SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

TENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION)

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

JUNE 20-22, 1956

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RETIRING OFFICERS

President - Mr. Robert F. Beach
Vice-President - Miss Helen B. Uhrich
Treasurer - Mr. Ernest M. White
Secretary - Miss Alice M. Dagan

ATLA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1956-57

OFFICERS:

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Treasurer - Mr. Harold B. Prince Columbia Theological Seminary Decatur, Ga.

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1954-57 Dr. Francis L. Bouquet
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1955-58 Mrs. Pamela Quiers
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1956-59 Mr. Roscoe M. Pierson
The College of the Bible
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Union Theological Seminary
3041 Broadway
New York 27, N. Y.

AATS Representative - Dr. Carl C. Rasmussen
Lutheran Theological Seminary
Gettysburg, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 8:30 A. M. (President Robert F. Beach, presiding)

WORSHIP

Chapel meditations led by Dr. Francis L. Bouquet each morning; Mr. Abraham Tom at the organ. "Glimpses of Resource: 1. Creation; 2. Providence; 3. Vocation.

GREETINGS

Dr. Robert E. Fitch
Dean, Professor of Christian Ethics
Pacific School of Religion

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS

Robert F. Beach

Friends -

A year ago in New York, when I was concluding what I had planned to be my presidential term of service, I refrained from making any "Presidential remarks". But now that I am one year older, several years sadder, and an incalculable amount wiser (?), I do have some things I want to share with you about ATLA. After all, if you insist upon putting one of your colleagues to work as an officer for six out of the nine years of our Association's existence, you must hear him out upon at least one occasion! So, may I talk with you frankly and informally, as I take a look with you at ATLA, nine years old this Conference time.

A feeling of history, rightly used, is good for an organization. And we are old enough to begin to have one. I am glad that there are some new colleagues here today. May I suggest that, for your own background, you read Dr. Elliott's historical sketch entitled: "Hitherto"--Six Years of ATLA, which will be found in the PRO-CEEDINGS of the Seventh Annual Conference, held in Evanston in June 1953. Even at that tender age we were beginning to look backward in order to take a better look forward. A little later, at the same Conference, Dr. Newhall led a Panel Discussion on "Whitherto?" Where do We Go from Here? Some of the ideas brought forward in that Panel have been with us ever since, in the form of unfinished business. For example: it was suggested that the need for personnel standards was becoming acute, with its bearing upon recruitment. Later, in this Conference, we shall have evidence in the report of our Committee on Personnel and Placement that the situation is still difficult.

Since this is our year of meeting in association with AATS, let me say a few things about our relationship with this group. The record is clear that ATLA came into being as a result of an action taken by AATS, a year before our first Conference. Other influences preceded this step, and other streams soon conjoined, but it was AATS which, through Executive Committee action taken in June 1946 at McCormick Theological Seminary, sponsored the first national Conference which got ATLA under way. Since the Louisville Conference of June 1947 we have met jointly with AATS at each biennium; Dayton in 1948; Columbus in 1950; Louisville in 1952; Chicago in 1954; and now for the fifth time, Berkeley in 1956. Over this period the work of ATLA has been closely bound to AATS and its member seminaries. Constitutionally and structurally we are tied up with this parent group.

One of the few causes of wholesome tension in recent years is the question of how to retain the close and desirable relationship with AATS and at the same time

maintain fellowship and a program of mutual assistance in a company which includes libraries of different types and emphases. Last fall I analyzed the personal membership of ATLA by placing each individual in the highest Constitutional category to which he would be entitled (some present Associate Members are entitled to be Active Members if they so choose). Here are the results of my tally:

Individuals in AATS member seminaries	113
Individuals in graduate-level seminaries not members of AATS	4
Persons in specialized religious libraries	7
Bible college librarians (undergraduate)	6
Book dealers or publishing agents	5
Miscellaneous persons (college & public librarians,	
retired librarians, teachers, etc.)	14
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Under present Constitution and membership interpretations, 89 per cent of the above individuals (124) qualify for Active Membership. Approximately 11 per cent (25) remain as Associate Members without vote. Under a formula which would limit Active Membership more stringently in terms of AATS institution, fewer individuals would fall into the Active Membership category, and a correspondingly larger group occupy the position of Associate Member. I think that we must take a careful look at the implications of our relationship to libraries other than those in AATS member schools, at the same time considering the extent to which it is wise to have an operating pattern which permits membership without vote.

This matter of AATS and our types of membership is one of the items of importance for us to study. During this Conference, under the direction of Raymond Morrist Constitution Committee we shall have an opportunity to begin our reappraisal.

There are several other areas in which our progress as a professional Association points to the American Association of Theological Schools. At the 1952 Louisville Conference, following a period of joint effort by AATS and ATLA through a special Committee, a Report of the Committee on Library Standards was issued. There is no question that this is a significant document, and that it -- and the Check-Lists developed in connection with it -- have been helpful in improving the library conditions of some of our seminary libraries. However, many of us have had the good fortune to serve in libraries which have long operated far above the minimum standards set forth in this document. By what standards are we to be guided? And even for those libraries which barely measure up to the standards now set up: is it sufficient for these to rest and breathe easily without the stimulus which would come from a progressive development of standards? At our New York Conference, it was voted by ATLA that a letter in the form of a Resolution be sent to the Members of the Executive Committee of AATS, expressing the hope that the minimum standards for accreditation of libraries of AATS will be reviewed and brought up to date. (Perhaps this is the place to report that Dr. Roberts has replied for AATS' Executive Committee that they feel they can do nothing further along this line until they have had further experience in applying present accreditation measurements.)

I believe that further progress in our libraries requires continuing cooperation with AATS at many points. I have just mentioned the case for a re-appraisal of overall library standards. There is another area of special concern which will be raised at this Conference, in connection with the Report of the Committee on Personnel and Placement. Where do we secure new personnel for our libraries? Why do we lose apparently fit candidates who choose other fields of service after a brief apprenticeship with us? During the past year two factors, among others, have caused us

to look soberly at these and related questions. First of all, the Sub-Committee on Special Library Education, under the Council of National Library Associations, has urged us to develop our ideas as to the most systematic and constructive method of preparation for the field of theological librarianship. In the second place, Calvin Schmitt's Committee on Personnel and Placement has been handicapped in trying to give satisfaction to either candidates or administrators, both because of lack of qualified persons, and because of inadequate salaries offered by seminaries seeking help. Your Executive Committee considered this question at its Mid-winter meeting at Chicago, and urged the gathering of appropriate data on salaries. One step which seems indicated is collaboration with AATS in a mutual examination of the salary situation, perhaps in the context of other considerations such as opportunities for academic advancement, and (if justified) faculty status.

Let us leave the subject of AATS now, and look at another area which has concerned your Executive Committee in recent years. I am speaking of the problems which face an absentee Executive Committee --and particularly your Officers-- after you leave them behind at the end of each of our fine and stimulating Conferences! As ATLA has grown in numbers, and as present projects and prospects of future projects prosper, the load on your Executive Committee members (officers in particular) is heavy indeed. Delegation of responsibility is of course essential, and I have seen little evidence of unwillingness to carry the load. But I think that it would be true to say that our leadership over the past nine years has been offered at a high cost to the schools involved. It is a cost which cannot be repaid by an item in the Budget, even though this is a good thing to do. For one thing, it is a substantial task to try to implement Conference and Executive Committee decisions by correspondence! Dilatory correspondees are a special trial. Moreover, misunderstandings, while they may be solved handily in conversation, have a way of becoming worse confounded when they hit the typed page:

I believe that our Association has reached the stage of requiring a step in the direction of an Executive Secretary. This is not a new notion. Such a position would take some of the load from the elected officers, and would permit continuity of "headquarters" location. While we do not see finances at present to permit a full-fledged Executive Secretary in the normal use of the term, your Executive Committee has been working out a pattern for a limited position at a nominal salary. And in this connection the Constitution Committee will place before us proposals which should assure support for this purpose. Such Committee, too, has recommendations for modestly enlarged dues, which are essential for our growing program.

I have said nothing about the special Committees and the areas of work for which these are responsible. This year twelve Committees have served. Sixty Committee positions have been required, involving (because of minimum duplication and ex officio participation) about fifty members. This seems to me to be a fair percentage of the total membership of one hundred and fifty or more. One of the problems to be watched is the opportunity of incorporating newer members in the work of the Committees. Surely we have sufficient experience in Committee service so that Committee chairmanships can be assigned to individuals who have thus far not carried this type of responsibility.

So far as the actual Committee projects are concerned, ATLA has several means of screening and reappraisal. Special Committees are appointed on a one-year basis only. Annual Reports help us to see whether a project is justified for continuance. Since possible new Projects are raised each year, the older work quite properly needs to justify continuation. During the past twelve months a number of new possibilities have been suggested. Among them are: (1) A style manual for bibliographical

and thesis work (Mrs. Quiers); (2) A directory of religious manuscript holdings (Mr. Sheppard); (3) A composite denominational summary giving leading publications, standard histories, official periodicals, etc. (Mr. Pierson). These and other proposals need assessment, by a combination of Association reaction and Executive Committee analysis.

Summarizing, then, I look at ATLA in 1956 along the following lines:

- (a) We have reached a state of development where a re-appraisal --perhaps a reaffirmation-- of our relationship with AATS and its member schools is in order.
- (b) We need to work out ways of broadening the base of leadership, to lighten the load on the Executive Committee, particularly the officers.
- (c) We need larger funds, at least some of which may properly come from a revised dues scale.
- (d) We have grown to the point of requiring at least a part-time Executive Secretary.
- (e) A Constitutional revision is in order, in line with above developments.

As your retiring President I have the fullest confidence that we shall be able to continue to move forward constructively!

CONFERENCE AIMS, 1956

Helen B. Uhrich. Vice-President

It was just a year ago that we met in New York. As we heard the aims of the Conference presented to us we were challenged with the statement that "another milestone has been reached in ATLA history; we have broken with tradition, and this year find ourselves in the 'Far East'. We would not want to predict what new vistas will be opening to us in the future."

Now, only one year later, and for the first time in the history of our Association, we are meeting on the West Coast. Again we have broken with tradition; another milestone has been passed. In two years we have spanned the continent. The pioneering spirit that brought us to California will, we trust, carry us into the future, and the firm and well-laid foundations put down for us by our "pioneer ancestors" in the Association will be the basis on which we continue to build and grow.

There is an important reason for our meeting in California this year. As we all know, the study on theological education made possible by the Carnegie Corporation of New York and sponsored by the American Association of Theological Schools is nearing completion, and the first findings have been published in the volume, "The Purpose of the Church and its Ministry." This report will form the basis of the discussions of the American Association of Theological Schools, and we are to hear it presented and discussed in our joint meeting with them.

The findings in this volume may not appear too new or revolutionary at first reading, but if they are carefully examined as to the implications for the library,

especially as found in the final chapter, The Idea of a Theological School, they assume staggering proportions. The library has not been neglected in this study, though it has not been segregated as an area of special study. Perhaps the reason for this is that when compared to some other factors in theological education we have been doing a better job, and not a little of this due to ATLA and its vigorous and consistent work in raising library standards, etc. Actually the librarians are singled out for high praise, and the reference to them as "those most catholic of teachers, the competent librarians" deserves to be repeated here with the hope that this compliment is fully deserved. We would like to think that our work commands respect. Perhaps we need to do better what we have been doing, with more clarity in thinking through our job, in seeing things in proper perspective, in putting first things first, and in learning to work together.

Last year the Conference Aims mentioned "new vistas". This year it may be fitting to consider some of the "long views" or prospects as these now confront our Association, and as we are able to view them from this vantage point. Perhaps we can think of this as the year of "opening vistas" for the Association.

It has already been suggested that the Association has reached a milestone in making a cross continental trip, which in itself indicates a growing strength, both numerically and geographically. A look at the membership roll reveals a steady growth in individual and institutional members. A survey of committee and association projects shows the variety of our activities and accomplishments. Since much of our Association's work is carried on either by standing or special committees, a large part of the program will be devoted to a hearing of the progress in these areas.

The Association, we believe, has now reached the point in its growth and expansion where many of the problems inherent in such development are emerging and need to be studied, especially in relation to implications for future function and structure. Reports from the Committee on Membership and the Committee on the Constitution will discuss these problems. While many of the projects of our Association up to this point have been carried forward with volunteer help, we believe that we have now reached the point where their continuation requires subsidization or subvention from outside sources. The future of our periodical index and our microphotography program will depend in large measure on the extent to which we are successful in securing such monies. Should such a grant be secured - and this would be for us another milestone - the Association could look toward benefits to all libraries, the large and the small, the new and beginning institutions that are just developing new collections, and the older institutions where the bulking of the collection calls for special consideration. A report on the requests for foundation support will be presented by the Sealantic Committee.

Also, while we serve as librarians in theological institutions, we find ourselves related to a larger library situation and faced with many of the problems peculiar to the entire library profession. This is particularly true in the area of recruitment of personnel. Efforts to develop and promote an educational program in our institutions will depend in no small measure on our ability to attract and keep personnel. This problem is of sufficient importance for it to be presented by the Committee on Personnel and Placement at both our opening and closing sessions.

Our day by day work has not been neglected. A panel on acquisition and ordering, including the philosophy of the development of our collections and specific ways of implementing our ordering program, will provide practical help in an area that has not been presented in previous Conference programs. Our bibliographical

studies will be continued with a paper on the Disciples of Christ, thus providing us with documentation in one more denominational group. Further practical help will come from committee reports in the fields of cataloguing and classification, buildings and equipment, periodical exchange, and the Newsletter.

One of the comments of the past year that has real merit was that we should explore the wealth of library resources in the area we visit. Acting on this suggestion, we were most fortunate in securing an invitation to visit the Library of the University of California at Berkeley to see at first hand the wealth of its collection. The personnel of that Library has been exceedingly gracious in planning an entire afternoon with "on-the-spot" workshops and a tour of its various departments and collections. We shall have an opportunity not only to see this great library in operation but also to ask questions and to seek out more information. Finally, we shall have an opportunity at our banquet to hear the Dean of the School of Librarian-ship at the University of California.

The printed program indicates participation by nearly thirty members of ATLA, many of them the newer and younger members. These formal assignments are only one part of any conference program. A conference is successful only so far as there is general participation and communication, and to the degree that we exercise our mutual concern for the common task we are set to do. Theological education is our problem. In the words of the Report, it is "the over-all goal and context of the seminaries' work", and we share in this goal. This is a "long view" and let us try to be ready for it.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT

Presented by Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairman

In 1947, at the birth of ATLA, a Committee on Personnel was appointed. This committee functioned until 1951. Much of its work during the first four years concerned setting up an estimate of training standards and qualifications. At first no "placement" was attempted. By 1949-50 contact was made with library schools and placement was included as a committee responsibility. From 1951 to 1953 there was no committee.

At the 1953 conference the Committee was revived under the name "Personnel and Placement". This re-activation corresponded to an increasing flow of inquiries from persons interested in theological librarianship and from institutions seeking qualified applicants for specific library positions. During the past two years the Committee has functioned essentially as a clearing house for information and for bringing interested parties into communication with one another. We have been in communication with 16 individuals and 13 institutions during the past year, necessitating 81 letters and telephone calls. As long as we function in a helpful manner the volume of inquiries will probably increase.

These inquiries have raised several questions and problems related to personnel matters. They are not new problems. However, they do appear to be questions which go beyond the scope of the Committee as it is now constituted. Specifically, they may be stated in terms of three main issues: 1) salaries and related compensations which make positions in theological libraries attractive; 2) recruiting for library service; and 3) education for theological librarianship. We believe that these problems ought to be presented to this Conference for a thorough discussion resulting in certain directives and recommendations to the Executive Committee.

In order to facilitate discussion, a few facts and opinions are presented. They are meant to be suggestive rather than comprehensive.

It will be well to bear in mind two general observations. The first is that theological institutions within their own orbits and together with common purpose through the AATS, have been and are making a critical self appraisal of the task in theological education in America. Every librarian ought to be familiar with the recently published work The Purpose of the Church and its Ministry by H. R. Niebuhr, Harper, 1956. We shall have an opportunity later in this Conference to hear a panel discussion on "The Proposal for the Reorganization of the Curriculum". The total pattern of theological education is changing and we must evaluate and re-evaluate our theological library problems and challenges within this changing context.

The second observation is that theological library service is not basically so different from other types of library service. We must not only avoid isolating ourselves from non-theological libraries, but we must also take the initiative in building closer ties, personal and professional, with as many phases of librarianship as possible.

Let us now turn to the first specific question, namely, that of salaries and associated compensations that make a library position attractive. We simply mention the related or associated factors such as vacations, social security, sick leave, pensions, faculty status, class auditing privileges, living quarters, etc., to recognize that they are pertinent on the one hand, and that a given salary figure is not necessarily the sole factor in making a position attractive. Yet it is inescapable that salaries generally are low in theological libraries and that this is one very important factor in employing capable staff members. This question was presented to the Executive Committee at its mid-winter meeting in Chicago. The Executive Committee recommended that we "gather data on the salary picture with which we are in competition, and submit findings at Berkeley for further action by the Conference." This was a simple directive, but time-consuming to prepare. No one on the Committee was able to give the necessary time involved. Furthermore, there were other factors which made the task less simple than at first it appeared.

On the positive side we would refer anyone concerned with the problem in a local situation to the following sources of information until a more adequate statement or study can be prepared.

The Report of the Committee on Library Standards, 1952, page 20ff., provides some general information on average salaries by types of theological libraries. This has limited value and is somewhat outdated.

College and Research Libraries annually publishes salary statistics in College and University Libraries. This Journal also publishes articles from time to time dealing with salary and associated compensations that can be applied to a local situation.

The index to Library Literature will provide many additional references.

In June, 1956, the ALA published a 46-page survey entitled, Salaries of Library Personnel, 1955, by Hazel B. Timmerman.

Classification and Pay Plans for Libraries in Institutions of Higher Education, published by ALA in 1947, gives useful guidance which can be re-interpreted for a local situation.

When we approach the matter of what kind of information about salary schedules and job specifications would be most useful, there is more than one school of thought. We present here two points of view as points of departure for discussion.

Some advocate a questionnaire on salaries, qualifications and job analyses to be sent to all institutional members of ATLA in order to obtain an accurate picture of library salaries and positions in theological institutions as of the moment. It has further been suggested that this Conference draw up a resolution authorizing the Executive Committee of our Association to communicate with the Executive Committee of the AATS and explore the possibility of a joint commission of the two associations, which would make a study of theological library salaries and report to the next meeting of the Conference. This school of thought believes that it is wise and proper to cooperate closely on matters which vitally concern members of both associations.

On the other hand, some of our colleagues believe that theological librarians should not point to salary schedules which obtain in theological institutions; rather, we should point out what library assistants are being paid under Civil Service, in state universities and public libraries, and by the better and more progressive colleges. If this contention is valid, it may not be pertinent to make a survey of salaries in theological libraries, or it may be expedient to have both studies made. It is regarded as a fact that our principal competition for top library personnel is not found in theological library salary schedules. It is apparent, also, that there are regional differences in salary levels which must be taken into account in any study that may be made.

A second problem that confronts all library fields is the scarcity of personnel. In the theological field, library staffs are expanding and new seminaries are being constructed. The outlook is for a steady demand for qualified librarians. Recruiting occurs on two levels. There are librarians in non-theological positions who would make excellent theological librarians. The more basic need, however, is to encourage those who have not made a vocational choice to consider librarianship as a career. Perhaps, in the theological field, we can speak of a calling to this service with Scriptural ground in "diverse gifts".

A frontal attack is being made on this problem by the Joint Committee on Library as a Career, of the ALA. The ATLA is presently represented on this Joint Committee by the chairman of the Committee. A wide range of literature is available in the form of leaflets and pamphlets covering various phases of librarianship. A bibliography, Librarianship as a Career, may be had upon request to ALA. One significant thing about this bibliography is that there is no publication representing the theological field. We would hope for a volunteer from ATLA, with a gift for writing this kind of literature, to come forward with a sample which the Association might publish and make available in quantity. Lacking a volunteer, perhaps one or more people might be commissioned to produce an attractive brochure effective in its appeal to the person interested in theological librarianship.

In the meantime, while supply catches up with demand, we shall have to continue to use the method of in-service training of willing and alert workers. Our aim must be to provide adequate salaries and sufficiently attractive positions to interest the best qualified graduates of library schools. In this connection the Stechert-Hafner Book News has recently had a helpful series of two articles on "Finding and Training Library Personnel" (March, April, 1956).

The third and final subject we desire to present for discussion is "Education for Theological Librarianship". This issue has come to the committee in two ways.

One, through letters of inquiry which pose questions such as: What kind of course shall I take to become a theological librarian? Which library would you recommend for training in theological library work? We have also had an inquiry for a summer internship in order to help one individual be certain of his vocational choice. These unsolicited inquiries manifest that some persons have already been recruited and look for guidance in training. There ought to be some written statement with which these inquirers may be supplied, and which might be distributed in library schools.

The other and more specific approach has been made through the Sub-Committee of Special Library Education of the CNLA, and forwarded to the Personnel Committee by Robert Beach. In December, 1955, Mr. Beach was invited to attend a meeting of the above-mentioned Sub-committee. His contribution to the discussion is summarized in the paper appended to this report. Your committee felt that this was an excellent statement of the situation to date, and would provide the proper background for Conference discussion. Last April Mr. Beach asked the chairman of the Personnel Committee to sit in on a second meeting of the Sub-committee, held in Chicago. The procedure of the meeting was to hear revised statements on education for librarianship in such special fields as Fine Arts, Theology (Catholic and Protestant), etc. As Mr. Beach had done, so I made it clear that we spoke as individuals and not as authorized representatives of ATLA. Such questions as follow were discussed without final conclusions: What is the relation of special library training to basic training in library science? Is there sufficient time in a basic course for much special subject training? What about the possibility of internship during the course of basic library training and recommending the time of training be extended? Mention was also made that scholarships are available in some fields for special advanced training. The summary prepared by Mr. Beach was accepted as a statement of the background and problems to be faced in any consideration of education for Protestant theological librarians. We indicated that our Association was vitally concerned with the subject but had not officially stated its thinking about it. It was requested that we ask ATLA to discuss special education for librarianship in our field and provide some specific statement as to the "ingredients" of such special preparation.

In summary, we have presented three issues to the Conference for consideration: salaries in theological libraries; the need for recruiting librarians; and education for theological librarianship. Each of these issues calls for recommendation following discussion. There are two recommendations which we feel can be acted upon immediately, namely: 1) that the work of the Committee on Personnel and Placement be limited to the function of acting as a clearing house for information concerning qualified applicants and library positions open in theological libraries; 2) that a new committee be appointed by the Executive Committee to deal with matters relating to recruiting and education for theological librarianship.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry Brimm Elton Shell L. R. Elliott Carl Rasmussen Calvin Schmitt, Chairman

(Appendix to above Report) EDUCATION FOR THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIANSHIP

Robert F. Beach, Librarian Union Theological Seminary, New York

I - BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

If we are to attempt to suggest an optimum pattern for educational preparation

for Protestant theological librarianship, we shall do well to begin by stating certain delimitations of the field under review. In this brief article we are considering the situation relating to the library staff needs of the graduate Protestant theological seminaries of the United States and Canada. The term "graduate" in this context points to the general requirements of this type of seminary that enrollees must have secured the B.A. or its equivalent as a prerequisite to admission.

We are excluding from discussion, among others, the following types of institutions which have their own distinctive problems, standards, and goals: (1) seminaries of other leading religious convictions, i.e., especially Jewish and Roman Catholic; and (2) undergraduate Bible colleges.

Among the types of specialized religious libraries to which our comments may have at least partial pertinence are these: (1) Denominational historical libraries; and (2) specialized research libraries in the field of religion, as, for example, the Missionary Research Library in New York.

In dealing with the graduate Protestant theological seminaries of the United States and Canada, we are working with a group whose homogeneous characteristics outweigh their individual variables of size, denominational pattern, and theological emphasis. In 1954 there were 110 such seminaries listed as members of the American Association of Theological Schools, the national accrediting agency in the field. In addition there are an undesignated number of graduate-type theological seminaries, some of whose number aspire to membership in the AATS. Represented in the Active and Associate Membership list of the AATS are individuals from the seminaries of many denominations, besides individuals from a number of non-denominational and inter-denominational schools. The libraries of these institutions vary from collections of a few thousand volumes to several having over two hundred thousand items. The largest reports approximately three hundred and fifty thousand books and pamphlets.

In academic structure it should be kept in mind that some of these seminaries are divisions of colleges or universities, with reciprocal library relationships throughout such campuses. Others are located adjacent to institutions to whose libraries there is free and helpful access. A number of the seminaries are isolated from other library resources, other than the benefits made possible by Inter-library loan.

The characteristics noted briefly above are recorded since they suggest implications bearing upon the type of training and preparation for representative positions in the field of theological librarianship. For example, the Librarian of a large seminary which is part of a university might well be expected to "measure up" to the qualifications and training of the librarians of the other graduate department. On the other hand, the librarian of a small isolated seminary, faced with "making much out of a little" might well need maximum preparation and training, but be operating in an academic milieu where the tradition still calls for a person who is essentially clerical.

Twenty-two years ago only 45 per cent of the seminaries responding to a comprehensive survey of the libraries of theological seminaries reported librarians devoting full-time to library duties.* It would be a conservative assumption that the percentage would drop lower if responses had been secured from remaining schools which did not submit date. Professor Raymond Morris, executor of the above survey,

^{*} May, Mark A. and others. The Education of American Ministers. N.Y., The Institute of Social and Religious Research, 1934. Vol. 3, p. 184.

makes this significant comment about the training of the full-time librarians reported: "About four out of five such librarians have a college training; less than two out of five have a theological training; while only twenty out of forty-five had either professional library training or previous library experience." (p.184) In partial explanation of the situation, Professor Morris points out: "The term 'librarian' as it has been applied to theological library staffs is misleading. Usually the individual holding the title of 'librarian' is a professor in the institution who has been given the general supervision of work being done by the assistants." (p. 184) Morris' findings on the training and qualifications of the full-time library assistants presents no brighter a picture. "Forty-four out of seventy-eight, or slightly more than half, of the full-time assistant librarians had a college degree; less than one-third had either a professional library training or previous library experience; while only six reported a degree representing a theological or religious training." (p.185) Morris concludes by remarking: "From the foregoing statements, it is to be seen that the educational qualifications of the assistant full-time librarians as a group are very unsatisfactory. The general standard falls far below the minimum standards suggested by the individuals or associations, let alone the insistence that the library be administered by professionally trained people." (pp.185-6)

All of the above is necessary background for a proper approach to an understanding of the situation in the libraries of our graduate Protestant theological seminaries today. There is no doubt that there has been very substantial progress since Professor Morris' survey. The libraries are larger, stronger qualitatively, better housed and more competently staffed. The comprehensive Report of the Committee on Library Standards of the American Association of Theological Schools (1952) documents such progress in all of these areas. The contributions of the American Theological Library Association, established in 1947, constitute a further measure of the numerous and solid improvements in the field. In the programs and publications of both AATS and ATLA we find the most pertinent guidance on the question now before us, namely, the pattern of preparation for theological librarianship today.

II - THE SITUATION TODAY

Since its founding in 1947, the American Theological Library Association, among its many concerns, has directed attention to the question of the training and placement of individuals in seminary library positions. Efforts in this field have been largely coordinated through a standing Committee on Personnel. The first report of this Committee (1948) states the requirement that "specialized subject knowledge is an important qualification for employment... Seminary libraries specifically aim to train personnel that will possess both a general competence in technical library procedures and a knowledge of the content of religion and theology." (Summary of Proceedings, Second Annual Conference, ATLA, 1948, p. 3) The Report goes on to indicate some ways in which this aim has been at least partially achieved. The older pattern had been to appoint a professor to the post of librarian, releasing him from all or part of his teaching duties, and providing supplementary assistance, often in the form of part-time student workers. This method is no longer regarded as a desirable approach. More recently, an accepted procedure has been to appoint to administrative positions in seminary libraries individuals who have earned degrees both in library school and theological seminary. A third approach begins with the requirement of "competence in library matters, acquired either through graduation from library school or through training, and of later encouraging the acquisition of a specialized knowledge of theology by various means while in employment." According to the Committee Chairman at this time (1948): "This point of view is now influential for the majority of positions in libraries, and, with greater opportunities for gaining practical experience in seminary libraries, may eventually become acceptable for superior administrators also." Finally, the 1948 Report recommends exploration of the

possibility of a two year course, developed in association with graduate library schools in which essential library training could be combined with selected theological studies, in order to achieve the balance which is felt to be required for optimum service in theological librarianship."

Following up the approaches put forward in the 1948 Report, subsequent Committee work moved further along some of the lines suggested. By June 1949 negotiation with the library schools revealed that two schools (Simmons and Emory) were already prepared to include selected theological credits taken at nearby seminaries, in their Master's program. Columbia University and Union Theological Seminary were reported as "working toward an agreement" (which, although informal, has since been put into effect) permitting students of the School of Library Service to include in their Master's degree program selected course credits representing work taken at Union Theological Seminary.

The 1949 Report contains the following recommendation: "For the beginning professional staff member in a Theological Seminary Library, the Committee recommends the courses leading to a Master's degree as offered by certain library schools that make provision for a minor in religion through the cooperation of nearby theological seminaries. The most fundamental courses to be taken in a theological seminary should be Bible, Church History, and Theology." (Summary of Proceedings, Third Annual Conference, ATLA, 1949, p. 51)

In the corresponding Report for 1950, continuing development is recorded by the statement of the Committee Chairman that: "Specific arrangements are reported permitting a joint curricular program by means of cooperation by six library schools and adjacent theological seminaries." These schools are Chicago, Columbia, Emory, Simmons, University of Denver, and the University of North Carolina. (Summary of Proceedings, Fourth Annual Conference, ATLA, 1950, p. 2) To these six cooperating schools was added Peabody, by June, 1951. Beyond these there may be other cooperative arrangements not known to the writer.

III- CONCLUSION

From the consecutive efforts of the Committee on Personnel of the American Theological Library Association, as reflected in their Reports cited above, it is clear that a combination of formal library training, combined with some type of theological study, constitutes a highly acceptable pattern for preparation for the more responsible positions in the theological seminary libraries. At the same time, it should be obvious that certain typical positions in our seminary libraries do not require all of the training that is implied in the above "combination". A number of essential library functions, including some of the positions normally regarded as "professional", can be competently performed by staff members who have library training, but whose theological knowledge is being augmented only by such "in service" possibilities as auditing, self-directed study, etc. What we need to keep in mind is that theological libraries have both general and special characteristics. General ability and library training may well provide competence which will enable a staff memeber to "get along". But his ability to bring to his contribution the extra element called for by the specialized nature of the theological seminary library and its distinctive purpose strongly suggest the need for growth in subject knowledge.

In its carefully prepared Report of the Committee on Library Standards (1952) the American Association of Theological Schools summarizes its essential position on the role and preparation of the seminary librarian: "The library should be under the direction of a full-time professionally trained librarian. The training of the librarian should include preferably, formal study leading to a degree in library

science or its equivalent in library experience and training, combined with a broad knowledge of theological subject matter and its related literature, achieved either through courses leading to the B. D. degree or their equivalent." (p. 5)

An approximate familiarity with the qualifications and training of the majority of the present librarians in our Protestant theological seminary libraries indicates a trend towards the pattern of preparation described above. Through the services and publications of the American Theological Library Association, a growing number of persons interested in combining professional service with religious vocation are discovering a field which has much to offer.

(For action taken, see Summary of First Business Session)

EXPERIMENT IN UNION CATALOGUING

Presented by Claire B. Shetter, Assistant Librarian Pacific School of Religion

The Union Catalogue of the Charles Holbrook Library of Pacific School of Religion is comprised of the author cards from ten libraries: Alma College, the Jesuit College at Los Gatos; the Berkeley Baptist Divinity School (American Baptist); the Church Divinity School of the Pacific (Episcopalian); the Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary (Southern Baptist); the Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary (United Lutheran); Pacific School of Religion (Interdemoninational); St. Margaret's House (Episcopalian); San Francisco Theological Seminary (Presbyterian); the Starr King School for the Ministry (Unitarian); and finally the religious section of the Sutro Library in San Francisco. The last mentioned library catalogue was added because of its collection of rare items in church history dating from the 16th to the 19th century.

With the exception of the cards from one library, the union catalogue has been the product of the last eight years, and with the exception of one library, where there has been a mutual exchange of cards between the two schools, all the other libraries have contributed their cards to the union catalogue without reciprocal exchange. Fortunately, except for three libraries, the others have either begun their cataloguing during this period, or have started or completed a recataloguing of their libraries. These factors have aided the recipient library in cutting down on the task of acquiring a large backlog of cards for books already catalogued. For, now, each library types one complete set of cards for their own use and one extra card for the Union Catalogue.

In adding the catalogues for already established libraries two methods were used. The first was the cheaper, but required more time. This method was to check the author cards in the two catalogues, drawer by drawer, turning up the cards that were not found in the other, and then typing out these cards for inclusion in the union catalogue. Duplicates were indicated by a specially prepared stamp giving the initials of the school possessing them. The date was added for variant editions, but generally, variations in publisher were not noted. By this method a catalogue of approximately 25,000 volumes was added in about 700 hours, spread over a two year span.

The other method employed was to put on microfilm the cards for the non-duplicated items. For this work a specially prepared jig was used which held in position six cards to be filmed in a single frame. Positive prints, which were enlarged to standard 3 x 5 catalogue card size were then made from the microfilm, and these in

turn were cut to fit in a catalogue. By this method the cards from a library of approximately 30,000 volumes, containing over 19,000 unduplicated items, were printed. This work was performed by one librarian, a student assistant and the photographer in five days time at a cost of \$600.00 for the photographic service. This expenditure also included in addition to the cards, the negative and two positive copies of the microfilm. Although this method of reproduction has the advantage of requiring less time than the previous one, there is the disadvantage that the photographically reproduced cards have a tendency to curl, because of the emulsion used in their processing. The cards are also of a lighter stock than most catalogue cards. Finally, because of the emulsion used, any changes or corrections on the cards are made more difficult. This problem has not been solved in our library, and the photographically reproduced cards have not yet been filed into the main catalogue.

The greatest problem concerned with our catalogue, however, is the matter of entry. Unless Library of Congress cards are used, a great deal of time is often required to make the entries for the same author agree. This is often the case, even though careful cataloguing has been done by the libraries involved. The problem has even arisen in the use of L.C. cards; a revised edition of a book catalogued by the Library of Congress has sometimes been entered differently than the earlier edition, which also had a printed L.C. card.

Finally, there is the cost of the general maintenance of a union catalogue. As the catalogue has grown, the cost has risen. The larger the catalogue, the more expensive becomes the cost of filing. Whereas in the beginning two or three hours a week were required to maintain the catalogue, the filing at the present time requires more than a half-time cataloguer, and before long will probably develop into a full time position. At present the library appears to be adding from thirteen to fourteen thousand author cards a year from the various libraries, but the number is steadily increasing.

Although various surveys of union cataloguing have been made (and some would seem to indicate that such catalogues which include the holdings of very large libraries are more expensive than their use can justify) it would seem that in such a situation as exists in the Bay Area, where there are a number of medium sized or small libraries which are working cooperatively together to increase the area bibliography by subdivision and specialization in research bibliography, such a union catalogue has proved to be important and quite useful.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Presented by Betty Jane Highfield, Chairman

The work of the Membership Committee was made easier this year by the excellent spadework of the newly established committee of 1954-55. From this group we gathered our primary duties and tried to carry the job forward.

Our first effort was the revising and distributing of the informational brochure which described ATLA, lists officers and committee chairmen, available publications, and directing interested persons to send membership applications to the secretary. This was sent to all library schools in the United States and Canada, to the Deans of each AATS institution, and to all ATLA members. With each copy of the brochure sent to library schools went a mimeographed letter from the Committee urging the Director to post the brochure for students' information. The brochures that went to the Deans of AATS member institutions had an accompanying letter urging institutional membership in ATLA if they were not already members.

A new application card was developed to standardize the information received from applicants, in this form:

Application for Membership American Theological Library Association

Name	
Position	
Institution	
Address	
Is Institution AATS Affiliate? Ye	s No
Summary of training and experienc	e in theological library field:

I herewith enclose \$ as payment of annual dues for () Active Membership, () Associate Membership, () Institutional Membership.

At the recommendation of the 1954-55 committee, its membership procedure was studied by this Committee. After discussion by mail and by telephone, and after a special meeting of the Committee during the ALA Conference (four of the five members being present) a procedure was agreed upon and approved by the Executive Committee at its meeting during the same Conference. We sought to make the procedure as simple and efficient as possible, and its use during the past year has proved successful. With the revision of the Constitution, there should come clarification of membership categories, which will prove most helpful.

Statement of Membership Procedures

1. The Secretary receives application and check. 2. If there is the slightest question as to eligibility, the Secretary circularizes the Executive Committee. 3. The Secretary notifies the Treasurer of new members and remits the dues; sends the approved application to the Chairman of the Membership Committee. 4. The Chairman of the Membership Committee welcomes the newcomer, sends orientation information (copy of the Constitution, etc.) and dispatches an article to the NEWSLETTER editor. 5. The NEWSLETTER editor publishes information and inserts new members' names on his mailing list.

The 1955 Conference directed the Membership Committee to study the structure of membership dues and bring proposals to the 1956 Conference. Because of the formation of the Constitution Committee and the constitutional changes involved in any dues modification, this directive now rests with the Constitution Committee. However, the Membership Committee was asked to submit suggestions. There was unanimity in the feeling that dues should be raised to cover the expenses of the PROCEEDINGS and the NEWSLETTER, but that any increase should be conservative. After the special meeting of the Membership Committee at the ALA Conference, the following suggestions were made through the Executive Committee to the Constitution Committee: Active Membership, \$4.00; Associate Membership, \$3.00; Institutional Membership, \$5.00.

We can report the following increase in membership during the year 1955-56: Active, 10: Associate, 11; Institutional 7; total. 28.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruth Gray Elton E. Shell
Alice Dagan, ex officio Betty Jane Highfield,
Ernest White, ex officio Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution Committee's Report was discussed briefly at this session. For the Report and discussion, see the Friday morning session (p. 68).

Upon motion, all three Reports given during the morning session were received with appreciation.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1:30 P. M.

JOINT SESSION WITH AATS

AT BERKELEY PAPTIST DIVINITY SCHOOL

See AATS PROCEEDINGS for panel discussion based on "The Proposal for the Reorganization of the Curriculum".

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 7:00 P. M. (Miss Elinor C. Johnson, presiding)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERIODICAL INDEXING

Presented by Dr. Jannette E. Newhall, Chairman

The Committee on Periodical Indexing presents to the Association the second volume of the Religious Periodicals Index, with a great sigh of relief! Problems of publication have been many, but we trust that the Index will prove valuable to an even larger circle than our first volume.

Mrs. Pamela Quiers carried through her task of completing the original manuscript, and Calvin Schmitt made arrangements with the printers. With the completion of this volume, another editor leaves our Association deeply involved in a debt of appreciation.

The future of the <u>Index</u> has been on our minds throughout the year. It is increasingly clear to those who have tried to direct the undertaking that it is unfair to allow editors to carry such a load on top of a full-time job in a seminary library. It is also evident from the experience of both editors that co-operative indexing in widely separated centers is wasteful in time for everyone concerned. Principles of indexing must be carried out uniformly and this is difficult even for the best-intentioned indexers. It is the judgment of the Committee that certain, though not all, co-operative aspects of indexing should be abandoned in any future project and that all slips should be made by a typist under the supervision of the editor. This means a staff and headquarters if the work is to continue. These items mean a substantial budget for adequate operation.

Facing this type of ultimatum, your Committee felt that it must seek for other resources if the project was to continue. As you will learn from the Sealantic Re-

port, a subsidy for the Religious Periodicals Index was one of two requests made of the Sealantic Foundation. We earnestly hope for a favorable reply and a substantial grant.

In the meantime, our Association should begin careful plans for the kind of Index it wants and needs--granted that funds can be found to support it. A study should be made of the journals to be indexed, keeping in mind balanced coverage, non-duplication with other indexing, and intrinsic value in the material chosen. We should also consider frequency of publication. If the third volume were to add new titles, should we aim to do back-indexing of these titles for a cumulative volume in the near future? Critical judgment and constructive suggestions must be sought from all our members, and a small committee should probably be given authority to lay the final plans.

If our appeal for funds is unsuccessful, we face a very different problem. The issues involved in a continuation of our work on principles similar to our previous work, are exceedingly serious. We invite the Association to consider with us ways and means for continuing the Index if we fail to receive a grant. We believe firmly in the importance of the project. We await guidance from the Association on its future. How much is it worth to you?

Pamela Quiers, Editor Calvin Schmitt, Business Manager Lucy W. Markley Stillson Judah Dorotha Williams Jannette E. Newhall, Chairman

Mr. Calvin Schmitt reported that the ATLA Index to Religious Periodical Literature will appear early in July and asked that orders be directed to the American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. He said that 600 copies will be printed at a retail price of \$7.50 each. The cost of the Index to date he itemized as follows:

Printing and binding, \$860.92
Supplies, postage, telephone, clerical services, 127.55
Appropriation for advertising, 50.00
\$1,038.47

(For action taken, see Summary of First Business Session)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

Decherd Turner, Jr., Chairman Presented by Thomas E. Camp

The activities of the Committee on Microphotography have been confined this past year to the medium of microcard. Ten items have been added to the series "Microcard Theological Studies". These were:

- No. 9 McLaurin, N. W. The influence of Hebrew and classical Septuagint and Hellenistic Greek elements in the redemptive terms of the Greek Testament. Thesis, U. of Texas. \$2.25
- No. 10 Simpson, R. D. Freeborn Garrettson, American Methodist pioneer. Thesis, Drew University, \$2
- No. 11 Hopper, S. R. The ground of contemporary heresy. Thesis, Drew. \$4.25

No. 12 - Beck, H. F. Monotheism in Akh-En-Aton and the Second Isaiah. Thesis, Boston U. \$4.25

No. 13 - Brewster, E. E. Patterns of social concern in four American Protestant denominations. Thesis, Boston U. \$4

No. 14 - Cate, W. E. Theoretical and practical aspects of ecumenical communication. Thesis, Boston U. \$2.50

No. 15 - Copp, J. D. The concept of the soul in Kierkegaard and Freud. Thesis, Boston U. \$2.25

No. 16 - Leslie, R. C. Group therapy as a method for church work. Thesis, Boston U. \$2.50

No. 17 - Rogers, W. F. The place of grief work in mental health. Thesis, Boston U. \$1.50

No. 18 - Smith, W. T. Thomas Coke and early American Methodism. Thesis, Boston U. \$3.50

We have ten standing orders for all items published in the series. Those having such orders are: Boston University, Columbia Theological Seminary, Dallas Theological Seminary, Duke University Library, Garrett Biblical Institute, San Francisco Theological Seminary, Southern Methodist University, Texas Christian University, Union Theological Seminary, University of Chicago Library.

We need five more standing orders to put the publication on an automatically paying basis. Since the rate of publication is not swift, we hope that other libraries will find it possible to participate on a standing order basis.

Sara Ruth Riley Edward Starr Edward Sheppard John B. McTaggart Decherd Turner, Jr., Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMTTTEE ON SEALANTIC FUND, INC.

Presented by Robert F. Beach, Chairman

Many of you will recall that, a few weeks prior to the New York Conference of ATLA (June 15-17, 1955), there came to us, by way of the American Association of Theological Schools, an expression of the possibility that financial assistance might be made available from the Sealantic Fund, Inc., for selected projects in the theological library field. At the Conference it was voted: "That a committee be appointed to represent the ATLA in negotiations with Sealantic Fund, Inc., the President to act as Chairman and the other members to be selected by the Executive Committee." Subsequently Professor Raymond P. Morris and Dr. Jannette E. Newhall were named to complete the Committee.

Our work has been done at two Committee meetings, held at New Haven on July 29 and on November 11. In addition, it has taken extensive correspondence, including the important step of keeping the AATS (through Dr. Roberts and Professor Rasmussen) informed of developments. From the start we have operated on the assumption that funds, if granted, would be made available by way of AATS, which has now taken steps to become incorporated.

Early in the year the Committee secured suggestions from members of ATLA as to projects which might justify requests for financial support. At the meeting of July 29 these ideas were screened and grouped into three categories; (I) <u>Ideas Rejected</u> (not necessarily poor proposals, but less appropriate than others for

purposes of submission to Sealantic). (II) <u>Ideas of Merit</u> (Ideas worth keeping alive, but not now pressing). (III) <u>Proposals most Pressing and Appropriate for Presentation to Sealantic.</u>

As was reported to you in the February 17 NEWSLETTER, following the above preliminary steps, your Committee has developed documents to request support of two major programs, in each of which ATLA is already involved and has had long and helpful experience through the work of Special Committees. These programs are: (1) A Proposal for Enriching the Resources of Protestant Theological Education through Continuation and Expansion of the ATLA Index to Periodical Literature; (2) A Project to Strengthen the Library Resources of Protestant Theological Education through the Promotion of a Microtext Program. These proposals have equal status.

In preparing the material for submission to Sealantic, the Committee divided its work as follows. Dr. Newhall, already Chairman of the Periodical Indexing Committee, developed the documents for this area of our asking. Professor Morris prepared the summary of material on the Microtext proposal, for which purpose Dechard Turner, Jr., Chairman of the Microphotography Committee, prepared a helpful preliminary document. The Chairman drew the askings together by way of covering statements and the submission of appendices indicating Committee procedures, background of ATLA organization, roster of present Executive Committee.

Extensive back-and-forth correspondence brought the documents into consistent and satisfactory shape for final submission to Sealantic. On April 27 the Periodical Indexing proposal was taken to Sealantic; followed, on May 15, by the documents relating to the Microtext program. Receipt of the material has been acknowledged, with the report that it has been placed in the hands of specialists for analysis. We were assured, on June 13, that it was receiving careful and sympathetic attention, but that there could be no date of response given us, since the Trustees meet infrequently. Meanwhile, Dr. Roberts assures us that, if and when such funds are granted, AATS as our parent and incorporated body stands ready to serve as the receiving and disbursing agent.

Let me try to summarize in capsule form the essence of each proposal. First the Periodical Indexing. The proposal developed calls for a gradually enlarging Periodical Index, going first to 60 titles, then to 75 titles. Other features are a ten-year cumulation, 1949-1958; a five-year cumulation, 1959-1963; with annual issues in between cumulations. A ceiling of 750 copies is anticipated, at \$15 per annual volume. Centralized administration and paid staff are important concepts. Budget plans call for self-support after five years, with surpluses then building up for the relatively heavier costs of cumulated editions. In arriving at financial estimates, the Committee has drawn upon the experience of the Catholic Periodical Index, whose present Staff has been most helpful in providing us with suggestions drawn from their troublous career. The total money requested for the Periodical Indexing project is \$30,000. Allowance for contingencies is \$4,025.

In summary, the Microtext proposal is intended to make possible the selective preparation of important religious materials which are either unavailable, or which, for reasons of space and deterioration, should be made available in microtext form. While periodicals serve as the readiest illustration of the type of publication we have in mind, such a program would not need to be limited to serial publications. Nor is microfilm the only appropriate medium to be contemplated, as our ATLA Microcard series illustrates.

iod. Such support would permit a starting program of an estimated sixty serial runs; or, correspondingly, much more extensive material in non-serial form. Production costs include secretarial, editorial, collation, committee expense, manufacture, distribution and collection, equipment, housing and storage, administration, plus a ten per cent contingency item. Assuming that such a program could be started in 1956-57, the projected budget is brought into balance in 1961-62, and from thence forward sales are expected to make the project self-supporting. Successful distribution would of course enlarge the possible scope of manufacture and distribution in the future.

While much more detail could be given in this Report -- the documents, as finally submitted to Sealantic Fund, Inc., total forty-three pages of text, summaries, illustrative material, appendices, etc .-- I should like to conclude by bringing out one important concept. This is the suggestion we have made as to the method of administration, if and when monies are made available. In the case of each proposal, the documents have been prepared in exactly parallel terms. In each program, under the heading of Administration, we have recommended the following: that responsibility for the individual project shall be vested in a special Board of five directors, three appointed by the Executive Committee of ATLA, one by the AATS, and one chosen by the Board because of special competence in the operating field in prospect. We have in mind a five-year term, with staggered service so as to assure continuity. is by this approach that we feel that execution can best be accomplished, and the interest and support of both AATS and outside parallel interests be secured, while leaving control in the proper hands. Such a prospect means that ATLA shall need to be prepared to devote at least six strong and experienced leaders for a period of up to five years. Nor does your Sealantic Committee have any notion that this vista is more than a beginning of larger things to come!

Respectfully submitted,

Jannette E. Newhall Raymond P. Morris Robert F. Beach, Chairman

VOTED: that we record our debt of gratitude to Mrs. Pamela Quiers for her work as Editor of the Index; that the three Committee Reports be accepted with appreciation.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 9:00 A. M. (J. Stillson Judah, presiding)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Presented by Harold B. Prince, Chairman

This Committee, as someone has aptly said, "functions when it is called upon to act with but little original activity." May we reiterate our wish to be of service to members needing help. While we would hasten to assure you that "none of us is an expert", we can point, perhaps not immodestly, to the fact that practically all members of the Committee have had recent experience in building or planning.

In addition to Committee members, other members of ATLA have had extensive experience in library building planning or in remodeling present buildings. We refer particularly to Dr. L. R. Elliott and Dr. Raymond P. Morris, and no doubt there are others. We invite you to call on us for help; if we cannot handle your problems sat-

isfactorily within the Committee, we shall do what we can to put you in touch with someone who can help.

At the 1955 Conference the Committee met with two members, discussed their problems and gave guidance. Since the Conference we have answered inquiries on three particular problems.

An additional possibility for useful service was pointed out by the Executive Committee in February when it was suggested that the Committee on Buildings and Equipment publicize new library equipment by including such information in the report to appear in the PROCEEDINGS, and by providing literature at the Conference.

A questionnaire was sent to ATLA members asking for information on items of useful equipment recently purchased, and eleven items were described in replies:

KODAGRAPH MICROPRINT READER, MODEL A; also

RECORDAK MICROFILM READER, MODEL MPC

"Extension of services, conservation of materials, convenience."

Eastman Kodak Company

Industrial Photographic Division

Rochester 4, N. Y.

GRISCOMBE MICROFILM READER

"It is portable, inexpensive, quite easy to operate." "Portable, can be used anywhere, taken out of library if necessary."

Griscombe Products, Inc.

132 W. 21st Street

New York 11, N. Y.

POCKET SIZE MICROCARD READER

"clever, portable gadget, which should be a convenience for years. Is especially good for us during this interim period ... will do at least until we decide whether or not to buy a big reader."

The Microcard Foundation

Reader Division, Box 314

LaCrosse, Wisc.

MICROFILM READER (New, just recently released) and

10-DRAWER KARDEX FILE FOR PERIODICAL CARDS

Library Bureau

Remington-Rand

315 Fourth Avenue

New York 10, N. Y.

MICROFILM CABINETS

"Larger capacity than some makes, lower cost than most, satisfactory in looks and use."

Security Steel Equipment Corp.

Avenel, N. J.

X-RAY VERTICAL FILE CABINET FOR LONG PLAY ALBUMS

Good for those "which will not fit in either standard or legal size cabinets." Stewart-Warner, Dept. V-54

1850 Diversey Parkway

Chicago 14, Ill.

TUBULAR CLEAR PLASTIC BOOK HOLDER AND CARD HOLDER
"Useful for exhibits."

Library Products
P. 0. Box 552

Sturgis, Mich.

FORMICA TOP MARKING BOARD FOR LETTERING BOOKS
"Nest and convenient to work with."

Bro-Dart Industries
59 E. Alpine Street
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Two items are on display - the Kodagraph Microprint Reader Model A, and the pocket-size microcard reader - also the catalog of microfilm cabinets. There is also a display of library specifications, pictures, etc., from the Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, loaned by Fred Chenery. In this room we have the display of Gaylord and Delkote.

Our Committee would like to suggest that scrapbooks be compiled, showing pictures, floor plans, etc., of new library buildings constructed by institutions of ATLA, and of equipment which will be of interest to those planning library building. Such material would be available at Conferences, or for loan to members between Conferences.

We recommend to the Association that the Executive Committee be authorized to allot a modest sum to the next Committee to carry on this project.

Respectfully submitted,

Arnold D. Ehlert Herbert H. Schmidt Ruth Whitford Elinor C. Johnson Arthur W. Swann Harold B. Prince, Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION

Presented by Norman D. Dow, Chairman

Your Committee concerned itself chiefly with two issues this past year, both of which were broached by the Association: (1) a proposed directory of theological libraries, and (2) the proposal of the Executive Committee that the Association consider the dissolution of the Committee on Cooperation.

A check of the publishers of the library directories now issued in this country showed most editors to be reluctant to add additional material beyond that which is now published by them. Some were quick to point out that much of the material asked of libraries is seldom provided in its entirety by those filling out questionnaires. One even went so far as to say it printed all information received from authoritative sources.

Under these conditions, we RECOMMEND the following in regard to the proposed directory of theological libraries:

(1) a. That the Association not proceed with the project of a GENERAL directory of theological libraries at this time, but,

b. That it urge the Secretary of the Association to provide publishers of all directories concerned with a full and official list of member libraries of the AATS; and, further,

c. That members of the ATLA be urged to cooperate to the very best of their ability in providing complete, correct, and up to date infor-

mation which the publishers seek.

(2) We do further recommend that the Association consider the advisability of compiling and publishing a directory limited in scope to such information as follows: (a) Special collections, main areas of interest, special and rare materials found in each library; and (b) Degrees granted by each institution. The details of what exactly should be contained in this directory, and procedures involved, could, with some instruction from the Association, be handled by a special committee appointed by the Executive Committee.

In regard to the proposal that the Association consider the advisability of the dissolution of the Committee on Cooperation, this Committee respectfully hopes that the Association will not think it presumptuous to say that it feels this proposal basically sound: that the Committee be dissolved. At the same time, the Committee hopes that the Association will affirm its basic stand on cooperation, and will continue to encourage cooperative measures on every level: national, regional, and local. It also hopes that all members of the Association will continue to suggest avenues of cooperation; and that, as these suggestions are taken under consideration by the Executive Committee and are found to be worthy of study, a special committee may then be appointed to carry out a specific work.

(For action taken, see Summary of Second Business Session)

VOTED: that the Committee Reports be accepted with thanks.

THE LITERATURE OF THE DISCIPLES

Presented by Roscoe M. Pierson, Librarian
The College of the Bible

Carved in stone on the walls of the Disciples of Christ Historical Society's new building in Nashville, Tennessee, among a number of modern religious symbols, will be an early printing press. For the Disciples this is truly appropriate, for the printing presses of our early leaders molded and helped the young group evolve, and, today the rival interests of publishers contribute much to the division of our ranks.

This paper, the third in a series to be presented to the American Theological Library Association, will attempt to discuss briefly the major literature of the three larger groups that have a common origin in the Barton Stone movement in Kentucky, beginning in 1804, and the Campbell movement of Pennsylvania and West Virginia which began in 1809. These three groups are: the Disciples of Christ, who have organized the United Christian Missionary Society as their chief missionary agency; the Disciples who do not cooperate through the U.C.M.S., are a bit more conservative about some doctrines and who sometimes prefer the name Church of Christ; and, thirdly, the Churches of Christ whose greatest power is generally located in the southern states and who abjure the use of any musical instrument in their worship services, and who have no missionary societies -- at least none called societies. The latter group separated from the main group during the latter part of the nineteenth century; the division is officially acknowledged by all parties as being complete by the time of the religious census of 1906. At the present time the division between the two groups of Disciples, the cooperating and the independent, for want of any better terminology, is in a still fluid state and sharp lines have not yet been drawn between the two groups. The anti-organ Churches of Christ are further divided into groups over questions of the millennium, loyalty to periodicals and publishing houses, and to an undetermined extent, missionary cooperation.

Disciple Bibliography

The earliest known published treatment of the literature of the Disciples was John W. Monser's The Literature of the Disciples, a Study (St. Louis: Christian Pub. Co., 1906) which is a narrative account of the major writings to that time. The work, important as a milestone, has little to commend it today. The first scholarly bibliography was done at the University of Chicago by Winifred E. Garrison; it was "The Literature of the Disciples of Christ", and appeared in the Bulletin of the Disciples Divinity House of the University of Chicago, April 1923. This was in the usual bibliographical form with the books and periodicals arranged in a systematic order; its value was enhanced by the addition of some location symbols. Ten years later Alfred T. DeGroot and Enos E. Dowling expanded the original eighteen pages of Garrison's bibliography into a pamphlet of seventy-eight pages with the same title, The Literature of the Disciples of Christ (Advance, Ind.: Hustler Printing Co., 1933). This work maintained the original systematic arrangements, and is still to-day the longest bibliography of Disciple literature in this form.

The most scholarly and most extensive work in Disciple bibliography is by all odds the magnificent contribution by Claude E. Spencer, the curator of the Disciples of Christ Historical Society, An Author Catalog of Disciples of Christ and Related Religious Groups (Canton, Mo. -- now Nashville, Tenn. -- D.C.H.S., 1946). This tremendous effort is arranged alphabetically by individual authors, under each entry are listed separately published titles, contributions to collected works, introductions, jointly published books and books about the author. Thus the Author Catalog is an invaluable index to the writings of, and the writings about, virtually every literate Disciple. Unfortunately, most corporately published works of the various official and semi-official agencies of the communion were beyond the scope of this bibliography and such a list has not yet been published.

The periodical literature of the Disciples has been enormous, and Claude E. Spencer has made the only comprehensive study, Periodicals of the Disciples of Christ and Related Religious Groups (Disciples of Christ Historical Society, 1943). This mimeographed list contains more than one thousand titles of periodicals (above the parish church level) published by individual Disciples or by their various organizations. It does not list the many local church or parish papers. Dr. Spencer

told me very recently that he has collected more than four hundred additional titles to be added to the next revision of this list. The vast bulk of these periodicals is not listed in the Union List of Serials, and so this work lists all known variant titles, places and dates of publication, with important notations about editors and factional and organizational affiliation. Librarians will especially appreciate these bibliographies by Dr. Spencer since they are models of library bibliographical form.

A specialized bibliography of the literature of the British Isles was compiled by Alfred T. DeGroot, <u>Literature of the Churches of Christ in Great Britain and Ireland</u>, a Design for a Catalog (Fort Worth, Texas: Author, 1950). This multilithoprinted booklet lists periodicals as well as books and pamphlets, and while valuable, is more of a finding list than a completed effort.

Disciple History

The Disciples have never failed to appreciate their historical importance and they have accordingly produced a large number of historical studies. However, the first two separately published historical accounts of the origin of the communions were by men who had withdrawn from the newly formed group. Robert Marshall and John Thompson, who returned to the Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky, issued A Brief Historical Account of Sundry Things in the Doctrines and State of the Christian, or as it is Commonly Called, Newlight Church ... (Cincinnati: J. Carpenter & Co., 1811). Richard McNemar, who abandoned the original members of the Stone group to join the Shakers, issued two works on the group's origin, of considerable importance to the student, The Kentucky Revival: or, A Short History of the Late Extraordinary Outpouring of the Spirit of God in the Western States of America ... (Cincinnati: J. W. Browne, 1807) and Observations on Church Government, by the Presbytery of Springfield. To Which is Added the Last Will and Testament of That Reverend Body; With a Preface and Notes by the Editor ... (Cincinnati: J. W. Browne, 1807). McNemar's two works were reprinted several times by the Shakers, and can be usually found bound together.

The first sympathetic history of the group was written by Barton W. Stone and published in his magazine The Christian Messenger in 1827; these articles were recently collected by this writer and republished under their original title as the History of the Christian Church in the West (Lexington, Ky.: The College of the Bible, 1956). Alexander Campbell also wrote his version of the history of the Disciples and published it in his magazine the Millennial Harbinger during 1848, under the intriguing title "Anecdotes, Incidents and Facts Connected With the Origin and Progress of the Current Reformation." These six articles were republished by Dr. Spencer in 1954 in The Harbinger and Discipliana, which is the official publication of the Disciples of Christ Historical Society. These articles will probably be published in pamphlet form in the near future.

One of the first modern histories was Benjamin B. Tyler's A History of the Disciples of Christ (New York: Christian Literature Co., 1894) which appeared as volume twelve in the American Church History Series. A more complete account appeared next as A Comprehensive History of the Disciples of Christ (New York, F. H. Revell, 1909) by William T. Moore; this work is still of considerable importance. The historicography of the Disciples reached full maturity with the publications of Winifred E. Garrison, who wrote in succession: Religion Follows the Frontier, a History of the Disciples of Christ (New York: Harper, 1931); An American Religious Movement, A Brief History of the Disciples of Christ (St. Louis: Christian Board of Publication, 1945); and with A. T. DeGroot the definitive The Disciples of Christ, a History (St. Louis: Christian Board of Publication, 1948).

An excellent account of the movement was written by one of the scholars among the Churches of Christ, Earl West, as The Search for the Ancient Order (Indianapolis: Religious Book Service, 1949--, 2v.). This account has been brought down only to 1906, but a final volume has been promised.

One of those books that exists on the vague borderline of collected biography, general history and collected parish histories, is the exceedingly useful Churches of Christ, a Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial History of Churches of Christ in the United States, Australia, England and Canada (Louisville: J. P. Norton, 1904) by John T. Brown. This book is especially important since it was the last study prepared before the first major division of the "Restoration Movement", as the Disciples often call themselves, was culminated.

The history of this division was written as a doctoral dissertation at the University of Chicago by A. T. DeGroot who published it privately as The Grounds of Divisions Among the Disciples of Christ (Chicago: Author, 1940), A previous study by Errett Gates, The Early Relation and Separation of Baptists and Disciples (Chicago: Christian Century Co., 1904) will be of value to those who have difficulty distinguishing between these two groups.

Dr. Stephen J. Corey, who from 1903 through 1945 served either as a major executive officer in the organized mission work or as president of The College of the Bible, has made the first attempt to describe the present growing disunion of our household; his Fifty Years of Attack and Controversy: the Consequences Among Disciples of Christ (St. Louis, Christian Board of Publication, 1953) is still the only available book on this subject. A. T. DeGroot, however, has produced two pamphlets on the subject: Church of Christ Number Two (Fort Worth: Author, 1956) is the most recent.

Although the Disciples originated on the American frontier they soon appeared in other English speaking areas, especially England, Canada and Australia. The history of the Disciples in Great Britain was written by Archibald C. Watters and published in the Shane Quarterly of the Butler School of Religion. These articles were published in book form as the History of British Churches of Christ (Indianapolis: Butler University, School of Religion, 1948). The history of the anti-organ group in Britain was written by John Allen Hudson, under the title The Church in Great Britain (Kansas City, Mo.: Old Paths Book Club, 1948).

The Disciples of Christ in Canada since 1830 (Toronto: Churches of Christ (Disciples), 1949) by Reuben Butchart is the standard history of the group in that country.

The most complete treatise of the communion "down under" was edited more than fifty years ago by Aaron Burr Maston, Jubilee Pictorial History of Churches of Christ in Australia (Melbourne; Austral Publishing Co., 1903). More recently Fretwell Godfry, of New Zealand, edited the Centennial Souvenir: Being a Brief History of the Associated Churches of Christ in New Zealand, 1844-1944 (Wellington; G. Deslandes, 1944). It should be pointed out that the anti-organ wing had virtually no success in Australia and New Zealand and that the groups known there as Churches of Christ actively cooperate with the Disciples of Christ of this country in the World Convention of Churches of Christ (Disciples), organized in 1930.

Disciple Missions

The Disciples, originating as they did on the westward moving frontier, did not

quickly develop a concept of foreign missions; they were far too busy establishing their churches in new areas here. However, their first missionary organization was formed in 1849, and since then the history of their missionary activities is closely related to the history of the missionary organizations. The anti-organ Churches of Christ are also generally anti-organizational and commonly reject cooperative efforts in sending out missionaries. The unwritten history of their mission effort would, therefore, be largely biographical if such were ever produced. Since about 1926 the independent Disciples of Christ have not usually cooperated through the established missionary agencies because the agencies favored comity agreements on the mission field, and because of charges of open-membership. (Open-membership is one of the real problems facing the Disciples today. Simply stated, this is the acceptance into full church membership of Christians who have not been immersed. While all Disciples practice only immersion, some congregations will accept transfer memberships from non-immersionist groups. This is opposed by perhaps the majority of the communion.)

The most comprehensive single volume pertaining to Disciple missionary activities is Survey of Service, Organizations Represented in International Convention of Disciples of Christ (St. Louis: Christian Board of Publication, 1928) a survey of all the missionary, evangelistic and social work of the Disciples in 1928, together with some historical background of the various activities. Prior to 1919 when the several missionary boards of the Disciples merged to form the United Christian Missionary Society, there were three major sending agencies each of which has been the subject of at least one study. The history of the first missionary organization of the Disciples was written by Grant K. Lewis, The American Christian Missionary Society and the Disciples of Christ (St. Louis, Christian Board of Publication, 1937). This group was formed in Cincinnati in 1849 and chose as its first president Alexander Campbell. The women of the communion were responsible for the next missionary enterprise, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, formed in 1874. Several histories of this group have been written, but the most recent and complete is by one of the leaders of the body, Ida Withers Harrison, whose final work on the subject is entitled simply History of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (n.p., 1920). The history of the third society was written by the greatest missionary leader among the Disciples and for a long time the chief executive of the group, Alexander McLean, who produced The History of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society (New York, F. H. Revell, 1919) which came into being as recently as 1875. There is no history of the United Christian Missionary Society readily available, but one is being prepared at this time. The entire corpus of existing official publications of the three original societies has been microfilmed by UCMS and positive copies are in all of the Disciple seminaries.

Many histories have been written of the work on the various mission fields; the majority have been promotional or of the souvenir type. However, there are scholarly new studies being prepared at this time; a fine example of these newer studies is John D. Montgomery's Disciples of Christ in Argentina, 1906-1956, a History of the First Fifty Years of Mission Work (St. Louis, Bethany Press, 1956).

The only published attempt to record the history of the missionary activities of both branches of the Disciples was done by James B. Carr, whose The Foreign Missionary Work of the Christian Church (Manhattan, Kansas: Author, 1950) stoutly defends the concept of independent missionary activities.

The current missionary work of the Disciples of Christ is reported in the magazine World Call (Indianapolis, 1919). There are, in addition, a number of mimeographed and multilithed newsletters from individual missionaries and mission stations

that are distributed to living-link and interested churches and persons by the UCMS. The independent Disciples missionaries do not have any widely recognized unified periodical and each missionary is generally the editor of some type of paper to report his work to his sponsoring churches and friends; the Disciples of Christ Historical Society is the only agency that regularly receives anything like the majority of these periodicals.

The work of the organized missionary enterprise is statistically reported in the Yearbook of the Disciples of Christ (Indianapolis: International Convention of the Disciples of Christ, annually), while the work of the independent missionaries has been described since 1950 in the Missionary Handbook of Direct-Support Missionaries of the Christian Churches and Churches of Christ (Eugene, Ore.: Henry Printing Co., 1950+).

Collected Biography and Directories

The biographical record of the Disciples is rich and varied, though very unsystematic. Among the more important collections are M. C. Tier's The Christian Portrait Gallery; Consisting of Historical and Biographical Sketches and Photographic Portraits of Christian Preachers and Others (Cincinnati: Author, 1864); William C. Roger's Recollections of Men of Faith ... (St. Louis: Christian Pub. Co., 1889); Thomas W. Grafton's Men of Yesterday, a Series of Character Sketches of Prominent Men Among the Disciples of Christ (St. Louis; Christian Pub. Co., 1899); and Jessee James Haley's Makers and Moulders of the Reformation Movement, A Study of Leading Men Among the Disciples of Christ (St. Louis: Christian Board of Publication, 1914). One of the more recent collections of biographical sketches was produced by one of the past leaders among the Churches of Christ, Henry Leo Boles, whose Biographical Sketches of Gospel Preachers, Including the Pioneer Preachers of the Restoration Movement (Nashville: Gospel Advocate, 1932) contains ninety-four sketches and portraits of men especially important to that branch of the movement. Not to be overlooked in this class is the previously mentioned Churches of Christ by John T. Brown. All of these works have been completely analyzed in Dr. Spencer's Author Catalog, whose bibliography is excellent in its listing of biographical sketches under the subject's name. Spencer goes so far as to list the sketches of Disciples in the Dictionary of American Biography.

Besides the above collections of biography there are numerous collections of regional importance that must be cited here; John W. West's compilation Sketches of our Mountain Pioneers, 2d ed., ref. (Lynchburg, Va.: Editor, 1939) is a typical example of this sort of work.

The Churches of Christ have produced the only comprehensive biographical directory so far produced. Edited by B. B. Baxter and M. Norvel Young, the work Preachers of Today, a Book of Brief Biographical Sketches and Pictures of Living Gospel Preachers (Nashville: Christian Press, 1952) records sketches of more than thirteen hundred ministers of the Churches of Christ. An earlier collection by John T. Brown, Who's Who in Churches of Christ (Cincinnati: Standard Pub. Co., 1929) actually is a collection of biographies of the more conservative Disciples.

There are at present three directories of the churches and ministries of the Restoration Movement: The Yearbook of the Disciples of Christ (Indianapolis: International Convention of Disciples of Christ, 1885 +), the title of which has varied many times between Disciples of Christ, Churches of Christ, and Christian Churches. This yearbook lists the activities of all of the cooperating agencies and all of the churches, and has a list of the ministers; though this is primarily a list of coop-

erating ministers it does include virtually all independent preachers. Last year there appeared A Directory of the Ministry of the Undenominational Fellowship of Christian Churches and Churches of Christ (Pattonville, Mo.: 1955) which listed primarily the conservative non-cooperating Disciples -- it does not include any of the anti-organ brethren.

Those ministers who serve only those churches rejecting instrumental music in the worship of the church are listed annually in A Directory of Preachers (Austin, Texas: Firm Foundation Pub. Co.) A complete collection of these "Preachers Lists" has been made and microfilmed by Dr. A. T. DeGroot of Texas Christian University. This list omits many of the "pre-millennial" preachers also abjuring the musical instrument.

The first directory of the movement appeared in 1848 as The Christian Register, Containing a Statistical Report of the Christian Churches in Europe and America, compiled and published by Alexander Hall (St. Clairsville, O.: Gospel Proclamation, 1848). Although it was probably the intention of the editor for this to be a regularly published manual, it appears to have been published only this one time. Next in succession of directories was the Christian Almanac, edited by L. H. Dowling in Indianapolis, which appeared in 1867 as a periodical; it suspended in a few years, just when is not known. The first of the present series of the Yearbook of the Disciples of Christ appeared in 1885 (Cincinnati: Standard Pub. Co.). Soon afterwards this yearbook ceased being a separate publication and was issued as an annual special number of The American Home Missionary, the official magazine of the American Christian Missionary Society. It continued to be a part of this periodical until 1920 when it again became a separate publication, this time published by the International Convention of the Disciples of Christ.

Individual Biography

There are a few biographies of individuals which have the standing of classics among the Disciples. The Biography of Elder Barton Warren Stone, Written by Himself, with Additions and Reflections by Elder John Rogers (Cincinnati: (J. Rogers) 1847) has passed through many printings and editions. It is still easily available in several editions, but the best editions are those published under the supervision of John Rogers. The finest of all the numerous biographies of Alexander Campbell is by one of his close associates, Robert Richardson, whose Memoirs of Alexander Campbell (Philadelphia: J. Lippincott, 1868-70, 2v.) is indispensable. The classic, but not the best, biography of Thomas Campbell was written by his son Alexander, Memoirs of Elder Thomas Campbell, Together With a Brief Memoir of Mrs. Jane Campbell (Cincinnati: H. S. Bosworth, 1861). The traditional biography of Walter Scott has long been William Baxter's Life of Elder Walter Scott ... (Cincinnati: Bosworth, Chase and Hall, 1874). These are the four acknowledged leaders of the early phases of the movement and these biographies are the traditional. There is no modern biography of Alexander Campbell to supersede that of Richardson, but there have been numerous monographs dealing with special phases of his life, most of which can be found in Spencer's Author Catalog. In addition to those listed in that work, Robert F. West's Alexander Campbell and Natural Religion (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1948), Bill J. Humble's Campbell and Controversy (Rosemead, Calif.: Old Paths Book Club, 1952) and Harold J. Lunger's The Political Ethics of Alexander Campbell (St. Louis: Bethany Press, 1954) are especially worthy of mention. It should be mentioned that the definitive biography of Alexander Campbell has been written by Miss Eva Jean Wrather of Mashville, but since it is of the magnitude of Douglas Southall Freeman's George Washington, it has not yet been published.

There are two fine modern works on Barton Stone. The first, Barton Warren Stone, Pathfinder of Christian Union (St. Louis: Bethany Press, 1932) by Charles C. Ware, is especially good on chronology and biographical detail; and an admirable complement to it was recently written by William G. West as Barton Warren Stone, Early American Advocate of Christian Unity (Nashville: Disciples of Christ Historical Society, 1954). Dr. West's work is a theological interpretation of Stone with special emphasis on his contribution to Christian unity and the modern ecumenical movement.

Dwight E. Stevenson has written the modern life of Scott under the title Walter Scott: Voice of the Golden Oracle (St. Louis: Christian Board of Publication, 1946), and Lester G. McAllister's Thomas Campbell, Man of the Book (St. Louis: Bethany Press, 1954) is now the standard life of the elder Campbell.

A few other biographies which have assumed the status of classics are: John Augustus Williams' Life of Elder John Smith, With Some Account of the Rise and Progress of the Current Reformation (Cincinnati: R. W. Carroll, 1870). This oft-reprinted life of "Raccoon John Smith" is becoming a recognized source book on frontier religious life. John Roger's Biography of Elder John T. Johnson, 2d ed. (Cincinnati: Author, 1861) is an account of one of the men who actually founded the many churches that appeared on the middle frontier. Finally, The Biography of Elder David Purviance ... Written by Himself ... Together with a Historical Sketch of the Great Kentucky Revival, edited by Elder Levi Purviance (Dayton: Author, 1848) is a classic because it shows the frontier relationship between the Disciples of Christ and the Christians of the present-day Congregational-Christian Church.

Doctrinal Works

For a group of people which traditionally renounces the use of the word theology, because it considers theology man-made and divisive, the Disciples have produced many theological treatises, the vast majority of which never use the word theology and seldom the word doctrine.

The first major theological treatise produced by the movement which has great and enduring value is the <u>Last Will and Testament of the Springfield Presbytery</u>, which is our first platform for Christian unity. There is no known copy of the first printing of this brief work, which appeared in 1804, but it can be easily obtained in many editions. This pamphlet marks the official withdrawal of Barton Stone and others from the framework of the Presbyterian Church and has had immeasurable influence upon our development. An equally important document written by Thomas Campbell, the <u>Declaration and Address of the Christian Association of Washington</u> (Washington, Pa.: Printed by Brown & Sample, 1809) has shaped our destinies. Both of these treatises are calls to Christian unity and both have been reprinted together many times. A currently available edition of both works was printed by the Bethany Press in 1955.

In 1835 Alexander Campbell wrote the first edition of the major theological treatise of the Restoration Movement under the awkward title, A Connected View of the Principles and Rules by Which the Living Oracles May be Intelligibly and Certainly Interpreted: Of the Foundation on Which All Christians May Form One Communion: And of the Capital Positions Sustained in the Attempt to Restore the Original Gospel and Order of Things; Containing the Principal Extras of the Millennial Harbinger, Revised and Corrected (Bethany, Va.: M'Vay and Ewing, 1835). The binder, faced with the impossibility of this title, shortened it to Christianity Restored, which title it has familiarly borne to this day. This work was revised very

thoroughly in a few years and published under the shorter title The Christian System, in Reference to the Union of Christians and a Restoration of Primitive Christianity as Plead in the Current Reformation (Bethany, Va.: A. Campbell, 1839). This book has remained in print down to the present and is as near to a definitive theology for the entire movement as can be produced.

Another book of great importance to the early pioneers was Walter Scott's The Gospel Restored, A Discourse of the True Gospel of Jesus Christ ... (Cincinnati: 0. H. Donogh, 1836). Scott's book is quite diffuse and has not had the same amount of influence as the Christian System, though it would be a grave mistake to underestimate its importance on the development of the movement.

Not until after the Civil War was there another systematic treatise on theology published that had much influence. Then, in war-torn Tennessee, Thomas W. Brents issued The Gospel Plan of Salvation (Nashville: J. T. S. Fall, 1868) a slender pamphlet of fifty-six pages. When this work was republished with ten times as many pages, it became, and has remained, the most popular conservative theological treatise. The second edition (Cincinnati: Bosworth, Chase and Hall, 1874, 667 p.) has remained the standard, and it is in print today.

Also writing at the same time as T. W. Brents was Robert Milligan, a close friend of A. Campbell's and President of The College of the Bible, then the movement's only school established exclusively for the training of the ministry. Robert Milligan's attempt to systematize the entire Bible was An Exposition and Defense of the Scheme of Redemption as it is Revealed and Taught in the Holy Scriptures (Cincinnati: R. W. Carroll, 1869) and it was probably as good as any systematic biblical theology produced in the last century. Since it was used as a text book at the seminary for many years, its influence upon the Disciples has been profound.

A collected work which had wide use and influence was compiled by James H. Garrison, The Old Faith Restated; Being a Restatement, by Representative Men, of the Fundamental Truths and Essential Doctrines of Christianity as Held and Advocated by Disciples of Christ ... (St. Louis: Christian Pub. Co., 1891). This restatement contains some of the seeds of modern liberalism. Another book which contributed much to the growing stream of liberalism appeared at the time of the first division, The Plea of the Disciples of Christ; or, The Principles and Aims of a Religious Movement Newly Stated and Critically Examined (Chicago: Christian Century, 1906) by William T. Moore. The imprint of this book should be revealing of its character.

W. T. Moore's Plea was one of a series of very influential popular books used for Sunday-school classes and discussion groups. The Disciples, an Interpretation (St. Louis: Bethany Press, 1924) by B. A. Abbott, appeared a generation later and made its mark upon the liberal stream. In England, the theologian William Robinson's What Churches of Christ Stand For (Birmingham: Berean Press, 1926) has influenced the thought of the church there, and it has been much used in this country. The present popular work is Doctrine and Thought of the Disciples of Christ (St. Louis: Christian Board of Publication, 1951) by Howard E. Short. Dr. Short's book has caused a renewed interest in doctrinal matters and has been studied by adult classes in thousands of Disciple Sunday-school and discussion groups. This study is not only popular, but profound, since it is written by one of our ablest theological thinkers. Not as yet widely known, but destined to have great influence are the recently produced booklets submitted by the Study Committee to the World Convention of Churches of Christ (Disciples) at Toronto in 1955, Doctrines of the Christian Faith, Six Reports (St. Louis: Christian Board of Pub., 1956). These reports contain the most profound considerations of the faith as held by Disciples available.

The doctrinal differences that distinguish the Disciples from other branches of Christendom are few. They hold distinctive views on congregational polity, the Lord's Supper, baptism, and Christian unity. The last two areas have received far the greater emphasis in their preaching and their writings. Like the Baptists, the Disciples are immersionists, but for a theologically different reason. Therefore, there have been countless books written about baptism. The only book that would have any influence upon all areas of the movement today would be Alexander Campbell's Christian Baptism, with its Antecedents and Consequences (Bethany, Va.: A. Campbell, 1851). Campbell debated a number of Baptist and Presbyterians, and these debates are mainly concerned with baptism. They are all listed in the Author Catalog. Today Charles Clayton Morrison's The Meaning of Baptism (Chicago: Disciples Pub. Society, 1914) would probably be the most influential single book on the matter. There are many chapters on baptism in the general books on Disciple theology listed above.

William Robinson's The Biblical Doctrine of the Church, Revised ed. (St. Louis: Bethany Press, 1955) is one of the ablest statements of the Disciples' doctrine of the church.

Christian union has been our main shibboleth, and recently W. E. Garrison produced an historical study Christian Unity and Disciples of Christ (St. Louis: Bethany Press, 1955) which has an extensive bibliography of the books the movement has produced on the united church. The pioneers were all aflame with the hope of union, but perhaps our greatest ecumenical advocate was Peter Ainslie who wrote endlessly on the topic. The Message of the Disciples for the Union of the Church (New York: Revell, 1915) which Ainslie delivered as a series of lectures at the Yale Divinity School, is a most lucid statement of our position and is essential in any collection of books on the Disciples of Christ.

There is one easily available book edited by Charles A. Young entitled Historical Documents Advocating Christian Union, Epoch Making Statements by Leaders Among the Disciples of Christ for the Restoration of the Christianity of the New Testament --- (Chicago, Christian Century Co., 1904) which contains many of the important utterances on unity, including The Last Will and Testament and The Declaration and Address. This work was recently reprinted and distributed by a Church of Christ book club showing that its importance is still widely acclaimed.

At present the most important work on the topic of union to the Disciples is Howard E. Short's Christian Unity is Our Business, Disciples of Christ Within the Ecumenical Fellowship, (St. Louis: Bethany Press, 1953). This booklet is being distributed by the thousands and is making a vital impact on our thinking concerning the Ecumenical Movement.

Three lecture series have been established by Disciples to serve the cause of Christian union. They are the Hoover Lectures which are delivered annually at the Disciples Divinity House of the University of Chicago, the Christian Foundation Lectures which are delivered in Emmanuel College of the University of Toronto, and the Peter Ainslie Memorial Lectures which are given each year at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa. The Hoover and Ainslie series of lectures are distinguished by the fact that they are usually delivered by men outside of the Disciples. Each of these lectures is usually published.

Periodicals

The Disciples of Christ are a people of periodicals. They have produced more than fifteen hundred periodicals above the local church level, and are producing

more and more each year. Our founders were almost all editors, our circuit riders all had a paper to send to their adherents, and every doctrinal difference between preachers has brought another magazine into being. It would be impossible to list more than a few of these periodicals, but a few are definitely so important that no bibliographical paper would be adequate that omitted them. Alexander Campbell was a preacher with printer's ink in his veins and an editor's blue pencil in his hand. His periodical The Christian Baptist (Bethany, Va.: 1823-1830, 7 v.) has been so important that it is still in print in two different editions. The Christian Baptist was superseded by the Millennial Harbinger which Campbell edited from his home in Bethany from 1830 until his death in 1866. It suspended in 1870 less than four years after his death. During the life of this periodical it was the voice of the brotherhood and its editorials and articles carried more authority than anything printed since. The entire series is being reprinted today.

Barton Warren Stone edited the Christian Messenger (Georgetown, Ky.: Jackson-ville, Ill.: 1826-1845, 14 v.) until his death in 1844. The magazine was so intimately related to its editor that it survived him less than a year. For one period this paper had some influence upon the Christians who are now in the Congregational-Christian Church, and these brethren lay historical claim upon Stone as one of their founders. The Christian Messenger did not have as wide a coverage as did Campbell's Harbinger and back files are harder to complete - there is no complete file of original issues in any one library even today -- but its voice penetrated deeply into the frontier churches carrying the message of Christian unity which its editor claimed as his polar star. A reprint of all fourteen volumes of this work is being considered.

Walter Scott's periodical the <u>Evangelist</u> was not as regular as either of the above papers and its vicissitudes followed those of its editor. It appeared in 1832 and probably died in 1844, seven years before Scott. Perhaps its greatest influence was while Scott was preaching in the Cincinnati area in the 1830's.

The Gospel Advocate which has been published in Nashville since 1855 has become the most important paper among the Churches of Christ. At present it represents the largest and most moderate group among the Churches of Christ. Representing an even more conservative position is the Gospel Guardian of Lufkin, Texas, which, since about 1948, has opposed many cooperative efforts between the individual churches as tending toward the formation of societies. At the extreme right, opposing all church related schools and the other cooperative endeavors, is the American Christian Review (Indianapolis, 1856). The chief periodical among the pre-millennial Churches of Christ is the Word and Work (Louisville: 1904).

The Christian-Evangelist is the national weekly of the Disciples of Christ; since 1863 this has been the voice of the Disciples supporting the International Convention. As far as any paper can be, the Christian-Evangelist is the representative periodical of the Disciples of Christ. Although it was founded in 1866 as a liberal periodical, the Christian-Standard of Cincinnati, has become the champion of conservatism, and for many years waged active war against all cooperating agencies of the Disciples. Of late the Christian Standard has virtually ignored the differences between cooperatives and independents, and the vitriolic Restoration Herald (Cincinnati: 1922) has been the chief anti-organizational and pro-fundamentalist monthly.

In addition to the above papers there are numerous state and regional periodicals, as well as serial publications of the various agencies within the structure of the entire movement.

Since 1889 the voice of the negro among the Disciples has been the Christian Pleas.

Collections of Historical Material

The Disciples of Christ Historical Society of Nashville, Tennessee, has the largest and most comprehensive collection of historical materials relating to all branches of the Restoration Movement. Its present collection is also the depository for the official materials of the cooperating agencies of the Disciples of Christ. Most of the publishing houses of the non-instrumental Churches of Christ have consistently placed copies of their publications with DCHS, so that the holdings of this society are without equal anywhere.

The Carolina Discipliana Library, at present located in Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, North Carolina, has extensive holdings of materials relating to the entire movement. It is exceedingly comprehensive in its collections of source materials relating to the origins of the group on the eastern seaboard. The collection was developed almost single-handedly by its curator, Charles C. Ware.

All of the seminaries and colleges of the Disciples of Christ and Churches of Christ have working collections of historical and doctrinal materials. The collection at The College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky, is the oldest and is probably the strongest collection relating to the southern middle frontier. The library of Butler School of Religion, Indianapolis, has the largest and most complete collection of periodicals of the movement; it is especially comprehensive in its collection of the more conservative periodicals. Its holdings of the general publications of the movement are quite large and valuable. There are sizeable collections at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Phillips University, Enid, Oklahoma, and at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. The Disciples Divinity House at the University of Chicago owns most of the early material relating to the development of liberalism among the movement; its collection of such periodicals is without equal.

The intent of this paper is to provide a starting point in the collection of Disciples' materials, and definitiveness is beyond its scope. There are many gaps in this study which are quite obvious to the writer: there is no mention of the vast collections of homiletical publications, no discussion of hymnology, nor of the ministerial handbooks which have served us in lieu of liturgical treatises. Those publications of Disciples which were primarily meant for the church universal have been hesitantly excluded as have many fine works which must be unlisted because of limitations of space. This listing, however, is a starting point for the understanding of the group whose chief aim is the reunion of the church of Christ.

Appendix: Classification of Discipliana according to the Union Theological Seminary Classification System, as used at The College of the Bible.

MKD 1 - MKD 6 Disciples of Christ

MKDl Official Publications

- A. International Convention
- C. Special Conventions
- G. Yearbooks
- I. Reprints of Periodicals
- J. Boards and Societies, Cutter by Main entry.

MKD15 World Convention of Churches of Christ (Disciples)

MKD2 General histories

MKD2.1 State histories. Apply notation from Dewey. Example MKD2.169, Disciples in Kentucky

MKD2.2 Disciples in other countries (except missions). Expand notation for

country.

MKD2.4 Collected biography

MKD2.5 Individual biography, cutter by subject

MKD3 Doctrinal treatises, debates, etc.

MKD4 Doctrinal works against Disciples of Christ

MKD4.5 Controversy between Independent and Cooperative Disciples

MKD5 Relations and overtures to union, ecumenical relationships MKD51 Relations to World Council of Churches, the Responses, etc.

MKD53 Relations with Baptists, especially overtures to union: not controversy

MKD7 Churches of Christ

Follow expansion above as applicable

Example: MKD7.2, History

MKD7.3, Doctrinal works

MKD7.45, Intrachurch polemics

This classification system works. I do not know whether I would actually use the above scheme if I had it all to do over, but I will not change it. I do know that I would drop all decimal points.

Appendix: On Acquisitions

Disciples of Christ Publishing Houses

Christian Board of Publication, Beaumont & Pine Blvd., Box 179, St. Louis, Mo. Trade books are published under the imprint of The Bethany Press. The official publishing house.

Standard Publishing Foundation (formerly the Standard Publishing Co.) Cincinnati 31, Ohio. The publishing house of the independent group. Many of this company's trade books were sold to the Gospel Advocate (below) recently.

United Christian Missionary Society, Literature Sales Division, 222 S. Downey, Indianapolis, Indiana. The best source for current materials on all phases of the cooperative missionary enterprise.

Churches of Christ Publishing Houses (not complete, but representative)

Dehoff Publications, 749 N. W. Broad St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Firm Foundation Publishing House, 104-108 East 9th St., Austin, Texas

Gospel Guardian, Box 980, Lufkin, Texas

Gospel Advocate Co., 110 Seventh Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

The largest publisher for this group. Has many of the standard works still in print, or has published reprints. This company runs a book club that regularly reprints old standards and publishes new doctrinal and historical works.

Word and Work, 2518 Portland Ave., Louisville 12, Ky. The main source of premillennial material.

Book Clubs

Old Paths Book Club, Box 5, Rosemead, Calif. Reprints many of the old works. Virtually every one of the Church of Christ publishing houses above operates a book club. Sometimes more than one club publishes the same reprint!

General book stores

All of the publishers above will serve as jobbers for all general publications.

The C. E. I. Store, Box 858, Athens, Ala., publishes a good catalog of books from all the publishers above. It specializes in publications by members of the Church of Christ.

Second Hand books

- B. C. Goodpasture, 932 Caldwell Lane, Nashville 4, Tenn. Mr. Goodpasture is, perhaps, the largest dealer in o.p. books relating to all branches of the movement. An important editor, this is his hobby. He supplies excellent lists.
- Earl West, The Religious Book Service, Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas. Mr. West operates a book club and republishes many works. He specializes in supplying o.p. books by Church of Christ authors and early publications of the undivided brotherhood.

These are not the only suppliers, but this is a reliable guide to the sources of the material mentioned in this paper.

VOTED to express the Association's deep appreciation for the amount of work which went into the preparation of this excellent paper.

PANEL ON ACQUISITION AND ORDERING

Elton E. Shell, Moderator

First Paper - Mr. Shell

An examination of the curriculum of your school may be the best way to begin the development of an adequate library collection. There are other considerations, such as the point of view or educational philosophy of your school, but it seems to me that the most helpful place to start is with the curriculum. Do this by taking a careful and objective look at the curriculum, then proceed as follows:

- 1. Determine the scope of the curriculum at present and make some attempt to determine what it is likely to be in the future. Take the long view and try to anticipate what may happen as far as curriculum offerings go. A half century ago this would have been impossible—but with the experience of a broadened curriculum of the past few years behind us, we have some basis for anticipating future curriculum changes.
- 2. Translate the curriculum into a classified schedule by fairly broad subjects without regard to the book classification scheme in use in your library.
- 3. Consult with each professor to get further interpretation of each individual course and be certain of subject content.
- 4. Classify the above schedules according to your book classification scheme and then rearrange according to the book classification order. Use broad classification. (The amount of rearrangement necessary may be an indication of the adequacy of your classification scheme for your particular school.)
- 5. Compare the schedule with the book classification schedules and watch for topics that may have been overlooked. (This may indicate a weakness in the curriculum offerings, or turn up unimportant or irrelevant topics as far as your school is concerned.)

- 6. With the help of the professors, indicate the acquisition policy for each subject and then grade the relative strength or weakness of that field in respect to the aims for the collection. I suggest as a model the acquisition policy of the Charles Holbrook Library of Pacific School of Religion as set forth in a six page mimeographed paper plus two pages addendum, which was rewritten and published in the NEWSLETTER, volume 3, No. 1 (November 18, 1955) as a Supplement. When grading be sure to make thorough use of the standard tools, basic lists, etc.
- 7. Prepare a statement regarding weeding, discarding, and storage. This should be clearly stated and the policy followed as consistently as possible through the years. Changes in library staff personnel should not alter such a policy unless the same amount of consideration be given to it as there was originally, with the entire policy up for review by all concerned.
- 8. Share your policy with cooperating libraries in your area and make any changes in your policy that seem wise after due consultation with the other libraries and your own faculty.
- 9. Provide for adequate bibliographic control of all subjects on your list according to your acquisition policy. This is where we need a Publishers' Weekly of Books on or pertaining to Religious Topics. Lacking such a tool where we could obtain publisher, place, date, price, L.C. number, etc., from one source, we must turn to the many other sources. At U.S.C. I have developed a desiderata file of current materials from which I can frequently obtain all information needed to place an order for a book, order L.C. cards, and answer other needs that may arise. This file is made up of selected L.C. proof cards, cards typed from Publishers' Weekly listings, publishers' notices that are on 3 x 5 cards, etc. Regardless of how little information a professor may submit, this file frequently comes to the rescue. The file must be limited to very current materials selected on a basis of the general acquisition policy. If you have a class in research methods, perhaps one of the assignments could be for the students to assist in the development of this file. Potential donors should be made aware of the arrearage in the desiderata file. You may also wish to publish lists of titles found in such a file to acquaint alumni and others with the needs. Each department should have access to and should continually assist in the building up of the desiderata file. At the same time they should help with the final selections for ordering.
- 10. Provide an adequate budget to cover the purchases necessary to carry out the acquisition policy agreed upon. The grade established for any topic should be helpful in the allocation of the budget. The budget should be divided according to the actual needs of the library and then the various amounts communicated to the individual departments.

I believe that some definite plan as outlined above, will be of great help as one attempts to develop an adequate library collection. The members of the panel that follow will deal with such matters as order procedures and techniques, where to order, and how to develop a rare book collection.

Second Paper - Frederick L. Chenery

- I. Multiple order forms are of great value in maintaining careful control of all book orders, in keeping records of outstanding orders, reports on orders to be delayed, budget control, L.C. orders, and such other records as may be kept.
- A. These forms save much time because often only one typing operation is required, and the printing on the forms eliminates much correspondence.
- B. Several of you have supplied order forms which you use, and these are on display. There are so many variations in these forms that I cannot think of an effective way to discuss them as a group. I hope you will therefore excuse me if I center my remarks on the form we have devised for our library. After this I'll note some features of other forms.

II. Description of our form -

- A. Original in alphabetic open order file, later in public catalog as accession record, later in accession file.
- B. First carbon purchase order. Has all necessary information for shipping and billing, so no letter or separate purchase order is necessary.
- C. Second carbon is used by dealer as a report if order cannot be filled immediately, or is returned in the book.
- D. Third carbon or committing fund slip, filed by special fund, or, if regular budget, by subject. Could be filed by professor making request, or by department. After book is received this slip is used to notify professor of receipt of book.
- E. Fourth carbon filed numerically by month of order. Provides simple way to check on old orders. When book is received it is filed as a closing fund slip in place of the committing fund slip.

III. Advantages we have found -

- A. Can readily answer these questions:
 - 1. Have we ordered this book? (Alphabetic file)
- 2. Have you received any word about this order? (Book dealers are very good about returning the report slip which we clip to the original order)
- 3. What books are on order in this subject area, and what is their probable cost? Which have been purchased, and at what cost? (Fund file)
- 4. Have dealers reported on old orders? (Numerical file with date guide cards)
- B. We do not need a correspondence file, except in very unusual instances. The dealers simply check the report slip which we clip to the original order.
 - C. The use of a 3"x 5" size has obvious advantages.
 - D. Saves separate accessioning procedure for most items.
 - E. New book list.

IV. Features noted in forms from other libraries -

- A. Inclusion of L.C. order forms.
- B. Copy for public catalog.
- C. Inclusion of a slip which can be mailed to dealer requesting information if he has not reported on order in a reasonable time.
- D. Elton Shell says I may be free in criticizing his form. Probably a state university makes a purchase order form separate from the multiple order from necessary. It certainly increases the clerical work. We are glad not to have it,

for often it takes several months before all items on a multiple purchase order are filled. A separate purchase order for each item is an advantage.

IV. Is our form too complicated? For us, no. Other libraries might feel it is. In designing a form one needs to study the particular questions his library needs to be able to answer readily concerning books on order.

Third Paper - Arthur W. Swann substituting for Decherd Turner, Jr. - (Paper not received)

Fourth Paper - Niels H. Sonne, "The Acquisition of Rare Books"

The knowledge of theology, like that of the classics, philosophy and kindred studies, is not completely included in bright and fresh books direct from the presses, readily to be procured through normal new book channels. Much of it can only be gained through the use of books long since "out of print". This is true of many titles by still living and active writers as well as for those of a great host of authors, dead for decades and centuries. The purpose of the present remarks is to discuss briefly the acquisition of such books.

The need to procure "rare books" seems inherent in the need to supply students and faculty with a complete picture of various phases of their studies. In a field such as church history, modern "in print" books can only give a sketchy and inadequate picture of their themes. For a vital and direct contact with the living events the student is trying to grasp, it is necessary for him to look into the contemporary writings and reports of those who acted in those events. Much of such literature exists only in its original form. From the librarian's effort to produce this material arises his need to purchase and maintain a "rare book" collection. Seminary libraries lack the means and have no adequate justification to acquire merely rare books, although they should not fail to accept any such books which fall in general within their fields when made available as gifts.

Preliminary to the purchase of any books is a determination of the scope and purpose of one's collection. Here the denominational affiliation of one's institution and the nature of the teaching program become important. Within each denomination there is a substantial special literature which should be acquired. To identify this literature is a primary duty of a competent librarian. When the librarian has drawn up a list of books deemed necessary, the problem of how to purchase them arises.

At the General Theological Seminary extensive lists of desiderata have been drawn up, based upon a grasp of the literature of the Anglican communion and of the Episcopal Church, and upon other needs strongly felt within the institution. The techniques of acquiring the titles selected are various. No single approach is fully satisfactory and persistence is essential. Knowledge of the interests and abilities of the firms with which one must deal are essential. In tackling a group of titles, it is well to start by separating them into language and other groups, and when it seems necessary, into subjects and types. A list of forty or fifty titles may be broken into small lists: all books probably available in the American market; all most likely to be found in England, France, Germany, etc.; some individual titles which are most likely to be found in special types of rare book stores. When a certain high standard of quality is desired, this becomes decisive in the selection of a dealer, some dealers having well established reputations for

catering to a discriminating market. Having divided the lists by categories, the next step is to type want lists and to mail them to the appropriate dealers. Some go to search services such as that operated by Mr. Jay Kieffer. The titles in such lists are searched by the dealer and he often advertises in such searching mediums as the Antiquarian Bookman. From this effort a substantial yield in quotations may be anticipated.

This year, we at G. T. S. tried a new searching medium, TAAB. Here the library advertises and quotations are made by the dealers direct to the library. This proved very effective in a flurry of orders over a month or six weeks and then nothing more happened. As a result, about one-half of the titles advertised for were procured.

I was asked by Mr. Shell to supply a list of dealers from whom rare books can be procured. I have not done this because an excellent printed reference work on this subject exists, The A. B. Bookman's Yearbook (1956). This work contains an annually revised section called the O. P. Market, arranged by subject. It also contains display advertisements by many book dealers in which those dealers identify themselves and tell of their specialties. It is a primary responsibility of those intrusted with book buying to be familiar with the A. B. Bookman's Yearbook as it appears each year. They must learn of the character and abilities of the dealers through business contacts. The 1956 Annual contains good articles on book collecting. The weekly issues of the Antiquarian Bookman are certainly worth scanning, also.

Book buying in the antiquarian markets of England and Europe is not covered in A. B. Attention to the ads in the London Times Literary Supplement and such magazines as The Book Collector are helpful here. An article which I have found helpful to read again from time to time is Robert A. Miller - The Purchasing of Books and Journals in Europe (Univ. of Ill. Library School Occasional Papers, no. 36, Oct. 1953).

Another important technique of book buying is visiting book stores and studying their offerings. On this very trip, I have succeeded in discovering in Dawson's Book Shop in Los Angeles, books which I have long wanted. A few weeks ago, a chance visit to a book shop in New York City revealed a copy of a rare book for which I have searched constantly for six years. Such visits require time, attention and favorable contacts with book dealers. They have the great advantage of giving the buyer an opportunity to make an immediate appraisal of the book he wants. In my visit to Dawson's I was able to use one bibliographical work to find the justification for purchasing another title offered.

The thorough and prompt searching of printed catalogues is a third technique of rare book purchase. It is not very effective in supplying titles in want lists. This technique often reveals desiderata which can only be acquired by immediate action. A careful study of catalogues is one of the best methods of increasing the bibliography of one's subject and is also useful in developing standards. Examination of catalogues often reveals titles which should be in one's collection, even after the best efforts to prepare a preliminary list. Few in the seminary field get the opportunity to examine auction catalogues and to bid for books. However, this means of buying rare books is open to the zealous and determined. It is the business of the seminary librarian who has a constructive attitude toward building his collection to see that his institution is on the mailing lists of all firms likely to offer books which belong in his collection. This can usually be achieved by request, after first identifying the dealers through the O. P. Market, or advertisements in A. B. It is an act of courtesy to place occasional orders with firms who send useful catalogues, and also to warn off dealers whose offerings are definitely out of one's line.

The ideal avenue through which to acquire interesting and valuable rarities is through direct gift or through Friends of the Library. During the past year the G. T. S. library has been very fortunate in this way and some reports have appeared in the ATLA NEWSLETTER indicating that other libraries have had a similar success. Even the former director of so wealthy and conspicuous a rare book library as Harvard, Mr. Keyes Metcalf, has been known to write that all libraries should have a rare book collection, but that they should restrain themselves from spending their own funds for this purpose.

In the purchasing of books the factor of condition looms very large. Buyers should examine catalog descriptions with care. I have noted with interest and approval Dr. Curt Buhler's statement that academic libraries can often buy "cripples" to their economic advantage - if too much is not missing - and then complete the volumes with photostats. He calls attention to the great numbers of defective volumes described in the catalog of fifteenth century books in the British Museum. Fresh from wonderful visits to the Henry E. Huntington and William Andrews Clark libraries, I hesitate to agree. A jerk back to the realities of my library budget has a sobering effect, however, and there is a place for genuinely sound cripples in the libraries, provided one can fill out the missing leaves.

In summary I would say that seminary libraries should collect rare books and O. P. books which fill a real need in providing information for the curriculum and the main fields of their institutions' interest. After careful selection, these books should be sought through want lists and search services. Careful attention should be given to catalogues and prompt orders should be placed. The buyer must be alert and persistent. And, most of all, a sharp eye should be kept on the propriety and cost of each volume purchased - with a further friendly approach to potential donors.

After questions from the floor and a short discussion, it was VOTED to express appreciation to the Panel for its interesting presentation.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 12:15 P. M. - Round Tables Luncheon Meeting.

DEWEY DECIMAL ROUND TABLE

Summarized by Leo T. Crismon, Chairman

The principal topic of discussion was the proposed 16th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification. The chairman stated that he had requested opportunity to make suggestions for changes, explanations, expansions, etc., in the 200 schedules. He said this could best be done by having access to the preliminary schedules as the work on the edition advances. Although work has been in process for several months on parts of the edition, it seems that little has been done on the 200 schedules, and that no preliminary printed schedules have been issued. No member of the ATLA Committee has yet seen a copy. It was decided that a definite request be made for those preliminary 200 schedules to be sent to Miss Olive Grobel so she might submit them to other members of the committee. Mr. Paul Gratke, Chief of the Department of Education, Philosophy, and Religion of the Milwaukee Public Library, has been assigned the task of working out these 200 schedules and he has promised to cooperate with us in the matter.

There was discussion about inviting the person most closely related to the

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 12:15 P. M., contd.

revision of the 200 schedules to our 1957 Conference, and giving him time on the program.

Establishing an information center for the interchange of ideas in regard to cataloging and classification was discussed.

Questionnaires on topics for workshops at future ATLA meetings were distributed.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ROUND TABLE

Summarized by Isabelle Stouffer, Chairman

Ten people occupied our luncheon table and at least one was turned away.

Progress reports included information that Dr. Markley, of Garrett Biblical Institute, has completed a classification for Methodism, using BY1 to BY9999, which is intended for use with the Library of Congress classification. Miss Bestul, of Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, reports that she is starting to re-work ecumenics, using Dr. Markley's expansion of BX1-9 as a basis.

Discussion on general topics then followed with much of it directed toward reasons for adopting the Library of Congress classification for theological libraries. The suggestion was offered that a scholarly critique of the Library of Congress classification for religion should be made.

UNION CLASSIFICATION ROUND TABLE

Summarized by Ruth Eisenhart, Chairman

The Union group met at two tables, one with Dr. Elliott and the other with Miss Eisenhart as leader.

- 1) Mr. Pierson described an experience with the circulation of Calvin at The College of the Bible; its implications may interest those caught in the Great G vs. R Controversy. When Calvin's works were collected in G, they were left strictly untouched at that anti-Calvinistic institution. When a second set was classed by subject, Calvin enjoyed a remarkable revival of interest and a boom circulation.
- 2) "Crank" literature, RX73. This number should not be used for works whose subjects or treatment seem nonsense to the classifier; those works, if kept, should be classed by their subjects regardless of the classifier's reaction. RX73 is intended for works so confused and incoherent that one can scarcely determine what the subject is. (But, remember, the confusion should be the author's, not the classifier's. It is true that I once threatened to class an abstrusely philosophical work on religion and science in RX73 unless its author, one of our graduate students, came in and explained what it was all about. His wife worked in the library and he knew about RX73. He came. That was simple blackmail.) RX73 is used for incoherent material with a Biblical orientation, notably those vaporous writings with two or three Bible citations per sentence. OZ7 is used for similar material whose inspiration appears to stem from the Oriental religions, the pseudo-Buddhist and pseudo-Theosophist type of thing (but not genuine Buddhism or Theosophy!) With RX73 especially, "incoherent" and "unclassable" are the key words for the classifier to remember. These numbers are rarely used; for most seminaries space is too precious to keep such

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 12:15 P. M., contd.

material except for a few samples to illustrate a type of religious literature.

- 3) The Dead Sea scrolls. Union puts general works in DF but begins to think that a class number of their own is desirable. Other libraries have assigned DF15 or chosen EY50. Of mounting urgency is the need for new subject headings for topics from the scrolls: The Teacher of Righteousness, the Habakkuk Commentary, the Manual of Discipline, the Qumran Community, etc.
- 4) Should EY50 be subdivided? I admit that I am glad that we have not done so at Union. So long as there is so much controversy about the identity of some ancient Jewish groups, such as the Qumran Community, it is well that the classifier does not have to rush in with decisions that Biblical scholars hesitate to make.
- 5) Last, and of most importance: Union Theological Seminary in Richmond has developed a revision of T (Education and Religious Education) based on the preliminary work of Miss Page Ackerman and Dr. Lucy W. Markley. Dr. Brimm says that they expect to start using it during the coming year and would welcome comment from others. Copies of this revision were distributed at the round tables. Additional copies may be secured by writing to Dr. Henry M. Brimm, Librarian, Union Theological Seminary, Richmond 27, Virginia.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, AFTERNOON SESSION at University of California Library

PROBLEMS IN MANUSCRIPT CATALOGUING

Presented by Mrs. Julia H. Macleod Manuscripts Division, The Bancroft Library

Youth is often criticised for brashness and conceit, but there is an even greater daring and complacency that comes with age and grey hair. Perhaps it is from these, as well as my quarter century of experience at the Huntington Library and here, that I am emboldened to formulate some ideas about dealing with manuscripts.

"... but women's work is never done!" is part of an old saying which holds true for cataloguers - especially manuscript cataloguers - of both sexes! Just as we have some hope of finishing the task at hand, to say nothing of the arrears, along comes a new - and usually large and heterogeneous - collection of material demanding immediate attention! But despite our grumblings over insufficient help, insufficient space and time, pressures to make material available for use, and the ever increasing demands for reports and guides to holdings, few manuscript cataloguers would trade their work for any other.

Most manuscript cataloguers have been "on the job" trainees. Some have had library School training before they have had to cope with manuscripts. Their professional training, however, has usually been book centered and not always too helpful in respect to many of the problems encountered in arranging and cataloguing manuscripts. The basic philosophy in book cataloguing and classification is to bring together on the shelves works on the same and related subjects. Few collections of books acquired by a library are kept intact but are scattered throughout the library, perhaps with identifying bookplates to record their source. On the other hand, the keynote of archival practice is to keep together material from a single source and make appropriate references in the catalogue to the various parts. Where this basic

principle has been violated in respect to an archive, and the various parts scattered, trouble in the future is usually the result.

Whatever our backgrounds, I think we will all agree that our work with manuscripts is largely a "playing by ear" technique, acquired from experience, rather than the result of formalized training. The summer training courses or "Institutes" given in the last few years by the American University under the direction of Ernst Posner, and by Radcliff College and the History Department of Harvard, under the direction of Earle W. Newton, represent the most important training programs for manuscript and archive workers yet offered. There has been nothing of the sort given in the West. The A.L.A. preliminary report on manuscript cataloguing represents the first attempt at standardization of procedure. Most repositories have developed their own methods to meet their own needs and convenience. And regardless of the future availability of workers with some specific training in handling manuscripts, and the adoption of procedures for manuscript cataloguing by the A.L.A., many of these repositories will continue to go their own way due to their own varied problems of budget, staff, space and holdings.

I would like to differentiate between the terms "archive" and "collection". I believe the term "archive" is generally understood in cataloguing parlance, to mean the natural accumulation of papers by an individual, an organization, or a family in the course of their activities over the years. On the other hand, a "collection" usually designates the papers collected by an individual or organization for some specific purpose. The term "collection" has often been used, however, to refer to an archive; the terms, "papers" or "records" are more correct. When a repository refers to its collections it usually refers to both "collections" and "archives", as well as all its related material.

In dealing with the "collection" the cataloguer is more justified in taking liberties with the arrangement than when dealing with an "archive". While it is important to retain the identity of a "collection", the purpose of the collector in accumulating the material can be taken into account. "Collections" have often been achieved by destroying "archives". Dealers, autograph and rarity collectors frequently do this. The interests and needs of the repository can more correctly enter into its treatment of a "collection" than of an "archive". However, great care must always be exercised in breaking up a collection, even when its parts seem to have little relation, one to the other, that something of value in the fact that the collection was assembled, is not lost in the process.

An "archive", on the other hand, must be more carefully treated. When books and printed matter are acquired along with personal papers, it is pretty standard practice to separate the two. Most repositories have separate catalogues for their manuscript and book holdings. Ideally a list of the material so separated should always be retained as part of the "archive". Sometimes this is done, but more often, due to the pressures of time and shortness of staff, it is not. Thus valuable association information is apt to be lost. However, if the printed material were retained with the manuscripts, it would either become buried or create terrific problems of cataloguing and shelving. Each repository has to solve such problems in its own fashion.

For pictures, perhaps, the problem is a little easier. Here at the Bancroft, since we have established a Picture and a Portrait File, it is easier to keep track, with consecutive numberings and cross references, of the photographs, tintypes and the like acquired with an "archive" or a "collection". But I am sure there are many pictures and portraits and, possibly, some printed material, in some of our unprocessed groups of papers. Also, it is very possible that the identity of some of our

pictures and portraits could be definitely established if better acquisition records had been kept in the past.

This leads me to the importance of "provenance" records. The source of an "archive," "collection" or single item should always be carefully recorded. The name of the dealer (but not necessarily what was paid for it) should always be available to the user, as should the name of the donor, unless specifically wishing to remain anonymous. This information sometimes provides valuable clues to the location of additional papers, or to the authenticity of material which has been copied. And as time elapses this information becomes increasingly valuable.

The first step in making a group of papers available for use is their arrangement. Very few archives or collections come into a repository in such shape that there is nothing to do but give the containers appropriate finding symbols, put them on the shelves and make a few cards for the catalogue. The mere transportation of the papers often destroys any previous arrangement. Literature and training both emphasize the fact that the guiding principle in respect to the arrangement of an "archive" should be the "respect du fond" or retention, where possible, of the original arrangement of the papers. With most groups of family papers or the papers of an individual long dead, there is no pattern to be followed. Usually what comes into the repository is merely what has survived the hazards of "women, water and mice" as someone has described the perils which can destroy manuscripts. When a group of papers is in a hopeless mess the cataloguer has a free hand and can create some sort of order from the chaos with no qualms whatsoever. When a group of papers has some sort of recognizable arrangement, that should be carefully scrutinized to see whether it can be retained and still have the papers readily serviceable. Many systems of arrangement suited the needs of the individual whose papers they were, but are not so easily administered by the repository.

It seems to me that in the interests of security and ease of servicing manuscript material, the repository is justified in making some modifications on arrangement of large groups of papers. These changes must be done carefully and it must always be borne in mind that the material itself determines the arrangement. No one should undertake to destroy an existing system of arrangement without carefully going over the papers to find out just what is the significance of that arrangement. No one should undertake to arrange an archive arbitrarily. A system which can be used on one group of papers may not be the best one for another group of papers, even if, at first glance, they seem somewhat similar. However, the vagaries and "vagueries" of some file clerk need not be perpetuated. We have one archive of a former public official in which we found that crank letters were all filed under 'N' for "Nuts." I would also like to point out that the sorting and arrangement of a group of papers should be undertaken by the most highly trained and experienced staff members and not the casual help. It seems very hard to convince "the powers that be" that this is so. Casual help can often be used under direction, but should not be turned loose on any group of manuscripts. Valuable information concerning enclosures in letters, related items, identification of unsigned items, etc., can all be lost, and very difficult if not impossible to reconstruct, by careless handling of material in sorting. Hasty searches at the behest of a client are also dangerous. When the sorting is being done, however, the material can be identified with a rubber stamp so that when any item is removed from its container it can be recognized. Casual help can be trusted with this task, and, perhaps, some phases of the sorting.

I have often wondered if the principle laid down by John C. Fitzpatrick in his little brochure on the arrangement and cataloguing of manuscripts in the Library of Congress, that a chronological arrangement was the best arrangement for any group of

papers, was not slightly influenced by the fact that it is possible to put untrained personnel to work on papers in that fashion. A date is much easier to read than a name, and a much more definite guide to arrangement. However, in a large group of correspondence, unless you have recorded the date of every letter by every correspondent, you have no means of producing the letters of any individual. Even if you can do this, the work involved to produce them in an extensive correspondence is terrific. It is seldom that the reader is interested in the whole archive. For one reader who wishes to go through the entire mass of papers, you will have a hundred readers who are interested in some one or more correspondents. You may also be asked to have parts of an archive filmed or photostated, which means locating single items and then replacing them. Here at the Bancroft Library, we have effected a compromise. In several of our large groups of modern papers, where we have letters received and the carbon copies of replies, we have separated these, making pencilled note of the date of reply on the letter received, and date of the letter received on the reply. The carbons of replies or "out letters" we have arranged chronologically; the "inletters" we have grouped alphabetically, arranging each group chronologically. In this fashion the chronological picture of the archive is maintained, yet it is possible to produce the letters of any one individual without going through all the papers. This method of arrangement seems to have satisfied the users of these "archives".

In arranging a large group of papers, I believe, it is always permissible to separate correspondence from accounts, disries, legal papers and the like, making the necessary cross references for related items. It is likewise permissible to remove some personal correspondence from general correspondence. A man's letters to his wife, and to his children can well be made into separate units apart from his general correspondence. A willy nilly chronological arrangement of a large group of papers can produce an awful mess - useless to most readers and impractical to administer. A subject approach to arrangement is, also, almost impossible to achieve. Particularly in papers of an earlier age, very few letters dealt only with one subject! Subject entries in the catalogue, where appropriate, seem a better solution to this problem. But I cannot emphasize too strongly my belief that the nature of the papers must determine their arrangement. It is impossible to set down hard and fast rules except that it is impossible to deal with every large group of papers in the same fashion. The judgment of the arranger always enters into the picture, and for this reason the arranger must have some knowledge and experience on which to base the judgments. The increasing demand for microfilm makes the problem of arrangement a very pressing one. It is possible though arduous for a reader to go through a mass of unsorted papers, but a mess of papers on microfilm is practically useless, and almost a complete waste of money.

After papers have been arranged comes the problem of containers. Should they be bound or put in folders? It seems to me that binding is the least satisfactory method of housing manuscripts. Once a group of papers is bound its arrangement is fixed. What about the undated or unidentified items which later, with additional information, you are able to put in their proper places? Also, if one item is called for, the whole group is handled. The difficulties for photoduplication are greatly increased. The metal edged boxes, like those used at the National Archives and elsewhere, are very satisfactory.* They can be laid flat to house very fragile material which should not be stood on edge, or used vertically as file boxes. We also use large carton-like containers, which can hold either the regular sized or legal sized filing folders. These cartons are also useful for housing groups of small or fragile volumes, and the miscellaneous material which sometimes makes up an archive. Portfolios of various sizes, with flaps and ties, are very useful for holding small groups of papers and fragile single items. We use an acid free blue folder for our

early manuscripts and letters, placing groups of folders in boxes or portfolios, depending upon the number to be kept together. We use manila folders in both regular and legal sizes, sometimes with blue folders to subdivide the material, in filing our large groups of modern papers. These we have placed in both the metal edged boxes and cartons, as file drawers. Boxes and cartons on the shelves take up much less room and are more easily serviced than material in steel or temporary file drawers.

In cataloguing manuscripts as well as books, the important first step is to develop an entry. Sometimes this is very simple. The diary, letter, account, or even the "archive" is readily identifiable. The writing is clear, the signatures are decipherable, the dates are known - all is smooth sailing. But many times this is not the case. Much manuscript cataloguing demands considerable research, and there are no Library of Congress cards, British Museum catalogues, and the like to help. One of the most important attributes of a good manuscript worker, in my opinion, is an "eye" for handwriting. Often the ability to recognise handwriting similarities and differences is the key to identification of material. While some people seem to have more aptitude than others, I believe that by study and practice one can develop this skill. And it is important to know whether a letter, a manuscript or a document is an original or a copy. One cannot always trust the dealer or the donor. Forgeries are not unknown. Also, if a manuscript has been copied, to know who copied it is sometimes an indication of the reliability of the copy. Very specialized knowledge of a pericd or locale is frequently needed to identify an author or addressee. To know something about paper, inks, postmarks and writing customs aids in fixing dates. Many more people wrote letters, diaries, and the like than published books. The sleuthing which is sometimes necessary for identification is one of the cataloguer's compensations for the more boring routine tasks. But along with research must go a little imagination. The cataloguer cannot be too literal. A letter addressed to "Miss Overland" was not recognised as having been sent to Millicent Washburn Shinn, long-time editor of the "Overland Monthly" in San Francisco. Another earnest worker identified the writer of a letter as one "Belle Slippet", when the poor lady was just apologizing for the smears, with a note under her signed given name, that her blotter had slipped! And, of course, to the unwary, the signature of a bishop, with his Christian name and See, often results in an error of identification.

The cataloguing of a single item is relatively simple. One can usually establish an author, an addressee, or a title as well as the date or approximate date, and whether the item is an original or a copy. It is the large group of papers which presents the greatest problems. By using multiduplication processes it is possible to make cards for subjects and added entries, as well as main and shelf list cards, at not too great cost. We have also availed ourselves of multiduplication to get the names of correspondents or authors in an archive or collection into the catalogue. By treating these as analytics and having skeleton cards multilithed, to which only a minimum of typing must be added, we have made cards for much of the material which, in a large group of papers, usually is listed only in a report or guide. When a group of papers is arranged, the cataloguable unit determines its position. Corporate entries, with necessary cross references, are established according to standard procedure. Cards are made direct from the folders. The shelf list, containing a copy of the main card followed by the analytics, serves as an index to the archive or collection. The main cards for both the group and the analytics are filed, along with the subject and added entry cards, in the Manuscripts catalogue. What may seem to be a heavy investment in mimeographing or multilithing facilities can save many times the cost in man (or woman) hours.

I noted with considerable interest and appreciation the article by Dorothy V. Martin, "Use of Cataloguing Techniques in Work with Records and Manuscripts," in The

American Archivist, October, 1955. Her excellent bibliography gives the more important works on manuscript cataloguing up to 1945. Various numbers of the Archivist have had many helpful articles, but Miss Martin's emphasizes the importance of cards. It seems to me that the emphasis should always be upon the catalogue. That should be the chief repository of information concerning the manuscript holdings. The names of the correspondents or authors in an "archive" or "collection" should be entered in the catalogue along with those of single items which are acquired. Sometimes the standard of what and whom to enter is hard to determine, but here again, the needs and holdings of the repository can be the guide. For a reference department to have to go through descriptive lists, in order to answer inquiries as to holdings, is very time-consuming and wasteful. Also, there is always the possibility that some important group of papers will be overlooked. Cards for the catalogue, particularly when some of the short-cuts to card making are employed to reduce the work, could better have been made in the first place. With the contemplated "Union Catalog of Manuscripts" for which the A.L.A. preliminary report on manuscript catalogue procedures is undoubtedly a harbinger, we may all be forced to make more cards.

I would like, also, to make a plea for <u>careful</u> arrangement and cataloguing or none at all. When a large group of papers has been properly identified and carefully arranged, it should never need rearrangement. When an item or a group of papers has been fully catalogued it does not need to be recatalogued. It is the successive working over of material which is wasteful of time and effort. Also, the preparation of guides and reports of holdings can be greatly simplified if adequate cards are to be found in the catalogue. These could even be reproduced from the shelf list by one of the photoduplication processes.

I have not gone into the matter of classification or finding symbols. Each repository has to work out these for its own needs and holdings. Some simple combination of letters and numbers is the most flexible. The call number or symbol plus a colon and sub-number can always identify the analytics of an "archive" or "collection". Here at the Bancroft Library we have based our classification system on that devised by Hubert Howe Bancroft for the primary naterial he accumulated, which forms the nucleus of our manuscript holdings. Secondary material in manuscript is catalogued and classified by our book cataloguers under the Library of Congress system. By leaving number gaps in all of the divisions and subdivisions Bancroft established for the manuscripts, we can always differentiate his original collection from the other acquisitions. Since the public does not have access to these shelves, it is very convenient to place material merely in numerical sequences. The simpler the system, the easier it is to find and replace material, particularly if you have a frequent turn-over of pages or stack attendants.

I believe I have touched on the most important phases of work with manuscripts. I can only add that I have certainly enjoyed my work. What all these years of being paid to read other people's letters have done to my moral scruples I will leave to your imagination.

^{*} In regard to containers, an article by Victor Gondos, Jr., "A Note on Record Containers", in the July 1954 (v.xvii, no.3) issue of The American Archivist, gives a description with dimensions, and notes on sources of supply for both the nationally advertised Fibredex, metal-edged documents container and a carton similar to the one we use. The portfolios we have had made up by our own University Press. We get the Document containers or Fibredex metal-edged boxes, and the cartons from the Zellerbach Paper Co., San Francisco, from whom we also get our blue folders.

HERE TODAY AND HERE TOMORROW THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

By William R. Hawken
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(Read by

In the year 1467, Yang Songji, an important minister of the Korean Court, presented a long memorial to the king, called the "Ten Articles Concerning Books", in which he said:

"Four sets of the Annals of the first three kings were made and distributed, but of the last two kings only one copy has been made. This is not proper. Happily now we can cast small letters, our prized discovery, which will make the reproduction of the Annals much easier. I beg your majesty to command your printing department to print three more sets and preserve them in the three storehouses... I beg you also to remove the storehouses to aafer locations. This would probably be best accomplished by taking them from the cities and putting them in remote mountain temples which will be far removed from invasion or from people who might want to destroy the record."

Yang Songji's recommendation that the Annals be printed was evidently accepted, for from this time onward they were always printed. But his suggestion to move the storehouses away from the cities was not carried out, and so a century later all but one of the repositories were destroyed by the Japanese in the Hideyoshi invasion.

In the year 1791 we find Thomas Jefferson writing to a friend as follows:

"Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals deposited in our public offices. The late war has undone the work of centuries in this business. The lost cannot be recovered; but let us save what remains; not by vaults and locks which fence them from the public eye and use, in consigning them to the waste of time, but by such multiplication of copies as shall place them beyond the reach of accident."

The words of Yang Songji and Thomas Jefferson are only the voices of two among many. Throughout the whole of civilized history, probably since the art of writing was first begun, historians and statesmen, scholars and priests, archivists and librarians, have realized that the recorded knowledge of human endeavor and achievement that was hard won and here today would be gone tomorrow unless measures were taken to protect such records from the manifold dangers that would otherwise inevitably overtake them in the form of fire, flood, insects, war, or the persistent ravages of time.

Yang Songji recognized in the invention of printing by moveable types a technological advance which would make the reproduction of the Annals of the Korean Kings feasible. Indeed, the reason why only a single copy existed was because of the immense labor required to produce additional copies by manual transcription. Advances in the technology of printing, and, in modern times, the invention of the typewriter, while increasing the ease with which copies could be multiplied, also added to the problems of records preservation by enormously increasing the quantities of documents which might need to be preserved.

The invention of photography in the 1830's early showed promise of being another

great step forward. Not merely copies but facsimiles of remarkable fidelity could be readily produced, but the cost of such speed and accuracy was too great for any large scale documentary reproduction projects, and the permanence of the photographic image was often uncertain. A century was to go by before advances in the technology of photography produced what we have come to call microfilm, thus providing documentalists with the first new tools and techniques significantly better than those at the disposal of Yang Songji in 15th century Korea.

Modern microfilming grew out of the motion picture industry and still uses films of standard motion picture width - 16mm and 35mm. Its first uses were aimed at the acquisition rather than the preservation of documents. The invention of the now world-famous Leica camera which could take 36 pictures on a five foot strip of motion picture film provided scholars with a simple and inexpensive means of acquiring copies of needed research materials. In the 1930's, historians from the University of California armed with Leica cameras copied thousands of pages relating to the Spanish colonization of Western North America from the originals in the Archivo General de Indias in Sevilla.

The growing interest in the possibilities of microfilm, not only among librarians and scholars but by business, industry, and governmental agencies, all having formidable records management problems, helped to promote the development of the high-speed, high-precision electrically operated microfilm cameras which we use today.

One of the first great microfilm projects was the British Books Project done by University Microfilms, a commercial firm in Ann Arbor, Michigan. This project undertook to make available in microfilm form copies of all of the printed books listed in the Pollard and Redgrave Short Title Catalog, and the continuation by Wing, of books printed in England before 1640. Another project known as the British Manuscripts Project, sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, was instituted when World War II broke out, to preserve a selected group of the most valuable British manuscripts in British libraries from destruction. Some 6,000,000 pages of materials were microfilmed and the films sent to the Library of Congress for safekeeping. During the war many of the originals from which these microfilms were made were lost.

Microfilm has been notably successful in dealing with one class of materials which are a perennial problem to librarians - newspaper files. In the newspaper we have a rich and unique record of the political, social, economic and cultural life of the times, hastily printed with inferior inks on large sheets of very poor quality paper. By their very bulk newspapers are expensive to bind and store, difficult to handle, and subject to damage in handling. Newspaper files were therefore one of the first targets of the microfilm cameras. Today hundreds of U.S. and foreign newspapers, both current issues and backfiles, totaling millions upon millions of pages have been preserved on microfilm and at the same time made available as never before to libraries and scholars.

Other obvious targets for the microfilm cameras were some of the great manuscript collections of historical materials. Historians know only too well the sad truth that there is often too little money and too little interest on the part of governments to provide even minimal care for these unique and irreplaceable documents, many of which have already been lost forever. The <u>British Manuscripts Project</u> was therefore only the first of many large scale microfilm projects for the preservation of manuscript materials. In 1948 the Bancroft Library of the University of California instituted the Bancroft Foreign Microfilm Program for the acquisition of important manuscript materials relating to the history of South, Central, and Western North America. Extensive microfilm operations were carried out in Spain, Portugal, France,

the Netherlands, England and Mexico. This program which is still going on, has brought to the University of California film of some four and a half million pages of material. In 1952 (?) a Fulbright scholar from this University, equipped with a portable microfilm camera, brought back 60,000 pages of selected materials from the Philippine archives in Manila. A team from the Library of Congress recently completed the filming of a vast collection of manuscripts at St. Catherine's monastery on Mt. Sinai. In Tokyo the State Department, in cooperation with the Library of Congress, filmed a million pages of the records of the Japanese Foreign Office. St. Louis University has been carrying out an extensive microfilm program in the Vatican Library. At the end of 1955 their holdings totalled 664,000 feet of film, representing about 8,632,000 manuscript pages. The Mormon church in Salt Lake City has microfilmed many large collections of parish records, genealogies, and other documents in a number of European countries.

The availability and thus the utility of another class of important manuscripts - theses and dissertations - has been greatly enhanced by microfilm. University Microfilm in Ann Arbor has worked out agreements with many large Universities for the microfilming of their doctoral dissertations. Through a serially published catalog entitled Dissertation Abstracts, librarians and research workers may order positive microfilm copies of needed items. Other University libraries, the University of California included, film their own theses and dissertations. In most cases the purchase price of a film copy is less than the postage for interlibrary loan of the original.

In addition to newspapers, many other serial publications, rare books and scarce scientific journals are available on microfilm. University Microfilms offers microfilm copies of a long list of current issues and backfiles of important serial publications in all fields.

It might be well to ask: How do librarians and scholars avail themselves of this rich and growing collection of materials on microfilm? To find out if a given book or newspaper is on microfilm two publications, each listing materials on microfilm, together with the name of the owning or producing institution, may be consulted. The first, the <u>Union List of Microfilms</u>, covers materials of all kinds reported as microfilmed to the Philadelphia Bibliographic Center. The second, which lists only newspapers, is the <u>Union List of Newspapers on Microfilm</u>, compiled by the Library of Congress. These listings have been periodically revised and brought up to date.

Once a negative microfilm has been made, a positive microfilm (which is simply a duplicate film printed from the negative) can be made at a relatively low cost. Positive microfilms are priced by the foot and range on the average from 7 to 10 cents per foot and occasionally higher, depending on whether the producing library elects to recover a part of the cost of the negative through the sale of positive copies. Today most of the large research libraries in the U. S. and many in foreign countries have photographic services through which microfilm copies of hitherto unfilmed materials may be ordered. In this country the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the Army Medical Library, and many of the large University libraries such as Chicago, Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Washington, U.C. and U.C.L.A. as well as some of the state and special libraries, offer microfilm services. The cost of microfilm negatives usually runs from three to five cents per exposure, depending upon the material. For average size materials, an exposure usually includes two pages - the open spread of the book.

which to read the film. Unfortunately for most library budgets, microfilm readers are rather expensive, ranging in price from \$300 to nearly \$1,000. The two types of readers in use at the Bancroft Library are known as the Recordak Model MFE, an overhead projection type reader priced at a modest \$350, and the Recordak Model MFC, a screen type reader which provides for control of the image size, which is currently priced at \$925. Such costs are plainly discouraging and in some cases prohibitive, especially when one considers that the number of clients whose needs a library can serve via microfilm at any one time is limited to the number fo reading machines available in the library. Many of the smaller or newer college libraries whose needs for building collections of research materials are the greatest, can now afford to acquire hitherto unobtainable materials but cannot afford the machine with which to read them. It is hoped, of course, that as the microfilm industry continues to grow, lower priced reading machines will be produced, but unhappily the trend thus far has been in the opposite direction.

As an acquisitions tool, microfilm has proved to be extraordinarily useful. As a preservation medium, microfilm outranks all other methods. The national Bureau of Standards rates the life of properly processed microfilm, suitably stored, at 500 years, and the space required for a microfilm file is only two to four per cent of the space required for the originals. As a means of disseminating recorded information, microfilm possesses certain distinct advantages. A file once microfilmed is perpetually in print; an edition of one can be made at any time, and at low cost. Through cooperative microfilm programs it is readily possible to assemble on film materials from widely scattered sources. As a substitute for interlibrary loan it meets the needs of the borrowing library without entailing the absence of important materials from the lending library. The utility of microfilm in the library is not limited, however, to the furtherance of the basic functions of acquisition, preservation, and dissemination. It is also a highly useful tool in the business affairs of libraries. For example, the University of California recently supplied the Library of Congress with microfilm copies of some 400,000 selected cards from its Official Catalog for inclusion in the National Union Catalog. The Photocharger, one of Ralph Shaw's numerous contributions to the mechanization of library procedures, uses microfilm for the charging out of books. Some libraries, following the practice of business and industry, retain microfilm copies of certain of their records and destroy the originals. With all this, a limit to the versatility of microfilm is not yet in sight.

One of the most promising uses of microfilm currently being explored is in Daformation Handling systems. In the Filmsort system, frames of microfilm incorporated in punched cards combine high-ration space compression of information with the sorting speed of punched cards. In Ralph Shaw's Rapid Selector, microfilm copies of documents combined with a dot code pattern are searched, selected and printed off to another film at the astounding rate of 60,000 documents per minute. The Eastman Kodak Company has recently announced another information handling system using bits of microfilm less than one-half by one inch in size. On this tiny bit of film, up to a dozen complete letter-size pages of text can be recorded, still leaving room for a dot code pattern for high speed sorting and selection by electronic methods. terest in high speed information handling systems stems from a genuine need on the part of technical libraries and research workers for easier and quicker access to the scientific record which, in the form of research reports, threatens to choke progress by the sheer mass of data currently being produced. Another promising experimental line is the use of microfilm in high-speed long distance facsimile transmission. A system such as this may be the medium for interlibrary loans in the not too distant future.

other forms of microtext established in current library practice.

In the U.S., microfilm in reel form has had the greatest vogue. This has not been true in Europe. In Germany, France, and the Netherlands, microfilms are frequently in the form of short strips or in sheet form, the sheets ranging in size from 3 x 5 inches to about 5 x 7 inches, and having from 30 to 100 pages per sheet. For short run materials such as scientific articles, sheet microfilm has certain advantages. It is also easier and cheaper to construct reading machines for sheet rather than roll film. For long continuous runs of bulky material such as newspapers, however, film in 100 foot reels seems to be still the best solution.

Other forms of microtext are the so-called micro-opaques, such as Microcards, Microprint, Microlex and Microtape. All of these systems are derived from microfilm and use a microfilm negative as an intermediate in the production of the final result.

In Microcards, materials are first microfilmed at fairly high reduction-ratios. The film is then cut in strips and arranged in rows in a 3×5 inch format with a macroscopic title at the top. These 3×5 matrices are then printed on sensitized paper, thus producing a card of positive images of the material. An average microcard has about forty pages of material within its 3×5 inch area. In Microprint, 100 pages on microfilm are arranged in 10 rows of 10 pages each in a 6×9 inch format. The negative matrix is then used to make a metal photo-lithographic plate from which large numbers of copies can be printed.

In Microlex, the microfilm images are printed on sensitized paper as in microcards, but on cards measuring $6-1/2 \times 8-1/2$ inches, 200 pages per card. The cards are then laminated back to back to produce a stiff durable card having 400 pages of text on its two sides.

Microtape is a process by which 16mm microfilm images are printed on sensitized paper which is backed with an adhesive for affixing the images to another support such as a file card. Microtape provides a means for adding to a microtext record as additional documents are created.

Reading machines for micro-opaques are lower in price than readers for micro-film, the range being from \$150 to \$300, but the screen image of micro-opaques is not as clear and sharply defined as that of a good microfilm. Fine print such as footnotes, symbols, and sub-script numbers, are sometimes on the borderline of illegibility. Nonetheless, micro-opaques are sufficiently useful to have become widely adopted in recent years. Long runs of scientific periodicals and many extensive works in the fields of history, literature, law and bibliography are available in micro-opaque form. Materials such as the Sessional Papers of the British House of Commons for the 19th century, the U.S. Patent Office Gazette, non-depository documents of the U.S. government, the publications of the Early English Text Society, the unclassified reports of the AEC, the numerous other works can be obtained in micro-opaque form at prices much lower than the originals were they available from book-dealers.

One important difference between microfilm and micro-opaques must be stressed. In microfilm we deal with a copying process. In micro-opaques we deal with a publishing process. Microfilm is still the cheapest way to produce a single copy of a given work. Additional positive copies can then be made from the negative, but at a unit cost which does not lessen as the edition increases. With micro-opaques, a single copy is quite costly to produce, but additional copies can then be made at a cost which progressively lessens as the edition increases. Materials published in

micro-opaque form are therefore less costly, page for page, than a positive micro-film copy of the same material would be.

In the photography of library materials, microfilm does yeoman service. But with all its versatility it by no means excludes or supplants many other forms of photographic reproduction. We still use conventional photographic means for all sorts of documentary reproduction projects and depend on photostat almost as much as in the days when microfilm was only a distant gleam. An ever-present need exists for life size reproductions of documents in small quantities for immediate use. In the last few years many remarkable new machines and processes have been developed to meet the ever-increasing demand for rapid, simple and inexpensive reproductions of documents. Leading the field in this group are the Transfer Processes such as Verifax, Transcopy, Autostat, Contoura-Constat and others. Using transfer process equipment, it is now possible to produce copies in minutes without darkroom installations and without technical photographic knowledge.

But in the total library picture microform reproduction is preeminent in service rendered to the world of scholarship. In a forthcoming article in <u>College and Research Libraries</u>, Melvain Voigt, Assistant Librarian at the University of California, summed up the position of micro-reproduction in these words:

"More than anything we can predict today, the microform has assisted and will continue to assist libraries in dealing with one of their greatest problems, size and space. Microtext ... cannot be underestimated in its importance to libraries. Yet, while its prevalence and use cannot help but increase in coming years, librarians keep looking over their shoulders hoping for something better. By this time they have learned to live with these microforms and in larger libraries and library cooperative ventures they could hardly hope to operate without them. For compact storage, for cost, compared to their book counterparts, for their possibilities in making unique or rare material which may exist in only one place available anywhere, these machine products are unexcelled."

Voigt goes on to add that "For ease of use, for speed in producing a wanted piece of information, for availability for constant or heavy use, microforms are deficient; and it is difficult to imagine a library of the future made up of nothing but microfilm or microcards." Many scholars have complained of the difficulties attendant upon the use of research materials in microform, of the inconvenience when referring back and forth between different sections of a film, the fatigue, perhaps largely psychological, of extended reading from an illuminated screen. Perhaps after we have watched more television we will become more accustomed to getting our information off illuminated screens. But with full cognizance of the shortcomings of microforms, scholars should also bear in mind the admonition of another librarian who pointed out that "a copy in the hand was worth a whole flock of originals in the bibliographic bush."

In concluding, I should like to turn once again to the words of Yang Songji. He referred to the Korean invention of printing as the "small letters, our prized discovery." In microtext, we too have our small letters, our prized discovery. With this discovery what we have of the present and of the past can be ours in the future. What is here today can be here tomorrow.

Seoul, Korea June, 1956

PUBLIC SERVICES IN THE BANCROFT LIBRARY

Presented by John Barr Tompkins Head, Public Services, Bancroft Library

- 1. The Bancroft Library is named for its founder, Hubert Howe Bancroft, and came to the University of California just over fifty years ago. For many years it was an independent unit of the University, but in recent years has become a part of the University Library. It is headed by a Director, Professor George P. Hammond, who is also a member of the Faculty of the Department of History. Its internal organization is simple. We have a Public Services Division, a Manuscripts Division, an Editorial Division and a Periodicals Section. Book cataloging is done here, but by a member of the Catalog Department of the General Library.
- 2. The Library is, and was under Bancroft's personal direction, devoted to the collection and servicing of materials relating to the HISTORY OF WESTERN MORTH AMERICA. This is not to say that the collections do not include materials from South America and from other areas outside of the area bounded by the Canal Zone, Alaska, Hawaii and the eastern borders of the Western States. They do. Most of such extraterritorial matter, however, is essential background to a study of the area which is our particular concern. We have materials from Peru, from the Caribbean area, from Louisiana, and sources dealing with the early development of the frontier as it moved West. In so far as our collection policy goes at the present time, we still acquire materials relating to the colonial period in the Caribbean and certain parts of South America, but generally, we stay within the limits outlined previously.
- 3. The Library consists of a wide range of sources Manuscripts form the largest numerical unit, with something like a million original documents; printed works number about 110 thousand, and pamphlets number about 45 thousand. Maps and atlases, newspapers and pictorial materials round out the balance of the collections.
- 4. By policy, the Bancroft Library is a reference collection. Its materials do not circulate. Since it is a research collection, there is little use made of it by persons who have not exhausted the more general collections in the area. Undergraduate use is not the common thing. The general library normally supplies the needs of such students. The faculty of this and other universities form a large part of the clientele which we meet. In addition to these upper-level users, faculty and graduate students, we have what some of us have come to call CIVILIANS. These are the non-academic persons such as lawyers, ministers, doctors, novelists, members of the press, and a whole host of others who turn to us for answers.
- 5. Our contacts with the public are direct and indirect. Service to those who come to the library is generally simpler than is that to persons who write letters or telephone to us. With the former, once we have set them on the path to the materials which have attracted them here, they tend to take care of their own wants. The others, however, are quite a different matter. Since they are unable to see the sources they want to use, we try to supply the essential facts which they have need of. When this can be done within a reasonable amount of time, and with a reasonable expenditure of effort, we do it. But what constitutes a reasonable amount of time and effort? Where is the line that separates service from doing the patron's work for him? I doubt if there is a single answer for any two instances one can think of. Individual discretion on the part of the librarian is one guide; another is the status of the patron. Pretty clearly, we spend less effort on the type of request we had not long ago "Please send me everything you have on the Gold Rush" sent in by

a student in a high-school in Illinois, than we would on a request for detailed biographical data sent to us by the University President's office. And in this connection, it may be well to note that, since there are libraries in this area which specialize in genealogical sources, we here at the University and at Bancroft, do not undertake genealogical research as such. This does not mean to say that we refuse service on a question as to a pioneer's family, names of his children, brothers, etc., provided we have something solid to work on. What genealogical resources we have are made available to patrons, but we do expect them to carry out their own studies.

- 6. The Library has the standard reference tools. Chief among them are the dictionary catalog (undivided, as the term suggests) shelf lists, for both general and rare and manuscript materials, a separate shelf list for maps, an information file (which is a repository for most of the facts that the library has dug up in 50 years of reference work); there are also indexes of pictures and portraits, special indexes and guides to an enormous collection of newspapers; and there are special guides to the extensive and rapidly growing collection of microfilms.
- 7. The Public Services Staff has, in addition to its work with the public, additional duties. These are primarily connected with the preparation of materials for use. Mrs. Bretnor handles exhibits which are set up in this and in the General Library. Mr. Becker is engaged in the organization of the Bancroft Reference Notes Collection. Mr. Bernard manages the Information File, and I have taken over the indexing of pictures and portraits, exclusive of those appearing in books. In addition to these duties, we all find curselves checking acquisitions for duplication, checking dealers' catalogs for new purchases, and, like most librarians, doing anything else that needs doing at the moment.
- 8. In recent years we have undertaken a program aimed primarily at those new graduate students whose studies require them to work intensively in the Bancroft Library. This is an effort born of the general lack of information about how libraries and library catalogs work that is displayed by persons presumed ready to do research. To remedy this deficiency, we have worked out a scheme that is paying off. Individual students are taken in hand and led through a short but intensive course of instruction that begins with a discussion of what a catalog card is supposed to do for him, how it is made, the kinds of information that make it up. This is followed by a discussion of the types of added entries he may discover in the catalog, and emphasis is laid upon the use of the shelf list as an aid to research. This aspect of the program is of particular importance in the Bancroft Library because, with relatively few exceptions, students do not have access to the stacks. Even stack access, in many cases, would not solve their problems because large segments of our collection are, for security reasons, closed to all except staff members. This course of instruction has two benefits. The first, and more important, is that the student gains confidence in his ability to find materials, here and elsewhere. He is liberated from dependence upon library attendants, and he seems to take more pleasure in his new found confidence. The second, and I stress, less important, gain is one in time and energy for the staff of the library.
- 9. One word further along these general lines of what we do and do not do for our public. We do not compile bibliographies, nor do we attempt to extract from our sources all of the details which may relate to a problem over a period of years. Such extensive problems as these are usually turned over to student researchers who take on the work for hire, all financial arrangements being made between the patron and the students, with the library playing no role other than to make the raw materials available for study.

- 10. An ever-present problem in dealing with a collection of rarities such as those in the Bancroft (and our Director regards the entire collection as rare), is the matter of security. What steps are taken to safeguard the materials which are our reason for existence? They are numerous, and may be of interest to you.
- ll. Except for our own faculty and those students who have desk assignments in the library, the public is not admitted to the stacks. Materials are obtained for users by a paging staff. The pages are held responsible for the reshelving of all materials used, and we try to prevent anyone else from putting anything back on the shelf after using it. This is largely a matter of housekeeping. Controlled, prompt and accurate reshelving means prompt supply of materials upon demand, and we have been successful in supplying wanted items upon demand.
- 12. Manuscripts and certain especially rare printings are behind locked doors. Maps and pictorial matter and microfilm are likewise not directly accessible to the public.
- 13. In that group of resources which we call special materials, maps, manuscripts, certain newspapers, microfilms, we maintain a special log to show what has been used, by whom, when, to whom the material has been returned, and by whom and when shelved. This log forms a permanent record, and makes it possible for us to return the call slip originally made out by the person using such materials. When a patron signs his name to a slip for a unique item, uses it, and returns it to the staff, he is surely entitled to have the call slip returned to him. You may imagine the embarrassment possible if his slip is retained here, and the item for which it was written is later mislaid; and things, even rare things, do get mislaid. The log also provides the library with a statistical record of the kinds and numbers of such sources that have been used, and all librarians are aware of the value of statistics.
- 14. The rules for the use of Bancroft Library materials are not printed. Each new user of the Library is met by a member of the Public Services staff, who undertakes to brief him on how, and often on why, we do things the way we do.
- 15. With the special materials, pencil or typewriters are permitted, but ink in any form is not permitted. Note paper must be laid on the desks, and never on the materials under examination. Tracings are not permitted. Bookmarks are frowned upon, and, of course, we make it a point to discourage the marking of passages in our materials. Patrons are requested to return to the desk any materials in their possession if they go out for a smoke, or for lunch. We prefer to assume responsibility for each item while it is not in the user's hands.
- 16. All special materials are used under direct supervision of a staff member. This room is normally used for consultation of manuscripts and rare books and maps and newspapers. We do not supervise the use of microfilm. Normally, only one item at a time is issued to a user. If two texts or maps must be compared, it is permitted, but the accounting for materials is far simpler and surer if single units are charged to a person at one time.
- 17. I am convinced that most of the damage suffered by materials in a library such as this is unintentional. There are people who cannot resist cutting out what they would like to own personally, and no matter what restrictions you place upon use of materials, short of making them entirely unavailable, you'll almost always find someone who can outsmart you and gain his selfish ends. Since we make an effort to satisfy ourselves as to the reputation of our users, obtaining references in some cases, and checking identification in others, we feel fairly safe; but we are

at all times aware that the possibility of wilful damage exists.

- 18. Since the collection is non-circulating, some means of extending our service short of typed and manuscript copies is needed. This is supplied through the facilities of an excellent Library Photographic Service, concerning which you will hear more later. Virtually everything in the collection is available for photocopying in one form or another. The costs are minimal and the service excellent and rapid. One means employed in the Bancroft Library to safeguard our unique, and by unique I mean our manuscript materials, grows out of the existence of the photographic techniques available to us.
- 19. When a patron wishes to have a copy of an entire manuscript, of which we ourselves do not have a photocopy, he is asked to purchase both the negative and the positive, and to accept the positive, leaving the negative on file here. The additional cost to the purchaser is so small as to be almost negligible. The result is that we have the negative at hand the next time a copy is desired, and we can send the negative to the photolab, thus saving wear and tear on the original, and also putting the copy into the new purchaser's hands at very considerably reduced price. We store our negative microfilms in a part of the building remote from the originals. This growing collection of security copies greatly lengthens the life of the collection. In something over five years of this policy, there have been but two objections that I can recall, and both of them were withdrawn as soon as the purchasers really understood the implications of the policy. One word more on the matter of photographic reproduction: the Bancroft Library staff writes up each order for materials sent to be copied, delivers the materials to the Laboratory and picks up the originals for return to the collection. So far as I am aware, we are the only segment of the General Library that enjoys this privilege.
- 20. I am sure that in the time available there may have been a number of topics omitted that some of you would like to know about. If such is the case, I'll be glad to try to answer your questions either after this meeting, or by mail if you care to write to us. I do not say that our way is necessarily the best. It works well, but there is always room for improvement; an exchange of ideas might be mutually beneficial, and I, for one, would welcome it.

DIVIDED CATALOGS

Presented by George Piternick Catalog Analyst, General Library

The main catalog of the General Library, University of California, Berkeley, was divided in 1938. The division has resulted in two catalogs, known as "author/title" and "subject" catalogs. The author/title catalog contains all main entry cards, title cards, and added entry cards of the black or roman number type. In the subject catalog are found only subject entries, both nominal and topical.

The main catalog was divided, after prolonged deliberation, in order to achieve certain desired objectives. Although no formal studies on the success achieved in realizing these objectives have been made, it is felt that improvement has resulted. The advantages of the divided catalogs are these--given in no particular order.

1. Filing has been made easier. The smaller bulk of each portion of the divided catalog and the increased degree of homogeneity of entires make filing more efficient.

- 2. Bibliographical checking made more efficient. In a library of this size a vast amount of bibliographical checking is done by processing and reference staffs. The removal of subject entries into a separate catalog leaves the author catalog more concentrated for bibliographic use.
- 3. Congestion at the catalogs reduced. Reference to the catalog for a call number when the author or title of the book desired is known is usually a very short process. On the other hand, searching for suitable material on a given subject may be very time-consuming when a large number of cards must be looked at and evaluated. Separation of subjects and main entries permits those using the author catalog to do so without being held up by other users consulting the tray for a long subject search.
- 4. Flexibility of treatment is permitted. Division of the catalog confers greater freedom in its use and study. It is possible to give special treatment to one part of the catalog (study of use, physical relocation, publication in book form, etc.) which might not prove feasible for a combined dictionary catalog.

Divided catalogs also have their disadvantages.

- 1. Books by and about a given person or corporate agency are separated. The entry as author is in one catalog, as subject in the other. This separation is troublesome to library users who want both types of information.
- 2. The subject value of titles is lost. Frequently catch-word titles serve in lieu of subject headings, especially for new subjects. These titles would not be found in a subject search in a divided catalog.
- 3. Duplication of cross-references is expensive. Because personal and corporate entitles may be found in both catalogs, the necessary cross-references to them must perforce be present in both catalogs.
- 4. Education of the user more difficult. The distinction between types of entries, obvious to librarians, is not necessarily obvious to undergraduates with little or no library experience. They must be trained to use the catalogs.

The method by which the University of California Library catalog has been divided is not the only way a catalog can be divided. Another method, probably a better one, would be to divide on the basis of entity vs. topic. Using this criterion, one catalog would contain all main entries, titles, black added entries, and all subject entries which were themselves entities, whether personal or corporate. The other catalog would contain only topical subject entries. This type of division would remove two of the most important disadvantages listed above: works by and about authors would not be separated, and the duplication of cross-references would be avoided.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, BANQUET, Miss Helen B. Uhrich, Vice-President, Toastmistress.

The banquet was held in the Commons, followed by a brief program. Miss Uhrich read greetings from Miss Julia Pettee and S. Madge Lewis. The Association directed that greetings be sent to Mr. Alec R. Allenson, Miss Pettee and Mrs. Evah Kincheloe. New members were recognized; and past-Presidents, as follows:

1947-49 Dr. L. R. Elliott 1949-51 Dr. Jannette E. Newhall 1951-53 Dr. Raymond P. Morris 1953-54 Dr. Henry M. Brimm 1954-56 Mr. Robert F. Beach

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, BANQUET, contd.

Miss Uhrich, the President-elect, then introduced the speaker.

THE COMPLEAT LIBRARIAN

Presented by J. Periam Danton Dean, School of Librarianship, U. of Cal.

I am grateful for the privilege, provided me by your officers, of addressing this decennial meeting of the American Theological Library Association--grateful not only for the opportunity, dearly loved by a university professor, to open his mouth in public, but also because the pleasant task before me has caused me to acquire an acquaintance, which I had lacked, with your activities and contributions. For, true to a dictate of our profession, my first duty in preparation for these remarks was to read through the files of your NEWSLETTER and PROCEEDINGS. I find that you have been deeply and conscientiously concerned with problems of periodical exchange, buildings and equipment, cataloging and classification, photographic reproduction, and bibliographical work of several kinds, including periodical indexes. I find, in fact, a large similarity between your work and that of other professional groups with which I am familiar; indeed, I was swept by a certain nostalgia as I recalled the activity of the Association of College and Reference Libraries during its first decade.

Before I proceed, I should perhaps reveal my true colors and confess that I come before you an impostor. As a non-practicing Unitarian and the scion of profane college professors, I should probably have been disqualified at the outset from addressing you; that I was not, is the single aspect of our present communion for which I refuse blame. (I am also a non-fisherman, but my paraphrase of Walton's title is semantic rather than ichthyological in purpose.)

For reasons which the psychologist can best explain, the human mind seizes upon opportunities for noting appropriate anniversaries. They provide us with the occasion for review, for recapitulation, and, we hope, for congratulation. But to the thoughtful, an anniversary imposes, also, the desirability for re-evaluation and offers a challenge for the future. So it should be, I think, with you today. Hardly yet out of your swaddling clothes, as professional associations of librarians go, the ATIA has already established itself firmly, won the support of most major institutions, and accomplished much toward the development and improvement of theological libraries.

You may have inferred from my comments a few moments ago that I was surprised to receive an invitation to address you, and so I was. My surprise, however, was not the result of my lack of religious or theological standing; it was, rather, that the invitation was to speak to you this week in Berkeley. In short, and without beating further about a small bush, it is my conviction that we should be 2,594 miles east, southeast of the Golden Gate, and that the American Theological Library Association should be conjoined, in general purpose and interchange of ideas, with the American Library Association in Miami, Florida. In saying this I do not at all minimize the benefits you have derived from joint meetings with the AATS. Indeed, I should be as unhappy were you not to hold such meetings as I am that we are here rather than in Miami. But it occurs to me that those benefits might be gained at a different time or in a different way and that advance planning with the officers of the two groups should make it possible to avoid conflicts. This, then, is the core of my first thought concerning "The Compleat Librarian": that none of us, no matter what or how specialized his particular interest or field of activity, can afford to disassociate himself from the main stream of American librarianship. We are all of

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, BANQUET, contd.

us, I think, librarians first and particular stripes and colors of librarians second, not the other way around. It cannot be seriously doubted that the programs this week in Miami of the catalogers, the reference librarians, the university librarians, to mention just three, and to say nothing of informal gatherings, would offer much of value to theological librarians - as to deans of library schools. It is almost equally apparent to me that the members of the ATIA can, from their special vantage point, contribute to the main stream. As a friendly bystander, therefore, I would urge you to join forces at every pertinent point and in every way possible with all of those who are laboring in the same vineyard.

The second suggestion I have chosen illustrative of my general thesis regarding the essential unity of librarianship and the need for all of us to be concerned with and active participants in its major aspects, has to do with people. I assume that we would all agree that the prime requisites of a library are books -- I use the word generically--and staff. Without a certain excellence in these, the most glamorous buildings, the most elaborate organization charts, the most careful systems of records, and the most valid administrative practices will mean little; they will, in fact, be only a mockery. It is my conviction, based upon a certain amount of pertinent first-hand observation, that one of the most crucial problems which our profession faces is that of the quantity and quality of its new recruits. The problem is one which affects each of us. So long as there is an insufficient number of librarians of high quality to go around, all libraries suffer. That this insufficiency exists is abundantly clear. Most library schools today have between five and ten positions for each new graduate and, in addition, are besieged by requests which they cannot fully meet for staff members at higher levels. It is almost equally clear that the library schools are not attracting as large a proportion of the finest college graduates as are, for example, schools of law, medicine, and engineering. "Men are men before they are lawyers or librarians or physicians or manufacturers; and if you make them capable and sensible men, they will make themselves capable and sensible lawyers or librarians or physicians." John Stuart Mill did not, unfortunately include the word "librarians" when he wrote the foregoing, but the thought is as applicable to our profession as to the ones he did mention. Theological libraries are affected, both directly and indirectly, by the two related problems I have suggested, yet I do not find that the ATIA has paid much attention to them. Here, too, I believe you are in a peculiarly advantageous position to make a contribution, and have an obligation, from the point of view of self interest, as well as pro bono publico, to do so. The high ideals, interest in people, broad subject knowledge, and spirit of dedication of those young people with whom you come in contact are among the most essential characterictics of librarians. If each of you, and every other librarian in service today were to undertake to bring into our profession a single top-notch person a year, our present shortage would be eliminated rapidly.

I shall mention only one other proposition to point up my text. My third reference is of a different order from the first two. I take it that no one who observes the current American scene, who is mindful of Clio's teachings, and who has the welfare of the nation at heart, can fail to be deeply disturbed at the infringements of freedom and threats of infringements observable on every hand. The clear assurance of a hitherto inalienable right to speak, think, write, and read as conscience dictates is being melted away by the heat of bigotry, by self-constituted censors and by the activities of those who would abridge our freedoms in the name of preserving our freedom. As librarians, particularly, this insidious and creeping disease strikes us in the guise of censorship of book collections and book collecting. Hardly a state in the Union has been free from the curse. I am aware that the university and scholarly library has thus far been little involved. But let us not ask for whom the bell tolls; if it tolls for our neighbor today, it may well toll

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, BANQUET, contd.

for us tomorrow. When the freedom of one is curtailed, the freedom of all is imperilled. I wish I might have found in the publications of the ATIA evidence of a concern with the problems of intellectual freedom and censorship. I wish that the minor researches I have been able to conduct had revealed the names of theological librarians on the intellectual freedom committees of the state library associations. I wish it not wholly for altruistic reasons but also because it seems to me that there are few others likely to be able better to attack the virus. The history of religion has been a constant struggle against intolerance and conformity; we have only to think of what happened to Abelard's Introduction to Theology, to Molière's Tartuffe, to Rousseau's Émile, or to the 1852 Book of Common Prayer. Few of us, therefore, are closer than you to an area of man's development in which censorship has been a continuing and recurrent menace; few are closer to the records of that development which have actually been subjected to censorship; and few are closer to sources which can point to the causes, effects and, occasionally, the cures of restrictive actions. I hope the ATIA will let its voice be heard and its strength felt.

If I have seemed ungracious in coming to you, as a guest, with somewhat critical comment, I ask your forgiveness. I have spoken as I have because of very deep convictions, because of my admiration for what you have accomplished in a brief span, and because of my certainty that you are in a singular position to make further contributions to the welfare of librarianship in areas which seem to me to be of the utmost importance. I thank you warmly for the opportunity to meet with you and for your patience; and I express the hope and belief that, at your meeting in 1966, in conjunction with the American Library Association, you will be able to look back on your second decade with even greater pride than you do today on your first.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 9:00 P.M. (President Robert F. Beach, presiding)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

Presented by Ruth C. Eisenhart, Chairman

Miss Olive M. Grobel was appointed to the Committee to replace Miss Uhrich who resigned because of her other duties in ATIA. Miss Grobel's speciality will be descriptive cataloging and subject headings. She is also a member of the sub-committee on the Dewey Decimal Classification.

The Committee wishes to remind the Association of material published in the 1955 PROCEEDINGS in connection with the round table reports. The IC Round Table report includes a list of changes and expansions of the IC tables which have been developed by various member libraries and which are available from Miss Stouffer on request. The Dewey Round Table has appended to its report an extensive "Tentative List of Theological Seminaries with Classification Systems Used" compiled by Mrs. Hilgert. The Committee would appreciate information of any corrections or changes as they may occur.

The Executive Committee authorized the appointment of a Subcommittee to Cooperate with the Dewey Editorial Office on the Revision of the Dewey 200's. The members of this subcommittee are: Olive M. Grobel, Elvire R. Hilgert, and Leo T. Crismon, chairman.

Early in May Mrs. Hilgert, who is our Washington correspondent, went to Catholic

University of America and talked with Father Kapsner. Mrs. Hilgert writes: "This is the information I received from him. A few weeks ago he received a letter stating that the 200's are going to be changed very little from the 14th edition. There will be improvements in spelling, correction of terminology, and the deletion of some ridiculous matter. But no effort is going to be made to make any extensive changes in this section, not even as much as in some other sections. Father Kapsner also told me that the 100's and 200's had been entrusted for revision and edition to Mr. Paul Gratke, of the Milwaukee Public Library." After receiving this information the chairman asked Miss Grobel to write to Mr. Gratke, to inquire about policy and to remind him that we should receive the preliminary schedules for review and criticism. Mr. Gratke replied that he expected to go to Washington early in June and hoped that the schedules would be prepared during the following two weeks. "It will certainly be of help in the revision of the 200's," he wrote, "to have suggestions and criticisms from the librarians of the American Theological Library Association Committee." Mr. Gratke, who is Chief of the Department of Education, Philosophy and Religion of the Milwaukee Public Library, was an associate member of ATIA for several years and attended our Evanston Conference. There is every reason to believe that he will do as competent a job of revising the 200's as the rather restrictive policy of the Editorial Office will permit.

During the past five years, the Committee has emphasized classification in its programs. We believe, however, that there are many problems in cataloging which might profitably be explored and have started to prepare a Workshop on Cataloging Problems to be presented at one of our future conferences. A questionnaire was sent to members of ATIA with the May issue of the NEWSLETTER. The Committee is grateful for the fine response to this questionnaire and proposes to go ahead with the program at our earliest opportunity.

Respectfully submitted,

Leo T. Crismon Olive M. Grobel Isabelle Stouffer Ruth C. Eisenhart, Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Presented by Dr. L. R. Elliott

The American Theological Library Association entered into international relations when, at Brussels, on September 10, 1955, its two representatives, J. Stillson Judah and L. R. Elliott, assisted in the organization of the International Association of Theological Libraries, a unit within the International Federation of Library Associations.

Preparations for this event on the part of these two representatives had been made previously. Mr. Judah had cooperated, beginning at mid-1954, with European leaders in preparation for the Brussels Conference. Mr. Elliott earlier had made contacts with the theological library group in London and also was in friendly relationship with the director-general of Unesco in Paris. The details of these preparatory experiences have been published (NEWSLETTER; Libr, vi:65-75, 1955) and are therefore omitted here.

The conference at Brussels did two things. It organized a structure, and projected plans for an international and inter-faith quarterly journal of religious and theological bibliography.

The president of IATL is Mr. Roger Thomas, Librarian of the well-known Dr. Williams

Library of London. The secretary is Mr. Judah. He prepared the background by his contact with European leaders in 1954-1955. He did a major part of the substantive thinking as to the framework of the organization expressed in the constitution. In the third place he has, since the date of organization, maintained by correspondence contact with the leaders interested in this new venture, which is progressively bringing us closer to the point of realized operations. Other members of the committee have been engaged in supporting correspondence looking in the direction of financial support for the bibliographic undertaking.

We offer three recommendations:

First, that the American Theological Library Association by vote approve the International Association of Theological Libraries and commit itself as a responsible national associational member of the international body.

Second, that the Association approve the continuance of this committee to work along the lines already projected and to be of whatever assistance possible toward realizing the international bibliography as a going publication.

Third, that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Pierre Bourgeois, president of IFIA, for his skillful and generous assistance in the organization of IATL, and for publishing an account of its structure and purpose in an offprint issue of Libri.

Respectfully submitted,

George B. Ehlhardt J. Stilleon Judah L. R. Elliott, Chairman

(For action taken, see Summary of Second Business Session)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NEWSLETTER

Presented by Elizabeth Balz, chairman

A report of this Committee almost seems unnecessary. In the first place, the NEWSLETTER speaks for itself; in the second place, the Committee has done very little work compared to the work done by the editor, Mr. Farris.

With Association approval, the <u>NEWSIETTER</u> branched out to publish its first article in the November issue - a report by Mr. Judah on the cooperative work being done by theological libraries in the San Francisco area.

News items have come in to such an extent that all three issues were larger than anticipated. As a result, the budget of \$150 was not sufficient and an additional grant of \$40 was made by the Executive Committee. A financial report follows:

ATLA NEWSLETTER - Financial Report 1955-56

v.3, no. 1, November, 1955 v.3, no.2, February, 1956 v.3, no. 3, May, 1956		\$66.00 57.08 52.57	har or
Original appropriation Supplemental appropriation	\$150.00 40.00 \$190.00	·	\$175.65
Total spent for v.3 Balance,	175.65 \$ 14.35		

Circulation: members, 190; complimentary copies 15; total circulation, 205

In view of the fact that it cost \$175.65 to produce and mail the <u>NEWSLETTER</u> last year, we recommend that Mr. Farris be given \$225 for the purpose for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

Niels Sonne Connolly Gamble Donn Michael Farris Elizabeth Balz, Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PERIODICAL EXCHANGE

Presented by Roscoe M. Pierson, Chairman

This year has seen little activity by the Committee on Periodical Exchange as a functioning committee. The chairman has, however, been quite observant and has carefully watched the exchange program in operation. As a result of this observation, and correspondence with participating members of the exchange program, he offers the following suggestions:

- 1. Several libraries are not following the procedures as they are cutlined in the manual of procedures. The infractions are minor, but are annoying and cause confusion throughout the program. In general, the offending libraries are not correctly listing their wants or their holdings -- it is more usually the former. Secondly, some libraries serving as clearing houses are not keeping their records accurately, nor reporting wants properly to the libraries reporting duplicates. Thirdly, some libraries are sending more material than has been requested. Please review your procedures, and when staff changes require that a new person be assigned the exchange work of your library, make sure that he understands the program.
- 2. Some few libraries are consistently forgetting to reimburse sending libraries for the cost of transportation. This becomes a burden to libraries sending out large quantities of duplicate materials. Please check the amount of postage on all packages received and immediately reimburse the sending libraries.
- 3. A few libraries are exceedingly active in the program. And while most librarians appreciate an active acquisitions program and are delighted to send out boxes of duplicates, a consistent appeal to "send everything" has annoyed some librarians to the extent that they have been reluctant to list their duplicates.
- 4. A supplementary list of titles to be exchanged must be prepared, but the problem noted in point number three has served as a deterrent. Suggestion: That a supplementary list of titles to be exchanged be prepared and distributed as soon as the committee feels that the blanket requests of a very few libraries will not stifle the effort.

This is my third and final report as Chairman of this program. In my opinion it has served ATIA well and has even greater potentialities for our group. As a plan it is well organized. Its only shortcomings are lack of cooperation by a relatively small number of participants, and a need for expansion of titles to be exchanged. These flaws can easily be eradicated by cooperative efforts on the part of each participating library.

VOTED: that the above three committee reports be accepted with thanks.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 9:00 A. M. (President Robert F. Beach, presiding)

ON THE REPRINTING OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS

Presented by Dr. Frank M. Vanderhoof ATIA Representative on AIA Committee

- 1. The AIA has been active for at least the past 16 years in uring the reprinting of o.p. books needed by libraries. By 1955 there were about 17 different groups, both within AIA and cutside, making such efforts for various types of o.p. books. In April, 1955, these groups were consolidated into one committee of the AIA--the Committee on Reprinting. This Committee is obtaining consultants for all major fields, who will also represent their respective library associations. As the representative of ATIA I am serving as consultant to the Committee on Reprinting for religious books.
- 2. The work of the Committee is focussed in its agency, the Reprint Expediting Service, whose organ is the Reprint Expediting Service Bulletin, three numbers of which have been published since last summer. The Bulletin is sent to those libraries and publishers who contribute \$25.00 or more per year to the support of the Committee. There are now about 100 subscribers. The value of the Committee and of its work in expediting reprinting lies simply in its raison dietre, namely, libraries have a continuing need for some books to be reprinted and publishers are constantly looking for titles to reprint at a profit. The Reprint Expediting Service thus provides a central clearing house.
 - 3. The Reprint Expediting Service functions as follows:
- a. Through its members and consultants it gathers titles which are likely candidates for reprinting.
- b. Representative groups of libraries are polled as to their interest in such titles. Each library is asked if it would buy the titles suggested (without obligation to do so) and also whether it prefers hard or paper-back binding, or has no preference.)
- c. Publishers and/or copyright holders are notified of the result of each survey. They are also asked whether they wish the information to be published in the next Bulletin. They are given a deadline for reply with the understanding that failure to reply will signify to the Reprint Expediting Service that it is free to go ahead with such publication. The publishers are also asked what their plans are for a given title and if this information may be published in the Bulletin. Publishers frequently welcome the chance to sell their copyright before it becomes public domain. Other publishers are glad to buy a copyright and to reprint. Sometimes the original publisher replies that a title is already in public domain. Also, they may ask that results of the survey not be published. Again, they may announce plans for publication of a title or edition. This sometimes prevents the reprinting by two different publishers of a title which could not make a profit for two publishers but could for one. British publishers have so far not been notified of test results or asked permission to print them in the Bulletin -- because of lack of time before deadlines. The files of the Reprint Expediting Service are open to subscribers to the RES Bulletin -- except for confidential information, that is, which the original copyright holders ask be withheld.
- d. Notification of publishers of survey findings and publication of the findings and of publisher reactions constitute the end-products of the Committee's work, short of the actual reprinting of a book from this impetus.
- 4. A subsidiary service is the publication in the <u>Bulletin</u> of a list of "new and forthcoming" reprints not in print previously in any edition-that is, in the

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 9:00 A. M., contd.

English language, for the RES does not consider works in other languages.

- 5. According to the RES <u>Bulletin</u>, the main difficulty faced by the RES is in getting continued cooperation from sufficiently large numbers of libraries and publishers. A further difficulty, it seems to me, at least in the field of religious books, is to keep finding titles for reprinting, once the initial list is submitted to the RES. I have been compiling such a list. It appears to me that the best way to insure the reprinting of the religious books most needed by ATIA libraries is to have continued cooperation, by way of suggestions of titles for reprinting, from the whole body of ATIA members. Mr. Beach and Miss Dagan have kindly furnished me with lists of books desired by ATIA members several years ago. Many of these titles were wanted, I am told, by only one or a few libraries. Some have since been reprinted. A book must sell at least 200 copies for the reprinting publisher to break even. An estimated sale of 200 has therefore been set as the minimum for a book to be considered for reprinting. The potential market includes, of course, non-theological as well as theological libraries, and individuals.
- 6. In order to continue to compile lists of possible reprint titles, I would like to ask the members of ATIA two questions --
- a. Would you send me such titles as they appear -- selected from your reserve lists, want-lists, etc.? I would keep a card file of these and from time to time type it and send it to the RES.
- b. Would you check such a list before I send it to the RES, simply by putting a check mark by titles you would like to see reprinted--that is, by returning the mimeographed list I would send you, so marked? I would then include these results in the list sent to the Reprint Expediting Service.
- 7. In this way we might demonstrate our cooperation with the Committee on Reprinting and, at the same time, keep on finding likely titles after the first list is compiled.

REPORT OF ARTHUR W. SWANN, ATLA Representative on ALA Council

Since undertaking two years ago a four-year term, your representative has served as chairman of the Special Council Committee on the Study of the Religious Books Round Table. At the mid-winter Council meeting the committee's recommendation was accepted: "that the Round Table should continue to serve the purposes for which it has existed through a relocation in the reorganized AIA and that this be the instruction to the Round Table and the Steering Committee on Implementation of the Management Survey." The committee was discharged.

The only other activity within AIA with which we should be individually aware is this matter of reorganization. This you have followed in the AIA <u>Bulletin</u>. Reports of progressive action have been included in recent issues. Council took action in February that prepared for the definitive action of the Association in Miami now, so prepare yourselves for the changes in membership relationship to the constituent elements of AIA that will become apparent when your membership renewal forms come to you this fall.

<u>VOTED</u>: to receive these reports with thanks.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 9:00 A. M., contd.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION

Presented by Dr. Raymond P. Morris, Chairman

SUMMARY: - The Constitution Committee, consisting of Margaret J. Hort, Dr. Kenneth S. Gapp, and the chairman, presented their report in the form of two drafts of constitutions, copies of which were given to Conference attendees. Both the long and the short form were discussed at great length and suggestions from the floor were incorporated in the forms which appear below. While a straw vote showed the Conference in favor of the long form of Constitution, Dr. Morris reiterated the Committee's desire to hear from all interested ATIA members, in person or by mail, so the Committee may have constructive criticism and suggestions in continuing to work on both forms of the proposed new Constitution.

STUDY DRAFT - CONSTITUTION (SHORT FORM)

Article I. NAME

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

Article II. PURFOSE

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 theological seminary libraries; to increase the professional competence of the membership; and to improve the quality of library service to theological education.

Article III. MEMBERSHIP

This Association shall be composed of full members, associate members, and institutional members.

- a. Full members. Librarians serving on the library staffs of institutions which are members of AATS are eligible for full membership on vote of the Executive Committee and by compliance with other conditions prescribed in the Bylaws. Librarians who have been regularly retired by their institutions may also be continued as full members. Only full members may hold office, or serve on the Executive Committee.
- b. Associate members. Other persons interested in theological librarianship may be elected to associate membership by vote of the Executive Committee and by compliance with other conditions prescribed in the Bylaws.
- c. Institutional members. Libraries of schools that are on the membership list of the American Association of Theological Schools may be elected to institutional membership by vote of the Executive Committee.

Article IV. OFFICERS

The officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer. They shall perform the duties usually expected of such officers and those assigned by action of the Association. They shall hold office from the end of the session at which they were elected until the next regular meeting of the Association or until their successors are elected.

Article V. COMMITTEES

1. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the officers, five other members elected by the Association at each regular meeting, and one representative named by the American Association of Theological Schools. The retiring president shall serve as a member of the Executive Committee for the year following his/her

term of office as President. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to prepare the programs and make arrangements for all meetings of the Association, to give direction to the work of the special committees, and to transact all other business of the Association ad interim.

2. Special committees may be authorized by the Association and appointed by the President, unless otherwise provided by the Association, for the purpose of executing particular studies or projects.

Article VI. MEETINGS

The regular meetings of the Association shall be held at the call of the Executive Committee. Other meetings, interim or regional, may be held as the Executive Committee may deem expedient.

Article VII. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the full members at any regular meeting, provided the proposed amendment shall have been read at two successive regular meetings of the Association. By-laws may be adopted and amended by a majority vote of the full members of the Association at any regular meeting.

BYLAWS

- 1. Dues. Annual dues shall be: Full members, \$4.00; Associate members, \$3.00; Institutional members, \$5.00.
- 2. The five members-at-large on the Executive Committee are elected for a period of three years, or until their successors are elected.
- 3. The vice-president shall automatically become the president-elect to serve as president during the year following his/her term of office as vice-president.
- 4. Full members on retired status are exempt from payment of dues.
- 5. All full members of the Association shall be eligible to vote on the elective positions of the Association.
- 6. Associate members may serve on committees, except the Executive Committee and the Nominating Committee, and may have the privilege of the floor at all meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote on the elective positions of the Association.
- 7. 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. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum of the Association.
- 8. 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 Bylaws.

STUDY DRAFT - CONSTITUTION (IONG FORM)

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 (AATS), to study the distinctive problems of the theological seminary libraries, and to promote library service and librarianship among the institutions of the 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
This Association is an affiliated organization of AATS, and the ALA.

Article IV. MEMBERSHIP

- Sec. 1. Full Members. Librarians serving on or retiring 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 Bylaws.
- Sec. 2. Associate Members. Persons interested in, or associate 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 Bylaws.
- Sec. 3. Institutional Members. Libraries of schools that are members of AATS may become institutional members by compliance with other conditions prescribed in the Bylaws.
- Sec. 4. Contributing or Sustaining Members. Persons or institutions eligible to membership may become contributing or sustaining members upon payment of the annual sums provided in the Bylaws.
- 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 members 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 majority vote of the Executive Committee. A suspended member may be reinstated by a two-thirds vote of the 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 qualified. 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 qualified.
- 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. <u>Duties and Responsibilities</u>. 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 Bylaws, or those assigned by action of the Association. It shall conduct all business pertaining to the Association as a whole between annual and other meetings of the Association, and

shall have authority to make decisions for the Association during the periods between meetings. It shall decide upon the expenditures of all funds belonging to the Association as a whole, and shall be authorized to allot such funds to projects and committees. It shall provide the Association at the annual meeting with an audited report of all funds held, received and disbursed.

Sec. 2. Members. The 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 overlap as to insure continuity of policy; and one representative named by the AATS. The executive secretary shall be ex officio member of the Executive Committee without vote.

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 for any time by the 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 may be called on approval of the Executive Committee.

Article VIII. BYLAWS

Adoption, Suspension, and Amendments. Bylaws may be adopted, suspended, and amended by a majority vote of the full members of the Association attending any general session of any annual conference or casting ballots in a vote by mail.

Article IX. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of full members present 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.

BYLAWS

Article I. DUES

- Sec. 1. Full Members, Associate Members, Institutional Members. The annual dues for full members shall be \$4; associate members, \$3; and institutional members, \$5. Full members on retired status are exempt from payment of dues.
- Sec. 2. Contributing 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 nominations 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 ten full members of the Association, and filed with the executive secretary not less than two months preceding 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 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. RIGHT TO VOTE

Sec. 1. Full members of the Association shall be eligible to vote on all questions of the Association; Associate members shall be eligible to vote on all questions of the Association except on the Constitution and on elective positions of the Association.

Article IV. 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 shall constitute a quorum of the Association.

Article V. 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 Bylaws.
- Sec. 2. Appointment of Committee Members. Committee members shall be appointed by the president unless it is otherwise provided in the action authorizing the Committee or in the Constitution and Bylaws. The vice-president (President-elect) shall appoint committee members selected in advance to serve during the term of his presidency.
- Sec. 3. <u>Discontinuance</u>. A committee may be discontinued only by the agency authorizing it.
- 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 the Bylaws.

Article VI. 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 Bylaws.

- 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 Bylaws.
- 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 Bylaws.

Article VII. YEARS

- Sec. 1. Membership year. The membership year of the Association shall be the same as the fiscal year.
- Sec. 2. Fiscal year. The fiscal year of the Association shall be July 1 to June 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 Bylaw shall not apply to the term of office of the representative on the Executive Committee named by the AATS. For this office the term shall be specified by AATS.

Article VIII. RUIES OF ORDER

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 Bylaws.

(For action taken, see Summary of Third Business Session)

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE BUSINESS SESSIONS (President Robert F. Beach, presiding)

FIRST SESSION - WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, A. M. and P. M.

- 1. The president announced the pro tem committees as follows:
 - A. Nominating Dr. Henry M. Brimm, Chairman Grace N. Teague; Herbert H. Schmidt
 - B. Auditing H. Eugene Craig, Chairman Dorotha Williams; Leo T. Crismon
 - C. Resolutions Valborg Bestul, Chairman
 Carrie R. Simmers; Arthur E. Jones, Jr.
- 2. Calvin Schmitt moved, Dr. Jannette Newhall seconded, and VOTED:

That the work of the Committee on Personnel and Placement be limited to the function of acting as a clearing house for information concerning qualified applicants and library positions open in theological libraries; and that a new committee be appointed by the Executive Committee to deal with matters relating to recruiting and education for theological librarianship.

3. Calvin Schmitt moved, Arthur E. Jones seconded, and VOTED:

That the Association approve the sum of \$50.00 for use in advertising to stimulate the sale of the Periodicals Index.

4. Dr. Jannette Newhall moved, Dr. L. R. Elliott seconded, and VOTED:

That the Association authorize a committee on the continuation of the Religious Periodicals Index, to be appointed by the Executive Committee, and that it be given power, with the approval of the Executive Committee, to carry on all necessary plans for the continuation of the Index.

SECOND SESSION - THURSDAY, JUNE 21, A. M. and P. M.

1. Norman D. Dow moved, Elton E. Shell seconded, and VOTED:

That the Committee on Cooperation be discontinued with a vote of thanks, and that the recommendations contained in said Committee's report be adopted.

2. VOTED to accept the Treasurer's report, as follows, with appreciation:

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1955-56

Balance on hand, June 11, 1955

\$2273.58

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues

Institutional \$120.00 Active 202.00 Associate 30.00

\$352.00

SECOND SESSION - THURSDAY, JUNE 21, contd.

Brought forward,	\$352.00	\$2273.58
RECEIPTS, contd.		
Exhibit Books Sale, 1955	800.33	
Kieffer Project	35.4 5	
Sale of Proceedings	52.97	
Contribution	10.00	1250.75
		\$3524.33
DISBURSEMENTS		
Publication of Proceedings	\$456.4 4	
International Association of Theological Libraries	100.00	
Stationery	87.00	
Secretary's Office	35.29	
Treasurer's Office	30.39	
Secretary's Honorarium	100.00	
Exhibit Books Sale, 1955	25.25	
Periodicals Index	127.55	
Buildings Committee	3.40	
Cooperation Committee	4.00	
Membership Committee	20.77	
Microfilm Committee	39.32	
Sealantic Committee	25.10	
Newsletter	123.08	
Executive Committee Travel	468.95	
Kincheloe Reimbursement	3 5.00	
Miscellany	10.00	1691.54
Balance on hand, June 5, 1956		\$1832.79

ERNEST M. WHITE, Treasurer

3. VOTED to accept Auditing Committee's Report, as follows, with thanks:

The Treasurer's books were examined by the Auditing Committee and found in good order.

Leo T. Crismon
Dorotha Williams

H. Eugene Craig, Chairman

4. Dr. J. Stillson Judah moved, Dr. L. R. Elliott seconded, and VOTED:

That the ATTA go on record as becoming officially a member of the International Association of Theological Libraries (IATL), including the payment of dues.

5. The secretary read replies received in response to official correspondence directed to be sent by action of the 1955 Conference, as follows:

From Dr. Robert S. Bilheimer of the World Council of Churches - (regarding the collection and preservation of archival materials): "We are at the moment engaged in a survey of the whole matter ... We hope as a result of Dr. Raymond P. Morris' recommendations to be able to establish a system which will be satisfactory."

From Dr. Amos N. Wilder, President, Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis - (regarding continuance of bibliographical guides): "... our Society ... will wish to do all in their power to stimulate the preparation of adequate bibliographical study guides ..."

SECOND SESSION - THURSDAY, JUNE 21, contd.

Chicago - (concerning a revision of the "Case Bibliography of Christianity"): " ... have concluded that the revision should be made and that we should undertake doing it here."

From Dr. Walter N. Roberts, Executive Secretary, AATS - (regarding a review and revision of minimum standards for accreditation): "... action ... be deferred until the Commission has had more experience in applying the present Standards."

THIRD SESSION - FRIDAY, JUNE 22, A. M.

1. Moved, seconded and VOTED:

That we express our deepest appreciation to the Western Theological Library Association, and to the individual members, for all they have done in making the Conference so pleasant and successful.

2. Dr. Jannette E. Newhall moved, Roscoe M. Pierson seconded, and VOTED:

That the Executive Committee appoint a Committee on Microtext reproduction, and give it power, with the approval of the Executive Committee, to carry on all necessary plans for the development of these interests of our Association.

3. The Secretary read the following list of tentative expenditures prepared by the Treasurer. The President reminded the Association that since there is no guaranteed income, nor fixed expenditures, a "budget" could not be presented, but that the figures, as given, were the Executive Committee's best estimate of the financial picture for 1956-57.

TENTATIVE EXPENDITURES, 1956-1957

President's office Vice-president's office	\$ 50.00
Secretary's office	50.00 50.00
Treasurer's office	25.00
Secretary's honorarium	300.00
President's contingent fund	50.00
Committees	200.00
Periodical Index (advertising)	50.00
Executive Committee travel	500.00
Affiliation Dues: A.L.A. \$10.00	
I.A.T.L. 12.50	22.50
Newsletter	225.00
Publication of 1956 Proceedings	400.00
U. S. Book Exchange Aid	20.00
Unpaid bills:	
Periodical Index, v.2 \$860.92	
May, 1956 Newsletter 52.57	913.49
TOTAL	\$2855.99

Moved, seconded, and <u>VOTED</u>:

That the Executive Committee be given a vote of thanks for presenting these financial details.

THIRD SESSION - FRIDAY, JUNE 22, A. M., contd.

4. Calvin H. Schmitt moved, Dr. Jannette E. Newhall seconded, and VOTED:

That the Executive Committee of ATIA communicate with the Executive Committee of AATS and invite a representation on a joint commission of the two Associations to: (a) make a factual study of theological status, salaries, and other personnel and library positions; and (b) to relate the results of such a study to published facts concerning library salaries in non-theological libraries; and (c) to report to the next Conference in 1957, or sooner.

5. Dr. L. R. Elliott spoke briefly of the possibility of aid from a major national Fund. The Secretary moved, Dr. Raymond P. Morris seconded, and <u>VOTED</u>:

That the President be authorized to appoint a Stand-By Committee to explore the possibility of approaching other sources of support in the event that sources now under consideration do not produce adequate funds for the Association's program of microfilming and periodical indexing.

6. After discussion of the drafts of Constitutions submitted by the Committee on the Constitution, Arthur W. Swann moved, John H. Hodges seconded, and VOTED:

That the report of the Committee be referred back for further study, and report again next year.

7. Arthur W. Swann moved, John H. Hodges seconded, and VOTED:

That we reconsider the section having to do with dues, so we may now examine the dues rates.

8. Dr. Raymond P. Morris moved, Jules L. Moreau seconded, and <u>CARRIED</u> (one dissenting vote):

That the Bylaws of the Association be amended to show annual dues payable as follows: \$4 for active members; \$3 for associate members; \$5 for institutional members.

9. Br. Walter N. Roberts, Executive Secretary of AATS, brought greetings to the Conference. With Dr. Roberts' approval, Dr. Kenneth S. Gapp moved, John H. Goodwin seconded, and VOTED:

That officials of ATIA be authorized to consult with the officials of the AATS with a view to formulating a mutually satisfactory statement of the relationship of the two organizations.

10. Invitations for the 1957 Conference were read from Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary at Fort Worth Texas, and from Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. A showing of hands indicated a majority vote for Texas. Dr. Jannette E. Newhall moved, Dr. Francis L. Bouquet seconded, and VOTED:

That the Executive Committee send notes of appreciation for these invitations.

11. Dr. Henry J. Brimm presented the following report from the Nominating Committee:

For Members-at-large of the Executive Committee, for term expiring in

THIRD SESSION - FRIDAY, JUNE 22, A. M., contd.

1959: Miss Margaret J. Hort; Mr. Roscoe M. Pierson.

For Treasurer: Mr. Harold B. Prince

For Executive Secretary: Miss Alice M. Dagan For Vice-President: Mr. Calvin H. Schmitt

For President: Miss Helen B. Uhrich.

Grace Teague Herbert Schmitt Henry J. Brimm, Chairman.

Dr. Francis L. Bouquet moved, Dr. Jannette E. Newhall seconded, and <u>VOTED</u>:

That the nominations be closed.

Dr. R. L. Elliot moved, Jules L. Moreau seconded, and VOTED:

That the slate of the Nominating Committee be accepted by acclamation.

Mr. Robert F. Beach then turned the meeting over to Miss Helen B. Uhrich, who expressed to him the deep gratitude felt by the entire Association for his faithful and fruitful leadership during the past two years.

- 12. Miss Valborg Bestul presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions:
- 1. RESOLVED, That we, the Tenth Annual Conference of the American Theological Library Association, convened June 20-22, 1956, express our appreciation for their hospitality to the Pacific School of Religion, to St. Margaret's House, to the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, and to our host, J. Stillson Judah and his staff.
- 2. RESOLVED, That we thank Miss Helen B. Uhrich, program chairman, Mr. Robert F. Beach, our president, and the other members of the Executive Committee for the arrangements of a well ordered and profitable program for the Conference.
- 3. RESOLVED, That we express our gratitude to the conference speakers, Mr. Roscoe M. Pierson, Dr. J. Periam Danton, the members of the Panel on Acquisition and Ordering, and to Dr. Francis L. Bouquet and Mr. Abraham Tom for arranging and conducting the worship services.
- 4. RESOLVED, That we convey our thanks to the library of the University of California and to the staff of the Bancroft Library for their contributions to our program; and
- 5. RESOLVED, That we also express our appreciation to the Western Theological Library Association for sponsoring and giving us the tour of the San Francisco Bay area, and to Dr. Francis L. Bouquet for his part in making the arrangements.

Carrie Simmers Arthur Jones Valborg Bestul, Chairman

- 13. Announcement was made of a contribution of \$25 from Dr. George B. Ehlhardt and letter of thanks was directed to be sent to him.
- 14. The Secretary was instructed to send a letter of thanks to the Associated Book Publishers for the exhibit. (Mr. Alec R. Allenson, who arranged most of the details of the exhibit, was unable to attend the Conference due to illness.)
- 15. Dr. Raymond P. Morris moved, Robert F. Beach seconded, and VOTED:

That the Tenth Annual Conference of ATLA stand adjourned.

ALICE M. DAGAN, Secretary

APPENDIX B

ATLA MEMBERSHIP LIST AUGUST 15, 1956 (* - attended 1956 Conference)

ACTIVE

- *Allen, Clara B. Fuller Theological Seminary, 135 N. Oakwood Ave., Pasadena 1, Cal. *Atkinson, Marjorie M. Church Divinity School of the Pacific, 2451 Ridge Rd., Berkeley 9, Cal.
 - Axeen, Marina Bethel Seminary, 1480 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- Ballantyne, Agnes L. Pittsburgh-Kenia Theological Seminary, 616 N. Highland Ave.,
 Pittsburgh 12, Pa.
- *Balz, Elizabeth L. Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, Capital University, Columbus 9, Chio.
- *Beach, Robert F. Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.
- *Bestul, Valborg Luther Theological Seminary, 2375 Como Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- Boell, Margaret Meadville Theological Seminary, 5701 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Prancis L. San Francisco Theological Seminary, 124 Seminary Rd., San Anselmo, Cal.
- What Brimm, Henry M. Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond 27, Va.
- *Buder, Christine L. Christian Board of Publication, 2640 Pine Blvd., P. O. Box 179, St. Louis 3, Mo.
- *Camp, Thomas E. Bridwell Library, Perkins Theological Seminary, S.M.U., Dallas 5, Texas.
- Whandler, Emily M. Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster, Md.
- *Chenery, Frederick L. Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, 606 Rathervue Place, Austin 5, Texas.
 - *Conger, Helen Dargan-Carver Library, 161 Eighth Ave., Nashville 3, Tenn.
 - Conn, Louise M. 109 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
 - Corcoran, Wilma Zion Research Library, 120 Seaver St., Brookline 46, Mass.
 - *Craig, H. Eugene Gammon Theological Seminary, 9 McDonough Blvd., S. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 - *Crismon, Leo T. Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2825 Lexington Rd., Louisville, Ky.
 - *Dagan, Alice M. Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, 1670 South 11th Ave., Maywood, Ill.
 - Davidson, Lois M. Seminario Evangelico de Teologia, Apartada 149, Matanzas, Cuba. Davidson, Nelle C. New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, 1220 Washington St., New Orleans 22, Ia.
 - *Dow, Norman D. Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 106 W. 27th St., Austin 5, Texas.
 - Dunger, George A. North American Baptist Seminary, 1605 S. Euclid Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D.
 - *Ehlert, Arnold D. Talbot Theological Seminary, 558 S. Hope St., Los Angeles 17,
 - Ehlhardt, George B. Theological Seminary, University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Iowa.
- *Eisenhart, Ruth C. Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.
- *Elliott, L. R. Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Hill Station, Fort Worth 5, Texas.
 - Ernst, Hilda B. North Park Theological Seminary, 3225 West Foster, Chicago 25,
 - *Farris, Donn Michael Duke Divinity School, Duke Station, Durham, N. C.
 - Fisher, Ilo D. Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.
 - Fortney, Edward L. Drew University, Madison, N. J.
 - Frank, Emma L. Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio.
 - *Friesen, Magdalen Mennonite Biblical Seminary, 4614 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 15, Ill. Fritz, William R. Lutheran Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

ACTIVE, contd.

- Gamble, Connolly Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond 22, Va.
- *Gapp, Kenneth S. Princeton Theological Seminary, Box 111, Princeton, N. J.
- Gardiner, Mabel F. Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.
- *George, Esther D. United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Blvd., Dayton 6, Ohio.
- Goodman, Delena School of Theology, Anderson, Ind.
- *Goodwin, John H. Virginia Theological Seminary, 4901 S. 30th St., Arlington, Va. Gray, Ruth M. - Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, 3040 W. Washington Blvd.,
 - Chicago 12, Ill.
- Grobel, Olive M. General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York 11, N. Y.
- *Guston, David Bethel College & Seminary, 1344 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- Haden, Eric G. Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Heights, Kansas City 2, Kans.
- Hammer, A. K. General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York, N. Y.
- Hand, William J. Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, City Line & Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
- Hansen, Ella K. Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, 100 East 22nd St., Minneapolis, Minn.
- Harrer, John A. Congregational Library, 14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.
- Hickey, Dorelyn J. Dake Divinity Ochool, Burham, N. G. 137 Somerset St., New Brunner
- *Highfield, Betty J. North Park College, 3225 W. Foster Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.
- Hilgert, Elvire R. Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, 6830 Laurel St., N. W., Washington 12, D.C.
- Hodges, Elizabeth Episcopal Theological School, Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.
- *Hodges, John H. University of the South, School of Theology, Sewanee, Tenn.
- Hodges, Thelma F. Butler University School of Religion, 321 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
- *Hort, Margaret J. Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19, Pa.
- Hughey, Elizabeth Methodist Publishing House, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tenn.
- *Hyatt, Alexander J. Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, 1908 Addison St., Berkeley 4, Cal.
- Joaquin, Frederick C. Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wisc.
- *Johnson, Elinor C. Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill.
- *Jones, Arthur E. Drew University, Madison, N. J.
- *Judah, J. Stillson Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic Ave., Berkeley 9, Cal.
 - Keir, K. Patricia McGill University Divinity School, 3520 University St., Montreal, Canada.
- *Kelly, Genevieve California Baptist Seminary, Seminary Knolls, Covina, Cal.
- Kennedy, James Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia,
- Kephart, John E. Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
- Kraemer, Ruth F. North Central Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Ill.
- Krentz, Edgar M. Concordia Seminary, 801 De Mun Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
- Kuschke, Jr., A. W. Westminster Theological Seminary, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia 18, Pa.
- Lewis, S. Madge Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, 1908 Addison St., Berkeley 4, Cal.
- *McCloy, Jr., Frank D. Western Theological Seminary, 731 Ridge Ave., Pittsburgh, 12, Pa.
- McTaggart, John B. Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, 2606 Dwight Way, Berkeley 4,
- D. Markley, Lucy W. Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.
 - Mitchell, Mary J. Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, 6830 Laurel St., Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C.
 - Monroe, Jr., George C. American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville 7, Tenn.

ACTIVE, contd.

- *Moreau, Jules L. Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, 600 Haven St., Evanston 1, Ill.
- *Morris, Raymond P. Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect St., New Haven 11, Conn. Murphy, Alice Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.
- *Newhall, Jannette E. Boston University, School of Theology, 745 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
- Nicole, Roger Gordon Divinity School, Beverly Farms, Mass.
- Norris, Elizabeth D. Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.
- Osburn, Edwin C. Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Box 706, Wake Forest, N. C.
- *Pierson, Roscoe M. The College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.
- *Prince, Harold B. Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.
- Minneapolis, Minn. Other Press & Seminary, 116 E. 22nd St.,
 - *Rand, James F. Dallas Theological Seminary, 3909 Swiss Ave., Dallas, Texas.
 - Reid, A. Brownie Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.
 - Riley, Sara Ruth Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2825 Lexington Rd., Louisville 6. Ky.
 - Roach, Agnes S. Bexley Hall, Divinity School of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Robbins, Ruth G. Iliff School of Theology, 2201 S. University Blvd., Denver 10, Colo.
 - *Royer, Elizabeth Candler School of Theology, 109 Theology Bldg., Emory U., Ga. Russel, Emily G. Faith Theological Seminary, Elkins Park, Philadelphia 17, Pa.
 - *Sack, Nobel V. Western Evangelical Seminary, 4200 S. E. Jennings Ave., Portland, 22, Ore.
 - Scammon, John H. Andover-Newton Theological Seminary, 169 Institution Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
 - Schild, Karl Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19, Pa.
 - *Schmidt, Herbert H. Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.
 - *Schmitt, Calvin H. McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted St., Chicago 14, Ill.
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 - Schuppert, Mildred Western Theological Seminary, Eolland, Mich.
 - *Shandrick, Albert J. Central Lutheran Theological Seminary, Fremont, Nebr.
 - *Shell, Elton E. Southern California School of Theology, 817 West 34th St., Los Angeles 7, Cal.
 - Sheppard, Edward L. Hartford Seminary Foundation, 55 Elizabeth St., Hartford, Conn. Spillical Just., Counton, Jel.
 - *Shetter, Claire B. Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic, Berkeley 9, Cal.
 - *Simmers, Carrie R. Bethany Biblical Seminary, 3435 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 24, Ill.
 - Skinner, Katharine 40 Arlington St., Cambridge, Mass.
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 - Smith, Neil G. Knox College, 59 St. George St., Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.
 - Sniveley, Mary S. Moravian College & Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa.
- *Sonne, Niels H. General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York 11, N. Y. Sparks, Claud G. Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.
 - Starr, Edward C. American Baptist Historical Society, 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester 20, N. Y.
 - Stockell, Kent L. University of the South, School of Theology, Sewanee, Tenn. Stonesifer, Paul T. Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.
 - *Stouffer, Isabelle Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
 - *Swann, Arthur W. 824 N. 2nd Ave., Tucson, Ariz.

ACTIVE, contd.

- *Teague, Grace N. Joint University Libraries, Vanderbilt University School of Religion, Nashville, Tenn.
- Tingelstad, Gertrude Luther Theological Seminary, Como & Luther Place, St. Paul, Minn.
- *Tom, Abraham San Francisco Theological Seminary, 124 Seminary Rd., San Anselmo, Cal.
- Torrey, Charloote Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.
- Trost, Theodore L. Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester 20, N. Y.
- Turner, Jr., Decherd Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Box 203, Dallas 5, Texas.
- *Uhrich, Helen B. Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect St., New Haven 11, Conn. > *Vanderhoff, Frank M. - Divinity School Library, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.
 - Walter, Alice Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y. Warnick, Mrs. John Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Box 203, Dallas 5, Texas.
 - Warnock, Ruth A. Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky.
 - > Wernecke, Herbert H. Eden Theological Seminary, 475 E. Lockwood Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
 - *White, Ernest M. Louisville Presbyterian Seminary, 109 E. Broadway, Louisville 2, Ky.
 - Whitford, Ruth Biblical Seminary, 235 E. 49th St., New York 17, N. Y.
 - Wickizer, Alice F. Drake University Divinity School, Des Moines, Iowa.
 - Wilfred, Harvey O. Phillips University, Graduate Seminary, College of the Bible, Enid, Okla.
 - Williams, Ethel L. School of Religion, Howard University, Washington, D. C. Wright, Margaret General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York 11, N. Y.

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- Allenson, Alec R. Blessing Book Store, St. W. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Dl. Andrews, Dean T. 1810 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton 35, Mass.
- Beaver, R. Pierce Federated Faculty, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.
 Bellamy, Nelle Episcopal Theological Seminary, Main St. & Bell Ct., Lexington, Ky.
 Carlson, Velma G. Buffalo Bible Institute, 827 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 9, N. Y.
 Corum, Frederick M. 118 Conant Drive, Kenmore 23, N. Y.
 - *Crowley, Joan M. 413 Manzanita, Sierra Madre, Cal.
 - Davis, Newell E. First Methodist Church, 163 Main St., Williamstown, Mass.
 - Diehl, Katharine S. P. O. Box 563, Douglas, Ga.
 - Eldridge, Lucile Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
 - Eury, Jessie C. Lincoln Bible Institute, Box 178, Lincoln, Ill.
 - Gallichotte, V. H. 150 Hooper St., San Francisco, Cal.
- *Goddard, Burton L. Gordon Divinity School, Box E, Beverly Farms, Mass.
 - Grossmann, Maria 97 Waverly St., Belmont 79, Mass.
 - *Hager, Jean Abingdon Press, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
 - Helmbold, F. Wilbur Providence-Barrington Bible College, 100 State St., Providence 8, R. I.
 - Hess, Geraldine Pacific Bible College, Box H, Azusa, Cal.
 - Hills, Margaret T. American Bible Society, 450 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
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 - Jordan, Casper L. Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio.
 - *Kendrick, Ruth St. Margaret's House, 1820 Scenic Ave., Berkeley 9, Cal.
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Lyons, John F. - McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted St., Chicago 14,

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Cumberland Presbyterian Theological Seminary, McKenzie, Tenn.
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Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.
Duke Divinity School, Duke Station, Durham, N.C.
Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Overbrook, Philadelphia 31, Pa.
Eden Theological Seminary, 475 E. Lockwood Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
Emmanuel College, Victoria University, 73 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, 606 Rathervue Pl., Austin, Texas.
Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle St., Cambridge 38, Mass.
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Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Ill.
Fuller Theological Seminary, 135 N. Oakland Ave., Pasadena 1, Cal.
Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.
Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.
General Theological Seminary, 175 9th Ave., New York 11, N. Y.
Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Cal.
Hamma Divinity School, Springfield, Ohio.
Hartford Seminary Foundation, Hartford, Conn.
Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.
Hood Theological Seminary, Salisbury, N. C.
Howard University School of Religion, 2441 Sixth St., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.
Iliff School of Theology, 2201 S. University Blvd., Denver 10, Colo.
Johnson C. Smith University, School of Theology, Charlotte, N. C.
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 109 E. Broadway, Louisville 2, Ky.
Luther Theological Seminary, Como and Luther Place, St. Paul 8, Minn.
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.
Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19, Pa.
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, S. A.
McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted St., Chicago 14, Ill.
McMaster University Divinity School, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
Moravian Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa.
Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wisc.
New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J.
New Church Theological School, 48 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass.
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, School of Theology, New Orleans 13, Ia.
North American Baptist Seminary, 1605 S. Euclid Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D.
North Park Theological Seminary, 3225 W. Foster Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.
Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, 3040 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.
Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, 116 E. 22nd St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Oberlin College Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio
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Phillips University, College of the Bible, Enid, Okla.

Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary, 616 W. North Ave., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.

Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.

San Francisco Theological Seminary, 124 Seminary Rd., San Anselmo, Cal.

Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.

Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, 6830 Laurel St., N. W., Washington 12, D. C.

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2825 Lexington Rd., Louisville, Ky.

Southern California School of Theology, 817 West 34th St., Los Angeles 7, Cal.

Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Hill Station, Forth Worth, Texas.

Starr-King School for the Ministry, 2441 Ie Conte Ave., Berkeley 9, Cal.

Temple University School of Theology, Broad St. & Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia 22, Pa.

Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church in the U.S., Lancaster, Pa.

Union College of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, B. C., Canada.

Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th St., New York 27, N. Y.

Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond 22, Va.

United Theological Seminary, 1810 Hervard Blvd., Dayton 6, Ohio.

University of Chicago, Divinity School Library, Chicago 37, Ill.

University of Dubuque Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa.

University of Southern California, School of Religion, 3518 University Ave., Los Angeles 7, Cal.

University of the South, School of Theology, Sewanee, Tenn.

Vanderbilt University School of Religion, Nashville 4, Tenn.

Virginia Union University School of Religion, 1500 N. Lombardy St., Richmond, Va.

Wartburg Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa.

Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Mich.

Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster, Mi.

Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Yale University Divinity School, New Haven 11, Conn.

ADDITIONAL ATTENDEES

Brightman, Mrs. E. S.

Buckham, Margaret - Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Cal.

Coile, Martha Lee

Dekker, Harold - Calvin Seminary, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Goodwin, Mrs. John H.

Hodges, Mrs. John

Jones, Mrs. Arthur E. & daughter

Kimber, Mary - Palestine Institute, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Cal.

Morris, Mrs. Raymond P.

Patterson, Helen - Starr-King School for the Ministry, Berkeley, Cal.

Quiers, Charlotte

Sanders, Mary - Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, Berkeley, Cal.

Troutner, Lucy - Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, Berkeley, Cal.

Vanderhoof, Mrs. Frank M.

Wiley, Ann

Wiley, Jeanette

APPENDIX C

INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS NOS. I-X, 1947-1956 Compiled by Chicago Area Theological Librarians

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