1966.
- \*Der Christliche Botschafter. Jahr. 1-111; Jan. 1836-1946. 890.00  
Harrisburg, Pa.
- Church Intelligencer. Raleigh, N. C. 1860-1867. In process
- L)\*Church Messenger. Bethlehem, Pa. v. 1-21, no. 9; Oct. 1876-Sept. 1896. 18.00  
Title varies: v. 19-21: Lutheran Church Messenger. Merged in 1896 with The Workman and The Lutheran to form The Lutheran (new series).
- \*Church Times. v. 1-147; Jan. 1863-1964. 1,207.00  
Vols. 145 (1962); 146 (1963) 147 (1964) if purchased separately: (each) 11.00  
[Note: Vol. 147 incorrectly recorded as 1963 in original list. Please correct your copy to read 1964]



- \*Journal des missions evangeliques. Paris. v. 1-139; 1828-1964. In process
- \*Junge Kirche. Oldenburg. 1.-24. Jahrg.; Juni 1933-1963. 140.00
- Die Kerkbode; verenigde blad van die Ned. Geref. kerke van Suid-Africa. [Kaaipstad] 1849- In process
- L)\*Lutheran and Home Journal. 1860-61. Philadelphia. 3.00  
Merged with The Missionary to form The Lutheran and Missionary, 1861.
- L)\*Lutheran and Missionary. 1861-1881. In process
- L)\*Lutheran Church Visitor. Columbia, S. C. v. 1-15; 1904-1919 In process
- L)\*Lutheran Church Work. Philadelphia. v. 1-5; 1908-1912 In process  
v. 1-4; 1912-1916 In process  
Merged with the Lutheran Observer to form the Lutheran Church Work & Observer.
- L)\*Lutheran Church Work and Observer. Harrisburg, Philadelphia v. 5-7; 1916-1919. [continues numbering of Lutheran Church Work.] In process
- L)\*Lutheran Companion. v. 1-108; Sept. 1892-1962. Rock Island, Ill., Augustana Book Concern. 640.00
- L)\*Lutheran Home Journal. v. 1-5, No. 6; 1856-1860. Philadelphia. 18.00  
Became the Lutheran and Home Journal, 1860; merged with the Missionary into Lutheran and Missionary, 1861.
- L)\*Lutheran Missionary Journal. Home missions, foreign missions, Church Extension, Woman's Work. v. 1-28; 1880-Dec. 1907. 70.00  
Philadelphia, Lutheran Publication Society.
- L)\*Lutheran Observer. v. 1-2, 1831-1833; new ser., v. 1-83, no. 43; 662.00  
Aug. 1833-Oct. 1915. Baltimore, Philadelphia.
- L) Lutheran Standard, Columbus, Ohio. v. 1- ; 1942-1950 Price on Application  
1950-1960 In process
- L)\*Lutheran Visitor. 1866-1904. 165.00  
Includes: Lutheran Visitor. Staunton, Va. v. 1-3, no. 6; Jan. 1866-June 1868.  
Lutheran Visitor; newspaper. Columbia, S. C. v. 1-36, pt. 3, Aug. 5, 1868-Sept. 1904.  
[includes the Lutheran and Visitor, 1868-1869, and Lutheran Visitor, 1869-1904]
- L)\*Lutheran World, a paper for the home. Cincinnati. v. 1-20, 150.00  
no. 46; March 3, 1892-Feb. 28, 1912.
- \*The Manifesto. Shakers, N. Y., United Societies. v. 1-29; 65.00  
Jan. 1871-Dec. 1899.

- L)\*The Missionary; a periodical devoted to the work of inner, home & 28.00  
foreign missions in the American Lutheran Church. v. 1-8,  
Feb. 1848-55; new ser., v. 1-6, Jan. 8, 1856-Oct. 24, 1861.  
Pittsburgh.
- \*The Missionary Recorder; a repository of intelligence from 2.00  
Eastern missions, and a Medium of general information.  
Foochow. v. 1; Jan.-Dec. 1867. (Became the Chinese Recorder  
1868- to date. See original List.)
- L)\*Our Church Paper; devoted to the interests of the Evangelical In process  
Lutheran Church. v. 1-32, no. 35; Jan. 3, 1873-Aug. 30,  
1904. New Market, Va., Henkel Pub. Co.
- \*Periodical Accounts of the Work of the Moravian Missions. 235.00  
v. 1-34, 1790-1889; 2d cent., v. 1-12, no. 2, Mar. 1890-  
June 1927; no. 136-169, June 1928-61. London, Trust Society  
for the Furtherance of the Gospel.
- \*Pietisten. Stockholm. 1.-77 Arg.; 1842-1918. 180.00  
Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens, Svenska Missions-  
förbundets Förlag [etc.]
- \*Southern Patriot. New Orleans, Southern Conference Educational 11.00  
Fund. v. 1-22; Dec. 1942-1964.
- South India Churchman (Church of South India). Madras. N 1947- In process
- Theological Education in America. Bulletin 1-5. Price on application  
New Haven, Conn. 1954-1956.
- \*Theology Today. Princeton, N. J. v. 1-21, 1944-1965. 300.00
- L)\*The Workman. v. 1-16, 1881-1898. Pittsburgh. 58.00  
Merged with the Church Messenger and the Lutheran in 1896.

PERIODICAL EXCHANGE COMMITTEE

The past year has been noteworthy because of the large number of libraries participating in periodical exchange. As of May 20, 1966, 82 libraries sent out a total of 92 lists of duplicate periodicals. This compares with a total of 71 libraries sending out a total of 98 lists for the 1964-65 year. This is the largest number of participating libraries for one year since the exchange program was started. A total of 104 libraries now belong to the exchange, which represents a loss of one over last year. Two libraries have been dropped from the Exchange for failure to send annual lists, and several more may be dropped in the near future. The last list of members of the exchange program was prepared and mailed in September, 1965. A new revised list is expected to be mailed this fall.

We now have two overseas members in the exchange, the Library of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, Switzerland, and the Library of the Near East School of Theology in Beirut, Lebanon. It is strongly urged that members in the United States and Canada airmail all their exchange lists to

these two libraries and to any other overseas libraries which may become members of the exchange in the future. The postage on exchange packages received from overseas libraries may be refunded either by check or by Universal Postage coupons.

The Ecumenical Periodical Exchange, now in operation for nearly two years, has been working out well for all participants as far as can be determined. A total of 48 are now participating, 28 from ATLA, and 20 from the Catholic Library Association, making a net gain of six. Five of the additions were from the Catholic Library Association. Again this year we would like to receive comments from participating librarians of ATLA on the success of the Ecumenical Periodical Exchange, and recommendations for its improvement.

The Committee has recommended a change in procedure in filling periodical requests. We recommend that libraries wait at least three weeks after mailing of their lists before filling requests, then filling special requests for completion of volumes before filling the remainder (and presumably the bulk) of the requests by postmark date. It has been noted that many libraries are not giving sufficient priority and attention to special requests. It has been difficult if not impossible for widely separated libraries to obtain special requests or even desired materials because of the slowness of the mails in delivering most exchange lists, because the nearer libraries to those issuing lists always have the time advantage in sending requests back, and because the requests are often filled too soon. The proposed change in procedure should insure a better worldwide distribution of the more needed periodicals.

ZIP code numbers for all participating libraries have now been obtained. It is assumed that all numbers are now accurate as printed in the current membership list. If not, please give us any changes soon, so they can be incorporated in the revised list to be mailed this fall.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert M. Drury, Chairman  
Oscar Burdick  
Nelle C. Davidson

#### BUREAU OF PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT

There has been little change in the work of the Bureau of Personnel and Placement this year. The situation again is characterized by many exchanges of letters but few instances of actual placement in theological libraries.

No letters were sent to library schools this year for two reasons: (1) The Bureau has not been able to place any of the new library school graduates who responded last year, in part because of their lack of theological education. (2) At the time when the letters would have been sent this spring the Bureau had on file seven available positions and fifteen previous applicants, so the opportunity for new applicants was not promising.

The Bureau should keep open communications with library schools, however, and we propose to send information about theological librarianship to library schools periodically.

As many of you are aware, we are trying to gather information about theologically-trained professional librarians who are not currently employed in theological libraries. At present there is a list of twenty-two people in this category, and we hope to give them assistance in finding positions in seminary libraries if they so desire.

The following statistics cover the period from June 1965 through May 9, 1966:

Number of theological libraries listing positions open. . . .	17
Total number of positions open. . . . .	18
Number of positions filled through the Bureau since June 1965. . . . .	2
Those having accepted positions other than those registered . . . . .	6
Total number registered for positions . . . . .	30
Currently active. . . . .	20
Number of new applicants since June 1965. . . . .	16
Those having written for information without registering. . . . .	14

Of those who registered:

4 persons have a graduate theology degree only  
7 persons have a library degree only  
19 have degrees both in theology and library science

In the interest of better communication I have several requests addressed to employers who may be asking the Bureau for help in locating available professional librarians.

(1) When the data forms of applicants are sent to you for consideration, each applicant is notified that you have his data form, and he waits to hear from you. Please send each person an answer as soon as you can, indicating whether or not he is a serious candidate for the position you are offering. Please continue to keep in touch with those whom you have chosen as prospects. This will help the morale of future theological librarians immensely.

(2) The Bureau is entirely dependent upon the employer in learning what positions are available in theological libraries. We have a group of very competent applicants, and you would be doing yourself a service as well by getting in touch with the Bureau. I hope you will let us know of positions which we may help you fill.

(3) When you have filled a position that is listed with the Bureau, please tell us so that we may remove your records from the file of available positions. We usually continue to send data forms of new applicants to you for a reasonable period of time after your request, and this is a waste if the position has already been filled.

(4) If the Bureau is not helpful to you in providing suitable people to fill your library positions, I wish you would take time to give me your comments and your suggestions to improve the process. If any persons prove to be unemployable by your library and you care to share with the Bureau why this is so, I would greatly appreciate knowing about it and promise to keep the information confidential.

Respectfully submitted,

Harriet V. Leonard, Bureau Head

#### COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

In accordance with the projected goals reported in 1964/65, the Committee has begun work in several areas. Since all efforts are currently "in progress," each will be described briefly so as to apprise the membership of the direction and present status of the Committee's work.

(1) Establishment of a file of specialized rules, lists of headings, and classification schemes or expansions prepared by or for theological libraries. Present status: In response to an appeal in the ATLA Newsletter, pertinent items have been received from several libraries. Other materials have been identified and will be obtained as quickly as possible.

(2) Encouragement of the preparation of "regional" union lists of monograph series (in religion or related fields) being acquired either completely or selectively by theological libraries, with a view toward possible cooperative preparation of analytic entries for those series which are duplicated in two or more libraries. Present status: A Chicago-area list is in the process of being compiled and checked. It is anticipated that this list may--in combination with others, especially the one prepared for the Bay Area in California--lead eventually to a comprehensive "union list" of monograph series, should such appear to be desirable and useful.

(3) Development of a "report form" to facilitate the identification of "trouble spots" encountered by individual catalogers in their work with entries, subject headings, and classification numbers. Present status: One member of the Committee is designing the form which is to be evaluated at the 1966 Conference meeting of the Committee. It is planned that the form will be carefully tested during 1966/67.

(4) Possible establishment of a "liaison" between ATLA and the Library of Congress' various divisions and offices dealing with descriptive and subject cataloging and classification (both Dewey and Library of Congress systems). Present status: The Committee will consider the value of recommending the creation of such a liaison position. If deemed advisable, a formal recommendation will be submitted to the Executive Committee of ATLA for discussion and implementation.

The Committee also wishes to call to the attention of ATLA members several new cataloging publications which appeared in 1965 or will appear in

1966, namely, the 17th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification (and the related 9th edition of the abridged Dewey); the 9th edition of Sears List of Subject Headings; Esther J. Piercy's Commonsense Cataloging (Wilson Co.); the 1965 version of An Alternative Classification for Catholic Books (Catholic University of America Press); and the forthcoming 7th edition of Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress, as well as the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules announced for this year. Hopefully, the new edition of the ALA Rules for Filing Catalog Cards will appear in 1967, along with the 5th edition of Susan G. Akers' Simple Library Cataloging, now in preparation for publication by the American Library Association. The Committee notes that Pettee's List of Theological Subject Headings and the Classification of the Library of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, are both out of print; Xerox copies are available for Pettee List, only, from University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Respectfully submitted,

Doralyn J. Hickey, Chairman  
 Ruth C. Eisenhart  
 Dorothy H. Jones  
 R. Virginia Leach  
 Helen Zachman

#### ATLA REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALA COUNCIL

The American Library Association is important to ATLA because its concerns for the broad field of librarianship embrace our needs. As with, for example, Congress or the police, we need them even though we do not aspire to their position.

ALA works for "freedom of access" and for "intellectual freedom" (their terms for opposition to racial discrimination and censorship). Legislation governing copyright matters and federal support of library programs is influenced by ALA, as is policy of the Library of Congress. As members of the library profession we might well paraphrase the political aphorism to read: "We can sleep more soundly because the ALA exists."

In this report I will include three points to be noted and one resolution for consideration.

(1) There is an ALA ad hoc Joint Committee with American Booksellers Association and the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America to find ways to strengthen cooperation. (James Tanis, an Associate Member of this body is on that committee.) We may feel the need to support the work of this committee or create some such arrangement of our own.

(2) Copyright legislation is being prepared for congressional action. A report to ALA's executive committee in January of this year indicates that the policy of photocopying which most of us follow at the present time (single copies for scholarly purposes) is a safe one to continue until new laws are passed.

(3) ALA has a new "Information Science and Automation Division." Some of the larger libraries in ATLA and some of our librarians who are interested in information retrieval may want to join this and keep the rest of us informed.

The resolution arises from the fact of the growing number of programs being created for federal support of libraries. These already encompass the training of librarians, the construction and enlargement of libraries, and the building of library collections. From most of such programs we are excluded because of our function--the training of religious leaders. We still have a concern, however, because we are not automatically removed from all government programs and some of our member libraries are parts of larger institutions that will definitely profit from federal support. We need, therefore, to know where we stand. For this reason I submit the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the executive committee of the ATLA shall, in whatever manner it chooses, study legislation affecting libraries and librarians so that at the next ATLA meeting there will be guidance as to various levels of participation in government programs which ATLA and its member libraries can conscientiously foresee.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Gordon Collier

#### CATALOGING OF GERMAN LANGUAGE BOOKS BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Last year at the ATLA meeting in New York, one of the most frequent comments I received dealt with the lack of LC printed cards for German theological publications.

Now, if you will excuse me while I seem to ramble for a moment, some of you have noticed the large number of titles in Arabic, Hebrew, Indonesian, and a multitude of different Indic languages on the recent LC card proof sheets. This literature is getting prompt and comprehensive coverage from LC as part of a special program--the buying of books under Public Law 480.

The Congress is currently close to the final stages of approving another program which will result in a similar abundance of printed cards for German publications, in fact, for all scholarly and research materials published anywhere in the world. This program is part of Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Under this program, some five million dollars are authorized for fiscal 1966, with which the Processing Department of the Library of Congress will become a national cataloging center. Either by cooperation with a national bibliography in each country or by the establishment of an acquisition center in countries where no national bibliography exists, LC will purchase materials as they are published, airmail them to this country

for processing, and have the printed cards available in a matter of days after the book is received at LC. This will mean prompt comprehensive bibliographic coverage.

Although the funds are not yet available, LC has already begun to develop this program. Perhaps, you have noticed some rather strange LC cards recently which look like entries out of the British National Bibliography. They are. We have cataloged all entries in the January and February 1966 issues of BNB, and we are maintaining this coverage with succeeding issues. We are already well along the way towards similar coverage for the French, German, and Scandinavian materials.

One might conclude from all this that there is a day in the not too distant future when your libraries will be able to obtain promptly from LC, printed cards for all the books (even the German) your libraries will purchase. This is indeed the goal LC hopes to achieve.

Patrick Bernard  
Cataloger, Library of Congress

#### COMMISSION ON LILLY ENDOWMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

In the report presented last year to the Association, the Commission pointed out that at that time the commitment of Lilly Endowment, Inc., had expired, and that it was possible to announce--for the year 1966-67--only a very limited number of scholarships out of the small balance that remained under the control of the Commission.

With these restricted resources on hand, the Commission held its annual meeting in March 1966, at which time it took under consideration a total of twenty formal applications that had been submitted, requesting financial assistance amounting to more than \$40,000. After a very thorough study of the requests, scholarships were granted to and accepted by the following applicants:

- (1) Mr. Frederick L. Chenery, Librarian, Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin, Texas.
- (2) Rev. Lawrence N. Crumb, Assistant Librarian, Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wisconsin.
- (3) Mr. Donald F. Deering, Research Librarian, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky.
- (4) Mr. Marlin U. Heckman, Librarian, Bethany Theological Seminary, Oak Brook, Illinois.
- (5) Mr. John B. McTaggart, Librarian, Methodist Theological School in Ohio, Delaware, Ohio.
- (6) Mr. David I. McWhirter, Assistant Librarian, Christian Theological Seminary, Indianapolis, Indiana.



- (7) Mr. Lennart Pearson, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia.
- (8) Mr. Harold B. Prince, Librarian, Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia.
- (9) Mr. Adam Sebestyen, Librarian, San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, California.

These grants represent four formal study programs as parts of sabbaticals; one grant supporting the beginning of a study program leading to a Ph.D. in Library Science; one underwriting further graduate studies in the field of Theology; and three formal programs leading to degrees in Library Science.

The expenses for administration of the scholarship program from June 1965 to June 1966 amounted to \$410.48, which this year includes the traveling expenses of \$360.38 for two meetings, and \$50.10 for office expenditures.

In September 1965 the members of the Commission met--together with Mr. George Bricker, President of ATLA, and Dr. Doralyn Hickey, as a resource person in the field of Library School training--to discuss our scholarship program in terms of both its past performance and its possible future. The Chairman of the Commission also consulted the standing committee entrusted with the task to seek financial aid from foundations.

At this meeting it was decided to present to Lilly Endowment, Inc., a new request to underwrite a revised scholarship program for another three-year period, with the following changes of focus and emphasis:

- (1) To concentrate more strongly on the further development of the educational and professional qualifications of the members of the library staffs of the seminaries;
- (2) To focus more clearly on the ever-increasing need of recruiting promising persons to the growing ranks of the library staffs of theological schools.

Both of these changes of emphasis were agreed upon in clear awareness that the impact of the Library Development Program had created tremendous pressures on the development and the maintenance of well-qualified library staffs in many seminaries throughout the country. In the light of these considerations, the formulation of the new program submitted for consideration by Lilly Endowment, Inc., read as follows:

#### SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Scholarship aid in various amounts will again be offered by the American Theological Library Association, from a grant given by Lilly Endowment, Incorporated.

The aim of the program is to recruit qualified persons to enter the field of theological librarianship, as well as to improve the professional qualifications of those who are already employed on the library

staffs of theological schools that retain either full or associate membership in the American Association of Theological Schools.

Subjects of study may be Library Science proper, or subjects that are directly related to the field of theological librarianship.

Preference will be given to applicants who show evidence of intention to plan full-time courses of study, and to those with work-study programs leading to degrees.

The recipients of financial aid toward work-study programs are expected to serve at least for a three-year period in libraries of institutions related to the American Association of Theological Schools.

An applicant who is presently employed in a member library of the American Theological Library Association must submit an institutional recommendation. An applicant who is not so employed may substitute (for such institutional endorsement) the personal recommendation of an individual having full membership in the American Theological Library Association.

By way of interpreting this statement, the following should be said: In the past, financial resources were directed in large part toward additional education of the head librarians, supporting a significant number of study programs on the postgraduate level--usually part of the sabbatical leave arrangement. In the light of the distinctly limited annual financial allocation, it became over the years more and more difficult to support this type of program adequately through the granting of scholarships large enough to cover the financial needs realistically. To meet the needs of this kind of study, it was therefore felt that, in addition to the Lilly program, financial resources from other quarters should be sought, which would enable the granting of more substantial fellowships, and it is hoped that such a program, supplementing and extending the existing Lilly program, will materialize.

In regard to change of emphasis to meet more adequately the problems of recruitment, the following observations are appropriate: In accordance with previous policies, the conditions under which grants could be made were such that it was difficult for an applicant who had not an established or prospective employment-relationship with one of the member institutions of AATS to benefit from the available scholarship aid. In the new formulation, only applicants who are presently employed need to submit institutional recommendations. An applicant who is presently not employed by an AATS institution and who has no distinct promise of such employment can substitute for the previously required institutional endorsement a letter of recommendation by any individual holding full membership in our Association.

An additional change in the new formulation of the scholarship program--which has to do with the problem of recruitment, and seeks to make it easier for new and promising persons to enter the field--is the provision for possible long-term, work-study programs combining theoretical-academic and practical, on-the-job training. In the previous formulation, applications for such long-term, part-time study programs, necessitating the making of several grants, were for all practical purposes excluded from consideration, in favor of concentrated, full-time study arrangements.

It should be observed, however, that under the new rules the recipients of financial aid toward work-study programs are expected to serve at least for a three-year period in libraries of institutions related to AATS.

With these changes in mind, the request for a new grant was submitted to Lilly Endowment, Inc., in November 1965, with the hope that Lilly's position could be known prior to the regular annual meeting scheduled in the first part of March 1966. Unfortunately the final word came very shortly after this meeting, but most fortunately Lilly's response was a favorable one, and the Commission is very pleased to announce the decision of the Board of Lilly Endowment, Inc., to underwrite the full amount of \$36,000 for another three-year extension of the reformulated scholarship program. The Chairman of the Commission, on behalf of its members and on behalf of the members of the Association, expressed to Lilly our most sincere gratitude for their continued interest. For the benefit of those members of the Association who are contemplating some study programs within the next three years, it should be stated that the Board of Lilly has determined that this shall be the final commitment of the Endowment in support of this program.

Respectfully submitted,

Roland E. Kircher, Chairman  
 Leo T. Crismon, Secretary  
 Ruth C. Eisenhart  
 Murray L. Newman

#### PERIODICAL INDEXING BOARD

##### Publication

All volumes of the Index are now in print. The reprint of Volume I (1949-1952) became available last summer and sales to date have paid all costs of the reprint and provided a reasonable stock for further distribution. Volume 6 (1963-1964) was published in January 1966 with a total of 104 titles indexed. The 1965 Annual will be available in the Fall.

##### Subscriptions

The number of sales per volume has passed the 400 mark for Volumes 4, 5, and 6. Volume 3 lacks four sales to reach this total. The first two volumes surpassed this mark several years ago. A year ago our sales had reached 375. Our projection has been achieved and we anticipate a steady increase in sales next year.

##### Relocation of Indexing Office

The transfer of the office of the Index from Princeton, New Jersey to Chicago, Illinois was announced in the November (1965) Newsletter. It was done in order to consolidate editorial, publication, and administrative offices in one geographical location.

Personnel

In addition to the editor, Miss Fay Dickerson, a second full-time staff member, Mrs. Elizabeth White, has been employed to assist the editor and to relieve some of the volunteer time given by the Board members of the Association.

Finances

We have had a very good year financially. Briefly summarized our fiscal position is as follows:

## INCOME:

Balance June 1, 1965		\$ 12,533.31
Receipts:		
Sales--Vol. 1 (reprint), Vol. 6 plus back issues	\$ 26,611.92	
Interest on savings	399.95	
Refund	859.39	
Total income		<u>27,871.26</u>
Total Receipts and Balance		\$ 40,404.57

## DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries, wages, & rent	14,000.00	
Printing Vol. 1, Vol. 6	5,000.83	
Moving costs	494.27	
Board travel	189.08	
Mailing Vol. 1, Vol. 6	113.86	
Flexoprint cards	158.17	
Combined Book and Periodical Exhibit	26.52	
Stationery, invoices (printing)	198.72	
Miscellaneous	347.86	
Total Disbursements		<u>\$ 20,529.31</u>
Balance April 30, 1966		\$ 19,875.28

As of March 31, 1966, our invested grant funds, administered by the AATS through the Winters National Bank, Dayton, Ohio, total \$48,000.

Our operating account is handled by our ATLA treasurer, Mr. Peter VandenBerge. These accounts are subject to annual audit and are open to inspection by members of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairman  
Robert F. Beach  
Edwin B. Colburn  
Bruce M. Metzger  
Helen B. Uhrich

COMMITTEE ON REPRINTING

The committee published only two books during 1965, but has been able to recommend to other publishers a number of books which they have subsequently reprinted. This, it seems, is one of our best services, for commercial publishers have given serious consideration to all of the recommendations made to them.

The financial report of this committee is included in that of the Treasurer so it will not be repeated here.

If any of the members of ATLA have suggestions or recommendations to make to the Committee on Reprinting concerning books which should be reprinted, they are urged to communicate with the chairman. If the book can be brought out by the committee it will do so, or the recommendation will be relayed to commercial publishers.

Books to be reprinted should be important, generally useful and not of limited appeal; they should also be in the public domain, over 56 years since last copyright, because there are not enough funds to cover the payment of royalties. Books printed in countries not participating in the international copyright agreements will be considered from any year since copyright restrictions are not in force in this country.

A listing of the available publications is added to this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Roscoe M. Pierson, Chairman  
Warren R. Mehl

REPRINTS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

- Allen, Geoffrey Francis, 1902-  
The Theology of Missions. London: SCM Press, 1943. 78 p.  
 Paperback only. \$2.50.
- Barth, Karl, 1886-  
The Christian Life. Translated by J. Strathearn McNabb.  
 London: SCM Press, 1930. 64 p.  
 Cloth binding, permalife paper. \$2.50.
- Barth, Karl, 1886-  
Theological Existence Today. Original English edition published by  
 Hodder & Stoughton in London in 1933.  
 Printed on permalife paper and bound in library buckram. \$4.00.
- Brunner, Heinrich Emil.  
The Word and the World. Originally published in London by the  
 SCM Press in 1931. 127 p.  
 Cloth binding, permalife paper. \$7.50.
- Cureton, William, 1808-1864, ed. and tr.  
Spicilegium Syriacum: containing remains of Bardesan, Meliton,  
 Ambrose and Mara Bar Serapion; now first edited, with an English  
 translation and notes. London, Rivingtons, 1855. iii, xv, 102  
 [85] p.  
 Cloth binding, permalife paper. \$7.50.
- De Soyres, John  
Montanism and the Primitive Church: a study in the ecclesiastical  
 history of the second century. (The Hulsean Prize essay for 1877)  
 viii, 167 p. Published in Cambridge, England, by Deighton, Bell  
 and Co. in 1878.  
 Cloth binding, permalife paper, \$7.50.
- Eby, Frederick, 1874-  
Early Protestant Educators: the Educational Writings of Martin Luther,  
 John Calvin, and Other Leaders of Protestant Thought.  
 New York: McGraw-Hill, 1931. xiii, 312 p. (McGraw-Hill Education  
 Classics)  
 Cloth binding, permalife paper. \$6.50
- Fenn, Eric, 1899-  
That They Go Forward: an Impression of the Oxford Conference on Church,  
 Community and State. London: SCM Press, 1938. 104 p.  
 [Eric Fenn was Assistant General Secretary to the Oxford Conference]  
 Paperback only. \$3.25.
- Hanson, Stig.  
The Unity of the Church in the New Testament: Colossians and Ephesians.  
 Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1946. xi, 197 p.  
 (Acta Seminarii Neotestamentici Upsaliensis, 14)  
 Buckram binding, permalife paper. Approximately \$10.00

Kümmel, Werner Georg, 1905-

Römer 7 und die Bekehrung des Paulus. Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs, 1929.  
xvi, 160 p. (Untersuchungen zum N.T., Heft 17)  
Cloth binding, permalife paper. \$6.50.

The Racovian Catechism, with Notes and Illustrations, translated from the

Latin: To Which is Prefixed a Sketch of the History of Unitarianism in Poland and the Adjacent Countries, by Thomas Rees. London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1818; Lexington, Ky.: Committee on Reprinting of the ATLA, 1962. lxxxiv, 404 p.  
Reprinted in exact facsimile on permalife paper, bound in library buckram. \$14.00.

Reimarus, Hermann Samuel, 1694-1768.

Fragments from Reimarus, Consisting of Brief Critical Remarks on the Object of Jesus and His Disciples as Seen in the New Testament. Translated from the German of G. E. Lessing; edited by Charles Voysey. London: Williams and Norgate, 1879. v, 119 p.  
["Before Reimarus no one had attempted to form a historical conception on the life of Jesus." Opening sentence of Chapter 2, Albert Schweitzer's The Quest of the Historical Jesus; the entire chapter is on Reimarus.]  
Cloth binding, permalife paper. \$6.00.

Schleiermacher, Friedrich Ernst Daniel

Brief Outline of the Study of Theology . . . To Which are Prefixed Reminiscences of Schleiermacher, by Freidrich Lücke. Translated from the German by William Farrer. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1850; Lexington, Ky.: Committee on Reprinting of the ATLA, 1963. xvi, 220 p.  
Printed on permalife paper and bound in library buckram. \$7.75.

Wrede, William, 1859-1908.

Paul. Translated by Edward Lummis; with a preface by J. Estlin Carpenter. Boston: American Unitarian Association, 1908. xvi, 183 p.  
[Popular study of Paul by a critical scholar; see A. Schweitzer's Paul and His Interpreters; a Critical History for importance of Wrede.]  
Cloth binding, permalife paper. \$6.50.

Send orders to: Roscoe M. Pierson, Lexington Theological Seminary, South Limestone, Lexington, Kentucky 40508.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Whereas the Twentieth Annual Conference of the American Theological Library Association held at Louisville, Kentucky, June 6-9, 1966 has been a highly beneficial meeting with its inspiring program and addresses; and

whereas the hospitality of the host school, the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary has been most gracious; and

whereas the theological library profession has been enriched by renewed fellowship;

Therefore be it resolved that we express our gratitude to Dr. Ronald F. Deering, the library personnel, the administration and the other members of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary for their untiring efforts to make our stay pleasant and enjoyable; and

be it further resolved that we express our thanks to Mr. Ernest White and the staff of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary Library for the program and reception held on their campus; and

be it further resolved that we send our greetings and best wishes to Dr. Leo T. Crismon who so graciously presented the invitation to the A.T.L.A.; and

be it further resolved that we express our appreciation to the officers of the A.T.L.A. for their many hours of work in making plans for this profitable meeting; and

be it further resolved that we express our thanks to the speakers, Dr. Nelson R. Burr, Dr. Bruce M. Metzger and Dr. Paul A. Crow for their challenging, inspiring, and informative addresses; and

be it further resolved that we express our thanks to the Library Development Program for its financial contribution to the expenses of the Twentieth Annual Conference of the A.T.L.A.; and

be it finally resolved that we renew our own dedication to the work of A.T.L.A. for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

Hinckley Smartt, Chairman  
Jack H. Goodwin  
R. Virginia Leach





PART III  
PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

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THE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIAN AND THE NEW ERA OF THE MACHINE

George H. Bricker

Technology is not a new thing in librarianship. The idea of collecting books in one place, of storing them in some order, and of making them available to readers, involved some kind of technology in that first library, wherever and whenever it was established. I am sure that someone in that distant day shook his head and decried the new advance.

All of us use the machine. What library today would attempt to operate without typewriters, duplicating and copying machines; and especially adding machines, that help us compile those wonderful figures that we must have to fill in all the questionnaires, and create those revealing statistics that prove that we are doing a good job or that we must have a larger budget. I know that all of us have begged and begged for more machines, but today there has opened to us a whole new world of mechanization and many of us are strangers in it. It is like a foreign country. We know not what to ask for because we do not know the language. It is as if we were set down on a corner of a busy street in an unknown culture where not even the letters of the alphabet are familiar to us. We do not know which way to turn for we do not know where the streets lead. It is the world of advanced mechanization; the new era of the machine.

Library literature, whether it be popular or technical,<sup>1</sup> is filled with reports of the uses of mechanization in our work. Words like data processing, documentation, information storage and retrieval, co-ordinate indexing, dot the pages. Acronyms like INTREX and MEDLARS are used to describe projects and programs and we scratch our heads in bewilderment. We know what IBM means but what is SDI? Just about the time the theological librarian thinks he knows his way around in the radical theology and the new hermeneutic and picks up a library journal to read about something he thinks he knows a bit about, he finds himself, to say the least, confused by language of the new era of the machine.

Perhaps theological librarians ought to be content to forget about this strange new world, for it seems so far removed from our actual practices at the present time. What would we do with a computer if someone would give us one and if we could get it into our crowded technical processing quarters? Who has time to become a systems-analyst when we hardly have time to do the routine work that piles up day by day? Is it not enough for us to have a bit of ability in administration, in bibliography, in cataloguing, in the humanities and in theology? Well, I think not. We may never become informational scientists but if the art of theological librarianship is to advance, we must at least step into this new world of the machine and learn to know our way around.

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<sup>1</sup>See Barbara Evans Markuson, ed., Libraries and Automation. Proceedings of the Conference on Libraries and Automation held at Airlie Foundation, Warrenton, Virginia, May 26-30, 1963, under sponsorship of the Library of Congress, National Science Foundation, Council on Library Resources, Inc. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1964) and Allen Kent, Library Planning for Automation. (Spartan Books, Inc.: Washington, 1965)

It may be true that today we can find very few applications for the use of the sophisticated computer and analysis systems in theological librarianship but if we are to discover how they may be used, we must learn about them.

Let us take a short trip into this wonderful new world. I must admit that I am a very poor guide for all I have done is read the guide books to the country and there are some here perhaps who have been there, but that will not deter me in my purpose.

Paul Wasserman in his book *THE LIBRARIAN AND THE MACHINE*<sup>2</sup> reports that the problem that faces the practicing librarian when he studies this field is the fact that no one really knows precisely what ingredients of the sophisticated machine-processes of today can be incorporated into library programs. The librarian must try to understand what machines can do and what they cannot do for academic libraries. The commercial computer is only about fourteen years old, yet it has revolutionized practices in business, science and government which are of a repetitive nature. It has reduced man-hours of work, and reduced errors in the work. It can get an enormous amount of work done in a short time and the results can be depended upon. Once it has done the work, it can do it over and over again and it never forgets what it has done.

It is helpful for librarians to see that the new machines can do two kinds of jobs that are very important in their work. The first task that it can accomplish is data processing which is the term given to the handling of data and information. Its primary function is the manipulation, alternation, variation, replacement or addition to various file entries. In a library such functions as circulation, acquisitions and record keeping of all kinds would fall under this definition. Much of our time is spent in doing what data processing by machine can do. Machines are also used for information storage and retrieval. This term is used to describe the mechanical process of retrieving references to documents or producing copies of the documents themselves, the retrieval of specific information in answer to questions, and the gathering of responses to complex questions requiring particular ideas and concepts beyond those of identifying a single fact or a particular reference. In the library much of the work of the reference librarian, of the scholar researching his problem, and of the student and the general reader seeking information can be defined in terms of these functions.

It would appear that, by definition, the machine can do most of the tasks that occupy the working hours of the many people who work in the library as well as assist the users of the library in their search for information. Yet no one needs to be told that the machine is never a substitute for the human mind. It just handles the work faster and saves human energy. It is assumed that the use of the machine places less reliance on human judgment and results in greater efficiency and reduced errors.

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<sup>2</sup>Paul Wasserman, The Librarian and the Machine. Observations on the Applications of Machines in Administration of College and University Libraries. (Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1965)

Before a machine can be used to perform any of these processes, it must be programmed, and before it can be programmed, there must be a systems-analysis of what is to be accomplished. These tasks belong to a new discipline that is far removed from the ordinary training and academic preparation of the librarian. Yet I feel that our study and understanding of what occurs in systems-analysis may be one of the most rewarding results of our journey into this field. In very simple language, and I know it is too simple, systems-analysis means a clear and orderly and effective setting down step-by-step of what has to be done and how it can be done most efficiently and simply, taking into account all the variants in the process so that everything is taken into account, and that the results of the process will be usable information; no more or no less than is needed. It is often true that if this analysis is applied to a procedure as if it were to be programmed for a machine, the results of the analysis will result in greater efficiency and saving of time even if the use of a machine is beyond the means of the library. It is also true that a fresh approach to a library procedure or problem from an orientation in system-analysis may reveal the adaptability of a simple mechanical process that does not call for intricate machines for its use.

The theological librarian may not have access to a computer or a magnetic type machine (although it may be possible in some situations) but even the smallest theological library can study its procedures in technical processing from the orientation of systems-analysis and benefit from it. It is also true that there are a whole battery of relatively inexpensive types of machines such as card punchers, sorters, and even accounting machines that can be adapted to library use if the librarian is willing to explore and to adapt. This does not mean that the library has to be reorganized either physically or administratively; it only means that records and files will be handled in a somewhat different way that saves time and money.

An exciting development in librarianship is the use of information retrieval in academic libraries. The Yale-Columbia-Harvard medical libraries program of computerizing their catalogs in order to respond in an instant to questions about books on particular subjects in their collections is an indication of what the future may hold. The Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System of the National Library of Medicine, known as MEDLARS uses not only advanced data processing but high speed mechanical printout to store and search and generate bibliographic information in the medical fields. Some would say that in spite of the high promise that such programs hold, it is perhaps true that there is no clear evidence as yet to dispute the classic challenge of Ralph R. Shaw, made in an article in Science in the issue for May 1963, "It is yet to be demonstrated that those who have been crying havoc and calling for vast expenditures on new technologies, have anything to offer that will currently increase the effectiveness of our information-retrieval services. . . . I have asked groups of experts on computers and punched cards, information systems, information retrieval and the related arts, to name a single application of the computer to information retrieval for which it can be shown that the computer is currently accomplishing anything of significance that cannot be done faster and cheaper by hand. No one at these meetings or since has named one."

One would have great temerity to challenge the above statement, yet it was made three years ago and I am sure that it will not be many years before it will be challenged. The mechanical ability of the machine at the present time far outdistances the ability of the experts in information retrieval to exploit the equipment. I have no doubt that they will learn to do so.

The problems associated with the use of information retrieval in the fields of the humanities seem insurmountable at the present time. John E. Burchard, Dean-Emeritus of the School of Humanities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in a paper prepared for INTREX, the planning conference on Information Transfer Experiments at that institution that looks forward to the functional design of new library services at MIT in 1970, summarized his opinion in the following statements:

- (1) A humanist spends a good deal of time and pleausrely and productively in studying a work which may contain something nobody has discovered before or suggest to him a new insight. The search for the information itself is a major part of his task. It is in this sense that the library for the humanist is truly his laboratory.
- (2) He rarely, if ever, works under the time pressure of the contemporary scientist or engineer, real or fancied.
- (3) He usually does not possess a battery of research assistants or even secretaries to do work and he would not trust them to do it if he had them. (There have been notable exceptions.)
- (4) The current document, apparently unlike the documents of science and engineering, is not prima facie of more importance than an earlier one; indeed it will often be less important.
- (5) Except perhaps in the technical criticism of literature, the humanist has to examine products of many disciplines.
- (6) Usually, though not always, the pressure for use of any given document is felt from a small constituency.
- (7) Frequency of use of many of the most important works is low. To remove them on the basis of such frequency would destroy humanistic libraries.
- (8) The humanist is strongly dependent upon browsing as a scholar. This might be less so if his library resources were more systematically organized but we can only guess.
- (9) Even if he could tap every existing monograph, the monographic literature available to him is full of holes.
- (10) Present subject analysis is completely inadequate for

him as a specialist.<sup>3</sup>

I would suspect that the above criticism of mechanized information retrieval would be made also by the professors of the theological disciplines, and yet I wonder if the more sophisticated systems of tomorrow may not be welcomed by scholars both in the humanities and in theology.

Well, my short ramblings in this interesting country may not have been of any great value to you, but they have given birth to a personal conviction that our organization must take seriously the developments in the new era of the machine. It is significant that our Twentieth Annual Conference marks the conclusion of the Library Development Program that has nearly tripled the amount of money spent for books and periodicals in our libraries during the past six years. The program has permitted many of us to see the possibilities of adequate theological collections for our institutions but it has also shown us that we must learn to make our technical processes as well as our services to scholars and students more effective and more efficient. We must learn to conserve time and money. Does the machine hold a promise for the future of theological librarianship? We will only know if we are willing to approach our task from the orientation of the new era of the machine. The old saying that a long journey starts with the first step may be a cliché but it just happens to be true. Let us take that first step into this new world of information science.

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<sup>3</sup>INTREX, Report of a Planning Conference on Information Transfer Experiments. (Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1965) pp. 222-223.





THE CHURCH'S LIBRARIANS, THE HISTORIAN, AND THE LAYMAN

Nelson R. Burr

The invitation to deliver an address to this convention gave me permission to speak on any subject, so long as it concerns religion and bibliography. I will follow that admonition, but probably in a more general manner than you have been accustomed to. Briefly, what I wish to do is to advocate bibliographical awareness and control that will serve an emerging new type of American religious historiography. You must be as aware as I am, that the historians of American religion are beginning to seek this new approach to writing for the laity, and especially for young people. They are striving to achieve a departure from the traditional churchly and denominational chronicle. They want to complement the rising interest in popular expositions of theology and comparative religion, and in ecumenical relations and fellowship.

The old type of exclusive denominational life is fading - although I, for one, have no illusion that denominations will entirely disappear. Old denominationalism favored the writing of an ecclesiastical and exclusive type of history, which was read largely by special scholars. The present call is for popular religious history of a broadly cultural and spiritual character. This means a firmer control of the bibliography, which has spread far beyond the special ecclesiastical history and journal. It must serve the intelligent layman who is reaching for a knowledge of the general meaning of religion in American life.

There is a growing realization that we should give the layman a broad philosophical view that does not appear in most advanced American history textbooks, or in Sunday School courses. Committed and intelligent laymen say that these sources have not given them the knowledge that they believe is necessary to increasing concern for a general understanding of our spiritual heritage. They are exhorted to be ecumenical, but they have little acquaintance with the varying religious traditions that must share in the "dialogue." That knowledge they really want.

I began to become aware of this fact a few years ago, when my pastor asked me to give a series of talks on "The Bible and Books," illustrating the impact of the Scriptures upon American poetry, fiction and hymnody. This led to a series on the religious history of the United States, which is the inspiration of this address, because of the eager response to what seemed new and unknown to most of those who attended. Some of them have assured me that their church school courses did not impart it, because those were so much concerned - and rightly, of course - with Bible lore and church ways. It appears that for the most part they had derived little knowledge from their American history textbook courses at any level. Most of the people to whom I lectured are college graduates, highly intelligent and literate.

I therefore decided to examine higher-grade American history textbooks published since 1945, to discover how they have treated our religious history. I explored more than fifty, including some I have cataloged during the last few years. At the same time I tried to answer the question: if the textbooks and church school courses seem inadequate, then what kind of writing and what kind of bibliographical control would

be satisfactory?

The textbooks I examined, generally on the secondary-school and college level, give (to my way of thinking) a disappointingly brief treatment to American religious history. The failure is not necessarily the fault of the writers, and it would be ungracious and impertinent to attack them. There is no conspiracy, on their part, to downgrade the subject. Much of the fault is attributable to the hesitation of publishers and school boards to venture far into a field that is full of controversial traps. They may fear that some religious group will take umbrage, because it feels slighted, criticized or ignored. I recently obtained an insight into this problem in a conversation with the director of one of our leading university presses, who knows the field very thoroughly.

Taking thirty-five American history textbooks at the secondary and college level (and for adults in general), it appears that the portion of pages on which religion is mentioned averages less than five percent, and sometimes is considerably less. This does not seem proportionate to the long-time influence of religion in American life, which some of the authors frankly acknowledge, and which rarely escapes the attention of observers from abroad. These texts run from 350 up to 900 pages.

There is something like a standard treatment of religious history, in the volumes that give it more than passing mention. The topics usually are the European religious background, of course including the Reformation; religious motives in colonization; diversity of beliefs in the Thirteen Colonies, and the consequent growth of religious toleration and liberty; the disestablishment of churches during the Revolutionary and Constitutional periods, 1775-1820; the first and second Great Awakenings (1740's and early 1800's); revivalism, and the camp-meetings of frontier religion; religious influences in nineteenth-century reform movements, sometimes; the later rise of the Social Gospel; the impact of burgeoning scientific knowledge upon the churches and theology; the increasing secularization of life, along with a vast increase of church membership; and a growing conviction that religion is an element in social respectability, a part of the "American way of life."

Even in advanced texts, certain subjects are rarely or lightly touched. For the most part, these would be out of place in elementary books. Theological development is omitted, except where there must be an exposition of doctrine in order to explain what happened, as in the case of the Puritan colonies and the Calvinist influence in American life. Usually one does not see the people at worship; there is little on liturgy, music, and religious customs and folkways. One doesn't find much on the relations of art and religion, and architectural expression; although some texts have pictures illustrating various styles of churches. There is almost no reference to popular religious literature and the immense influence of tracts, sermons, novels, etc.

It would not be fair to say, however, that all the authors neglect literature. Oscar T. Barck, for example, refers to the high importance of the sermon, and to the spiritual influence of Transcendentalism upon literature. Ray Allen Billington gives more than a mere bow to Puritan religious poetry. Paul F. Boller and E. J. Tilford remind us of the popularity of religious fiction in the early twentieth century; and John W.

Caughey mentions the impact of Transcendentalism and Unitarianism upon literature. Oliver P. Chitwood notices the Puritan strain in New England literature, and Harold Underwood Faulkner (whose chief interest has been economic history) refers to the Puritan and Quaker influences in the New England literary renaissance. Allen Nevins and Henry S. Commager notice the prominence of clerical writers in the colonies, particularly Jonathan Edwards and Cotton Mather. And Hofstadter, Miller and Aaron have an interesting passage on the literary assault upon "Puritanism" in the nineteen-twenties.

Some writers display flashes of insight into the social and spiritual character of American religion. James Truslow Adams, in his The Record of America, remarks that this nation was built upon a religious foundation, and that preaching and reading the Bible have been two of the strongest influences in its culture. America, he says, has remained a religious country, and intellectuals make a great mistake when they disregard this important element in American life. Thomas A. Bailey's The American Pageant states that the legal religious establishments were closely related to the governing aristocracy, and that religion was a means of social control over the laboring class. Leland D. Baldwin, in his Stream of American History, notices the strenuous Puritanism of the South, and remarks that the stern and wrathful God of Puritanism became a sort of "tribal deity." His Survey of American History calls attention to the sovereignty of conscience in American life, and to the American sense of being a chosen people with a mission. He makes also the very significant remark that the Social Gospel prepared the way for church support of the Progressive political crusade.

Ray A. Billington sees the great religious revival around 1800 as a counterattack against Deism, and also as a means of keeping the "lower orders" in their place. He adds that the religion of the rural regions has been a great conservative force, and a moving factor in anti-urban political and reform movements. Merle Burke mentions the importance assumed by the church in moral training, because of the relative loss in moral influence of the home. John W. Caughey is one of the appreciators of the influence of Transcendentalism and Unitarianism, saying that they represent the first experience of Americans in deep thinking on the meaning of the universe and of life. Some, of course, will ask: did not Calvinism offer a similar experience?

One of the most remarkable passages on religious influence in American thinking and psychology is by Carl N. Degler, concerning the role of Puritanism and Quakerism in sanctioning business enterprise, and in promulgating the "Protestant ethic." He points out that although the Puritan theology faded, the ethic remained. He gives us an unusually favorable view of the Puritans, who he says were more agreeable than is generally supposed. (The view in some texts is rather derogatory - "blue laws" and witch-hunting are prominent). Degler also reminds us that the Progressive political reform movement was an expression of the Protestant conscience. This view is appearing frequently in contemporary scholarly writing.

Another tribute to the Quaker influence comes in Faulkner, who emphasizes its leadership in reform of the penal system and treatment of the insane.

Perhaps the best of all the passages on the growth of American religion is a long one entitled "The Making of the American Church," in R. Kent Fielding. In his treatment of the Eisenhower period, he remarks on the full integration of the church into American political life.

In modern American writing on religion there has been a tendency to regard it simply as a means of social control. It is refreshing therefore to come upon a statement by Hofstadter, that the Puritan theocracy was not a conspiracy to suppress the humble.

Very few texts mention religion in the Civil War. Gewehr and Hofstadter do, noticing religious revivals and the work of chaplains and the Christian Commission. References to American foreign missionary efforts are rare. Among the authors I examined, Henry W. Brogden and Samuel P. McCutcheon's is the only text that mentions the huge contribution of American Protestant missions to China.

This leads me to say that I think the influence of Eastern religions in the United States ought to receive more attention in histories than it gets. Malone and Rauch alone, of all the books I have examined, notice the Hindu religious invasion of the upper classes, through such forces as theosophy and Vedanta. They also notice the association of fundamentalist religion with political extremism of the right - which has been the subject of several recent doctoral dissertations and is exciting increasing attention.

These superior texts show what may be done in composing popular books on religious history for the laity. But, for you and me, this implies wide knowledge and firmer control of the special materials that are growing ever larger, particularly the doctoral and masters' dissertations and the periodical literature, such as I included in my own bibliography on religion in American life.

In examining the narratives and bibliographies of many American history textbooks, I can see evidence that masses of such material should be more consulted by the writers. It would help most authors of standard histories of American religion, or its special aspects, which appear in the bibliographies.

Much of this data may be found in the abstracts of microfilm doctoral dissertations. For a long time I have been making a list of all the entries that concern various aspects of American religious history, and the influence of religion upon our literature. Through 1957 there are more than 250 abstracts about American religious history. These cover such a very broad range of topics that to enumerate them all would be wearisome. There are more than eighty abstracts dealing with religion in American literature, and since 1957 the number has proportionately increased. In 1962-1966 I catalogued doctoral dissertations in American literature, and every month found at least one or two on the religious influence in the works of some American author or some aspect of American literature. Through 1957 there are references to authors from the colonial poet, Edward Taylor, to novelists and poets of the twentieth century, such as William Faulkner, Thomas Wolfe, and Thomas Morton.

These are a few hints of the great riches in this material, which might be exploited in writing the religious history of this nation for the layman.

The kind of bibliographic wealth and control that we need is suggested by a passage I found recently in a massive collection of essays, The Historiography of the British Empire-Commonwealth. The author of the essay on New Zealand expresses precisely my meaning in reference to this matter of research and control in the literature on American religion. He says, "It is truer of New Zealand's than of most history that its public appearance is a visible iceberg, capping submerged depths of theses and dissertations." He continues, "...we need a generation of pedants to toil at minutiae." In our case, minutiae not strictly ecclesiastical, that will become the building stones of ample works.

Not only do we have access to studies in the dissertation abstracts. It surprised me, when I was compiling my bibliography, to discover how much writing in American religious history was available in periodicals outside the specific fields of religion and theology. One example is American Literature, which has been published for over thirty years. Articles in this magazine, on American authors, contain references to their religious attitudes.

It is difficult to attain knowledge and control of all this huge mass of writing. I believe that it is a part of the task of church college and seminary librarians to call attention to it, if only to remind students of the gaps in our religious historiography that still remain to be filled. Some of these I have noted in the textbooks. They should be closed, to furnish information for the new type of religious historiography that is coming.

It seems to me that, to help the seminary and religious college librarians, there should be some provision for a constant, periodic and annotated gathering into one collection of the proliferating literature on American religion. If too many years are allowed to pass, between bibliographies, the task becomes too expensive, and very huge - as I have discovered for myself. When I compiled my two volumes, forty years had passed since the publication of Peter Mode's (1920-21) book of sources and bibliography.

The American Society of Church History has indicated to me a desire to see, every few years, a supplement to my work. The director of one of the university presses has expressed his interest in such a project. Since 1961 I have been purchasing proof-sheets of the Library of Congress catalog cards for publications in American religion. I have been clipping these regularly; and the file already fills a box nearly a foot long. And this does not include dissertations not published as books, or periodical material! The file consists of general Christian and denominational history, works on American Judaism, Eastern religions in the United States, studies of sects and cults, special ministries and social services to various classes of persons, books of popular theology, writings on religious education, studies of popular religious literature, biographies of leaders, histories of theologies and seminaries, etc.

It seems to me that the compilation of such a supplementary bibliography (drawing together the special bibliographies, books, pamphlets, periodical articles, and dissertations) would be the answer to providing for the laity the kind of synthesized religious history that they seem to want.

This emerging type is excellently illustrated in the new volume by Edwin Scott Gaustad, A Religious History of America. He has tried to give the young layman, in particular, a picture of the development of a religious culture that has been woven into all aspects of our national life. Many an adult ought to read this book thoroughly, to his deep pleasure and great profit. It has the broad sweep of topics we need, from religious motives in European colonization of America - which are appreciated now more than they were a generation ago - to the most recent involvement of religion in contemporary social problems. The new historiography should explain the influence of the Judaic-Christian tradition in shaping this nation's meaning and mission in world history. It must clarify the characteristics that have helped to shape a new political and social order: freedom of conscience guaranteed by constitutional law; the ideal of a state without legally established religion, and yet influenced by basic religious convictions; opportunity to religious idealists to test their dreams of a more equitable social order; confidence in man's ability to attain individual and social perfection; the association of pietism and evangelism with this cause; education inspired by religion, but not dominated by sectarian interpretations; finally, democracy in which religion is not equated with the "American way of life," but does undergird it. We like to think of our religion as the moral judge of democracy, preventing it from becoming a secular tyranny of the majority.

Our religious history can be seen not as a record only of ecclesiastical organizations and often bitter theological controversy, but as the preparation for a new type of catholic and irenic faith that may spiritualize a secular culture. Through this kind of historiography the American layman may engage in "dialogue" with his neighbors of other faiths, because it will give him the information to prepare him for this new task.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC AIDS FOR THE STUDY OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Bruce M. Metzger

The mutual interdependence of the scholarly disciplines is nowhere more in evidence than in the theological curriculum. Most of the subjects studied in a divinity school have a connection, more or less close, with related subjects taught by the faculties of arts and the social sciences. Thus, the study of church history, to take the most obvious example, cannot be carried on without constant reference to local and world history. Likewise, the teaching of homiletics involves attention being given to grammar, English literature, and what used to be called rhetoric but more recently is designated the art of persuasion. The study of the New Testament also has many ramifications with auxiliary disciplines, such as those that bear on Greek grammar and lexicography, the background of the Greco-Roman world, especially its philosophical and religious milieu, and the Jewish and Rabbinical traditions out of which the early Church emerged. All of these have received attention from theological librarians who have sought to increase their holdings of publications that support the scholarly investigation of the New Testament.

There is, however, still another aspect of the study of the New Testament which, though no less important than those that have just been mentioned, has not received as much attention as it deserves. This is the study of the manuscripts of the New Testament. New Testament palaeography is concerned with not only the examination and collation of the manuscripts that are in the libraries, museums, and private collections, but also the text-critical analysis of the type of text that is contained in the several manuscripts. In what follows attention will be called to some of the most useful aids for the beginner as well as for the more advanced student who may have an interest in the transmission of the New Testament documents prior to the invention of printing with moveable type. The final section will be devoted to a description of half a dozen current editions of the Greek New Testament, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and the manuscript resources on which they rest.

#### Catalogues of New Testament Manuscripts

Until about two centuries ago manuscripts of the New Testament were identified in terms of the name of their owner (either present owner or important prior owner) or the name and number in a local collection. The unsatisfactory features of this system, which was both cumbersome and unorganized, led Johann Jakob Wettstein to inaugurate the system which is followed today. In his edition of the Greek New Testament (Amsterdam, 1751-52), Wettstein assigned a capital letter to designate each uncial manuscript and an Arabic number to designate each minuscule manuscript. Despite one or two attempts to supplant this system (the most noteworthy being that of Hermann von Soden, 1902-13), the advantages of a single, official listing of the Greek manuscripts of the New Testament have been recognized by all. Currently the list is being kept by Prof. Kurt Aland at his Institut für neutestamentliche Textforschung of the University of Münster.



In the most recently published list<sup>1</sup> Aland catalogues 76 Greek papyri containing portions of New Testament books, 250 uncial manuscripts, 2646 minuscule manuscripts, and 1997 lectionary manuscripts. Each of these manuscripts is identified in terms of its date (either approximate or precise, the latter based on information in colophons), its contents (either precise according to chapter and verse, as is the case with the list of the papyri, or general in terms of Gospels, Acts, Pauline Epistles, Catholic Epistles, and the Apocalypse), and the place where the manuscript is now located. Furthermore, the lists of uncials, minuscules, and lectionaries also provide information as to whether the manuscript is on parchment or paper, the number of leaves it contains, the number of columns and the number of lines of writing in each column, and the measurements of the page. A useful feature of Aland's work is the inclusion of concordances of the numbers assigned to manuscripts in previous lists, including those of Tischendorf and von Soden. The volume also contains an index of the libraries throughout the world which have New Testament manuscripts - information which will assist those who wish to acquire microfilms of this or that manuscript.

Perhaps it should be mentioned here that before ordering microfilms from several large collections abroad, it will be advisable to ascertain whether the Library of Congress may already have negatives from which positives can be made at a nominal cost. In 1950 and the years following the important holdings of several monasteries and patriarchal libraries in the Near East were microfilmed by American scholars and checklists published.<sup>2</sup>

Although the present paper is concerned chiefly with the Greek manuscripts of the New Testament, a brief reference may be made to catalogues of manuscripts of several of the early versions of the New Testament, namely the Latin, Coptic, and Armenian versions.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Kurt Aland, Kurzgefasste Liste der griechischen Handschriften des Neuen Testaments. I. Gesamtübersicht (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1963).

<sup>2</sup>Kenneth W. Clark, Checklist of Manuscripts in St. Catherine's Monastery, Mount Sinai ... (Washington: Library of Congress Photoduplication Service, 1952); Kenneth W. Clark, Checklist of Manuscripts in the Greek and Armenian Patriarchates in Jerusalem ... (1953); Ernest W. Saunders and Charles G. LaHood, Jr., A Descriptive Checklist of Selected Manuscripts in the Monasteries of Mount Athos (1957).

<sup>3</sup>For lists of manuscripts of other early versions of the New Testament, e.g. Georgian, Ethiopic, Arabic, Gothic, reference may be made to Arthur Voobus, Early Versions of the New Testament, Manuscript Studies (Stockholm, 1954), and to three surveys drawn up by the present writer, namely "The Evidence of the Versions for the Text of the Testament," in New Testament Manuscript Studies, ed. by M. M. Parvis and A. P. Wikgren (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1950); "Versions, Ancient," Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, vol. IV (1962); pp. 749-760, and in the handbook entitled The Text of the New Testament, its Transmission, Corruption, and Restoration (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1964), with additions in the German translation of the volume, entitled Der Text des Neuen Testaments. Eine Einführung in die neutestamentliche Textkritik (Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer Verlag, 1966).

It is estimated that there are more than 8,000 manuscripts of the Latin Vulgate Bible, of which some 700 are earlier than the eleventh century. In lieu of a comprehensive catalogue of these manuscripts, one must utilize the list prepared at the beginning of this century by Caspar René Gregory, which embraces 2472 entries of New Testament manuscripts.<sup>4</sup> Fortunately, there is available a complete listing of the (often fragmentary) manuscripts of the Old Latin, or pre-Hieronymian, version.<sup>5</sup>

In addition to Gregory's list of the Coptic manuscripts of the New Testament,<sup>6</sup> there are also handy lists of all published Coptic Biblical texts, drawn up in such a way that one can easily find any particular Biblical passage in the printed editions.<sup>7</sup> For Armenian manuscripts of the New Testament (1244 in number) we now have Rhodes's very useful catalogue.<sup>8</sup>

#### Facsimiles of New Testament Manuscripts

The modern discipline of Greek palaeography may be said to have had its beginning early in the eighteenth century when the Benedictine, Bernard de Montfaucon, published his Palaeographica Graeca (Paris, 1708), a monumental treatise in six large volumes, with a seventh as an appendix. More manageable for the student is E. Maunde Thompson's Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography (Oxford, 1912), or Victor Gardthausen's Griechische Palaeographie, 2te Aufl., 2 vols. (Leipzig, 1911-13). Both of these contain tables of specimen Greek scripts derived from dated manu-

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For Syriac manuscripts in the United States and Canada, see the list drawn up by James T. Clemons which is shortly to appear in Orientalia Christiana Periodica; cf. Journal of the American Oriental Society, 85 (1966), 208-210. William F. Macomber, S.J., is at work on a world catalogue of Syriac Manuscripts.

<sup>4</sup>Caspar René Gregory, Textkritik des Neuen Testaments, II (Leipzig, 1902), 634-729; III (1909), 1337-1343.

<sup>5</sup>Two such lists exist; they are Vetus Latina; Die Reste der altlateinische Bibel; I, Verzeichnis der Sigel für Handschriften und Kirchschriftsteller (Freiburg: Herder, 1949), and Teofilo Ayuso Marazuela, La Vetus Latina Hispana (Madrid, 1953), pp. 224-227.

<sup>6</sup>Op. cit., II, 538-553; III, 1308-1311.

<sup>7</sup>A. Vaschalde, "Ce qui a été publié des versions coptes de la Bible," Revue biblique, 29 (1920) 255-258; 30 (1921), 237-246; 31 (1922), 81-88, 234-258; idem, "Ce qui ... textes bohaïriques," Muséon, 45 (1932), 117-156; "Textes en moyen égyptien," 46 (1933), 299-306; "Textes akhmimiques," 306-313; and Walter C. Till, "Coptic Biblical Texts Published after Vaschalde's Lists," Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, 42 (1959), 220-240.

<sup>8</sup>Erroll F. Rhodes, An Annotated List of Armenian New Testament Manuscripts (Tokyo: Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University, 1959).

scripts. By comparing the style of handwriting of a newly discovered undated manuscript with these tables of Greek letters, one can estimate the approximate date of a newly acquired manuscript.

The most extensive collection of specimen facsimiles of Greek manuscripts is the ten albums of Dated Greek Minuscule Manuscripts to the Year 1200, edited by Kirsopp and Silva Lake (Boston, 1934-39), with a volume of Indices (1945). These facsimiles are grouped according to the locality at which the manuscripts are now to be found. Besides giving full information concerning the usual details which interest palaeographers (dimensions of the manuscript, condition of the parchment, colophons, and the like), the editors provide a description of the ruling pattern of the manuscript, that is, the layout of the guide lines which the scribe drew upon the surface of the parchment prior to scoring it in preparation for writing upon it. It is hoped that by comparing manuscripts which have the same ruling pattern it may be possible to localize manuscripts as products of this or that scriptorium.

The most useful collections of facsimiles of New Testament Greek manuscripts are those compiled by William H. P. Hatch. His two earlier publications were issued by American Schools of Oriental Research and consist of separate plates which are gathered together in an album. One album contains 78 loose facsimiles of The Greek Manuscripts of the New Testament at Mount Sinai (Paris, 1932), and the other 66 loose facsimiles of The Greek Manuscripts of the New Testament in Jerusalem (Paris, 1934). In both cases Hatch provides an accompanying description of each specimen facsimile.

More helpful from some points of view are Hatch's later volumes entitled The Principal Uncial Manuscripts of the New Testament (Chicago, 1939), and Facsimiles and Descriptions of Minuscule Manuscripts of the New Testament (Cambridge (Mass.), 1951). In the former volume Hatch traces the development of uncial Greek script by 76 plates accompanied by rather detailed descriptions as well as a discussion of the tools and equipment used by ancient scribes. The latter volume contains one hundred facsimiles which illustrate the several stages of minuscule Greek script. In addition Hatch sets forth a brief description of the "helps for readers" found in many manuscripts of the New Testament, as well as an account of the transmission of the text of the New Testament and a list of the principal editions of the Greek New Testament.

#### "Helps for Readers" in New Testament Manuscripts

The "helps for readers" in New Testament manuscripts include the following:

(1) Most Gospel manuscripts are furnished with Ammonian section numbers and Eusebian canon tables. The former are the numbered divisions introduced by Ammonius of Alexandria into each Gospel; they correspond roughly to the units into which the Gospel material can be naturally divided. There are 355 such sections in Matthew, 233 in Mark, 342 in Luke, and 232 in John.

Adopting the Ammonian sections, Eusebius of Caesarea analyzed the contents of each section in each Gospel, and drew up tables, ten in number, setting forth in horizontal lines the numerals of those sections which present the same material in all four Gospels, those which present the same material in Matthew, Mark, Luke; in Matthew, Luke, John; in Matthew, Mark, John; also in combinations of two Gospels; and finally the material which is peculiar to each individual Gospel. Such information is still useful for the modern student, who can consult this ingenious system in the popular Nestle edition of the Greek New Testament.

(2) Noteworthy among the kinds of supplementary materials in New Testament manuscripts is the Euthalian apparatus.<sup>9</sup> Though there is much that is disputed about the origin of what goes under the name of the Euthalian materials (including the date of the beginning of the collection of the materials as well as the names of those who had part in its development), it will be enough here to itemize the main parts of the apparatus as preserved today in several manuscripts of the Acts of the Apostles and of the Epistles. In order to assist the lector in the public reading of the Scriptures, the text was divided into sense lines (called cola or commata), each comprising a single clause or phrase. There was also an elaborate set of chapter divisions and subdivisions of the contents of Acts and of the Epistles. For Paul, Euthalius provided a prefatory letter which gives a résumé of the life of the Apostle according to the book of Acts, a list of the fourteen Epistles of Paul (including Hebrews in this enumeration), a brief summary, or hypothesis, of each Epistle, a list of all the (ancient) chapters in each Epistle, and a list of variant readings in manuscripts of the Epistles. In addition the Old Testament references were marked in the margin, numbered throughout for each Epistle, and drawn up in tabular form, the scribe utilizing red and black ink for the numerals. Summaries provide lists of statistics, giving the number of lines (stichoi) not only of the text of each Scriptural book, but of the supplementary material as well.

Besides the Eusebian canon tables and the Euthalian apparatus, many manuscripts of the Greek New Testament also contain other helps intended to assist the public lector of the Scriptures. These are lectionary rubrics and musical neumes.

(3) After the early Church drew up a lectionary of Gospel lessons appointed to be read on specified days (Sundays, Saturdays, and common weekdays), manuscripts were provided with directives, usually added in the margins, indicating the beginning and the ending of each lesson, as well as the day on which it was to be read. The next stage in the development of lectionaries occurred when the texts of the several Scriptural lessons were copied out in a separate volume, in the sequence of the ecclesiasti-

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<sup>9</sup>For information regarding the perplexing questions pertaining to the Euthalian material, besides J. Armitage Robinson's monograph Euthaliana (Cambridge, 1895), reference may be made to C. H. Turner in the Extra Volume of Hastings's Dictionary of the Bible, pp. 524-529; Wm. H. P. Hatch in Twentieth Century Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, I (1955), pp. 400-401; and, especially, Robert Devreesse, Introduction à l'étude des manuscrits grecs (Paris, 1954), pp. 163-168.

cal year. Thereafter lectionary manuscripts<sup>10</sup> circulated side by side with ordinary Gospel manuscripts that were equipped with marginal directives.

(4) In medieval manuscripts one sometimes finds musical notation designed to assist the lector in the cantillation of the Scripture text. What the late Professor Carsten Höeg described as the ecphonetic notation is one of the most ancient types of church music.<sup>11</sup> Other systems of notation are described by H. J. W. Tillyard<sup>12</sup> and E. Wellesz.<sup>13</sup>

#### Families of Variant Readings in the Manuscripts

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the combined efforts of many textual scholars were garnered by John Mill, who published an edition of the Greek New Testament (Oxford, 1707) with an apparatus of some 30,000 variant readings. Since that time, owing to the increase of known Greek manuscripts of the New Testament, the number of variant readings has increased enormously. It is estimated that they now total more than 400,000 - counting each variation in each manuscript. Fortunately, amid this welter of scribal alterations (some of them intentional modifications, most of them unintentional) modern scholars are able to agree in grouping similar families of variants. Thus, instead of being confronted with an almost infinite number of variations, the textual scholar weighs the evidence in terms of the major groups of readings, identified by the presence of supporting patristic witnesses whose chronological age and geographical location are known. The chief such text-types isolated by textual critics are two early forms, the so-called Western text-type and the Alexandrian (or Neutral) text-type. These differ markedly from each other, and both differ from the much later development known as the Byzantine or ecclesiastical text-type. The latter text-type incorporates the mass of later textual modifications over the centuries, and is represented in printed form by the so-called Textus Receptus, or received text, from which the King James version was translated.

In evaluating the worth, or purity, of these three major text-types, there is general agreement among New Testament scholars that the later Byzantine text, when it stands alone in supporting a given variant reading, is almost never to be preferred to the reading(s) of the earlier text-types. But there is less unanimity in deciding between the worth of variants supported by the Western or the Alexandrian groups. In several

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<sup>10</sup>For a bibliographical summary of research at the University of Chicago on Greek lectionaries see Allen Wikgren's chapter in Biblical and Patristic Studies in Memory of Robert Pierce Casey, ed. by J. N. Birdsall and R. W. Thomson (Freiburg, 1963), pp. 96-121.

<sup>11</sup>See Carsten Höeg, La notation ekphonétique (Copenhagen, 1935), which is part of the magnificent Monumenta musicae byzantinae.

<sup>12</sup>H. J. W. Tillyard, Handbook of the Middle Byzantine Musical Notation (Copenhagen, 1935), and "Byzantine Neumes: The Coislin Notation," Byzantinische Zeitschrift, 37 (1937), pp. 345-358.

<sup>13</sup>E. Wellesz, A History of Byzantine Music and Hymnography (Oxford, 1949; 2nd ed., 1961).

books the Western text differs markedly from other forms of text. For example, in the book of Acts the Western text (which is preserved in Greek and Latin codex Bezae of the fifth or sixth century, the minuscule manuscript 614, the margin of Thomas of Harkel's Syriac version (dated A.D. 616), and in a newly discovered Coptic manuscript written in the Middle Egyptian dialect) is nearly one-tenth longer than the text which is commonly accepted as the true text of Acts. The Western text of the Gospels is also appreciably longer than the text preserved in other families of manuscripts. For example, after Matthew 20:28 the Western text inserts the following as a genuine saying of Jesus:

But seek to increase from that which is small, and to become less from that which is greater. When you enter into a house and are summoned to dine, do not sit down at the highest places, lest perchance a man more honorable than you come in afterwards, and he who invited you come and say to you, "Go down lower"; and you shall be ashamed. But if you sit down in the inferior place, and one inferior to you come in afterwards, then he that invited you will say to you, "Go up higher"; and this will be advantageous for you.

Another significant addition in codex Bezae is the saying attributed to Jesus and preserved in Luke 6 between verses 4 and 6:

On the same day, seeing one working on the Sabbath day, he [Jesus] said to him, "Man, if you know what you are doing, you are blessed; but if you do not know, you are accursed and a transgressor of the law."

Though the chief characteristic of the Western type of text is the addition of such "extra" material, here and there it presents a shorter form of the text. Thus, at the close of the Gospel of Luke there are several notable Western readings which differ from all other texts and which have been customarily called "Western non-interpolations," i.e. Alexandrian interpolations (Luke 22:19-20, 43-44; 24:3, 6, 12, 36, 40, 51, and 52).

Though there is no unanimity among textual scholars of the New Testament regarding the value of the Western form of text in comparison with the Alexandrian, it is fair to say that in general Alexandrian readings have been preferred; occasionally, however, Western texts seem to have preserved the original reading. Today most New Testament scholars follow an eclectic method of textual criticism; that is, each set of variant readings is evaluated in the light of not only the external, manuscript evidence, but also in terms of internal considerations, i. e. those pertaining to the habits of scribes and to the style of the author.

The later, Byzantine or ecclesiastical type of text of the New Testament combines a certain number of Western readings in a text that, though originally non-Western, has diverged more and more over the centuries. It eventually incorporated readings from many strata, having modified the whole so as to produce a smooth and harmonized form of text that is characterized by lucidity and completeness.

It was this latest form of text that Erasmus incorporated in the first published edition of the Greek New Testament, issued by the printing house of Froben of Basel in 1516. Indeed, it could hardly have been otherwise, for Froben put so much pressure on Erasmus to provide him with copy for the edition without delay, that Erasmus made no special effort to seek early manuscripts of the New Testament, but took whatever medieval copies lay closest to hand. In fact, the single manuscript which he had available for the book of Revelation had lost its final page, and so lacked the last six verses of the text. Rather than seeking another copy Erasmus proceeded to translate the missing verses from Latin into Greek! The resulting text, as might have been imagined, differs in several particulars from every manuscript of Revelation that has ever been examined. Most of these peculiarities were reproduced not only in the subsequent four editions that Erasmus produced (1519, 1522, 1527, 1535)<sup>14</sup> but also in hundreds of other editions which relied, to a greater or lesser extent, upon Erasmus's work. The standard printed text, resting upon such an unsatisfactory base, came to be called the Received Text (*Textus Receptus*). So strong was its sway that it was not to be supplanted by critically established texts of the New Testament until the nineteenth century.

#### Modern Printed Editions of the Greek New Testament

It will be appropriate now to make comments on several of the modern printed editions of the Greek New Testament in terms of their textual complexion. In what follows, attention will be given first to several popular editions dating from the first half of the twentieth century, namely those prepared by Nestle, Souter, Merk, Bover, and Vogels.

The convenient pocket edition of Eberhard Nestle was constructed mechanically on the basis of three nineteenth century critical texts. With few exceptions it reproduces the text of Tischendorf (1869-72) and of Westcott and Hort (1881), and where they differ it follows whichever of the two agrees with that of Weiss (1892-1900). The edition prepared by Alexander Souter (Oxford, 1910) is also a nineteenth century text, for Souter prints without change the Greek text which inferentially lies behind the English Revised Version of 1881. This text was constructed in 1881 by Archdeacon Palmer, a member of the New Testament panel of Revisers.

Three twentieth century editions prepared by Roman Catholic scholars - Heinrich Joseph Vogels (Düsseldorf, 1920; 4th ed., Freiburg i. Br., 1955), Augustin Merk, S.J. (Rome, 1933; 9th ed., 1954), and José M. Bover, S.J. (Madrid, 1943; 4th ed., 1959) - were formed more or less independently of Nestle. All three make considerable use of the textual resources collected by Hermann von Soden in his monumental edition (1913). It will be interesting to compare these three Roman Catholic editions, along with Nestle and Souter, in terms of their differences from the

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<sup>14</sup>The Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences, which is sponsoring a magnificent edition of the works of Erasmus to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of his birth, has asked the present writer to prepare the collation of Erasmus's five editions of the Greek and Latin New Testament.

Textus Receptus. An analysis of the text of eleven sample chapters selected from various parts of the New Testament reveals the following statistics:<sup>15</sup>

Nestle differs from the Textus Receptus in 233 cases,  
Merk differs in 160 cases,  
Bover in 111 cases,  
Vogels in 67 cases, and  
Souter in 47 cases.

This means that Nestle differs from the Textus Receptus about five times as often as Souter does. That Souter's text is close to the Textus Receptus (it has an average of only about four variants from the Textus Receptus on three printed pages) is not surprising in view of its origin - for Palmer, in reconstructing the text that lies behind the English Revised Version, had perforce to start with the Textus Receptus and to alter it only where the English rendering seemed to demand some modification. On such a basis variant readings concerning matters of orthography and even, to some extent, of word order could not be determined by consulting the English text. One concludes, therefore, that, in comparison with the other modern editions, Souter's text is the least critical and the most closely related to the discredited Textus Receptus.

Within the past eight years three other critical editions of the Greek New Testament have been published.<sup>16</sup> How do these compare with pre-

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<sup>15</sup>These statistics, collected by J. Harold Greenlee, are quoted by Kurt Aland in his article, "The Present Position of New Testament Textual Criticism," Studia Evangelica, ed. K. Aland, et al. (Texte und Untersuchungen, vol. 73; Berlin, 1959), pp. 717-731.

<sup>16</sup>In addition to these three recently published editions of the Greek New Testament, another is now in the course of preparation; its editor is G. D. Kilpatrick whose work has been made available thus far in five fascicles issued for private circulation by the British and Foreign Bible Society and entitled A Greek-English Diglot for the Use of Translators (Mark, 1958; Matthew, 1959; John, 1960; The General Epistles, 1961; Luke, 1962). In comparison with the three recently published editions it appears that Kilpatrick's new edition will be characterized by a much greater reliance upon considerations of internal evidence of variant readings (transcriptional probabilities and the style of the author) than upon external evidence (the range and age of manuscripts supporting a given reading). In fact, from the preliminary fascicles one can see that the editor is prepared to adopt for the text readings which have the most meagre manuscript support (in some cases a single late minuscule Greek manuscript or even versional evidence alone) if he is convinced that they are in harmony with what he believes to be the style of the biblical author.

For a preliminary account of some of the textual changes which will be introduced into the 26th edition of the Nestle-Aland edition of the Greek New Testament, tentatively scheduled for publication in 1967, see Kurt Aland, New Testament Studies, 12 (1966), 195 ff.



viously published editions?

In 1958 the British and Foreign Bible Society published an edition prepared by George D. Kilpatrick of Queen's College, Oxford. Except for the revised critical apparatus this edition is substantially that of the Nestle text issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1904. In fact, except for certain changes in orthography, accentuation, and typography, Kilpatrick altered the readings of the 1904 text in only eleven passages (which are listed on pp. vii f. of the Introduction). In other words, so far from being an up-to-date edition representing mid-twentieth scholarship, the text of this edition reproduces the consensus of three nineteenth century editions.

Shortly after the publication of the New Testament of the New English Bible of 1961, requests were received by Oxford and Cambridge University Presses to issue an edition of the Greek text which inferentially lies behind the new English version. R. V. G. Tasker, professor emeritus of New Testament Exegesis, University of London, and a member of the Panel of Translators of the N.E.B., was entrusted with the task of preparing the edition, which was published in 1964. In a short introduction to the volume Tasker sets forth the principles followed by the translators in choosing among variant readings, and in an appendix he discusses briefly almost all the variant readings that are mentioned in the footnotes of the English translation. In evaluating this edition one must differentiate between Tasker's work, which was chiefly a mechanical process, and the text-critical decisions of the panel of English translators.

The Greek text underlying the New Testament of the New English Bible is a curiously eclectic one. Part of the eclecticism was deliberate and part was fortuitous. The directive which guided the individual translators responsible for preparing the first draft of the English rendering was as follows: "The translator shall start with a standard text (e.g. Westcott and Hort, Souter, or Nestle); he shall be free to depart from it where he considers it desirable, but every such departure shall be open to challenge by any member of the Panel, and the reading finally adopted shall be determined by the Panel as a whole.... Pure conjectures should not be admitted to the text; and this should apply to conjectural rearrangements as well as to verbal changes." Though most of the draft translators started with Nestle's text, some did not. For example, J. A. T. Robinson, now Bishop of Woolwich, told the present writer that he refused to use the Nestle text because he disliked the Teubner font of type in which it is printed!

Faced with these circumstances in the production of the N.E.B., Tasker apparently decided to adopt as the basic Greek text throughout the twenty-seven books of the New Testament the Nestle edition and to make such alterations in it as seemed to be required by the English rendering. There is thus a higher degree of uniformity in this edition of the Greek text than would seem to be warranted in the light of the actual procedure followed in the production of the New English Bible.

One of the difficulties which confronted Tasker was what to do when, as not infrequently happens, the free rendering of the New English Bible makes it exceedingly problematical which one of several readings lies behind the translation. There are many instances of variant readings (some involving

the order of words, others the presence or absence of the definite article, the spelling of proper names, and the like) where the English translation provides no assistance in choosing the basic Greek text. Tasker's edition therefore contains not a few passages where it is impossible to say that what is printed was - or was not - the Greek text which the N.E.B. panel followed.

The most recently published edition of the Greek New Testament was issued by the American Bible Society in May of 1966. The impetus and plans for the edition came from Dr. Eugene A. Nida, the energetic and forward-looking Secretary for Translations of the American Bible Society. At his suggestion in 1954 an international and interdenominational committee of scholars was selected to produce an edition that would reflect twentieth century text-critical scholarship. The members of the committee included a German, Professor Kurt Aland of the University of Münster; a Scotsman, Principal Matthew Black of St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews; and two Americans, Professor Allen Wikgren of the University of Chicago, and Professor Bruce M. Metzger of Princeton Theological Seminary. During the early stages of the project, an Estonian scholar, Professor Arthur Vööbus of the Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary at Maywood, Illinois, also participated in the work of the committee.

Some of the special features of the new edition are the following:

(1) For the first time in the history of Christendom an edition of the Greek New Testament has been produced by an international committee.

(2) For the first time a special set of footnotes provide information concerning more than six hundred differences in punctuation. Since the early Greek manuscripts of the New Testament contain no marks of punctuation, it is necessary that editors supply them, and in these six hundred passages a systematic attempt was made to provide meaningful alternative punctuation.

(3) The most important features of the new edition involve the manuscript basis of the Greek text. All 76 known papyri were utilized, as well as 169 of the 250 known uncial manuscripts; a selection from more than 600 minuscule manuscripts; 150 Greek lectionaries, including 50 which are cited systematically in the apparatus; nine ancient versions (Old Latin, Vulgate, Syriac, Coptic, Gothic, Armenian, Georgian, Ethiopic, and Nubian); and more than 200 Church Fathers. From these witnesses 1,400 sets of alternative readings were selected for the critical apparatus on the basis of (a) importance for translation and exegesis, and (b) inclusion of all marginal readings of the English Revised Version, the American Standard Version, the Revised Standard Version, and the New English Bible.

The type of text represented in the edition is not radically different from previous editions; it is a conservative revision in the tradition of the Westcott-Hort, and Nestle-Aland type of text. It is also planned to publish a supplementary volume (written by the present writer) which will embody a discussion of the reasons behind the committee's choice of variant readings that were either adopted as the text or relegated to the apparatus.

## Desiderata

In conclusion two or three suggestions may be made concerning bibliographical tools that would be useful for future research in the field of the manuscripts of the New Testament.

(1) A check list should be collected, and kept up-to-date, of all editions, descriptions, and collations of manuscripts of the New Testament. This should be arranged according to language (Greek, Latin, Coptic, Syriac, etc.), with information as to the nature of the collating base (i.e., Textus Receptus [with date of edition], Souter, Nestle, etc.).

(2) Several years ago Father Peter Nober, S.J., that indefatigable bibliographer at the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome, who is responsible for the "Elenchus bibliographicus" published quarterly in Biblica, requested that scholars send him information concerning conjectural emendations proposed for the Hebrew text of the Old Testament, the Septuagint, the Greek New Testament, the Vulgate, and the Syriac Peshitta. The initial publication of the "Elenchus emendationum" contained one hundred items.<sup>17</sup> Would it not be useful to collect a comprehensive list of conjectural emendations that have been proposed over the years?<sup>18</sup>

(3) There is great need for a comprehensive text-critical bibliography which would list not only books and articles that deal with the manuscripts of the New Testament, but would also report and classify in the proper Scriptural sequence all text-critical discussions (including those found in commentaries) throughout the New Testament. The production of such a bibliography would require the teamwork of a corps of workers.

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<sup>17</sup>Petrus Nober, S.J., "Elenchus emendationum 1 (1952)," Biblica, 34 (1953), 125-131; also issued separately. Father Nober now incorporates proposals for emendation in section II of his Elenchus bibliographicus, under "Critica textus."

<sup>18</sup>It is recognized that for the Greek New Testament such a comprehensive list of emendations would be useful chiefly in terms of reflecting the changes in scholarly moods of those who were affected with the puritus emendandi ("itch for emending").

THE PERSONNEL PROGRAM AND THE WELFARE OF THE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY STAFF

Gerald W. Gillette

Nineteen years ago ATLA was organized for the purpose of building better theological libraries. A review of the published proceedings of its first nineteen conferences shows that the organization, in spite of limited membership potential, has expressed considerable imagination and resourcefulness in meeting many of the crucial problems of our profession. Annual committee, board and program reports, as well as conference papers and round table discussions illustrate the group's concerns and outline its accomplishments. A dozen ATLA special interest groups have devoted uncounted thousands of hours to such essential tasks as:

- planning better buildings and equipment,
- cataloging and classification of materials,
- creating quality resource collections through the Library Development Program,
- reference and bibliographical services and tools,
- cooperative schemes such as the periodical exchange and union locations lists,
- publications in terms of the annual Proceedings, the Newsletter, and especially the Index to Religious Periodical Literature and the outstanding results of the Board of Microtext and the reprint program, and finally,
- personnel, especially as seen in the work of the placement bureau and the fine achievements of the Scholarship Commission.

Personnel ends the list, because apparently ATLA has concentrated the better part of its efforts in other directions. In many ways our organization has sacrificed the self-interest and welfare concerns of its members, so our institutions might have better buildings, more books and enhanced library services. True, one of the first ATLA committees created was that on "personnel." That committee's initial report, to the 1948 conference, outlined many of the problems common to our staffs, and the report concluded with a request for guidance as to its future responsibilities. What guidance was provided is not explicated in the Proceedings. However, after 1949 the personnel committee limited its interests primarily to the recruiting and placing of theological librarians. At the suggestion of this committee another group was created in 1956, the Committee on Recruitment and Education of Theological Librarians. This new committee's first responsibility was to collect and appraise exact and detailed data regarding the working conditions of theological library personnel. Immediately a survey was conducted to ascertain the "salient features of the personnel situations" existing in the libraries. That survey's results were summarized in the committee's 1957 report, presenting a discouraging picture of the working conditions in our libraries. Statistical tables compiled from the survey were deleted from the printed Proceedings of 1957 as being "unrepresentative." The committee was allowed to die quietly.

A further example of ATLA's sacrificing personnel concerns for other interests is evident in the matter of creating adequate professional standards or basic guidelines. Our cooperation with AATS and the 1954 and 1958 AATS standards are familiar enough. For some inexplicable reason, how-

ever, little public attention has been devoted to the proper place of staff welfare in the library portion of those standards. The three-line statement on library personnel in the 1958 AATS "Standards for Accrediting" is limited primarily to stipulating the authority and the educational qualifications of the head librarian. Other than the fact that a qualified staff is necessary, those standards devote no space to basic staff or personnel welfare problems. By dictionary definition a "staff" is more than one person. Rather glaring differences are noted if one compares AATS's 1958 library personnel statement of three lines with the six paragraph "Staff" section of the 1959 ALA "Standards for College Libraries." In the AATS standards, theological librarians are given a poor second place to such problems as heating, ventilating, lighting and the seating arrangements in our libraries.

In all fairness, it should be noted that the joint ATLA-AATS Library Standards Committee did make some noticeable progress in its 1965 report. The three sentences regarding personnel in the 1958 standards, are recommended to be separated and expanded somewhat into three paragraphs. Recommended for inclusion is a statement that the chief librarian should be morally and religiously, as well as professionally qualified. More important, however, is the committee's recommendation that this sentence be added to the standards:

To secure and hold a competent library staff, it is important that adequate salaries be paid and encouragement for personal growth be provided, through such means as well-planned leaves of absence for study and attendance at professional meetings.  
(AATS, "Staff Report", Nov., 1965, p. 2)

The joint committee also suggests upgrading the minimal financial figures for libraries, but still without any specific indication of what basic ratios might be hoped for in terms of staff salaries as over against other expenditures.

If theological library personnel welfare has received woefully inadequate formal expression in the AATS standards, such concern for staff had not been ignored altogether. Our ATLA representatives have shown some ingenuity in attempting to apply the bare-bones personnel statement of the standards. This is evident both in the "Check Sheets for Self-Study and Evaluation", published by AATS in its Aids to a Theological School Library (1958), and even more so in the revision and expansion of those "check sheets" in the Self-Appraisal Guide issued by ATLA's Library Development Program.

Even so, on the basis of ATLA committee efforts and on the amount of formal public attention the organization has devoted to personnel welfare and staff problems, an outsider might arrive at one of two assumptions regarding theological library staffs - either staff working conditions in our libraries are sufficiently ideal that personnel problems do not exist, or, our libraries already have attained such automation that personnel is unnecessary. For most of us, the typewriter represents about the extent of automation's impact on our work load. Last year's report of the Committee on Statistical Records prohibits any assumption that ideal staff conditions exist in most theological libraries. That report presented figures provided by 103 libraries. Those libraries reported having from less than one to about twenty full time employees or their equivalent. Nine libraries reported

one or less full time employees, and thirteen indicated they had two. The report indicated that size of staff shows no correlation at all with salary scales. A library with but one employee reported annual salary expenditures of over \$12,000, while another library with two staff members showed an average annual salary of \$11,000. On the other hand, some libraries with comparatively large staffs reported average annual salaries of from \$1,500 to \$3,500. At least sixteen of the libraries reporting showed less than fifty percent of their total budget applied to salaries. We all are only too painfully aware of the unreliability of religious statistics. Nevertheless, no matter how one juggles the salary column in the 1965 statistical report, it remains impossible to be very optimistic about the staff salaries generally prevailing in theological libraries. The statistical report does prove that most of our libraries do have staffs. Where there is one lone librarian, he probably is gregarious enough to wish that he too could qualify for that staff status. The report shows in an elementary way that the majority of our libraries also have at least one major personnel welfare problem - that of salaries.

It is impossible either to know our individual staff situations and problems, or to do anything practically to improve them, if we lack carefully defined personnel policies. On this point the personnel administrator is rather akin to the clergyman in a worship service. In worship we have liturgies whether or not the order of service is carefully articulated and spelled out in a book of prayer. The clergy run the danger of employing second rate rubrics and theologically meaningless symbols in worship, if the liturgy is not systematically organized, authoritatively based and written down at least in outline. A similar situation exists in the area of staff relations and personnel welfare. Like it or not, we cannot operate without personnel policies which directly effect both our library operations and services and the well-being of our staff members. If that policy is not systematically and authoritatively expressed in a written document, the policy is apt to be one promoting poor library services and unchristian staff working conditions. Size of a particular personnel group is not important at this point. Whether the library employs one or twenty, a written personnel policy statement is imperative if the library is to possess efficient and economical services and a just and worthy welfare program for its personnel.

Adequate guidance is easily available to the library administrator concerned with either formulating a new library personnel manual, or with improving and updating a currently used policy statement. One book presenting valuable insights is Kathleen B. Stebbins' Personnel Administration in Libraries (New York, Scarecrow Press, 1958). ALA's Headquarters Staff Manual is an exemplary guide. Many of the larger university library systems, such as those of UCLA or Stanford's, also have issued detailed personnel policy manuals, the study of which would be quite worthwhile for theological librarians.

The Presbyterian Library Association, composed of the United Presbyterian seminary librarians and the Presbyterian Historical Society staff, recently charged a committee with the task of drawing up a list of basic personnel policy guidelines. That committee studied the materials mentioned above as well as many others. A document was composed, which is now being considered for adoption in the United Presbyterian theological libraries. The following list of essential points to be covered in a well thought out

personnel program and staff welfare policy manual is taken largely from that United Presbyterian paper. The list arbitrarily was divided into three main sections: "Staff Selection and Appointment", "Work Conditions", and "Professional Improvement." Obviously the sections are closely interrelated. The guides are noted in outline rather than in detail, because institutional personnel policies are diverse and the library has to adapt its staff policy to that of its institution. The preface to the statement emphasizes that "Christian ethics and practical administration demand the systematic definition and implementation of proper personnel work conditions, responsibilities and benefits...", and, that "To promote clear understanding and harmonious work relations, each institution's official policy regarding the...categories should be distinctly expressed and presented in writing to the members of its library staff."

Personnel administration and staff welfare guidelines:

#### I STAFF SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT

- 1 - Personnel selection: The selection of staff members ultimately should depend upon the decision of the principal librarian as part of his responsibility to administer the total library program.

This is in keeping with the opening statement in the "Personnel" paragraph of the AATS standards (1958).

- 2 - Position/job classification: Each staff position should (a) be classified or graded, (b) have appropriate titles assigned, (c) list the professional education or experience required, and (d) have its expected work responsibilities summarized in a job description.

Assigning position titles and listing positional education or experience qualifications are common practice to most libraries. Just as important is the classification of positions into various ranks and the creation of good job descriptions. Position classification and job descriptions help keep clear the lines of authority. Outlining the responsibilities of each position in a written job description aids in analyzing realistically the work loads assigned each staff member, as well as in hiring new personnel.

- 3 - Status: (a) Professional librarians should be accorded faculty status.  
(b) Non-professional staff members should be granted clerical or library assistant status, depending upon position classification.

One personnel problem which has found frequent mention is ATLA's concerns over the past nineteen years. Possibly librarians should take more pride in their own profession and insist on recognition as librarians with privileges equal to those granted faculty. In most academic situations, however, the practical power structures are such that the librarian should insist on "faculty" status, if he is to make his library effectively fulfill its proper role in the overall educational program. Receiving the status, librarians should also be willing to accept the faculty responsibilities of teaching, committee meetings, earning advanced degrees and publishing scholarly works.

- 4 - Promotions: Whenever the requirements of vacant or new positions allow, present staff members should be considered for promotion prior to other applicants.

This is simply practical administrative procedure which is too frequently ignored. A worker is apt to be tied to a particular position, simply because he is doing an outstanding job at one level. His proven ability and familiarity with the library and its program should give him right to first consideration when a vacancy occurs or a new position is created at a higher level of responsibility. Realistic hope for advancement in both work and salary is always good for esprit de corps.

- 5 - Contract: (a) Professional librarians should be provided written term contracts until tenure is granted. (b) Clerical staff members should be given verbal term contracts for their probationary period.

Such contracts, clearly enunciating the conditions of employment and any conditions for terminating the employment are a necessary defense for both the institution and the employee. In those situations where librarians have not been granted faculty status, the contracts should be used for a stated probationary period.

- 6 - Probation: (a) Professional staff members should be under faculty probationary regulations until tenure is granted. (b) Clerical staff members should be appointed with a stated probationary period (3 - 6 months suggested). (c) Probation evaluation procedures should be established in terms of supervisor/employee conferences with written reports at specified intervals during the probationary period.

If professional librarians are not considered faculty, they might be contracted for a stated probationary period, such as two years. This device protects the library and at the same time gives the new employee an opportunity to prove himself.

Probationary periods will be effective only if the library administrator uses them for realistic evaluation. The stipulated conferences and written reports are the approach most widely used and proven. Frank and fair discussion with the new employee regarding his strengths and weaknesses, offer the new staff member the opportunity to correct shortcomings and to show his fullest capability. Such conferences and reports also give the administrator another occasion to express appreciation for deserving performance.

## II WORK CONDITIONS

- 1 - Work hours: Regulations should be stated regarding the total number of hours to be worked per week. The established method of payment for staff overtime should be noted as to additional salary to be paid or compensatory time-off to be given.

Library assistants or clerical staff on a per hour salary rate would presumably be paid additional salary for overtime. Employees on fixed salaries should at least expect compensatory time-off for overtime. Professional status should not be used as an excuse for requesting unreasonable overtime.

- 2 - Salary/wages: (a) Schedules should be established, showing the ranges pertinent to the various position/job grades. These schedules should be commensurate with salary scales generally obtained for comparable



employment in the geographic area. Faculty salary schedules should be followed for professional librarians, unless the faculty scale is lower than salaries generally received by comparable librarians in the area. (b) Schedules should be established for periodic increments or alternate, systematic pay increases. The regulations regarding the granting of increments should be noted, in relation to positive reports from the work evaluation conferences. (c) Salary schedules and increment scales regularly should be revised in accordance with changes in position classification or cost-of-living.

Stated bluntly, this is the real "gut" issue of personnel welfare in too many theological libraries. The 1965 statistical committee report indicates that a good number of our libraries might well be fit subjects for consideration by the government's poverty program. Theologically most of our churches have not made poverty a virtue, even if they tend to treat their employees otherwise. To be satisfied with less than adequate salary scales is not a mark of piety, but more basically means that the theological librarian does not appreciate his profession or the value of his work. If our work is as important as we profess, library personnel should be able to fulfill their responsibilities with freedom from the economic distractions and pressures caused by inadequate salaries. Year after year, ATLA's personnel committee reports that poor monetary inducements are one of the greatest hinderances to our libraries obtaining top quality personnel.

- 3 - Work evaluation: For review of work quality, supervisor/employee conferences with written reports at stated intervals (suggest annually) should be instituted.

Regularly used employee/supervisor work evaluation conferences and written reports are just as important to the maintaining of quality work over a period of years, as they are for the consideration of a staff member on probation. They offer the continuing opportunity for personnel improvement. They also provide a means of keeping vital communication lines open between supervisors and their charges. The Stebbins volume noted above presents several score examples of work evaluation forms and questionnaires actively used in outstanding library systems.

- 4 - Tenure: Upon the satisfactory completion of the probationary period, the term of employment should be subject only to a staff member's maintaining the competence required in his position.

A necessary protection element in any staff welfare program, tenure conditions are probably second only in importance to salary. At the same time, the continuing work evaluation reports are essential if the library is to be in a position of commanding quality performance from tenured employees.

- 5 - Rest periods: Regulations should be noted regarding the number and duration of rest periods.

The "coffee break" is here to stay. Rest periods will be used for good purpose or abused, depending upon how well the regulations are drawn up and enforced. Few administrators and no employees will question that they are a necessary element in a good staff welfare program.

- 6 - Leaves of absence: The regulations regarding (a) vacation, (b) holidays, (c) emergency, and (d) professional (see also III:2 below) leaves of absence should be established.

Both library administration and staff will benefit and confusion be avoided, if these privileges are clearly understood on both sides.

- 7 - Retirement: (a) Minimum and maximum ages should be established for normal retirement, with the possibility of continued term employment beyond maximum age by special appointment. (b) Pension plans to be combined with the federal Old Age and Survivor's Insurance program should be specified. The institution's pension program for clerical employees is suggested and the option of church board of pensions or the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association plans for professional staff members is recommended. Regulations should be stated regarding a member's initiation into and participation in the plans, with any carry-away rights defined.

The basic right to have stated retirement benefits is enjoyed by most employee groups in our economy. Its importance in any theological library personnel program should not need emphasizing.

- 8 - Termination of appointment: The procedures to be followed in (a) dismissing staff members for cause, or (b) in the termination of positions without prejudice should be outlined.
- 9 - Grievances: An outline of the administrative authority lines to be followed in presenting grievances and appeals should be indicated.

These are double protective devices - of value to both the library administrator and to his employees. They both should be directly related to the practice of continuing work evaluation conferences and reports. Until our libraries enter the technocracy of complete automation, sans human employees, terminations and grievance problems will continue to be areas of concern in personnel administration. They will be easier to cope with if they are given proper consideration in the written personnel policy manual.

### III PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT

- 1 - Professional associations: An outline should be provided for regulations and policies encouraging staff members to participate in professional associations. Any dues allotments, time-off for conference/conventions, and travel allowances to be anticipated should be noted.
- 2 - Special education/training: Policies should be established to encourage staff members to attain advanced education and training through (a) freed time to attend relevant academic classes or specialized training courses, and (b) tuition scholarships or benefits for classes attended within the hiring institution.

Both of these points regarding professional improvement are outlined in the 1965 recommended changes to the library personnel statement of the AATS standards. They will be realized only when implemented in the staff welfare programs governing our libraries.

This paper began with a survey of ATLA's past concerns and accomplishments towards enhancing the quality of theological libraries. In last year's Library Development Program report, Dr. Morris made the following observation:

...Our libraries are increasingly confronted with the problems of librarianship and personnel. There is a serious shortage of librarians in America. In ATLA this problem is more acute due to the specialization required, the limitations in the potential of the library positions to be filled, and unfavorable compensation.

(Summary of Proceedings, 1965, p. 52)

This underlines our profession's most serious problem. Better buildings we need. More books and broader services our professors and students always can use. Increasingly efficient technical processes and ever more comprehensive programs of cooperation are essential. Basic as these areas of concern are, their ultimate solution is dependent upon librarians. Our prime problem continues to be ourselves, our co-workers, and the working conditions within our libraries. Buildings, books and service techniques will make great theological libraries only to the extent that theological librarians start working harder to improve themselves and their profession. That will come only as we reform our personnel administrative and staff welfare policies.

PROFESSORS AND LIBRARIANS--PARTNERS IN THE OIKOUMENÉ

Paul A. Crow, Jr.

This occasion carries more than the customary sense of honor for me. It is prompted by my longtime appreciation for your Association and its dynamic spirit. If such bodies as the American Society of Church History, the American Theological Society, and other learned societies influenced their members and institutions for good as effectively as you, American theological education would reflect far more vitality than it does. But my pleasure is especially heightened because you will install your president-elect and my effervescent colleague at Lexington, Roscoe M. Pierson. In a real sense this address is an outgrowth of a continuous dialogue which began in my seminary days.

The title of this address is in no way designed to call back the antiquated concept which once pitted professors against librarians or vice versa. Rather just the opposite is intended. While those who lecture in the classroom and those who teach from the library have distinct functions, we share a common ministry. Nevertheless this ministry--and this is the thesis of this address--has been radically reshaped by the new ecumenical situation. In theological education we have entered a new era of ecumenical developments and dynamics which call into judgment much within our seminaries, churches, and ministries which smacks of parochialism.

We can appropriately talk about the ecumenical explosion. Librarians surely have suffered from the avalanche of journals, monographs, books, and--I understand even bibliographies--which demand to be ordered, catalogued, and read. This new interest is further expressed through the establishment of numerous ecumenical institutes in different countries, an endless procession of ecumenical meetings, and the prevalence of church union conversations in every major area of the world. Yet beyond the literature and the conferences, the ecumenical movement has developed new relationships among the churches which have pierced the comfortable walls that once separated tradition from tradition. When the churches who constituted the World Council of Churches at Amsterdam in 1948 covenanted "to stay together," they entered a new era of Christian history whose revolutionary implications were only partially realized at the time. Then, along came the new frontiers produced by Vatican II as well as the cautiously let's-talk stance now emerging among some conservative-evangelicals. All these new relations make us more conscious of the reality of the oikoumené and the imperatives laid upon our seminaries as we chart our future in order to equip today's ministry for tomorrow's church and world.

In recent years our Roman Catholic brethren have reflected an alertness to the fact that the ecumenical ethos demands radical changes in the education of those who serve the church. The need for ecumenical theological education was clearly stated in the Decree of Ecumenism which came from the Second Vatican Council: "Instruction in sacred theology and other branches of knowledge, especially those of an historical nature, must also be presented from an ecumenical point of view, so that at every point they may more accurately correspond with the facts of the case."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>"Decree on Ecumenism," in The Documents of Vatican II, ed. by Walter M. Abbott, S.J. (New York: The American Press and Association Press, 1966) p. 353.

Subsequently, the American Bishops' Commission for Ecumenical Affairs has established a committee to study problems and make plans related to ecumenism and theological education. Another broader project on the American scene is the recently announced Conference on Theological Education for Ecumenical Dialogue, planned for June, 1967 at Chicago, which will bring Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Orthodox teachers together for the first time to discuss strategy and practical ways of seminary education in an ecumenical perspective. The transition is beginning with a new urgency among Protestant seminaries, although a great deal still needs to be thought through and initiated. Surely if his Holiness, Paul VI can realistically plan to reform and restructure the Curia, Protestant seminaries can take more decisively their need for ecumenical aggiornamento!

But before anyone rushes back to their next faculty meeting with a passel of proposals, we need to remind ourselves of the real meaning of the Christian oikoumené. Only so can we raise the right issues or avoid reacting against the wrong images. Admitting the root meaning of "the whole inhabited earth," the general usage to this word has been in its Christian context. The most widely accepted definition comes from a document of the World Council of Churches which says the word "ecumenical" is properly used "to describe everything that relates to the whole task of the whole Church to bring the Gospel to the whole world."<sup>2</sup> Another statement by the Central Committee declares: "Ecumenical work means work which helps the existing Churches in process of renewal to become the one missionary Church."<sup>3</sup> Obviously neither of these definitions is perfect, but they do communicate an expansive concept--one which presses the church and the seminaries to their outer limits beyond the stability of our past performances or privately-forged schemes.

To really understand what is meant when we say that the seminaries must rendezvous with the fact of ecumenism, we need to extricate two sinister interpretations. First, to be ecumenical is not merely to cast another vote for that sacred word "relevance." I am for relevancy as much as anyone, but oft-times this seems to mean little more than an adjustment to the latest fad, which in the final analysis may not always be really relevant. This was brought home to me in a story about the publication of the book, The Vinland Map and the Tartar Relation, which discloses two recently discovered medieval manuscripts copied about 1440 A.D. from much earlier originals. Among other things the Vinland map gives evidence that the Vikings did travel to, possibly settle for a while on, the North American mainland. The director of Yale University Press, Chester Kerr, who published the book, was justifiably proud that the book attracted so much attention and sold beyond all expectations. As you might guess, a Harvard critic writing in Scholarly Books in America, put this enthusiasm in perspective with a humorous report: Not all Americans were excited about the map and

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<sup>2</sup>Minutes and Reports of the Fourth Meeting of the Central Committee, Rolle, Switzerland, August, 1951 (Geneva: World Council of Churches, 1951), p. 65.

<sup>3</sup>Minutes and Reports of the Tenth Meeting of the Central Committee, New Haven, Connecticut, July-August, 1957 (Geneva: World Council of Churches, 1957) p. 106.

the controversy over whether Leif Ericson or Christopher Columbus should be regarded as the discoverer of America. Chester Kerr happened to meet Richard Halfmoon, a chief of the Nez Percé Indian Tribe, soon after the map was published. Whereupon the chief said to the publisher, "You will forgive me for saying so, sir, but this controversy does not really interest me or my people."<sup>4</sup> What makes any movement truly relevant to the church and theological education is not its novelty or how enthusiastically it is shouted, but whether it arises from the church's charter and makes us more faithful stewards of the Christian message.

Another precaution should be made in the stride for ecumenical theological education. Many would warn against trying to create another specialized discipline in the curriculum. Dr. John A. Mackay has made an able case for the need of technical study of ecumenics in his book, Ecumenics: The Science of the Church Universal.<sup>5</sup> Since the ecumenical movement is an event which has changed the course of modern Christianity, all students should be introduced to the history of the movement and, equally important, have experience in the methodology of genuine dialogue. However, while the introduction of a few courses in ecumenics may begin the process, it does not bring the catholic perspective, in the sense of a wholeness of the church in space and in time, to a seminary's curriculum or community life. This only happens, says Professor Nikos A. Nissiotis, the Director of the Ecumenical Institute at Bossey, Switzerland, when ecumenics is "regarded as the basic vision in theology cutting across and thus renewing the origin and the scope of all theological disciplines and enriching Church life."<sup>6</sup> Through such a conception the vision of the ecumenical task should begin to recast all disciplines in the seminary, including the criteria which a librarian uses in his craft. Whereas in the past our departments or such fields are often molded by a subtle sectarianism, a not-so-subtle polemic, or at least a confessional orientation, they would be recast in light of the reality of world Christianity. This ecumenical perspective must lead to the reappraisal of all disciplines and fields.

I can testify that the task of church history and its writing has been deeply influenced here. Long used as the tool of polemics, church history can no longer be used in gamemanship among divided churches. It is the rhythm of the entire drama of God's activity which must be considered. Our separate histories, our denominational histories, find their own validity in their relation to our common Christian history. In like manner the study of biblical hermeneutics would find it necessary to have ecumenically agreed-upon principles in exegesis. Systematic theology would re-evaluate its treatment of the sacraments, ecclesiology, and other theological battlegrounds. Homiletics would guarantee that preaching is not merely nurture

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<sup>4</sup>David Dempsey, "What A Way to Grow," Saturday Review, June 11, 1966, p. 46.

<sup>5</sup>John A. Mackay, Ecumenics: the Science of the Church Universal (Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1964) 294 p.

<sup>6</sup>Nikos A. Nissiotis, "Principles of An Ecumenically-Oriented Theology," Criterion [University of Chicago Divinity School], II (Spring, 1963) p. 3.

for the comfortable, but penetrating proclamation to the church's mission. That these perspectives are not universally practiced in our seminaries should be a cause of concern to all of us.

But what are some of the deeper implications of our partnership in the Christian oikoumené. Without pretending to have a magic formula which can be added to the standards of the American Association of Theological Schools and implemented next fall in our seminaries, let me propose several frontiers. These are not new to you, but I submit we need to look at them again vis-à-vis our ecumenical ministry.

One of the important frontiers we face, or have not faced, is the contrast between scholarship and specialization. You know that in education as well as at General Electric we live in an age of specialists. Our technocratic culture has the upper hand, and this is not all the work of evil forces. But we may be tempted by an age-old serpent in contemporary dress which would lure us to confuse scholarship with the accumulation of theological ideas and academic competence.

Before you misunderstand and react prematurely, let me affirm my conviction that theological education is an academic experience given to the most rigorous disciplines of the intellectual community--assuming the variety of human limitations. Heaven knows, our American churches have suffered from those who would make ministerial education an a-intellectual or anti-intellectual episode, suspicious of thinking or technical research which does not feed into next Sunday's sermon or resemble a seminar in propaganda. The most controversial corrective to this mood was given in an article by Paul Ramsey entitled "The Status and the Advancement of Theological Scholarship in America."<sup>7</sup> Dr. Ramsey ably defends the would-be scholar-teacher who is precluded from real competence in his chosen field because of the numerous calls to preach, counsel with congregations, write popular books, serve on denominational and ecumenical commissions and other "trivia." (He failed to mention the legion administrative duties carried within the academic community itself!) I agree with certain aspects of Dr. Ramsey's analysis, e.g. the overburden of the calendar. Most of us in the seminaries are chief among the sinners in this respect. But behind such a critique--and this is the heart of our problem--is the desire on the part of some to divorce, or at least keep at arm's length, the minister and the scholar, the church and the academy. When this happens, we run the risk of becoming scholar-teachers who do not truly share the ministry which is the primary function of the institutions we serve.

The seminary is an academy, with all the commitments such a statement applies, but it is an academy of the church. With the freedom essential to serve the church and with the mandate to take the whole Gospel to the whole world, the seminary nevertheless can only fulfill its task as it stands within the life and witness of the church. This means each teacher or theologian is called to be a church-theologian both in word and deed. Likewise each student must discover the exhilarating moment when his scientific studies of the Bible, theology, church history, ethics, and other fields are

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<sup>7</sup>Paul Ramsey, "The Status and Advancement of Theological Scholarship in America," The Christian Scholar, XLVII (Fall, 1964) p. 219.

intimately related to his presence in the church. The church cannot afford specialists who are devoid of a sense of ministry.

The primary clue at this point is whether our seminaries and divinity schools--indeed we, their professors--understand our fundamental task as the proclamation of the Gospel. If we are not called to lead persons to a vital comprehension of the Christian message, then what is our unique business--other than to engage in competitive recruitment (which in our own way compares favorably with the professional football leagues), degrade each other's faculties, and engage in other non-theological niceties which seem to add spice to the theological enterprise. Early in this century Adolf von Harnack, who made his fame as a theologian and historian, and his money as a librarian, published an essay on "The Relevance of Theological Faculties at the University" which was a defense against those who wanted to close down the divinity schools. Harnack's main point is instructive to what is being said here:

Theology is concerned with religion, and above all, with the greatest historical event which mankind has witnessed, with Jesus Christ and the results which have followed.... theological faculties have as their purpose to protect this inheritance. This is their final and loftiest purpose. And they ought not only to preserve, but also present it forcefully.<sup>8</sup>

Parenthetically, we should note Harnack also suggests that not all the faculty members need be Protestants, saying, "How valuable it would be for students of theology at a university to be able to hear church history and symbolics from a Catholic theologian too. Why should we not welcome one to our faculty."<sup>9</sup> Both suggestions take us back to the heart of our seminary task in light of our ecumenical imperative, namely, to prompt the church--the whole church--to take the Gospel--the whole Gospel--to the world--the whole world.

There is a final dimension to this ministry for our seminaries and those of us to serve them in different capacities. As we plan curriculum, give scholarships, supervise field assignments, administer library procedures, and work with student councils, the process of studying about the Christian message is not enough. It must lead to the existential perception of the truth of that message and the experience of its validity in worship, witness, and fellowship. True scholarship, in the lives of teachers and students alike, will find expression both in learning and devotion. Although these two virtues sometimes seem to stand at odds with others, Roland Bainton's observation is penetrating, "Without warmth of commitment scholarship is barren."<sup>10</sup> Only through the giving of self in loving service does one know the unsearchable riches of the quest for Christian truth. When those we

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<sup>8</sup> Adolf von Harnack, "The Relevance of Theological Faculties at the University," trans. by Mary Jane Mosher in The Christian Scholar, XLVII (Fall, 1964) p. 219.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p. 218.

<sup>10</sup> Quoted in E. Harris Harbison, The Christian Scholar in the Age of the Reformation (New York: Charles Scribners, 1956) p. 166.



teach move, almost with a sense of awe, from an understanding of doctrines, events, and ministerial functions to personal, real-life participation in the Christian life, then we have more nearly accomplished our task.

This accomplishment will be accelerated or held back, however, to the degree that theological education sees its products primarily as persons not statistics, lectures, and the like. It always makes special demands to deal with persons, and even more important to use these dealings as the part of a redemptive process. Yet here is the glorious but frustrating stance the seminary takes. Our life together focuses upon persons--who are in varying stages of growth and entrenchment, who are threatened by their peers, new ideas, and a changing world, who are reaching out at new creativity. Our shared ministry among the seminaries will bring few joys until we can watch and guide this encounter of persons with persons, and each person with the Person. When this is our rule, however, those who go from our classrooms and ping pong tables will not be connoisseurs about the Christian message, but whole persons who understand the Christian message, who believe it, and who can interpret it to modern man because they have experienced it.

Insofar as we professors and librarians can share in these goals--to lead persons to hear God's calling and the good news it brings, to inquire after knowledge in the discipline of committed scholarship, and to see the fulfillment of education in the involvement of themselves in God's issues--surely then we understand what John Baille meant when he said, "Theological study also is a means of grace."

APPENDIX A

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
CONSTITUTION

Article I. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the American Theological Library Association (ATLA).

Article II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Association shall be to bring its members into closer working relations with each other and with the American Association of Theological Schools, to study the distinctive problems of the theological library, and to promote library service and librarianship among the institutions of AATS and theological education in general. The Association shall direct and carry on a program of activities to advance: (a) the standards of library service, in the broadest sense, in theological libraries, and (b) the continued professional and scholarly growth of those engaged in work in these libraries.

Article III. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

The American Theological Library Association is affiliated with the American Association of Theological Schools (AATS). This affiliation has been expressed by AATS in its original founding of ATLA, its continued interest in the support of the work of ATLA, its readiness to advise and consult with officials and committees of ATLA, its willingness to form joint committees where joint action is proper, to serve as agent for funds designated for ATLA purposes and administered by ATLA, and to receive communication from ATLA relative to libraries and theological education.

This affiliation has been expressed by ATLA by means of their interest and support of AATS objectives, and by their readiness to receive communication and counsel from AATS.

This Association is also affiliated with the American Library Association (ALA), and the International Association of Theological Libraries (IATL).

Article IV. MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. Full Members. Librarians serving, or retired from, the library staffs of institutions which are members of AATS are eligible for full membership by vote of the Executive Committee and by compliance with other conditions prescribed in the By-Laws. Such librarians shall be the director of the library, the head librarian, or any other librarian serving in a full-time professional position on the library staff.

Sec. 2. Associate Members. Persons interested in, or associated with, the work of theological librarianship may be elected to associate membership by vote of the Executive Committee and by compliance with other conditions prescribed in the By-Laws.

Sec. 3. Institutional Members. Libraries of schools that are members of AATS may become institutional members by compliance with other conditions prescribed in the By-laws.

Sec. 4. Contributing and Sustaining Members. Persons or institutions eligible to membership may become contributing or sustaining members upon payment of the annual sums provided in the By-laws.

Sec. 5. Honorary Members. On nomination of the Executive Committee, honorary members may be elected by two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Association. Members of other library associations and those outside the library profession who have consistently aided the libraries of AATS are eligible as honorary members. Honorary membership shall be for life, subject to Section 6.

Sec. 6. Suspension and Reinstatement. The membership of any individual or institution may be suspended for cause by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee. A suspended member may be reinstated by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee.

#### Article V. OFFICERS

Sec. 1. Officers and Duties. The officers of the Association shall be a president, a vice-president, an executive secretary, and a treasurer, who shall perform the duties usually attached to these offices, or those assigned by action of the Association.

Sec. 2. Term. The president and the vice-president shall be full members of the Association and shall serve for one year or until their successors are elected and qualify. The executive secretary shall be chosen from the full members of the Association by the Executive Committee and shall hold office at its pleasure. The treasurer shall be a full member of the Association and shall serve for three years or until his successor is elected and qualifies. Change in status shall not disqualify an officer after election from completing his term of office if he is able to do so.

Sec. 3. President-Elect. The vice-president shall be the president-elect and shall succeed to the office of president at the end of the president's term.

#### Article VI. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sec. 1. Members. The Executive Committee shall consist of the president, vice-president, retiring president, treasurer, and four persons who are full members of the Association, who are elected for a two-year term, which terms shall so overlap as to insure continuity of policy; and one representative named by AATS. The executive secretary shall be ex officio member of the Executive Committee without vote.

Sec. 2. Duties and Responsibilities. The Executive Committee shall have general oversight and direction of the affairs of the Association, and shall perform such specific duties as may be given to it in the Constitution and By-laws, or those assigned by action of the Association. It shall conduct all business of the Association between annual and other meetings of the Association, and shall have authority to make decisions for the Associa-

tion during the periods between meetings. It shall decide upon the investment and the expenditures of all funds belonging to the Association as a whole, and shall be authorized to allot such funds to projects and committees, and it may enter into specific agreements with AATS to act as agent for funds designated for ATLA purposes. It shall provide the Association as the annual meeting with an audited report of all funds held, received and disbursed.

#### Article VII. MEETINGS

Sec. 1. General Meetings. The Association shall hold an annual conference at such place and time as may be determined by the Executive Committee. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. Admission to Meetings. General meetings are open to all interested in the work of the Association. Closed meetings limited to full members and institutional members may be called on approval of the Executive Committee.

#### Article VIII. RIGHT TO VOTE

Sec. 1. Full members and institutional members of the Association shall be eligible to vote on all questions of the Association including the election of officers and the members-at-large of the Executive Committee. All other members shall be eligible to vote on all questions of the Association except on the Constitution, By-laws, and the elective positions of the Association.

#### Article IX. BY-LAWS

Sec. 1. Adoption, Suspension, and Amendments. By-laws may be adopted, suspended, and amended by a majority vote of the full members and institutional members of the Association voting at any general session of any annual conference.

#### Article X. AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the full members and the institutional members voting at any general session of two successive annual conferences not less than six months apart, provided that notice of the proposed amendment is published in the official publication of the Association not less than one month before final consideration.

#### BY-LAWS

##### Article I. DUES<sup>1</sup>

Sec. 1. Full Members, Associate Members, Institutional Members. The annual dues for full members shall be \$8; associate members, \$6; and institutional members, \$15. Full members on retired status are exempt from payment of dues.

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<sup>1</sup>This by-law was amended in June, 1963.

Sec. 2. Contributing and Sustaining Members. The annual dues for contributing members shall be \$25, and for sustaining members, \$50.

Sec. 3. Honorary Members. There shall be no dues for honorary members.

## Article II. NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Sec. 1. Committee. A committee to nominate candidates for elective positions to be filled for the Association as a whole shall be appointed by the vice-president (president-elect) from among the full members, with the approval of the president, at such time as to enable this committee to meet during the annual conference preceding the one at which elections are to be made from the nominees. This committee shall, as far as possible, represent the various interests of the Association. It is the duty of this committee to select the ablest persons available for the positions to which nominations are to be made. In making its selection the committee shall keep in mind the following objectives: (a) the importance of developing leaders among the younger members of the Association; (b) the desirability of rotating important offices among the membership of the Association; (c) the necessity of securing an Executive Committee which will be as representative as possible of the interests and groups within the Association.

Sec. 2. Reports. The Nominating Committee shall report at least one, and, when feasible, two nominations for each elective position, to the executive secretary not less than six months before the annual conference at which nominees are to be considered. Nominations shall be published by the executive secretary in the official publication of the Association not less than four months before the annual conference.

Sec. 3. Nominations by Others. Nominations other than those by the Nominating Committee may be made by petition signed by not less than five full members of the Association, and shall be filed with the executive secretary not less than two months preceding the annual conference and shall be published in the official publication of the Association not less than one month before the annual conference.

Sec. 4. Consent of the Nominees. No nomination shall be presented without the known consent of the nominee.

Sec. 5. Elections. Elections to elective positions for the Association shall be held at the annual conference at a date announced at least four months previously by the executive secretary and published in the official publication. There shall be a written ballot which may be cast at the annual meeting or forwarded by mail to the executive secretary prior to the date of the election. The candidate receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie vote the successful candidate shall be determined by lot.

## Article III. QUORUM

Sec. 1. Executive Committee. A majority of the voting members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum. In the absence of a quorum the president may authorize a mail vote. An affirmative vote of a majority of the voting members of the Committee shall be required to pass a motion. On each

mail vote, each voting member shall have the option of voting for the motion, against the motion, or to hold for discussion.

Sec. 2. Association. Twenty-five members at a regular meeting shall constitute a quorum of the Association for the transaction of all business except election to the elective positions of the Association and amendments to the Constitution.

#### Article IV. COMMITTEES

Sec. 1. Authorization. Committees of the Association shall be authorized by action of the Association or the Executive Committee, except as otherwise provided in the Constitution and By-laws.

Sec. 2. Appointment of Committee Members.<sup>1</sup> Committee members shall be appointed by the Executive Committee unless it is otherwise provided in the action authorizing the Committee or in the Constitution and By-laws.

Sec. 3. Joint Committees. ATLA members of joint committees of ATLA and AATS shall be appointed by the president of ATLA with the approval of the Executive Committee and shall be full members of the Association.

Sec. 4. Eligibility. Full and Associate members shall be eligible to serve as members on all committees except as otherwise provided in the Constitution and By-laws.

Sec. 5.<sup>2</sup> Term. Committee members shall serve a three year term, or until their successors have been appointed. In the first year one member shall be appointed for three years, one member for two years, and the third for one year. Thereafter, one new member shall be appointed each year by the Executive Committee.

#### Article V. VACANCIES

Sec. 1. Elective positions. Appointments to fill vacancies in elective positions of the Association as a whole (except president and vice-president) shall be made by the Executive Committee until it is possible for the Association to fill the vacancy at the next regular annual election in accordance with the By-laws.

a. A vacancy in the office of president shall be filled, for the remainder of the term, by the vice-president. The succession shall not prevent a person who succeeds to the presidency because of a vacancy from serving his normal term as president the next year, as is provided in the Constitution.

b. A vacancy in the office of vice-president can be filled only by election as provided in the By-laws.

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<sup>1</sup>As amended June, 1966.

<sup>2</sup>As added June, 1966.

c. If vacancies occur in the offices of president and vice-president within the same term the Executive Committee shall elect as president one of the Committee for the remainder of the term. When a regular election is next held, a president and a vice-president shall be elected.

d. Vacancies on the Executive Committee shall be filled by election at the next regular election after the vacancy occurs.

e. Appointments to fill vacancies on a committee shall be made by the president, unless otherwise provided in the action authorizing the Committee, or in the By-laws.

#### Article VI. YEARS

Sec. 1. Membership year. The membership year of the Association shall be the same as the fiscal year.

Sec. 2. Fiscal year.<sup>1</sup> The fiscal year of the Association shall be May 1 to April 30.

Sec. 3. Elective and Appointee Year. The term of office for elective and appointive positions of the Association filled annually shall be the period beginning with the adjournment of the annual conference and ending with the adjournment of the next succeeding annual conference. Terms of office longer than one year shall be calculated from the adjournment of the annual conference. This By-law shall not apply to the term of office of the representative on the Executive Committee named by AATS. For this office the term shall be specified by AATS.

#### Article VII. RIGHTS TO FULL MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. The adoption of this Constitution shall not disqualify from full membership any member of this Association who holds active membership at the time of the adoption of this Constitution. This right to membership shall continue until such time as the member may change his employ to another institution at which time the conditions of membership as prescribed in the present Constitution shall prevail.

#### Article VIII. RULES OF ORDER

Sec. 1. The rules contained in Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the Association in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-laws.

#### AMENDMENTS

##### Amendment I (adopted in June, 1961)

In the event of the dissolution of the Association, the assets will be turned over to an organization (or organizations) which is also exempt under section 501(c) (3) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.

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<sup>1</sup>As amended June, 1966.

APPENDIX BATLA MEMBERS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1966  
(\* - attended 1966 Conference)

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- Adams, J. Robert - Swift Library, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois  
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