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**SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

**NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

**AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**

**(UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY)**

**NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

**JUNE 15-17, 1955**

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 2:00 P.M. (President Robert F. Beach, presiding)

WORSHIP

Brooks B. Little  
The Upper Room

Theme: - "Humility to Serve"; John 13:2-5, 12-17.

GREETINGS

Dr. Frederick C. Grant  
Chairman, Faculty Library Committee  
Union Theological Seminary, New York

STATEMENT OF CONFERENCE AIDS

Mrs. Evah Kincheloe

Another milestone has been reached in ATIA 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.

I am sure that we are all happy to be in New York, and, specifically, at Union Seminary. Many of us have looked to Union Library for guidance and help, and have considered it as our mentor; we are now pleased to see at first hand this fabulous library.

As Vice President, it has been my duty and privilege to be responsible for the program for this Ninth Annual Meeting of ATIA. The brochure which we all received this year, listing the purpose, accomplishments, committees, etc., gives an idea of the scope of the activities of our Association. Our annual meeting is planned with the intention of reporting, sharing, and furthering the purposes of ATIA. To accomplish this we have planned two days of concentrated sessions, to provide a maximum and varied coverage of all of our facets. We hope you will feel that there is ample time for cogitation and fellowship between the formal sessions.

As for the program itself - like Topsy it just grew - most of it the outgrowth of suggestions from ATIA members. As we meet only once a year as a corporate body, it is necessary that we include on our program reports from committee chairmen, for the committees are very active in the interim between annual meetings.

It is some time since we have had a general session concerned with the problem of cataloging and classification. With Union Library as a laboratory, and Miss Pettee, who has been a guiding star, able to be here, it seemed most opportune to devote ample time on our program to this subject. A morning program and a portion of an afternoon is devoted to this all important field. We are fortunate in having so many qualified resource people participating.

It has been our privilege on several occasions to have speakers from outside our organization, who have had a concern with our problems. This year Mr. Eugene Exman, Religious Book Editor and a Vice President of Harper & Brothers, will appear on our program.

Several years ago ATIA undertook to raise the standards of the theological

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libraries; a major study was made in cooperation with AATS, and as you will remember, this culminated in the report given at Louisville in 1952. This past year a committee has been at work surveying theological education. The results of this survey are of vital concern to us, and a representative of this team, Dr. Daniel D. Williams, will give a report at a session tomorrow.

Members of our own group are reading two bibliographical papers, making a total of eight such papers that have been given during our Conferences. We might look forward to having these accumulated and published. Additional reports and a workshop on "Cooperative Procedures" will complete the formal program.

From this brief introduction to the program you can see that there is no theme, but we hope that you will all taste of this smorgasbord offering and go away satisfied with your diet.

May I thank each of you who has so generously consented to participate in this program. We are greatly indebted to Robert Beach, Ruth Eisenhart, and the staff of Union for the excellent preparations they have made for our hospitality, and for their contributions toward program planning. And may I also thank all of you who have traveled long distances to share in the fellowship of these days. It has been a joy to work with you all.

I now commend to you our Ninth Annual Conference Program with the hope that it will be stimulating, and the days full of lasting fellowship.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Presented by Herbert H. Schmidt, Chairman

The personnel of our committee makes possible regional representation and consultation. Such committee structure should contribute to the gathering of data on library building developments in various sections of the country, as well as facilitate on-the-scene consultation where desirable and feasible. Members of the Association submitting plans and problems to this committee for conference at regular meetings of ATLA are urged to send such materials to the individual members of the committee in advance of the scheduled meeting. For obvious reasons the committee members cannot meet between annual sessions of the Association, but singly, or as a committee, they stand ready to render any reasonable service.

The committee has both an opportunity and a responsibility to the members of the Association, as evidenced by replies to a recent questionnaire, born of committee suggestion, to 83 institutional members. Fifty-eight replies were received. This rapid survey, covering the period 1950-55, indicated considerable activity in the improvement of seminary library housing and equipment, as follows:

1. New library, specifically for library purposes - 9
2. Sections of a new building designated for library purposes - 8
3. Remodeling of present quarters - 12
4. Additions to former quarters - 9

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5. New building or quarters proposed as of June 10, 1955 - 26  
(In blueprint stage - 8)  
(Under construction - 2)  
(In distant future - 16)

A comparison of these figures with those of building and housing improvement in other special libraries, or the library world in general, was not the immediate concern of your committee, but might be interesting by way of further study.

Available for distribution through the efforts of your committee, and the courtesy of Library Building Consultants, Inc., are copies of the late brochure, For Skillful Planning of Library Buildings. Attention is also called to the display of theological library building plans, and literature on equipment.

Respectfully submitted,

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

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERIODICAL EXCHANGE

Presented by Roscoe M. Pierson, Chairman

This committee has been virtually inactive this year, since this is the first year the new operating procedures have been in effect.

As chairman of the committee, I have been on the alert as to the functioning of the exchange program, and have kept in touch with exchange activities as much as possible. In general, the program seems to be working quite well, and I am convinced that most of the disturbing things - and they are few - will be removed if participants will carefully read and follow the procedures as outlined last year. Of course, there are still a few people who fail to follow instructions. There are also staff changes in the various libraries, which cause brief losses of efficiency. Nevertheless, the periodical exchange program is apparently moving a lot of material.

There is one thing that has taken quite a bit of my time: the basis for participation. Unfortunately, I have been forced to tell several institutions that I did not think that they were eligible to participate in the present exchange program. On this matter I have talked with some of our senior members, some of this committee's members, and other sagacious persons connected with AATS. Likewise, I have corresponded with other members of this committee and the present president of ATIA. We are not in one hundred per cent agreement as to who shall be allowed to take part in this program.

There are persons who favor letting virtually any library or person participate in the program, and there are those who conversely favor restricting the participants to those libraries which are institutional members of this organization. I am forced to believe that there must be some relationship between institutional membership in this organization and the right to participate in this program. While I take this stand for many reasons, I believe that otherwise there is no reason for institutional memberships if all of the rights and privileges of ATIA accrue to its individual members. Since exchange is ethically a transaction between institutions, I feel that the act of institutional membership must play some part as long as this

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organization maintains control over the program. Furthermore, it is my personal opinion, that the fully accredited institutions should support the accrediting agency, AATS, to the extent that excess materials be offered to, and held if necessary for, the seminaries now associate members of AATS. This implies a close bond between AATS and ATLA. I believe that such a bond exists, and I think that it must be strengthened.

The above is not an official report of this committee, but is the opinion, carefully considered, of the chairman alone.

Respectfully submitted,

Roscoe M. Pierson, Chairman

Mr. Pierson also stated that a supplementary list of periodical titles, for inclusion in the exchange program, would be sent to members later this summer.

VOTED to receive the foregoing reports with appreciation for the work done by the chairmen and the committees.

REPORT ON A PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL THEOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY  
AND A FEDERATION OF THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

Presented by J. Stillson Judah

At Unesco House in Paris on June 11, 1954, a meeting was convened by the World Council of Churches Study Department to consider tentatively several projects requiring international cooperation. Among these was an international theological bibliography and an international federation of theological library associations.

Organization of the Bibliography

As a result of this meeting it was decided that there was a definite need for a quarterly subject bibliography, which would contain abstracts in several languages of items of theological interest and importance, and which would avoid duplicating the work of other existing bibliographical works as far as possible. It should represent theology in its widest sense, so as not to exclude the literature of any religion, and should aim to "facilitate reference to current thought in various theological circles and so to promote understanding."

It was hoped that the organization for the bibliography might be set up in 1956, at which time a permanent paid editor would be chosen who would collate the material received from the various theological libraries associated with the project, and that the production would be subsidized by funds from UNESCO and possibly from American foundations.

Need for such a Project

That people have felt the need for religious literature in our present situation has been shown by the vast number of religious publications issuing from the presses. With the exception of fiction and juveniles the Publishers Weekly still places religious books in first place among the non-fiction books published here in the United States. Despite this fact there is not a single comprehensive bibliography which presents quarterly abstracts covering the scope of theological litera-

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ture. Comprehensive coverage of current works in this field does not exist to the same degree that Biological Abstracts, Chemical Abstracts or Psychological Abstracts cover their fields. It is true that the Roman Catholics are publishing excellent bibliographies in narrowly defined fields, e.g., Biblica published by the Pontifical Biblical Institute, and Revue d'Histoire Ecclesiastique of the Catholic University of Louvain. The International Association for the Study of History of Religions has just published its International Bibliography of the History of Religions for the year 1952. Another excellent bibliography for Old Testament Study is the Book List, published by the Society for Old Testament Study, and edited by H. H. Rowley. The University of Chicago published the first volume of New Testament Literature: an Annotated Bibliography in 1948, superseding New Testament Literature, published by the New Testament Club of the University of Chicago, 1940-42, but nothing has been issued since. A valuable bibliography of books and periodical articles about Buddhism is the Bibliographie Bouddhique, published with the assistance of the National Center of Scientific Research in Paris, by Adrien Maisonneuve, the last volume of which covers materials from May 1947-1950. Die Palästina-literature; eine internationale bibliographie in systematischer ordnung mit autoren- und sachregister, edited by Peter Thomsen and published as an Akademie-verlag production, covers in its last volume all phases of Palestinian archaeology, history, etc., for the period from 1935-1939. There are at least two excellent bibliographies of philosophical literature which include a fair amount of theological literature: the Bibliographie de la Philosophie, published by J. Vrin in Paris besides including titles of theological monographs, indexes selectively at least 103 periodicals that can be classed as theological, but has only published recently the volume for 1951; the Bibliographia Philosophica, Bruxelles, Editiones Spectrum, published in two volumes for the period 1934-45, also contains much material that is pertinent to our field. Smaller but helpful bibliographies are published in the Muslim World, the Review of Religion, the International Review of Missions and the Theologische Literaturzeitung.

For periodicals alone the Patmos production, Internationale Zeitschriftenschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete offers an excellent bibliography of 2597 articles from 393 periodicals in its two numbers. One cannot forget our own Index to Religious Periodical Literature, 1949-52, which is being continued. Besides these, one must go to the general indexes for their scattering of religious periodical literature: the Readers' Guide, the International Index, the Catholic Periodical Index, the Education Index, Palestine and Zionism, and the Subject Index to Periodicals, London.

To be sure, if all of these valuable works are taken together, they do represent a vast amount of theological coverage, and there are still others I could cite. The final question must now be asked. Is there a single one which fills the need for a work that presents abstracts of theological literature which are both comprehensive in scope and current within a three month period?

#### The International Association of Theological Library Associations

Since an international theological bibliography, as well as other international projects, anticipate an inter-faith relation, it was decided at the UNESCO conference that an International Association of Theological Library Associations was needed. Such an organization would act as an international co-ordinating body, assisting the work of national associations of theological libraries, "would help to create national associations where none now existed, and would serve as a clearing house of information. It was agreed that such a body might well be established under the auspices of the International Federation of Library Associations, and possibly in connection with the World Congress of Librarians and Documentalists, to

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be held in Brussels, September 1955." In order to expedite the beginning of this project and others, a Provisional Committee should be appointed "until a representative conference could make appointments to a more permanent body on some such basis as the following: "two Protestants, possibly from SCOTAPLL and the American Theological Library Association; two Roman Catholics; two Orthodox; two missionary representatives; two Jewish representatives; four persons representing other non-Christian religions; Dr. P. Bourgeois, representing the International Federation of Library Associations; Dr. H. W. Schneider, Head of the Division of International Co-operation, UNESCO; and Dr. Hans Harms, Associate Director of the Study Department of the World Council of Churches.

#### Development to Date

Since the UNESCO meeting, a tentative plan for the organization and development of the theological bibliography has been submitted to the Provisional Committee for study. Assurance has come from Dr. P. Bourgeois, President of the International Federation of Library Associations, that the association is interested in both projects herein discussed, and will give any support within the limits of the means at its disposal. As of June 13 he will have already presented the plan for the international bibliography to the International Consultative Committee on Bibliography, whose main function is to advise the Director General as to the support UNESCO ought to give to present and future bibliographical activities. It has been proposed that the question of the international theological library association should be discussed in Brussels at the session of the IFIA Council on September 13, and that action should be taken on the project at that time.

In conclusion one must now say that whatever the case may be, no success in either of these projects will be attained without the support in principle of the ATIA

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

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 7:00 P.M. (Miss Betty Jane Highfield, presiding)

#### SOME NOTES TOWARDS A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JEAN CALVIN

Presented by Dr. Roger Nicole, Director of the Library  
Gordon Divinity School

It may be proper at the outset to express here personal gratitude to this group for the kindness and graciousness manifested towards me by theological librarians when I visited their schools in search of duplicates. It is also a privilege for one who is primarily a professor of Systematic Theology and only subsidiarily a librarian to be allowed to address this body tonight.

The title which is recorded on the program is, Towards a Bibliography of John Calvin. It might be urged that a slightly less ambitious title should be given to this paper, to wit, Some Notes Towards a Bibliography of John Calvin. In framing it in this way we should follow the example of last year's speaker, Mr. Edward Fortney, in his very able "History and Literature of Methodism"...

#### I. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL HELPS.

Foremost among the bibliographical helps will naturally be the superb work;



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A. Erichson, Bibliographia Calviniana. Berlin: C. A. Schwetschke, 1900. 16lp.

This work appeared first in the 59th volume of the great edition of Calvin's works in the Corpus Reformatorum. It contains a remarkably complete list of editions of Calvin's works in any language, chronologically listed. This is followed by a list of works about Calvin and Calvinism, classified by subjects and including more than 880 titles. Very seldom can any omission be discovered in this very able work. Unfortunately, however, it does stop at 1900, and the literature that has been produced since that time is naturally not covered.

T. H. L. Parker, "A Bibliography and Survey of the British Study of Calvin, 1900-1940." Evangelical Quarterly, XVIII (1946), 123-131.

This presentation complements remarkably for the English-speaking world the work of Erichson. It covers not merely whole volumes written about Calvin, but also periodical articles and occasionally sections in books.

John T. McNeill, "Thirty Years of Calvin Study." Church History, XVII (1948), 207-240.

This survey by one of unquestioned competency goes beyond the work of Parker in that it covers Continental treatments, discussing in each case the significance of the contributions made. The 30 years referred to are 1918-1948. On page 207 there is a bibliographical note of special importance.

Peter Barth, "25 Jahre Calvinforschung." Theologische Rundschau N.F. VI (1934), 161-175, 246-267.

This work specializes in Continental scholarship, covering the period 1909-1934.

E. G. Leonard, "Bibliographie Calvinienne Abrégée." Revue de Théologie et d'Action Evangéliques. III (1943), 405-424.

A. Lang, "Recent German Books on Calvin." Evangelical Quarterly, VI (1934), 64-81.

R. Centilivre, "Ouvrages Récents sur Calvin." Revue d'Histoire et de Philosophie Religieuses. XVI (1928), 283-299.

Francois Wendel, Calvin, Source et Evolution de sa Pensée Religieuse. Paris: Presses Universitaires, 1950. (Bibliography on pp. 277-284)

For the literature on Calvin around the year 1909, fourth centenary of his birth, on the occasion of which much was published, one may consult with profit the summary given by Emile Doumergue at the close of the fourth volume of his great work on Jean Calvin, les Hommes et les Choses de son Temps.

## II. WORKS OF CALVIN

We shall subdivide as follows: 1. General; 2. Institutes; 3. Commentaries; 4. Sermons; 5. Tracts; 6. Letters.

### 1. General.

It is well known that the best collection of Calvin's works is found in the Corpus Reformatorum. These 59 volumes were edited from 1863 to 1900 by J. W. Baum,

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E. Cunitz, E. Reuss, P. Lobstein, A. Erichson, W. Baldensperger, and L. Horst. Unfortunately this work is extremely scarce, and it is practically impossible to obtain a complete set on the market. A recent sale was arranged for \$600.00, and the purchaser was pleased at that to have been able to locate a set! This edition is not absolutely complete, but it supersedes all previous editions both for accuracy and for completeness. It is at present the indispensable tool for any serious Calvinistic research.

Earlier collections, like the 9 volume Amsterdam edition, published in Latin in 1667 by J. J. Schipper, can still be serviceable in many respects, and can be obtained without too much difficulty for something like \$40.00 to \$60.00.

A set of select works in Latin, published recently in Germany under the direction of Peter Barth and Wilhelm Niesel, Opera Selecta. 5 vols. Munich: Kaiser, 1926-1952, is already mostly out of print.

For a helpful comparison between various editions of Calvin's collected works prior to the appearance of CR, one may be referred to the third volume of Paul Henry, Das Leben Johann Calvins, 1844. Beilage 175-252.

2. Institutes.

On this subject a great article by B. B. Warfield "On the Literary History of Calvin's Institutes" is most helpful. It appeared first of all in The Presbyterian and Reformed Review, X (1899), 193-219, and was republished with additions as a preface to the memorial edition of the Institutes prepared by the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, 1909, and in subsequent editions from the same Board. It may also be found in Calvin and Calvinism. New York: Oxford University Press, 1931. This very learned article covers most aspects of the publication of the Institutes, in the original languages, in translation, and in abridged form. It contains a very valuable comparison between the three extant English translations.

One will also consult with profit the Prolegomena to the Institutes in the CR, where a learned discussion is to be found of the relationship between the various editions issued during Calvin's lifetime and between the French and the Latin texts. The preface to Henry Beveridge's English translation is also of help in this respect.

In a very brief summary the following may be stated. There are three families of editions:

- a) 1536 containing 6 chapters
- b) 1539 and 1541, and ff. " 17 "
- c) 1559 and ff. " 80 " (5 times the bulk of 1536 ed.)

These are available in print as follows:

- In Latin 1536 CR; Barth-Niesel, vol. I.
- 1539 and ff. CR
- 1559 CR; Barth-Niesel, vol. III-V; also in the edition of Tholuck. Berlin: Thome, 1846, fairly easily available on the second-hand market.
  
- In French. 1541 CR; re-edited by Jacques Panrier and published in 4 volumes. Paris: "Les Belles Lettres", 1936-1939. This is already out of print. This was the only French translation actually executed by Calvin himself.

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- In French. 1560 CR; also Paris: Meyrueis, 1859 and Geneva: Béroud, 1888. This is also out of print. There is not now any edition of the Institutes in French available on the new-book market. A new edition is contemplated in a not too distant future.
- In German. 1536 Translated by B. Spiess. Wiesbaden: Limbarth, 1887.  
One of the only translations of this early edition.  
1559 Translated by O. Weber. 3 vols. Neukirchen: Erziehungsverein, 1936-1938.
- In English. 1536 The first three chapters were recently translated by Dr. Walter G. Hard in a doctoral dissertation for Princeton Theological Seminary, entitled "A Critical Translation and Evaluation of the Nucleus of the 1536 edition of Calvin's Institutes." It is to be hoped that this work by a member of ATIA will soon be available in printed form.<sup>1</sup>  
1559 There are three translations available:  
Thomas Norton's. London: Wolfe & Harison, 1561  
John Allen's. London: , 1813  
Henry Beveridge's Edinburgh: Calv. Trans. Sy., 1845,6  
The last two translations have been frequently republished and are both available new at present. The firm of Wm. B. Eerdmans in Grand Rapids has reprinted both of them! The least expensive text, new, is Beveridge's translation issued by James Clarke of London in 2 vols. at 30/-, or \$4.20.  
A new edition of the Institutes is to be published in vols. XX and XXI of the Library of Christian Classics, under the editorship of John T. McNeill. It remains to be seen whether this will be a new translation or an adaptation of a previous work.  
The Latin and French editions of the Institutes were provided with extensive indices, but this was not the case with the English translations. Recently Leroy Nixon has prepared an Index to Calvin's Institutes, Grand Rapids, Mich.: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1951.

### 3. Commentaries.

The activity of Calvin as a commentator was prodigious and his importance in dogmatics should not cause us to forget his significance in exegetical theology. He covered Genesis through Joshua, Psalms, and all the Prophets (except Ez. 21-48). He also commented on the whole New Testament except II and III John and Revelation. These are available as follows:

In Latin, everything is found in CR. Genesis, Psalms, and the N.T. were published by A. Tholuck in the middle of the last century. These can fairly easily be obtained.

1. I am indebted for this information to Dr. Kenneth S. Gapp of Princeton Theological Seminary Library.

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In French, commentaries on the Psalms and the New Testament only were issued in the 19th century, in 1859 and 1854 respectively. They are now out of print and very scarce.

In German, a recent translation under the editorship of E. F. K. Mueller, O. Weber, and others, is in process of publication. (Neukirchen: Erziehungsverein.)

In Dutch, practically everything has been translated.

In English, there was a very remarkable flowering of translations at the end of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th. One may note the following:

- 1570 Daniel
- 1571 Psalms
- 1577 Romans, I Cor., Eph., I John, Jude
- 1578 Genesis, Joshua
- 1581 Gal., Col.
- 1583 Romans (another translation)
- 1584 Gospels, John (another translation), Philipians
- 1585 Acts
- 1605 Hebrews
- 1609 Isaiah
- 1610 Synoptic Gospels, John (a third translation)
- 1620 Jeremiah 1-20.

After 1620 no further edition seems to have appeared in English until 1840. On that date Psalms was republished in London. In 1841 Hebrews appeared in London. In 1841 and 1842, Gal., Eph., Phil., and Col. appeared in the Edinburgh Biblical Cabinet. The year 1844 marks the beginning of the activity of the Calvin Translation Society, which was to publish all of Calvin's commentaries in English between 1844 and 1856. There seems to be some question as to the exact number of volumes in a complete set, and the following clarification may be of help:

Old Testament Commentaries	30 vols.
New Testament Commentaries	15 vols. (including Romans, trans. by Owen)
Another translation of Romans	1 vol. (reprint of Rosdell's trans. 1844)
Institutes	3 vols. Beveridge's translation
Tracts	3 vols.

These 52 volumes comprise the whole of the publications of the Calvin Translation Society. Occasionally, however, a higher figure is quoted because Calvin's Letters (2, or even 4 vols.) are included, although issued by other publishers. Sometimes, also, the two-volume Life of Calvin by Paul Henry is numbered in the set. Thus the extremes of 45 vols. and 58 vols. may be found in second-hand catalogs, and practically all the intermediate numbers!

All the commentaries were republished by Wm. B. Eerdmans between 1948 and 1950. They have received a very wide distribution through the efforts of this firm, and are available new at the present time.

#### 4. Sermons.

In the discussion of Calvin as a preacher, two works are especially helpful:

- E. Muehlhaupt, Die Predigt Calvins, ihre Geschichte, ihre Form und ihre religiösen Grundgedanken. Berlin & Leipzig: 1931.
- T. H. L. Parker, The Oracles of God. London: Lutterworth Press, 1947.

The latter volume has especially interesting appendices showing Calvin's life plans

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for the subject matter of his sermons, a conspectus of manuscripts of sermons in Geneva, a conspectus of the sermons in CR, and lists of early English and French editions of the sermons. According to tables found there, it would appear that Calvin preached at least 1,789 different sermons, which were recorded in 44 or 48 volumes.<sup>2</sup> Of this number 872 can be found in CR; 45 more were published by Hanns Rueckert between 1936 and 1938, (Neukirchen: Erziehungsverein). The remainder, which has never been published, was deposited in manuscript form in the Public Library of Geneva. It was the original transcript by several different hands of the work of secretaries who were taking down the text of the sermons when Calvin preached. Here is the account of the destiny of these volumes as reported by T. H. L. Parker:

There is a curious history attached to these volumes, which seem originally to have numbered 48. Forty-four of them were sold by the Library in 1805 to two booksellers. According to tradition, they were sold by weight, because they were not written by Calvin and were very difficult to read, and therefore were not greatly esteemed. Eight of the volumes were bought by some theological students at an old-clothes shop in 1823 and given back to the Library in 1826. Another five volumes found their way back by the end of the century. There are thirty-five volumes still missing. It is to be hoped that some of them may yet be recovered from their hiding places and restored to their proper home.<sup>3</sup>

At the present time there are 11 volumes of unpublished, or partially unpublished sermons which are still in the Public Library of Geneva. They are numbered as follows:

MSS. fr. 16	877 folios	87	week-day sermons on 2 Samuel <sup>4</sup>
17	616 "	66	Isaiah 13-29
18	603 "	67	" 30-41
19	498 "	57	" 42-51
20	160 "	25	Jeremiah 14-18
21	400 "	55	Ezekiel 1-15
22	577 "	69	" 23-48
23	427 "	is a partial copy of MSS. fr. 22 (53 sermons on Ez.23-35)	
24	226 "	28 week-day sermons on Micah	
25	369 "	44 Sunday sermons on Acts 1-7	
26	484 "	58	I Corinthians 1-9
40a	176 "	24	various texts, of which 15 are still unpublished
40c		8 Sunday sermons on various texts. The first six are published in CR. The last two are also found in MSS. fr. 26.	
404	38 "	in which beside a sermon on Joshua 1:6-11 there are a number of "congregations" (i.e., meditations) on Joshua.	

It was my privilege in the summer of 1953 to visit the Public Library of Geneva, and to be allowed by the custodian of manuscripts, Mr. Gagnebin, to examine some of

2. There seems to be some discrepancy in the account of numbers here.

3. T. H. L. Parker, The Oracles of God, p. 164.

4. MSS. fr. 16 contains indeed 87 sermons on II Samuel, out of which 43 were recently published in Germany. It is apparently by error that T. H. L. Parker gives the number of published sermons from this manuscript as 87. (op. cit., p. 166, note 1.)

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these volumes and to record the inventory made of them by Prof. Barnabas Nagy of Sarospatak, Hungary. The pages measure 21.5 by 31.5 cm (8-1/2" by 12-1/4"). The text itself varies in width from 15 to 17 cm. (6" to 6-3/4") and in height from 25 to 26 cm. (9-3/4" to 10-1/4"). The volumes are well bound, and naturally the Public Library of Geneva does not want the binding impaired, but Mr. Gagnebin assured me that if a reputable institution undertook to photostat or to publish these, permission would be gladly granted by the authorities of the Library. It is very greatly to be desired that this material be published and be thus made much more widely available than can possibly be the case now.

In English there was very great interest in Calvin's sermons at the end of the 16th century: 14 different collections of sermons appeared in English before 1600, some of them as many as five times. After 1600, apparently no sermons of Calvin were published until 1830, when a small collection of sermons on the Pastoral Epistles was issued by S. and D. A. Forbes of New York under the title: A Selection of the Most Celebrated Sermons of John Calvin. This was reprinted in 1848, and more recently under the title The Mystery of Godliness and Other Sermons (Grand Rapids, Mich.: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1950) Other collections are as follows:

<u>The Deity of Christ</u>	20 sermons	trans. by Leroy Nixon.	Eerdmans,	1950
<u>Sermons on Job</u>	20	" " " " " "	" "	1953
<u>The Gospel According to Isaiah</u>	7 sermons	" " " " " "	" "	1953.

Altogether, about 65 sermons fairly easily available, out of a total of 1452 now extant! We should certainly be grateful to Leroy Nixon and to the firm of Wm. B. Eerdmans for their contribution in this respect, but we should not lose sight of the magnitude of the task yet to be accomplished.

#### 5. Tracts.

Calvin's theological tracts occupy six volumes of the CR. Some of these are found in Barth-Niesel, Opera Selecta. A number have been issued separately in various languages. In English, we must note first of all the three volumes of Tracts Relating to the Reformation, translated by H. Beveridge, and published by the Calvin Translation Society between 1844 and 1851. These are rather scarce now, that we rejoice to hear that a reprint is contemplated. Vol. XXII of The Library of Christian Classics is a selection of theological treatises translated and edited by Prof. J. K. S. Reid (Phila.: Westminster Press, 1954). Three treatises on Predestination and Providence were published in 1856 by H. Cole under the title: Calvin's Calvinism (London: Wertheim, 1856-1858). This was reprinted by Wm. B. Eerdmans in 1950. We may also note the following:

- Calvinism by Calvin (On Grace) Trans.: R. Govett London: Nisbet, 1840
- Instruction in Faith Trans.: P. T. Fuhrmann London: Lutterworth, 1949
- Instruction in Christianity Trans.: J. P. Wiles Gr. Rapids: Eerdmans, 1947  
(This is an abridgement of the Institutes)
- Devotions and Prayers of John Calvin. Ed.: C. E. Edwards. Gr. Rapids: Baker, 1954. (These are drawn from the Commentaries on the Minor Prophets.)
- The Golden Booklet of the True Christian Life. Gr. Rapids: Baker.  
(This is a separate edition of Institutes, III, 6-10.)

It appears from the foregoing that there remains a great deal of untranslated theological material in this category of Calvin's works. For instance, his great treatise on the Trinity against Servetus has never appeared in English. Servetus

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found in Earl Morse Wilbur a translator and in the Harvard University Press a publisher (1932) for his Two Treatises on the Trinity; we would not begrudge him these favors, but we should certainly wish that Calvin might receive at least equal treatment!

6. Letters.

The first edition of Calvin's Letters was prepared in 1575 by Beza. In CR, 11 volumes are devoted to Calvin's correspondence, giving the text of 4271 letters. A few of these were published in French in 1854 by Jules Bonnet (Paris: Meyrueis). A partial translation of these appeared in 2 vols. in 1855 (Trans. by D. Constable. Edinburgh: Th. Constable). In 1858 two additional volumes translated by Gilchrist were published in Philadelphia by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. A much more scholarly and critical collection, although still very fragmentary, is to be found in A. L. Herminjard, Correspondance des Reformateurs dans les Pays de Langue Francaise. 9 vols. Geneva: Georg, 1866-1897. This work is wholly untranslated.

III. STUDIES ON THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF CALVIN

1. Life.

Obviously the most important work on this subject is the monumental presentation of Emile Doumergue, Jean Calvin, les Hommes et les Choses de son Temps. 7 vols., Lausanne; G. Bridel, then Paris: Fischbacher, 1899-1927. To these 7 volumes should be added in the same series Doumergue's Iconographie Calvinienne. Lausanne: Bridel, 1909. Although not numbered with the other volumes, this work belongs to the same set. Unfortunately all of these have become quite scarce.

Very briefly one might mention also the following biographies of Calvin:

Paul Henry, Das Leben Johann Calvins. 3 vols. Hamburg: Perthes, 1835-1844. An English translation in very much abridged form was made by Stebbing, Life and Times of Calvin. New York: Carter, 1851-1854. 2 vols.

Williston Walker, John Calvin, the Organizer of Reformed Protestantism. New York: G. Putnam's Sons, 1906. (Still one of the most convenience works in English.)

R. N. Carey Hunt, Calvin. London: Bles, 1933. (Very helpful.)

J. D. Benoit, Jean Calvin: la Vie, l'Homme, la Pensée. Neuilly: "La Cause", 1933. 2nd ed. 1948. (The quintessence of Doumergue's work.)

In 1954 three lives of Calvin appeared in English:

T. H. L. Parker, Portrait of Calvin. London: SCM Press, 1954. (A delightful little book, full of interesting insights and sidelights.)

Louwens Penning, Genius of Geneva. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1954. (An English translation by Berrington of a Dutch work of the beginning of the 20th century.)

Emanuel Stickelberger, Calvin: a Life. Richmond, Va.: John Knox Press, 1954. (A slightly romanced biography, still related to the historical facts. Translated by D. G. Gelzer from a German work which first appeared in 1931.)

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2. Thought.

Because of my personal interest in Dogmatic Theology this section shall present a fuller bibliography than is the case elsewhere in this paper. Reference to works prior to 1900 will not be made since these are listed in Erichson's Bibliographia Calviniana. It is also wise to state explicitly that only the theological thought of Calvin shall be considered, and that no attempt is made here to list works relating to his social, political, economic, aesthetic, etc., thought. Because of pressure of time it has not been possible in every case to obtain all the information which a proper bibliography should include. Apologies are tendered for that. The classification and order of the topics are those commonly accepted in Systematic Theology.

a) General Doctrinal Presentation

Emile Doumergue, Calvin, les Hommes et les Choses de son Temps. Vols. IV and V. Lausanne: G. Bridel, 1910, 1917.

A. H. de Hartog, Noodzakelijke Aanvullingen tot Calvijn's Institutie. 3 vols. Amsterdam: 1911, 1912.

Paul Wernle, Der Evangelische Glaube nach den Hauptschriften der Reformatoren. III. Calvin. Tuebingen: Mohr, 1919.

A. M. Hunter, The Teaching of Calvin. Glasgow: Maclehose & Jackson, 1920. 2d ed. London: James Clarke, 1950.

Hermann Bauke, Die Probleme der Theologie Calvins. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1922.

Otto Ritschl, Dogmengeschichte des Protestantismus: III. Reformierte Theologie des 16 and 17 Jahrhunderts. Goettingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1926.

Paul Lobstein, Etudes sur la Pensée et l'Oeuvre de Calvin. Neuilly: "La Cause", 1927.

Jean de Saussure, A l'Ecole de Calvin. Paris: "Je Sers", 1930.

Renato Freschi, Giovanni Calvino. II. Il Pensiero. Milan, 1934.

Henri Clavier, Etudes sur le Calvinisme. Paris: Fischbacher, 1936.

Wilhelm Niesel, Die Theologie Calvins. Munich: Lempp, 1938.

F. J. M. Potgieter, Die Verhouding tussen die Theologie en die Filosofie by Calvyn. Amsterdam: Noord-Holl. U.M., 1939.

Herb. Olsson, Calvin och Reformationens Theologi. Lund: Gleerup, 1943. 600p.

Francois Wendel, Calvin, Sources et Evolution de sa Pensée Religieuse. Paris: Presses Universitaires, 1950.

b) Religious Knowledge, Natural Theology, Common Grace.

Herman Bavinck, "Calvin and Common Grace." Princeton Theological Review. VII (1909), 437-465. (Also found in Calvin and the Reformation. New York, 1909.)

Paul Lobstein, "La Connaissance Religieuse d'après Calvin." Revue de Théologie et de Philosophie. XLII (1909), 53-110.

H. J. Kuiper, Calvin on Common Grace. Goes: Osterbaan & Le Cointre, 1928.

Klaas Schilder, Zur Begriffsgeschichte des "Paradoxon" mit besonderer Beruecksichtigung Calvins und des Nach-Kierkegaardischen "Paradoxon". Kampen: Kok, 1933.

--- "Calvijn over de Geloofsparadox." in Tusschen "Ja" en "Neen". Kampen: Kok, 1929. 235-305.

Peter Brunner, "Allgemeine und besondere Offenbarung in Calvins Institutio." Evangelische Theologie, I (1934), 189-215.

Peter Barth, Das Problem der natuerlichen Theologie bei Calvin. Munich: Kaiser 1935.

Guenther Gloede, Theologia Naturalis bei Calvin. Stuttgart: Kohlhammer, 1935.

Pierre Maury, "La Théologie Naturelle d'après Calvin." Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français, LXXXIV (1935). (Also found in Etudes sur Calvin et le Calvinisme. Paris: 1935.)

Johannes Ries, Die natuerliche Gotteserkenntnis in der Theologie der Krisis im Zusammenhang mit dem Imagobegriff bei Calvin. Bonn: Hanstein, 1939.



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c) Scripture

- Ellis Gauteron, L'Autorité de la Bible d'après Calvin. Paris: 1902.  
Jacques Fannier, L'Autorité de l'Écriture Sainte d'après Calvin. Montauban: 1906.  
J. A. Cramer, De Heilige Schrift bij Calvijn. Utrecht: Oosthoek, 1926.  
--- "Calvijn en de Heilige Schrift." Nieuwe Theologische Studien, XV (1932), 197-211.  
D. J. de Groot, Calvijns Opvatting over de Inspiratie der Heilige Schrift. Zutphen: Nauta, 1931.  
T. C. Johnson, "John Calvin and the Bible." Evangelical Quarterly, IV (1932)  
R. E. Davies, The Problem of Authority in the Continental Reformers. London: Epworth Press, 1946.  
Paul Lehman, "The Reformers' Use of the Bible." Theology Today, III (1946), 328-344.  
H. Noltensmeier, Reformatiorische Einheit. Das Schriftverstaendnis bei Luther und Calvin. Graz und Koeln: Boehlau, 1953.

d) God

- Emile Doumergue, "Deux Grandes Doctrines de Calvin." Foi et Vie, October, 1909.  
B. B. Warfield, "Calvin's Doctrine of the Knowledge of God", "Calvin's Doctrine of God", "Calvin's Doctrine of the Trinity." Princeton Theological Review, VII (1909). (These are also found in Calvin and Calvinism. New York: Oxford University Press, 1931.)  
K. F. Noesgen, "Calvins Lehre von Gott." Neue Kirchliche Zeitung, XXII (1911)  
Edward A. Dowey, The Knowledge of God in Calvin's Theology. New York: Columbia 1952.  
T. H. L. Parker, The Doctrine of the Knowledge of God. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1952.

e) Decrees, Predestination

- A. Savary, La Prédestination chez Calvin. 1901  
T. F. Herman, "Calvin's Doctrine of Predestination." Reformed Church Review, (1909), 183-208.  
V. Monod, "La Prédestination Calviniste". Foi et Vie, October 1909, 643-647.  
H. Bois, "La Prédestination d'après Calvin." Revue de Métaphysique et de Morals. (1918)  
C. Friethoff, De Predestinatieleer van Thomas en Calvijn. Zwolle: Waanders, 1925.  
Hermann Barnikol, Die Lehre Calvins vom unfreien Willen und ihr Verhaeltnis zur Lehre der uebrigen Reformatoren und Augustins. Neuwied: Heuser, 1927.  
H. Visscher, Van de Leer der Praedestinatie bij Calvijn. Zeist: van Lonkhuyzen, 1931.  
Emmen, "Een reactie op Calvijns Praedestinatiegedachte". Vox Theologica, 1932  
A. Lecerf, "Souveraineté Divine et Liberté Créée". Bulletin de la Société Calviniste de France, 1933-1934. (Also in Etudes Calvinistes. Neuchatel: Delachaux, 1949)  
Hans Engelland, Gott und Mensch bei Calvin. Munich: Kaiser, 1934.  
A. D. R. Polman, De Praedestinatieleer van Augustinus, Thomas van Aquino en Calvijn. Franeker: Wever, 1936.  
De l'Élection Eternelle de Dieu. Actes du Congrès International de Théologie Calviniste, Geneve: Labor, 1936. (This volume contains papers by Peter Barth on "The Biblical Basis of Calvin's Doctrine of Predestination"; by G. S. Hendry on "Election and Vocation"; by P. Maury on "Election and Faith"; by A. Lecerf on "Election and Sacraments", etc.)

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Paul Jacobs, Praedestination und Verantwortlichkeit bei Calvin. Muekirchen: Erziehungsverein, 1937.

Heinz Otten, Calvins theologische Anschauung von der Praedestination. Munich: A. Lempp, 1938.

W. A. Hauck, Vorsehung und Freiheit nach Calvin. Guetersloh: Bertelsmann, 1947

--- Die Erwaehlten. Guetersloh: Bertelsmann, 1950.

f) Creation

B. B. Warfield, "Calvin's Doctrine of Creation." Princeton Theological Review. XIII (1915), 190-255. (Also in Calvin and Calvinism. New York: Oxford U. Press, 1931)

W. Luetgert, "Calvins Lehre vom Schoepfer." Zeitschrift fuer systematische Theologie. IX (1932), 421-440.

g) Providence.

J. Bohatec, "Calvins Vorsehungsglaube." Calvinstudien. Leipzig: Haupt, 1909.

E. de Peyer, "Calvin's Doctrine of Divine Providence". Evangelical Quarterly, X (1938), 30-45.

H. Gerber, La Doctrine Calvinienne de la Providence. Ponts-de-Martel, 1940.

h) Man

W. E. de Hertog, "De Anthropologie van Calvijn." Vox Theologica, 1938.

T. F. Torrance, Calvin's Doctrine of Man. London: Lutterworth, 1949.

i) Sin

W. A. Hauck, "Suende" und "Erbsuende" nach Calvin. 2d. ed., Heidelberg: Evangelischer Verlag, 1939.

j) Covenant

W. H. van der Vegt, Het Genadeverbond bij Calvijn. Aalten: de Graafschap, 1939.

k) Christology

Max Dominice, L'Humanité de Jesus. Paris: "Je Sers", 1933. d'apres Calvin.

E. Emmen, De Christologie van Calvijn. Amsterdam: H. J. Paris, 1935.

W. A. Hauck, Christusglaube und Gottesoffenbarung. Guetersloh: Bertelsmann, 1939.

W. Kolphaus, Christusgemeinschaft. Neukirchen: Erziehungsverein, 1939.

H. Schrotten, Christus, de Middelaar, bij Calvijn. Utrecht: de Boer, 1948.

l) Holy Spirit

Ch. Lelievre, La Maitrise de l'Esprit. Paris: Coueslant, 1901.

J. Chapuis, Le Temoignage du Saint Esprit. Lausanne, 1909.

S. van der Linde, De Leer van den Heiligen Geest bij Calvijn. Wageningen: Veenman, 1943.

m) Salvation

R. A. Webb, "Calvin's Doctrine of Infant Salvation." Calvin Memorial Addresses. Richmond, Va.: Presb. Committee of Publication, 1909. Pp. 107-126.

Louis Goumaz, La Doctrine du Salut d'après les Commentaires de Calvin sur le Nouveau Testament. Lausanne: Payot, 1917.

n) Faith, Repentance

H. Strathmann, "Die Entstehung der Lehre Calvins von der Busse." Calvinstudien. Leipzig: Haupt, 1909.

--- "Calvins Lehre von der Busse in ihrer spaeteren Gestalt." Theologische Studien und Kritiken. (1909).

J. Fritz, Der Glaubensbegriff bei Calvin und die Modernisten. Freiburg i/B:

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Herder, 1913.

S. Dee, Het Geloofsbegrip van Calvijn. Kampen: Kok, 1918.

P. Brunner, Vom Glauben bei Calvin. Tuebingen: Mohr, 1925.

o) Justification. Sanctification

Willy Luetge, Die Rechtfertigungslehre Calvins. Berlin: Reuther & Reichard, 1909.

A. Lang, "Rechtfertigung und Heiligung." Zwei Calvinvortraege. Guetersloh: Bertelsmann, 1911.

W. Niesel, "Calvin wider Osianders Rechtfertigungslehre." Zeitschrift fuer Kirchengeschichte, XLVI (1928), 410-430.

Alfred Goehler, Calvins Lehre von der Heiligung. Munich: Kaiser, 1934.

G. P. Scheers, "Iets over de Leer der Heiligmaking bij Calvijn en big Kohlbruegge." Vox Theologica, 1934.

W. A. Hauck, Calvin und die Rechtfertigung. Guetersloh: Bertelsmann, 1938.

p) Ecclesiology

John MacLeod, Calvin's Idea of the Church in its Bearing on Our History. 1909.

Th. Werdermann, "Calvins Lehre von der Kirche." Calvinstudien. Leipzig:

Haupt, 1909.

K. Froehlich, Die Reichgottesidee Calvins. Munich: Kaiser, 1922.

--- Gottesreich, Welt und Kirche bei Calvin. Munich: Reinhardt, 1930.

P. J. Kromsigt, "Het Kerkbegrip van Calvijn." Onder Eigen Wandel. 1927.

A. Lecerf, "La Doctrine de l'Eglise dans Calvin." Revue de Theologie et de Philosophie, N.S. XVII (1929), 256-270. (Also found in Etudes Calvinistes. Neuchatel, 1949)

P. Barth, "Calvins Verstaendnis der Kirche." Zwischen den Zeiten, VIII (1930) 216-233.

A. Albert, Les Fondements de l'Eglise d'après Calvin. Lézan: Publication de l'Association d'entente Evangelique, 1936.

H. Bruston, La Discipline Ecclesiastique Reformée dans la Pensée de Calvin. Lezan: 1936.

W. Niesel, "Wesen und Gestalt der Kirche nach Calvin." Evangelische Theologie, 1936.

R. Percy, "The Meaning of the Church in the Thought of Calvin." Unpublished dissertation, Chicago: 1941.

J. T. McNeill, "The Church in Sixteenth Century Reformed Theology." Journal of Religion, XXII (1942), 251-269.

P. J. Richel, Het Kerkbegrip van Calvijn. Franeker: Wever, 1942.

J. L. Witte, Het Probleem Individu-Gemeenschap in Calvijns Geloofsnorm. 2 vols. Franeker: Wever, 1949.

q) Sacraments in general

J. Beckmann, Vom Sakrament bei Calvin. Tuebingen: Mohr, 1926.

J. de Saussure, "La Notion Reformée des Sacrements." Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire du Protestantisme Français, LXXXIV (1935). (Also found in Etudes sur Calvin et le Calvinisme. Paris: 1935)

D. J. de Groot, "Het Effect en het Gebruik der Sacramenten voor Ongelovigen volgens Calvijn." Vox Theologica, 1936.

A. Lecerf, "L'Election et le Sacrement." Election Eternelle de Dieu. Geneva: Labor, 1936. (Also in Etudes Calvinistes, Neuchatel: Delachaux & Niestle, 1949)

W. F. Dankbaar, De Sacramentsleer van Calvijn. Amsterdam: H. J. Paris, 1941.

R. S. Wallace, Calvin's Doctrine of the Word and Sacrament. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1953.

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r) Baptism

J. D. Benoit, "Calvin et le Baptême des Enfants." Revue d'Histoire et de Philosophie Religieuses, XVII (1937)

P. Kuijt, Hoe Calvijn de Kinderdoop zag. Gouda: Christelijke Kweekschool, 1953.

s) Lord's Supper

A. S. Weber, "The Doctrine of the Lord's Supper in Calvin's System of Thought." Reformed Church Review, 1909, 209-228.

Alexander Barclay, The Protestant Doctrine of the Lord's Supper. Glasgow: Jackson, Wylie, 1927.

P. Barth, "Calvin zum Abendmahlstreit." Christliche Welt, XLIII (1929), 817-823, 922-929.

W. Niesel, Calvins Lehre vom Abendmahl. Munich: Kaiser, 1930.

Ed. Pache, "La Sainte Cène selon Calvin." Revue de Théologie et de Philosophie, XXIV (1936), 308-327.

J. A. Cramer, Avondmaalsleer bij Calvijn. 1939.

H. Grass, Die Abendmahlslehre bei Luther und bei Calvin. Guetersloh: Bertelsmann, 1940.

J. Cadier, La Doctrine Calviniste de la Sainte Cène. Montpellier: Faculté de Théologie Protestante, 1952.

t) Eschatology

H. Quistorp, Die Letzten Dinge im Zeugnis Calvins. Guetersloh: Bertelsmann, 1941. (A translation of this work is to appear in 1955.)

IV. STUDIES ON CALVINISM.

This is hardly the place to present a proper bibliography of Calvinism. Mention may be made, however, of an extremely scarce work which contains the most extensive bibliography on this subject known to me:

W. A. Copinger, A Treatise on Predestination, Election and Grace. London: Nisbet, 1899.

At the back of this work there is a 235 page bibliography covering everything written on the topics represented by the five points of Calvinism from the beginning of the Christian era to 1899. This is remarkably complete.

We might also list here the following as helpful:

Lorraine Boettner, The Reformed Doctrine of Predestination. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1932. This work has gone through many editions.

A. Dakin, Calvinism. London: Duckworth, 1941.

J. T. McNeill, The History and Character of Calvinism. New York: Oxford U. Press, 1954.

B. A. Warburton, Calvinism. Grand Rapids, Mich.: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1955.

V. CONCLUSION

1. What we need.

a) Publication of everything that Calvin wrote, including the Geneva sermons.

b) Republication or microfilming of Corpus Reformatorum, which is much too scarce.

c) With due recognition to the great service rendered the Calvinistic cause by the firm of Wm. B. Eerdmans, we still need additional translations into English of

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sermons, of tracts, and of letters.

2. What we must watch to keep abreast.

In the United States we must naturally watch particularly the Schools which are in the direct tradition of Reformed thought, i.e., the Presbyterian and the Reformed Seminaries. Among these I may perhaps be permitted to single out for special attention Westminster Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, and Calvin Theological Seminary in Grand Rapids, because these, it would appear to me, are in a special way laboring in the direct line of Calvin's own thought. This statement is not intended to disparage the labors of any one else, or to indicate a failure to acknowledge the distinct contributions that some institutions, even outside of the Reformed pale, have rendered to Calvinistic scholarship.

In Scotland there has been a revival of Calvinistic interest. The Scottish Journal of Theology, under the editorship of T. F. Torrance and J. K. S. Reid, as well as the works of these two men, bears watching. The latter is now in England, as is T. H. L. Parker, mentioned above several times.

In France, Strasburg has been for many years a center of Calvinistic studies, (although not often of active discipleship of Calvin!). The Revue d'Histoire et de Philosophie Religieuses requires attention. One should also note two periodicals which have recently seen the light: La Revue Réformée, under the editorship of G. C. Marcel, and Etudes Evangeliques published by the Evangelical Faculty of Aix-en-Provence.

In Germany one notes a revival of Calvinistic studies and interest. Here the names of W. Niesel, W. A. Hauck, and O. Weber are to be particularly observed.

The Netherlands can claim a tremendous place in Calvinistic scholarship. For pursuits in this area Dutch is one of the most important languages. G. K. Berkouwer and A. D. R. Polman may be considered to be among the leading spirits at the present time.

Hungary should not be overlooked, but I must confess that ignorance of the language combined with the difficulty to get information from behind the iron curtain has prevented me thus far from having concrete data.

3. Where we can buy.

a) For new books, the firm of Wm. B. Eerdmans, Grand Rapids, Michigan, has specialized in this field.

b) For second-hand books, the following may well be tried:<sup>5</sup>

Baker Book House, 1019 Wealthy St., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich.

Blessings Bookstore, attention of Alec Allenson (well known to ATIA members)

81 West Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Conestoga Book Service, attention of Jay Kieffer (also a member of ATIA)

P.O. Box 2311-D, Pasadena 2, Calif.

Kregel's Bookstore, 525 Eastern Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich.

Bouma's Boekhuis, 3 Turfsingel, Groningen, Netherlands.

T. Wever Boekhandel, Franeker, Netherlands.

In closing, may I respectfully request that if anyone has remarks, additions, or corrections to the present paper, he might be good enough to send them to me, at Gordon Divinity School, Beverly Farms, Mass.

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5. Needless to say, I have no financial interest in any of these firms and shall receive no remuneration for the publicity here given to them.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT

Presented by Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairman

(Report was not received in time to include here - see p. 70)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

Presented by Decherd Turner, Jr., Chairman

The activities of the Committee on Microphotography can best be seen in a list of items now available in microphotographic form. All the items completed during the past two years are listed.

Microfilm

All items on microfilm were produced in cooperation with the Mittelstelle für Mikrokopie (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht).

ABHANDLUNGEN FÜR DIE KUNDE DES MORGENLANDES (Deutsche Morgenlandische Gesellschaft). Vols. 1-29, 1857-1944. (22,358 pages). Price: 5-10 orders, \$163.72 each complete run; 10 orders and over, \$132.09 each. Six subscriptions for the total run were entered. (1955 project).

BIBLICA, vols. 1-20, 1920-39. (11,836 pages). Thirteen subscribers for complete run. (1954 project).

BIBLIOGRAPHISCHES BEIBLATT DER THEOLOGISCHEN LITERATURZEITUNG, vols. 1-22, 1921-42. (7,100 pages). Twelve subscriptions for complete runs; three subscriptions for partial runs. (1954 project).

DIE GRIECHISCHEN CHRISTLICHEN SCHRIFTSTELLER DER ERSTEN DREI JAHRHUNDERTE, vols. 1-40. (19,750 pages). Price: 5-10 orders, \$144.35 each complete run; 10 orders and over, \$116.47 each. Ten subscriptions for the total run; two subscriptions for partial runs. (1955 project.)

ORIENTALISTISCHE LITERATURZEITUNG, vols. 1-46. (15,939 pages). Price: 5-10 orders, \$136.00; 10 orders and over, \$110.00 each. Seven subscriptions for complete run; three subscriptions for partial runs. (1955 project).

THEOLOGISCHE LITERATURZEITUNG, vols. 1-75, 1876-1950. (22,900 pages). Seven subscribers for complete run; seven subscribers for partial runs. (1954 project).

ZEITSCHRIFT DER DEUTSCHEN MORGENLANDISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT, vols. 1-20, 1847-1866. (14,690 pages). Price: 5-10 orders, \$108.68; 10 orders and over, \$87.69. Six subscribers for complete run. (1955 project).

Microcard

All items done in cooperation with The Microcard Foundation.

CHRISTIAN CENTURY, vols. 17-67, 1900-1950. Price for total run: \$428.00. Also sold in the following units:

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Unit I - vols. 17-26, \$128.40	Unit II - vols. 27-36, \$108.30
III - vols. 37-46, \$124.50	Unit IV - vols. 47-56, \$129.00
V - vols. 57-67, \$135.10	

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, nos. 1-4. (1954 project).

BULLETINS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS, nos. 1-20, 1918-1952. (1954 project).

MICROCARD THEOLOGICAL STUDIES. To the first two numbers in the series published last year, six added numbers are now available:

No. 3. Harrelson, W. THE CITY OF SCHECHEM: ITS HISTORY AND IMPORTANCE. \$4.50

No. 4. Laeuchli, S. DAS PROBLEM DER GESCHICHTE BEI ORIGENES. \$2.25

No. 5. Wolf, W. ALIENATION AND RECONCILIATION IN THE WRITINGS OF SREN KIERKEGAARD. \$2.75

No. 6. Young, W. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROTESTANT PHILOSOPHY IN DUTCH CALVINIST THOUGHT. \$1.75

No. 7. Fairweather, Eugene R. THE NATURE AND FUNCTION OF FAITH ACCORDING TO ST. THOMAS AQUINAS. \$1.00

No. 8. McFarland, H. N. THEORIES OF THE SOCIAL ORIGIN OF RELIGION IN THE TRADITION OF EMILE DURKHEIM. \$1.75.

In making the negatives for the microfilm run of ZEITSCHRIFT DER DEUTSCHEN MORGENLANDISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht made an error in getting the correct series of volumes for the project. The project is for vols. 1 through 20 (first series) 1847-1866. This error was corrected, and the original project stands as originally planned.

However, since the negatives were made for volumes 1 through 23 of the New Series of the same item (1922-44), (or in the old series numbering, volumes 76 through 98), it will be quite easy to obtain copies at a low rate. If two copies are ordered, the price for each will be \$71.00; if orders are obtained for four copies, the price for same would be \$56.00. This is quite a bargain, and the Committee would like to have an early answer from any interested library.

Edward L. Fortney

Newell E. Davis

Decherd Turner, Jr., Chairman

C. G. Sparks

Sara R. Riley

REPORT BY THE HELMBOLD COMMITTEE

Presented by Dr. Raymond P. Morris

The special committee appointed by the President and Executive Committee to consider the Helmbold Proposal for a Periodical Index has not met in formal meeting, but has conducted its deliberation through mail and informal consultation.

The Committee has studied the proposal in its various aspects but has centered its attention primarily upon the question of the feasibility of financing the proposal as outlined by Mr. Helmbold. There was an agreement within the Committee that the plans for financing the proposal were open to considerable variation in judgment. The misgivings of the Committee were confirmed through a simple question-

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naire which was submitted to library members of our Association, and also through conversation with the librarians; so that in all some 28 institutions have made known their opinions to the Committee. It was clear from this sampling that the estimates for financing the proposal from our own membership were too optimistic to stand without severe modifications. In light of this information the Committee feels that it cannot recommend to the Association that the plan be adopted as presented.

The Committee wishes to record its gratitude to Mr. Helmbold for his presentation of this proposal. This is the first time that an effort has been made to think through the entire matter of a periodical index. One result of this study has been that it has thrown much light on the problems involved in such a project, which will be useful to us in our future deliberations. Also, it was clear that there is a widespread interest among our membership in the matter of the periodical index and a willingness to support it at a larger figure than has hitherto been considered by the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

Neils Sonne                      Connolly Gamble  
Raymond P. Morris, Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERIODICAL INDEXING

Presented by Dr. Jannette E. Newhall

On the recommendation of the Association, a new committee on Periodical Indexing was formed in September 1954. With regret, the resignation of J. Stillson Judah as chairman was accepted by the Executive Committee, and all concerned wished him success in the completion of his studies. His Herculean services on the first volume of the Index leave us permanently in his debt.

Mrs. Pamela Quiers accepted responsibility as editor of the second volume, and immediately went to work on her task with the help of Miss Dorothea Williams of Northwestern Schools. Other members of the committee were J. Stillson Judah as the voice of experience, Dr. Lucy Markley as cataloguing advisor, Calvin Schmitt as financial manager, and myself as general chairman.

Decisions of the Association directed that this committee prepare a two-year volume on the same principles as its predecessor, and that there should be as few changes as possible in the new volume, except for the recommendation that book reviews be omitted. This latter recommendation caused increasing concern to many of the librarians as they began using the Index and found how valuable this information proved. A postal poll was taken in early January - 87 cards sent out; 75 returned; of which 72 voted to continue indexing reviews, two voted against, and one was doubtful. With this mandate from the membership, we have resumed collecting the data on reviews for the next volume.

As our cooperative venture got under way, Mrs. Quiers faced many problems. Most of the indexers agreed to continue their work, but index slips were slow in arriving and much editorial work was needed in some cases. All entries were checked against the journals for accuracy and completeness. Since most indexers sent in their material in one or two large mailings, the work load for Mrs. Quiers was very heavy this Spring.

Sales reported by A.L.A. through April 30 show that 291 copies have been sold



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at a net income to the Association of \$1176.00. The entire cloth edition is now sold, but the paper bound edition will be available for those who gain courage to subscribe when our second volume appears. Financially the sales have more than paid for production costs (but not for editorial work!) for the first volume. By vote of the Association, this money is available for production costs on the second volume.

Your committee makes the following recommendations on the production of the second volume of the Index:

1. That there be no changes in coverage of journals. Book reviews will be included, but limited to those which are both comprehensive and critical.
2. That publication be at the earliest possible time consistent with careful editing. There has been some discussion of a three-year coverage, but we recommend a two-year volume (1953-54) as planned by the Association last year. Our reasons are the following:
  - a. It is good for public relations to follow our original plan, and prove to our public that this is a continuing index.
  - b. Almost all the material is now at hand for these two years.
  - c. The editor has clerical help available this summer to carry through much of the final preparation of the manuscript.
  - d. Beginning with 1955, there will be some changes in the list of journals to be indexed (because of changes in International Index, etc.) and also some changes in indexers. It seems to us best to complete the present work without getting into the problems involved by such changes.
3. We recommend distribution of the Index through A.L.A., both because of its prestige and its broad relations with public and college libraries.
4. We recommend that the price be kept as low as is consistent with production costs. We hope to keep it at \$6, which means about 10 cents per title per year for indexing thirty journals. However, the committee should be allowed some leeway in setting the final price.

Important decisions regarding the future of indexing must be made during our Conference, but we face the present situation with confidence that this undertaking fills a real need, that it is worthy of the high standards of bibliographic work set in the library field, and that we can do our part in seeing the present volume through. If the Association should decide to continue indexing along present lines, your committee has some practical suggestions on procedure which it would like to make.

Thanks are due to all members of the Association who have given freely of their time as indexers and advisors, and particularly to Mrs. Quiers who has carried the load of editorial responsibility.

J. Stillson Judah  
Pamela Quiers  
Calvin Schmitt

Lucy Markley  
Dorothea Williams  
Jannette Newhall, Chairman

Mr. Calvin Schmitt MOVED, That the matter of pricing the Index be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration. Seconded and CARRIED.

Dr. Raymond P. Morris MOVED a vote of special thanks to Mrs. Quiers as editor,

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and that the Committee's report be received with thanks and appreciation to all the members. Seconded, CARRIED.

Adjournment at 9:30 P.M.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 9:00 A.M. (Dr. Raymond P. Morris, presiding)

WORSHIP

Brooks B. Little

Theme: - "Communion with God"; Luke 22:12-20.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

Presented by Ruth C. Eisenhart, Chairman

At the 1954 Conference the Dewey Round Table appointed Mr. Crismon, Miss Grobel and Mrs. Hilgert a subcommittee "to confer with the editors of the 16th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification for the purpose of effecting further expansion and interpretation of certain areas in the 200 schedules." Subsequently, Mrs. Hilgert planned her thesis at the Library School of the Catholic University of America as a survey of the use of the 200 schedules in Protestant theological libraries. This should provide the subcommittee with some solid factual material for its project. Mrs. Hilgert's work also goes far to collect the information for another Dewey Round Table suggestion: an up to date listing of the seminary libraries which use the three major theological classification systems.

During the winter, the New York Regional Catalog Group devoted an evening program to the new revision of Dewey, with Mrs. Hungerford of the Dewey Decimal Classification Editorial Office as one of the speakers. Mr. Crismon, who was then in New York, and Miss Grobel, attended this meeting and made their presence felt to such good purpose that Mr. Haykin later wrote the chairman inviting ATLA's active participation in the revision of the 200 class.

The Dewey Round Table also recommended that General Theological Seminary Library be encouraged to make Dr. Easton's expansion of the 200 schedules available to other seminary libraries. General Theological Seminary has now prepared mimeograph stencils of its modification of Dewey and will make copies available if the permission of the copyright owners can be secured. Bound copies have been promised for examination at this Conference.

The Library of Congress Round Table also started a long-term project at the 1954 Conference. The group resolved to solicit criticisms of the BL-BX schedule and to collect changes, adaptations and expansions which have been made by seminary libraries. Miss Stouffer sent out a questionnaire during the year and may have an interim report to make after the Round Table has met. Dr. Markley has prepared an expansion of BX1-BX9.5 (Christian Union) which promises to fill a long-felt need among users of LC.

At the 1954 Union Round Table, it was arranged that libraries which had modified the T-schedules (Religious education) send copies of their modification to Dr. Wernecke at Eden Theological Seminary. Material was sent promptly by Dallas Theo-

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logical Seminary, Drew, Southwestern Baptist, Fuller and Union Theological Seminary at Richmond. Dr. Wernecke had these schedules mimeographed and sent copies to all who had expressed an interest. Mr. Osburn will discuss these adaptations as part of the panel on the Union Classification.

There is no finer exposition of the philosophy on which the Union Classification is built than the article of Julia Pettee which appeared originally in the Library Journal of December, 1911. Although most of the detail was still to be worked out, so sound was this philosophical base that the article remains completely valid today, and should be mastered by anyone who uses the classification. Through the courtesy of the Library Journal, and of Miss Pettee, Union Theological Seminary has had the article reprinted. These reprints are on sale at the Publishers' Display.

Mrs. Kincheloe generously allotted the committee a full morning of the 1955 Conference for discussion of cataloging and classification topics. Consequently, Miss Uhrich for cataloging, and Miss Eisenhart for the Union Classification, have both spent much of the year deeply involved in program planning.

Respectfully submitted,

Leo T. Crismon                      Helen B. Uhrich  
Isabelle Stouffer                 Ruth C. Eisenhart, Chairman

Dr. Morris received the above Report and expressed appreciation of the committee's fine work.

THE REFERENCE LIBRARIAN AND THE CATALOG

Presented by Miss Constance B. Winchell, Reference Librarian  
Columbia University

The reference librarian's connection with the catalog - this is hardly a new topic but rather seems to be a perennial one that keeps appearing and reappearing at library meetings, in library periodicals and in everyday library practice, and I doubt if I have anything very new to say. Can a reference librarian be objective about the catalog? She lives with it and by it, and uses it until it becomes a part of her very being. Can she stand off and look at it dispassionately? Catalogers spend their days making the catalog. To what end? So that reference librarians and others can use it. And for what do they use it? The answer seems fairly simple. To make available the resources of the library, which without an index to its contents would be quite useless. Even a fairly small library needs a catalog, and libraries are growing - and how they are growing! What is going to happen to the great research libraries in even the foreseeable future is not easy to foretell, with their millions of volumes and with thousands being added every year. But the larger they grow and the more chance there is of putting large sections into storage libraries, the more essential becomes the catalog, because more than ever it will be only through the catalog that it will be possible to ascertain what is in the library.

Up until this century, when libraries were smaller and before the development of what we consider modern library practices, catalogs were mere finding lists, devices to show upon what shelf a particular book was located. Then, through the years, with the growth of the library, the catalog grew too, in various forms: the

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prevalent dictionary catalog, the classed catalog, the subject catalog, the divided catalog; and the amount of information on the cards grew too, until from being a finding list only, it has developed into the reference librarian's "chief bibliographical tool." Now the pendulum is swinging back, and according to some present day thinking perhaps it should not be the reference librarian's chief bibliographical tool. Perhaps it should go back to being a mere finding list. It is certainly true that the larger a catalog becomes, the more complicated it becomes, and the more expensive; and while for many years administrators have been studying the costs of cataloging, there seems to be now, more than ever, a movement for economies in this respect. There are at least two main considerations here: first, the actual money expense, and, second, the space involved in housing a large catalog. (I speak feelingly here because at Columbia our space problem is becoming acute.)

Because my working day is spent in close proximity to one large catalog, I am sure that you will understand, that although I have worked with other catalogs, it is for the most part my experience with the Columbia catalog that influences my feelings toward cataloging practices. We have been fortunate at Columbia in having had for many years a continuity of head catalogers and their first assistants who have grown up professionally with this one catalog, and who have learned to regard and develop it, not as an absolute, but as a tool which has the single purpose of serving the reader and the librarian in making available the vast resources of the library. This happy product, we of the reference department fondly think, is not solely the result of the good work of the cataloging department, though, of course, that is basic, but is an achievement of the combined thoughts and efforts of catalogers and reference librarians working toward the one end, that the time and money spent on cataloging be directed toward making the finding of material as efficient as possible.

In other words, the Columbia catalog has not been developed in a vacuum. Like the catalogs of other live and growing libraries, it has been tailor-made to fit the needs of our university community, while at the same time conforming, when and where possible, to the standards and standardizations of approved library practices. We think that we have a good catalog, and when one considers the literally hundreds of questions that it answers every day without a hitch, the few times that minor errors or seeming inconsistencies are found seem insignificant.

But is it because it has been developed on the lines of full cataloging that we consider this catalog good? Would it be as good if it becomes necessary to reduce the fullness of the cataloging, to simplify it both in the interests of space and of economy? Would the results limit the usefulness of this tool which has proved its worth through so many years? Or, is it too detailed, too complicated? Would some simplification make it easier to use without detracting from its research value?

What makes a catalog good? Is it not that it fits the needs of the particular library for which it is made? Not all libraries need the same kind of catalog; what would be essential in one is superfluous in another. Probably the ideal way to start a catalog would be by studying the plans, policies and program of the institution with which the library is connected, and how the library is supposed to fit into that picture, and then what the particular clientele will expect the catalog to do for it. But there are not many catalogs which nowadays can be started from scratch -- rather, like Topsy, most of them "just grew", some perhaps better than others, but probably most of them reflecting the changing policies and geared to the needs of the libraries they serve. In many cases they have probably had to be developed in broader lines and with greater detail than was envisioned at the outset,

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and there are probably no card catalogs which are entirely consistent. A simple example might be title cards. At one time a decision is made not to include title cards -- they clutter the catalog and a scholar ought to know the author of the book he wants and not have to look under the title -- so for some years there are almost no titles added. Then, little by little, the demand grows from readers and from reference librarians, "We need title cards," so the catalogers, always willing to oblige, begin to include title cards again; but the decision cannot be retroactive and there will always be those thousands of books added during that ten or fifteen year stretch that still have no title cards. Decisions on other points constantly affect the efficiency of the catalog, and the older it becomes and the more it develops, the more inconsistent it is apt to be. It would take an extra staff spending fulltime, editing and redoing, to have it otherwise.

For the most part, reference librarians do not complain about this kind of inconsistency; they recognize it and they expect it. To them, what makes a catalog good is whether, day in and day out, it answers the questions asked of it by its users. And these questions are manifold. Furthermore, they are not always concerned with the location of a particular book on the shelf. Perhaps the reader wants the date of publication of a book; he does not actually need to see the book if the catalog card tells him. Or, maybe it is the publisher, or the translator, or any number of small points which he has learned from experience that he can find from the card catalog. But, some will say, is this what the catalog is for? Is it not, rather, to indicate what books are in the library? To which I would reply that it seems to me reasonable to think that it should do both. It certainly is intended to be an index to the resources of the library, but should it not, also, be a bibliography, and, because of its form, one of the most useful bibliographies available? Take the matter of dates of publication, and think how many times an author and title are asked for without a date; and then consider how necessary it is to have a date if you are going to check it in a printed bibliography. It used to be that for libraries fortunate enough to have an L. C. depository catalog on cards, there was an author approach without need of date, but that is true no longer; and as supplements to the L. C. catalog increase, the number of alphabets in which to look also increases. The C.B.I. is by date, so are all other national bibliographies, and so is almost everything else. Therefore, one of the legitimate uses of the card catalog is for dates of publication, including those for varying editions. It is definitely a bibliographical reference tool, and reference librarians would like to see it remain so.

In library instruction, in manuals on the use of the library, in everyday contact with the reader, librarians repeat over and over, "In a dictionary catalog you can look under author, title, or subject to find what you need." It sounds simple, doesn't it, but the larger the catalog and the more complicated the filing, the less simple it becomes. Most large libraries have to assign assistants just to help readers find material in the catalog. Is this reasonable, or should catalogs be simplified to the point where information is so brief and headings so simple that supposedly anyone could walk in and use it? Personally, I do not believe that it could be done, and I doubt if readers would be satisfied if it were.

How and why, then, did full cataloging come to be developed? The early catalogs were mere finding lists giving very brief information indeed. Why did they change? The cataloging codes and rules have been developed by catalogers. Did catalogers decide to include such great detail because they liked detailed bibliographical work, or because there was demand for it from readers or from reference workers? Or was it a combination of both? Why wasn't the finding list satisfactory? If it was not satisfactory when libraries were smaller and less complicated

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to use, is it going to be satisfactory for our larger and more complex organizations? In The Library World last summer there was an article by Henry A. Sharp, former librarian at Croydon, England, entitled, "Cataloguing comes full circle?" Here he describes a catalog used at Croydon and gives sample entries for one book:

Hackett, Paul. The cardboard giants. 1953. Gollancz, B53-2720. 362.

Mental Hospitals  
Hackett, Paul " " " " " "

The cardboard giants, by Paul Hackett.

He says, "Simpler entries than those would be difficult to imagine, and yet no one can deny but that they give on the one hand, every possible answer to a user's approach, and on the other, as much information as almost every user requires, short of the actual book. For the staff, or for the odd single user who wants fuller information the 'B53-2720' is the key to the answer. B53 stands for The British Bibliography, 1953, and the 2720 is the entry number, which incidentally is also used as the charging number." He goes on: "The stage at which the specimen catalogue entries so closely resemble those with which we began seems to be a suitable one at which to stop, for it seems to demonstrate clearly that cataloguing has indeed come 'full circle'."

In this case it would seem so. But is this kind of cataloging going to satisfy the needs of a research library which seems to have a generous supply of the "odd single user"? (Did you notice that phrase? Is he odd only because he is one out of many, or is he odd because he wants more information?)

But if a simple finding list is not sufficient for a research library, can the modern dictionary catalog be simplified in ways which would not destroy its research value? There have been various suggestions for possible ways in which the catalog might be simplified, to some of which the reference librarian would agree, although to others she would find it difficult to acquiesce. A few of them may be briefly noted:

- 1) By putting less information on the cards.
- 2) By doing less research before making cards, and thus eliminating some types of information previously included.
- 3) By simplifying the corporate entry.
- 4) By reducing the number of cards for each book.
- 5) By depending on printed bibliographies and indexes for certain groups of materials.

Let us consider these points briefly from the reference point of view.

1) Less information on the cards. Some of you may remember that back in 1934 Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge, then Reference Librarian at Columbia, spoke before the Catalog Section of the A.L.A. on "Present Day Economics in Cataloging as seen by the Reference Librarian of a Large University Library." This paper has become a classic in its field and is still required reading in some library school courses. In it she says that during her years in libraries she had never found a type of information given on a catalog card for which some reader had not asked. I could almost duplicate that record in my own experience. Readers will use information from whatever source they can get it, and quite frequently the card catalog has been the quickest and easiest place. Although I am frank to admit that much of the information on

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the cards is not used every day by all readers, I think that catalogers would be surprised if they could see how much and how often various bits are used. Editors, translators, series, ports., facsimils, maps. Does this edition have notes? Is this translation in prose or verse? One slight gauge of the use of items beyond the call number, author, and title, can be seen in the questions of readers when temporary removal cards have been placed in the trays. These so-called removal cards are supposed to remain in the catalog only for a very short time while the cataloger works on the permanent cards, and, therefore, they give very slight information - usually call number, brief author, and brief title. Over and over, it is necessary for the reference librarian to search out the cataloger who has removed the cards, or to find the record in some other bibliography, in order to answer queries from readers which would not have been asked had the full cards been in the catalog.

In recent years the Library of Congress has simplified their cards in a number of ways: for example, by not repeating the author's name in the body of the card unless it differs radically from the form used in the entry, by not giving such very detailed collation, and by cutting down on notes. These "reforms" have not greatly hampered the work of the reference librarian. But we are not so happy with my second point:

2) Doing less research before making cards and thus eliminating some types of information previously included, and using what I believe is called the "no conflict" principle. This occasionally causes difficulties, perhaps because what seems like "no conflict" at the time becomes one at a later date; and as Miss Mudge and others have frequently said, the most expensive cataloging is that which has to be done over. Women's names are perhaps a case in point. Using the catalog of a large library some months ago, one of my assistants had occasion to look up the published books of Virgilia Peterson, the book critic and radio commentator. He quickly found two cards for recent translations which she had done, but he felt sure that she had done some earlier work before her recent popularity. The L. C. catalog offered no clue, and only by reading the sketch in Current Biography and learning that one of Miss Peterson's husbands was a Polish prince named Sapieha did he find additional titles. In short, this particular catalog had cards for five or six works of this author divided under two entirely separate names, with no reference from one to the other. No conflict had appeared when the cataloger checked from title-page to catalog, book by book, and the work of the cataloger had been simplified, but it had taken the time of the reference librarian and caused considerable perplexity to the reader.

There is another place in the modern "no conflict, no research" area that is causing reference librarians more work. This is the matter of author's dates, which are given much more infrequently now than heretofore. A spot check of the L. C. supplement 1948-1952, shows that an average of about fifty per cent of name entries lacked dates; but reference librarians, and readers as well, have come to rely on the catalog for birth and death dates because they can be used in so many different ways. Not long ago a professor dashed in and asked for biographical information on a contemporary French archaeologist. We checked half a dozen things without finding anything except his position at a University through the Index Generalis. The professor, as is often the way, was in a hurry and finally said, "Well, if I just knew how old he was, I could manage." So we went to the catalog. There were three cards under the name -- no dates! What made it more frustrating was that one card was an added entry. He was one of three joint authors, and the other two had dates, but not this one. Very disappointing! One can say, but that is not what the catalog is for, it is not legitimate cataloging practice, it does

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not help to find the book on the shelf. Granted. But the loss is lamented just the same.

3) By simplifying the corporate entry. Names of married women, pseudonyms, anonymous works, titles of nobility, etc., are not the only things that cause difficulty. There are corporate entries. I shall not attempt to rush in where apparently a large number of cataloging angels fear to tread, by suggesting what might or might not be done about corporate entry. I know that it is a problem from both stand-points, that of the cataloger and that of the user. Sometimes it even seems as though the cataloger went out of his way to make corporate entries as difficult as possible to find. One of our favorite professors at Columbia, a great user of the catalog, could never seem to cope with the theory of corporate entries. He would come up to the desk, flourish a slip, and say, "Where in thunder have the catalogers put this one? I have looked under every single word." And usually he had, quite literally.

Particularly in corporate entries, I believe that some simplification could be made to the advantage of both the cataloger and the reader. For instance, take the example of a recent book entitled, A checklist of scientific periodicals and of selected serials in the libraries of Duke University, North Carolina State College, the University of North Carolina, and the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, edited by Wixie Parker. (1954). This much was on the title page and to a mere reference librarian it would have seemed quite simple to enter it under the editor, Parker, with a title card and with added entries under the names of the universities involved. But the catalogers found buried in the Foreword a statement that the project had been recommended by an Inter-University Committee on Library Cooperation, and this was used as the main entry. I maintain that no one will ever find that entry on the first try, and in such cases we would prefer simplification.

At present it is largely through secondary entries that such things are found, and we grant that in many cases, though difficult to find, the main entry is not only correct but legitimate, and with the proper added entries need not cause too much hardship. Thus, when a student recently asked for a "report UNESCO did on reconstruction in a South American town named Cuzco", it made little difference that the entry turned out to be "United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Technical Mission for Advice and Assistance to Peru." Our catalog listed the work under Cuzco, and also under Architecture-Cuzco, either of which locates the book easily from the information supplied by the reader. This kind of cataloging cannot be inexpensive, but until there is improved indexing of the vast quantities of materials being published by the United Nations and its allied organizations, full treatment with not only adequate but numerous secondary entries, seems essential. And the U.N. is just one example.

4) By reducing the number of cards for each book, which would mean limiting the number of added entries, subject entries, or title cards. As Dr. Tauber says in his new book Technical Services in Libraries, "The problem of what added entries should be made is of the utmost importance because the usability of the catalog is determined nearly as much by the added entries as by the main entries." To this the reference worker would certainly agree. Added entries, in many cases, do ~~determine the usefulness~~ of the catalog, especially where, as just shown, the main entries are so hard to find. Another example: a student asks for Readings in Social Psychology by Guy E. Swanson. The main entry turned out to be Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. Perfectly correct by cataloging rules, yes, but the reader is not going to know it, or remember it. However, with an added entry under Swanson, as editor, and also a title card, there is no real difficulty



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in locating the book. As we said, careful selection of added entries is of first importance, and the lack of them causes difficulty. One of the ways in which the Library of Congress is curtailing added entries is by omitting editor cards. This can and does make for trouble. For instance, a reader asked for High Speed Computing Devices edited by W. W. Stifler, McGraw Hill, 1950. This is an unusually full citation, but the work did not appear in the catalog under editor or title. Sure that we must have a book of this kind, and fortunate enough to have a date, it took but a moment to check the C.B.I. and discover that the entry was Engineering Research Associates, and that the record in the catalog was under that. I feel that in cases of this sort editor cards are essential to the satisfactory use of the catalog. Too many people would take it for granted that the book was not in the library if it appeared neither under editor nor title, and would not even ask for help. And, believe it or not, it works that way for the Library of Congress itself. Our Cataloging Department tells me that at least twice this year the Library of Congress has asked us to furnish copy for cards for books for which we discovered that there were already printed cards, but because there were no editor cards made for them there at the Library of Congress, they had not found them. In most cases Columbia still makes editor cards, whether or not called for by L. C.

I cannot take the time this morning to discuss the problems of subject headings, although there is no question but what the accumulation of subject headings in the large catalog is a constant source of concern. How to have enough, and at the same time control those large subjects which seem to get completely out of hand; how to keep up to date with new headings so that cards for a new development are not completely lost by being interfiled with an old subject because there is no heading established for the new; and yet how to make simpler forms produce the desired results, are all legitimate and pressing questions.

Let us return for a moment to the Croydon catalog. If you went to Mr. Sharp's catalog and looked under "Mental Hospitals", would the entry "Hackett, Paul. The cardboard giants. 1953. Gollancz" give you enough information to tell you whether or not the book would treat the aspect of the subject in which you were interested? If not, what would you do? Go to the B.N.B. to see what it would tell you, or would you fill out a call slip, take it to the Loan Desk, and wait while it went through the routines there of being checked to see if it was out, on reserve, or elsewhere. Then, if not, have the page in the stacks find it, sent it down, and have it charged to you (for these processes in a large library are in themselves complicated and time-consuming) only to discover that it did not concern mental hospitals as such, but was the autobiographical account of a former patient. The B.N.B., however, does do a little better; if the "odd, single user" checks that, he finds that the subject entry is "Mental Hospitals-Personal Narratives." This seems more satisfactory.

What does the Library of Congress do with the same book? It gives the usual entry with one note: "Autobiographical". It calls for a title card and that is all; there are no subjects and no indication of the nature of the autobiography. To compare recent L.C. cataloging with the fuller cataloging of a few years ago, I checked for Beers, "A mind that found itself," also an autobiographical record of a former mental patient. For this there were two subject headings: (1) Insane-Care and Treatment; (2) Insanity; as well as the title. The newer system would mean that there is no provision for bringing together in the catalog personal narratives dealing with this subject.

Subject headings really deserve separate consideration, and a great deal has been given to them. In one article I saw that Mr. Carlyle Frarey had examined more than 300 discussions of subject catalogs and subject cataloging, and, although I was

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interested in some of his suggestions (such as, that for a trial period of a year, all subject heading cards be removed from some library catalogs, chosen as guinea pigs, to get the reaction) it seems wiser for me to say, "No comment."

5) By depending on printed bibliographies and indexes for certain groups of material. This is not by any means a new idea. It was used before 1911 at Columbia at the time when the catalog was on half-size cards, of which there are still a few left. There are cards under Migne's Patrologia, for instance, which say, "For contents arranged alphabetically by authors see Astor Library Catalogue, 1887, v. 3, p. 2540-45." Other cards refer to the Catalogue of the Peabody Institute and to various other bibliographies and indexes.

In more modern times, we have grown to depend on the Essay and General Literature Index for the contents of composite books instead of using expensive analytics in the catalog. Indexes of plays, and short stories, are used in the same way. And even more recently we are receiving the collection of Non-depository government documents on microprint. These are keyed to entries in the Monthly Catalog of Government Publications and require no further indexing or cataloging.

It is probable that even more dependence can be placed on printed indexes, but it must be remembered that this puts the responsibility on the reference librarian, because the average reader does not use printed indexes and bibliographies without guidance and direction; so that what is saved in cataloging is passed on to the reference department.

Mr. Wyllis Wright is presently Chairman of a Committee to consider the revision of the Catalog Code, and I have been glad to hear that he hopes that the new code may establish varying degrees of fullness, to be applied not only in different libraries but in different parts of the same library. This seems to me a sensible procedure. It is entirely possible that in some small reading rooms the cataloging need not be so full as in the main catalog; and, on the other hand, in some highly specialized libraries there may be need for more fullness, for more analytics, and for more subject headings. And to me it seems wise to have a flexible code. In fact, I like the idea of expecting catalogers to have brains and to use them in applying rules. Mr. Lubetzky said once, "There is a school of thought that economy in cataloging requires a code of rules which could be applied without the exercise of judgment by the cataloger. Judgment, they say, is expensive because it requires highly paid people and takes much time." As an administrator said to me one time, "I don't want my catalogers to have to think." Do you want to be, or to have, that kind of cataloger?

In contrast to this school of thought, listen to Dr. Tauber: "Knowledge of principles and the exercise of judgment are the marks of professional practice; and in descriptive cataloging generally, as well as in the establishment of entries, the implication in simplifying rules is to allow the cataloger to exercise discretion." Just so.

In closing, may I say that reference librarians are not necessarily completely averse to change; that in some cases, at least, we should probably welcome simplifications in cataloging. But we feel that they should be geared to the needs of the users of the catalog, and that these needs will differ in various types of institutions. There are many new and different ideas being suggested from time to time, some of which seem startling now but which in another generation may be taken as a matter of course. Selection of subjects by machine, punched cards, or various other mechanical devices, seem revolutionary to me, but so did the idea of putting a

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whole book on a catalog card when Mr. Rider first suggested it not so many years ago. Now that is more or less a commonplace.

New processes may make our ways of doing things very old-fashioned before long; but I hope that it may still be the function of the cataloger to provide satisfactory, adequate records, so that readers and reference librarians can find materials directly and easily; and, in spite of the fantastic figures envisioned of the size of libraries and library catalogs in another hundred years, that we, during our lifetimes, may still be servicing books and serving readers with the aid of the catalog and by the cooperation of catalogers and reference librarians.

PANEL ON THE UNION CLASSIFICATION

(This panel completes the series begun two years ago at Evanston when several seminary librarians discussed their experiences with the Dewey and Library of Congress Classifications. The following talks have been transcribed [by Miss Eisenhart] with a minimum of editing, from a recording made at the Conference.)

MISS JULIA FENTEE, former Chief Cataloger, Union Theological Seminary Library, New York.

I really must thank Mr. Morris for giving you a rest before my speech. You perhaps can endure it better. When I spoke at Dr. Rockwell's dinner, Dr. Coffin introduced me as the author of the driest book he had ever set his eyes on. So it is really very gratifying to me to see so many of you here who are familiar with that dry book and have steeled yourselves voluntarily to listen to the author.

When I was invited to come and talk to you, I was delighted. When I tried to think what on earth to talk about, I got pretty cold feet. You see, it is fifteen years since I have used that classification that I made, and for the last four years I have been immured up on my hill farm, remote from both theological and library interests. So it seemed to me the only thing I could really talk about was to tell you younger people something of what theological librarians faced over half a century ago.

Now, in 1894 I was a student in the Pratt Institute Library School, a brand-new school just preceded by a few years by Albany. At that date, the library world was much smaller than it is now, and we underlings had a much better opportunity of being personally acquainted with the highlights in the profession. For several years I was on the Dewey Committee and so became personally acquainted with Mr. Dewey. Mr. Dewey was a large man with black hair, piercing black eyes, and a very dominating personality. You gave Mr. Dewey the information that he asked for, and did not discuss things with him. He told you what was what, and that was the end of it. Now Mr. Cutter was a very different type of man. He had just then finished his dictionary catalog for the Athenaeum Library and had published his Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue. Mr. Dewey, at that date and in that century, was at the height of his fame as the author of a relative classification system.

I suppose classifications of knowledge are as old as civilization. But, when libraries came to use them, they applied the classification not to books but to the spaces in which books were contained. The old monastic libraries had cupboards along the walls with history and theology in them, and when the books were removed to rooms, the alcoves were allocated to certain topics. This custom of allocating

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spaces to books continued on down through the ages to the modern steel stack. The modern steel stack was given a roman numeral, the section in the stack was given an arabic numeral, and the shelves numbered from the bottom up.

Mr. Dewey was interested in making a classed subject catalog, and he devised his decimal classification for this purpose, for applying it to a classified catalog on cards. Then the brilliant idea occurred to him: if this system can be applied to cards, why can't it be applied directly to the books? This idea revolutionized the practice of a thousand years. In the last quarter of the last century, libraries were simply tumbling over each other to put in this new relative classification system.

But theological libraries lagged several decades behind. As far as I know, no theological library was classified by a relative system until the present century.

Fifty years ago I was a classifier in the Vassar College Library when the librarian of Rochester Theological Seminary wandered in and told me incidentally that the trustees had authorized the reorganization of that library the following summer. Naturally we began to talk about classification systems and methods of cataloging. The upshot of that was that I was invited to spend the next summer reorganizing the Rochester Theological Seminary Library, a library of some fifty thousand volumes.

That winter I visited every theological library within a convenient distance, but found very little, except that at Hartford they had an incipient classification scheme which we used in making an original scheme for Rochester. So, that summer vacation I went to Rochester to take charge of the reorganization of that library. We gathered a fine staff, and I turned over the non-theological books to an Albany graduate, giving her complete charge of putting them in the Dewey. I confined myself to the theological books. Well, the work out there just hummed, and the only fly in the ointment was labels.

Every library is accustomed to plastering on the backs of their books those great white labels to expedite their shelving. I laid in a bountiful supply, and when several hundred volumes were put through and duly decorated with these white labels, I gazed with pride upon these symbols of a new dispensation. Then the president walked in. Now, if Dr. Strong had been half blind, he couldn't have failed to see those gleaming white labels ... "who," he said, "has been defacing our books? These labels must come off. This must be stopped!" Dr. Strong was willing for us to put on gold leaf, but that was too technical a process. We finally found a draughtsman among the students, and I went to the president and said that if he would allow this draughtsman to put on the white ink, he would do it so skillfully that he would really beautify the books instead of defacing them. The president was still a little skeptical, so to gain my point, I said, "Well, Dr. Strong, you know it would expedite the work, and I promise you that if you let this draughtsman put on the white ink, I won't varnish them, and when I'm gone, it can all be rubbed off and the books will look just as they did before." Dr. Strong consented to that, and before I left, the books were being permanently varnished, with Dr. Strong's full approval.

I completed that library in two summer vacations and a half-year leave of absence. When I got back to Vassar, I found an invitation to come down here to New York and take charge of the reorganization of this great library at Union Seminary. When I reached here, of course, I found the old fixed shelf notation, where Dr. Briggs, a former librarian, had gone through the stacks and very carefully assigned certain shelves to certain books, labelling the shelves and labelling the section

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which they were in. I suppose from some system he had in his head, because I never was able to get possession of it.

When I arrived, this was the practice at Union Seminary: The cataloger made one author card and placed it in the book. The books were assembled on a truck. The librarian, Dr. Rockwell, rolled the truck down to the stacks, and then, with the book in his hand, he would look around for the place where similar books were placed. When he found it, he would put the number of the stack and section in the book and on the card. Then he placed the book on the shelf and the card was returned to be filed in the catalog. Books were not classed in those days, books were located. We talked about "locating" books, and the catalogers had no responsibility either for classing books or for making the subject catalog. In the earlier period of library development, the chief librarian himself retained those functions.

Now, there is nothing static about a classification scheme. The way we sort our ideas is constantly changing, so it is not very strange that there should be found in the stacks of some fifty years ago an arrangement that would seem odd to us today. Union already at that date had quite a large collection on charities and social welfare, and these books were in the section that bore the label: "Home Missions". Then, there was quite a remarkable section in the stacks which we discovered. It bore the label: "Minor Morals."

Men have never known what to do with women. These theologians had an idea. They considered women a moral problem. And, as women were not a very great consequence anyway, they fitted very well under the caption "Minor Morals." And actually on the shelves here at Union under "Minor Morals" were these topics, in this order: first came Profanity; then came Drunkenness; Drunkenness was followed by Lotteries; Lotteries was followed by Women, and after Women came Duelling. The whole series of Minor Morals was climaxed by: War.

Classifying a great library like Union was quite a different matter from a smaller library such as Rochester. But at Rochester, thanks to Dr. Beveridge, I had learned a great deal. In the first place, I had a pretty comprehensive knowledge of the whole field of theology, and I had also handled a great many books in it. I was very much dissatisfied at Rochester with the dual system which we had introduced: one classification for non-theological literature and another classification entirely different for religious books.

When I was a student at Vassar, the president addressed the senior class, telling us that there were three distinct breaks in creation, with an impassible gulf between them. The first was between organic and inorganic matter. The second was between the animals and man endowed with the human soul. These were two absolutely distinct creations with no relationship whatever between them. The third absolute break was between the natural world and the spiritual world directly revealed by God in the Bible.

Now, even at that date, I could not accept this. It seemed to me that the universe was an integrated whole, composed of an infinite number of correlated parts. And I wanted one single classification that would represent this unity. Then, too, for practical reasons theological students are not encased in a glass cage separate from the world. Also, in their instruction both religious and secular books are brought together. So it seemed to me that a single unified classification based upon the uses and needs of the theologian would be the type of classification that would be most useful.

In my opinion a special library is better served by a special classification

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than by a general classification system. A general classification views the whole field of knowledge and each portion has equal value with every other portion. But a specialist views the field of knowledge from his own particular angle, and selects from this field of knowledge the portions that are useful to him and develops those portions. So I wanted a single, integrated classification scheme adapted to the purposes of theologians.

In order to make a classification it is absolutely necessary to have some framework upon which you can hang your topics. Where could we find such a framework? The Dewey didn't seem to answer our purpose, but one of our professors found a classification of knowledge that had just recently been put forth by a German, Dr. Munsterberg. Now I have no particular thesis for this Munsterberg classification of knowledge, but it did seem to serve our purpose by cutting down through the whole field of knowledge along lines that would bring the theological and non-theological material together in a useful juxtaposition with a minimum of over-lapping topics. So we decided to adapt that classification in building our scheme for Union.

In making our classification scheme in those early days, we came upon some very controversial topics. In the first place, Mr. Dewey had been astute enough in the early days of Biblical criticism to seize upon the then very new idea that the separate books of the Bible were literary documents composed at various different periods and finally brought together in one book. Upon that theory, Mr. Dewey set up the books of the Bible as separate entities, gathering under each book all the literature about that book. Now, curiously enough, Dr. Briggs, one of the Union professors and one of the founders of modern Biblical criticism who fought valiantly for it, was very hostile to this idea. He much preferred the older system of approaching the Bible as a unit by different methods. The first method of approach was the study of the text, and textual criticism was one line of division in the classification. Then came the introductory approach, literary and historical criticism; then the study of the canon; and finally the exegesis and the commentary. In that older system, if you wanted to collect all the literature on the Psalms, you would have to collect it from these half dozen different classification lines.

Another very popular method of approach in all the older classification systems is the historical approach. If you will study the older systems, you will see that the history of even minute topics is separated from the text of the topic. The history of the Bible was miles away from other literature on the Bible. It was considered as introductory to Church History, and the Bible stories of the Old Testament and the New Testament were followed by the history of the Christian Church right on down to date. At Hartford, actually set upon the shelves was the series from the Creation of Adam right through Church History down to the Congregational Church in Connecticut, bearing the label: "History of the Kingdom."

I am greatly indebted in making this classification system to a subject catalog made by a former librarian, Dr. Gillett. He had worked out a really fine subject catalog on cards, classified, of course, according to the older theological encyclopedia. Although Union's system is not based upon the older theological encyclopedia, having these cards arranged by this older system gave me a very thorough comprehension of the older system, and when I broke away from it, I knew what I was doing. Then, too, since the cards were arranged by subjects, I could send the cards down to the stack and collect all the literature on a subject when I was reclassing. In making a classification system, especially, it is very useful to have a large body of literature on hand upon which to work. So the Union scheme is not only a theoretical scheme, but it is based on the actual handling of very many books.

Now, as I said, a classification is never static. Our ideas change constantly.

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As an illustration of this, one of the first classes that I reclassified at Union was the class of Irenics or Church Union. At that date, some forty or fifty years ago, all the books on Church Union dealt with doctrinal differences and attempts to reconcile these different doctrines; so, of course, it was set up in doctrinal theology. But before the classification was published, the churches were getting together on an entirely different basis, organizing to promote the practical interests of the church. The Federal Council of Churches and other organizations of that time were set up. Of course, these practical measures could by no means be classed in doctrinal theology; we had to set them up in the practical theology class. So, unfortunately, in the Union scheme, the whole movement of Church Union is divided into two very different sections.

I cannot conclude this very brief and inadequate sketch of a few of the problems we met in making the Union Classification scheme without expressing my indebtedness to the Union faculty. As each section was worked through, it was submitted to some member of the faculty who was interested in that section for his revision and suggestions, which were very freely given. And, also, I am most indebted to my former chief, Dr. Rockwell. Much of the work of the classification was due to him. He was practically responsible for the Church History and Church Law sections. And, too, in that earlier period, there was quite a good deal of criticism against the new scheme for breaking away from the older theological encyclopedia. I don't know how much Dr. Rockwell suffered, but he protected me, and I am very grateful to the administration for leaving me alone and allowing me unhampered to work out my own ideas.

I think the unique feature of the Union scheme is its Christian Literature class. When I was a student at Vassar, we studied literature by authors. The college library, disregarding the Dewey form divisions, collected all the works by or about an author in single author groups. When I came to Union, I found that some libraries were treating the Church Fathers in that way. I saw no reason why, as this was such an excellent way of treating literature, all the Christian writers from the Church Fathers right on down to date should not be treated in this way, and a great Christian Literature class set up to form a source class for both history and doctrine.

We set up the Church Fathers and followed them with the medieval writers. Saint Thomas Aquinas was followed by the Catholic writers right down to date. Then came the Reformation, and after it the Protestant divines by country and period divisions. This worked without a hitch through the Reformation, and I included the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries with the earlier periods. It is my ideal of a Christian Literature class that it be followed directly right down to date. But, when we come to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, this Christian Literature class comes into a head-on collision with a basic rule of classifying by subject, which applies to theological as well as to secular writers. A British divine writes a book on Greek archaeology. Dr. Frame writes a book on China Missions. The interest in the present period is in the subject matter of the book on archaeology or China missions, and not particularly in the author who writes the book.

You may ask why, if we class nineteenth and twentieth century books by subject, why do we fail to class them in the earlier periods? Well, there are several very good reasons for this. In the first place, a book written in the earlier period is not of particular practical value; its interest is historical. Then, too, we are talking about a special theological classification made for theologians. In the special literature class for theologians the interest centers about the man in the earlier periods, and not in some one particular book that he has written. For ex-

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ample, Servetus wrote several books on the circulation of the blood. Theologians are not especially interested in the circulation of the blood, but they are tremendously interested in Servetus. For usefulness to theologians, these books on the circulation of the blood are more conveniently kept under Servetus than scattered off in Medicine.

Perhaps you will wonder, with this basic rule of classifying by subject, what Christian writers of the modern period stand any chance of getting into this Christian Literature class. Well, if any of you are Christian writers, and live long enough to have your collected works published, and you are not the founder of some sect, and you do not become internationally distinguished in some specialty, then you stand a pretty good chance of getting into the Christian Literature class. Then, too, if somebody writes your biography, and that biography isn't wanted anywhere else, you stand a slim chance of getting in.

This brings me to Biography. Now biography in a public library is a very popular class. I confess I love to browse among it and pick out one that intrigues me and take it home for recreational reading - just reading for pure pleasure. But I have my doubts that there is any justification for setting up in a theological classification a class for reading for pure pleasure. You see, we theological people are pretty serious minded. When joy and duty clash, 'tis joy must go to smash. And, so, there is no place in the Union scheme for reading for pure pleasure unless it is the class: Sermons!

I have a firm conviction as to what to do with biography. It seems to me that the biography of a man is most usefully classed with the subject to which he contributed his major life work. A biography of a scientist with science; the biography of a theologian with theology. We class John Wesley with the Methodist Church in England. We class Joseph Smith with the Mormons. A minister who spends his whole life in some single parish contributes to the history of that parish. Where else would he be more usefully classed? The minister who serves several parishes under one denomination contributes to the history of that denomination. And I have been greatly impressed how much a biographical sketch of some obscure clergyman or circuit rider sometimes does contribute to the history of the denomination. If it were classed elsewhere the value to the denomination would be lost.

Well, in classing biography we come upon a very perplexing question: what to do with some of our leading Christian writers who transcend the bounds of denominational lines and whose interests are too broad to be compressed into one single subject group? For example, take such an outstanding man as our Dr. Fosdick. He is a Baptist clergyman, a one-time preacher in a Presbyterian church, a long-time professor at Union, and the pastor of a great inter-denominational church. Or, take another of our Union professors, Dr. Niebuhr. He is widely interested in social problems, and, as I understand, is a member of a minor denomination, but a man with an international reputation as a theologian. Now, if I were classing, which I'm not, I would unhesitatingly set up such outstanding men as these in the Christian Literature class when a biography or critical work came to hand, because they are interesting as personalities, and interesting for all that they stand for.

Then there is a group of profound thinkers, of theologians who have really evolved a special type of theological thinking which amounts to a school of thought. One of these moderns, Karl Barth, came along while I was still at Union, and I set him up in the Christian Literature class. I understand that Miss Markley and Miss Eisenhart have followed that example and have set other men of that character in that class. To my way of thinking, that is the best way of disposing of them.



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In my theory, the Christian Literature class is open to any worthy Christian writer who is not more usefully classed somewhere else. And Christian Literature is not entirely composed of the great, but includes very many minor writers. There are many minor worthy Christian writers who have written several books of value, but who have gained no great distinction in any one field, or who are not denominationally known, and it is sometimes a great puzzle what to do with them. I think the Christian Literature class is just the place for them. Though the books that they have written may be classed in other places, their biography goes here very well, because these men are known as writers and only as writers.

I understand that a perennial question arises as to the relationship of the Christian Literature class to the Doctrinal class. The Christian Literature class is a source class for doctrine. It is through the personalities and the writings of these great Christian leaders that we trace the sweep of Christian thinking down through the ages, as it is interpreted and accepted by our churches. The Dogmatics class takes up these doctrines, doctrine by doctrine, and discusses them separately.

Now, if a man is set up in the contemporary Christian Literature class, is it ever legitimate to class one of his books on some specific dogmatic topic - say, Justification, or Sin - with the man in the Christian Literature class? There is one valid objection: it does impoverish the Dogmatics class by removing from it a book by an outstanding author. But, that book can be found through the subject catalog. Then, too, in the stack, arranged under the period divisions of the Christian Literature class, is the total thinking of the period. This total thinking of the period is something which we cannot collect from the catalog and which can only be collected from bibliographies by consulting a number of different ones.

What each library chooses to do with the modern Christian Literature class, I think rests with the particular library. That decision may be based upon a number of very different factors. It may be just space. It may be the type of library. It may depend on the special collections which it has. And, of course, it must be what the faculty and students wish. If the library prefers to develop and emphasize the Dogmatics class, it is perfectly possible for users of the Union Classification to transfer the total modern period of Christian Literature to the Dogmatics class. I think that the Union scheme is perfectly adapted to this, because there is space for it, and the notations can be readily adjusted. I was very much pleased to see Dr. Ehlert's remaking of the class of Dogmatic Theology and I think he has done a very good job of it. I am very pleased to think that the Union Classification can be adapted to libraries of very different types with very different collections.

It goes without saying that a classifier can make a wise decision only if he has a very comprehensive and thorough knowledge of the field of literature with which he is dealing. He must know the classification system that he is using, and he must adapt the system to the library which he is serving. But this is not quite all, I think, that will give a classification a slight degree of permanence. I think that it is necessary to think back over the past ages and to note the changes in theological thinking: how it has developed from century to century, and then to try to evaluate the general trend of thinking in our present period, so that we can prognosticate just a little bit into the future to guess how the next generation will be wanting to use our library. And in my opinion, the young people of today are immensely interested in our current Christian leaders, in their personalities, and in their interpretation of our common Christian faith as a way of life. They have not so much the past century's interest in the intellectual and logical interpretation of the single dogmas.

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MR. EDWIN C. OSBURN, Librarian, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Osburn's maternal grandfather used to say that when the improvements were all made on the automobile, he was going to buy one. Her father replied, "Mr. Hyatt, you'll never buy an automobile." If we were to wait for all improvements to be made on a classification scheme, we probably would never adopt one.

Slightly over two years ago, when I began the work at Southeastern Seminary, we selected for our classification the Union Theological Seminary classification scheme. We have since found some difficulties with it and have made some adaptations. In the discussion this morning I am referring to some of the schemes for Religious Education which have been adapted at other places. Since our time has run very close, I shall just refer to them, and then say a few words about our own.

At Dallas, according to the schedules which I have, they have particularly worked on special method and on methods of religious education. I was interested in observing that they have made no use of decimals in their divisions. At Fleming Library at Fort Worth, for some reason - I haven't inquired and don't know exactly why - they have developed their scheme, using U and V instead of T for religious education. This scheme has been worked out, taking special care of Southern Baptist Convention materials and materials that are adapted for denominational use. At Fuller, the scheme has to do with religious education only; education in general has been disregarded in the outline which I have. It has been divided into various sub-divisions, making use of the work by conferences and by countries, and by the United States in particular. Later on it has to do with the church as an educator, and then with methods, the curriculum and lesson materials.

In looking over the various schemes, it has seemed to me that Miss Ackerman's was the most promising, but unfortunately she did not go through with developing the entire scheme. She started with education in general and then went on to develop a scheme - or, rather, started on it - for religious education also.

I have just referred to those by way of passing, but it seems to me that the one which, for our own purposes, might have been the most satisfactory, is the one which came out as suggestions on the whole T scheme, offered at an ATIA Round Table in 1950, I believe, by Dr. Markley.

Now, to refer back to our own situation, our collection is rather small, and we have had that difficulty which Miss Pettee has just mentioned. So we have not been able to work out a scheme on the basis of our own collection, but have found it necessary to accept, more or less, what others have worked out for us. We are going along classifying some materials, but we have not gone beyond the point of no return as yet. We are hoping that from the discussions here, we may find something more satisfactory for the materials that are being developed in the field.

In this connection, I quote a sentence or two from Dr. Markley's introductory remarks: "Thus we will have, 1) education in general, 2) secular education in all its phases, ending with colleges and universities, 3) theological education, followed if you wish by Training in Christian work, 4) religious and Christian education in all its phases." So far we have more or less adopted the changes in our scheme according to this, and, with our small collection, we are finding it fairly satisfactory.

Referring back to the matter of the classification itself, none of us would expect that Miss Pettee would have foreseen all the new organizations - for instance, in the World Council of Churches - or that she would have foreseen geopolitics as we

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see it today, or that she might have foreseen the necessity for all the Qmran documents classification. But it may be that some day, when she has returned in some supra-mundane reincarnation, she will bring forth for us a perfect scheme, and then our problems will be satisfied. But, in the meantime, we adapt as best we can and try to solve our problems practically, and thus far we are finding Union's classification scheme quite satisfactory.

MISS CLARA B. ALLEN, Librarian, Fuller Theological Seminary.

At Fuller, we started out with a whole lot of books, and we could do anything we wanted with them, so it was a sort of librarian's dream. Except that Dr. Ehlert was fond of Union and I was fond of Dewey. So, as Dr. Ehlert said, I was in love with Dewey but married to Union. Dr. Ehlert re-worked the R section, as Miss Pettee said, and I got back at him for the Dewey crack. We all say that Mr. Dewey knew classification but he wasn't a theologian. Dr. Ehlert was a theologian, but he wasn't very good in classification. Because, over the years, we have struck out some of his revisions and gone back to Miss Pettee's original. It is a beautiful theological statement if you want to read it through, and he got in all of his theology. But, for a lot of it, we haven't any literature as yet printed to fill in those numbers.

Dr. Ehlert's idea was to have everything about a doctrine together. Then we put in a Department of Biblical Theology, and that professor didn't quite like his Biblical Theology in with Systematics. So we have returned to Miss Pettee, and we have FX and DX and DW, instead of putting it all in R. It now follows Miss Pettee most closely, and we do follow the original Union more than we do Dr. Ehlert's revision. That is one of the places where we make a change and then change our changes.

In starting out with the original, we noticed that the D section did not quite follow Biblical order, and that was the first change we made. Miss Pettee has all poetry together and all history. We just changed that around and went in straight Biblical order, because that is the way our students and our scholars look for the material.

Another change we made was in Old Testament history. We discovered that, as you go through Old Testament history in DT, all of a sudden you have to hop over to HP. So we have just changed HP to DT, with all our Old Testament history and the history of Israel following the books of the Old Testament. We keep the numbers as in HP, but prefix DT instead. At the end of the New Testament period, we hop over to the H's and the I's for secular and church history.

We still are working on ecumenics. We've switched and changed, and we are still switching and changing. I thought, "After Evanston, you know they'll have a whole lot of material, and I'll have it all together and look it over, and then sort of make a schedule." But, Evanston material doesn't fit with the other material, and I still have that problem. In the meantime, it is all jumbled together in the J's some place.

Mr. Osburn mentioned the change he made in Christian Education. We follow Union, the original Pettee, for General Education. When it comes to Christian Education, it is mostly expanded, not many changes, but expanded to meet the literature that we have. Our Christian Education Department is growing by leaps and bounds. Last year we spent almost \$7000 just on Christian Education alone. The year before we spent \$8000. So, you see, we have quite a lot of books on Christian Education.

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We have made one big change: we don't use any decimal points. We dropped both the decimal points and the zeros. When we put the books on the shelf, we shelve them as if the decimal point was in there, and that has caused a little bit of trouble among some of our old Dewey users. They wonder, "Well, 17 comes after 2," and they will give quite a logical argument. But, after they get the point that there should be a point in there and a decimal, things run smoothly. It has eliminated a lot of confusion and long numbers on the backs of our books, which is what we are trying to get away from. I might just say in closing that I find I have just as long numbers with Union as I did with Dewey.

MR. ROSCOE M. PIERSON, Librarian, College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky

When I accepted this invitation, I thought that I would bring some of my experiences in the five academic seasons which have passed since our library switched to the Union system. And, because there may be some here who are thinking about changing, I thought I would slant my talk in that direction.

I have not been as bold as some would think in changing the Union system. It is true that I have made a few expansions in places which I shall speak of later, but the broad outline I have not changed. First of all, I want to say that the imagination with which the total system was executed is magnificent to me, and I see that it is standing as well as anything can stand through the past fifty years. In the past fifty years we have had a theological climate of modernism, fundamentalism, then the dominance of liberalism and the rise of so-called Neo-orthodoxy. These broad movements have changed concepts so much that it is remarkable to find a system still suitable for libraries that are openly and overtly any one of these particular types of theological following. I think that is the greatest thing about the system and one thing that should encourage any person to go into it.

True, as Miss Pettee said, no classification system is static, and this particular system reflects a period when theology was approached philosophically more than it is at this particular moment; or, at least, the climate in which I find myself is more Biblical than philosophical. There are times when it is a problem whether to put something in DK or try to fit it into R, but those are minor problems and can be worked out on the basis of local needs.

I think that the strength of the classification is shown in the fact that Miss Pettee left us room for expansion. Not like Mr. Dewey did she appropriate every conceivable number. There are whole areas all through the system where we can add just about anything we wish. Here I will point out that that is what I did recently when I expanded the literature on Retreats and Group Devotion. (I think that it is because of that that I am here.)

I think, too, that a good reason for going on the Union system is the fine work of this seminary in sending us their lists of accessions and their new changes. They keep the system as alive as virtually any other classification.

I also have decided to drop the decimals, and read every number decimally. Instead of saying 2 point 5, merely write 25, and let all numbers be read decimally. That is exactly what you do with the Cutter numbers. It saves both time and space, and works out just as well.

When we changed to Union, our library had existed historically across a hundred years - parts of it even more than that - and it was on all kinds of systems. It

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had been separated from a college library and had to be reclassified. I thought of every possible system and decided to use Union. Because we had separated, we had some terrible vacancies - blank spots in our collection. In other places we were extremely strong. We had thousands of books on Infant Baptism Vs. Deep Water Baptism, for example, and things like that which you would expect in a Disciples' library. In other places we didn't have a thing. I had to go out and buy all new literature, and much of the material was out-of-print. So, basing my classification, as Miss Pettee did, on a collection of books, I found that my collection of books didn't exactly, in every instance, fit her classification. But with the spaces she left and with the forms she gave, I found it readily adaptable.

One of the main difficulties that I have had, located in Kentucky, is that I found that the library Miss Pettee worked with didn't have much on Southern history in it. Or much on Southern church groups. So you have the Quakers and the Unitarians developed very, very fully. But I was twenty-five years old before I ever saw a Quaker or a Congregationalist. I didn't know there was anything else besides Campbellites, and Southern Baptists, and Southern Methodists and Presbyterians. In Lexington, in conjunction with the University of Kentucky, which is a hotbed for the study of Southern intellectual history, I find that there are some places which need expanding.

One of the ways in which I have expanded, I would recommend highly. I have used the geographical notations in the 14th edition of Dewey instead of those in the Union tables. The Union tables give these long expansions for the New England states, and then lump North and South Carolina under the same number. And Virginia and West Virginia. All that you have to do is to make a note to follow the geographical divisions in the 14th edition of Dewey, where they are worked out very elaborately, even down to the counties. It matches up excellently; anybody using common sense can make it work.

Also, in our school, the Southern denominations had to be expanded. We have not generally switched numbers, as I understand some schools have done, but have developed the Southern Presbyterian number in our library along exactly the same lines as the U.S.A. church in the original. I have had, of course, to work out a classification for the Disciples. I think anybody with normal intelligence can work out a system for his own denomination. It doesn't take a great deal of ability to do that. You can look at what has been done with the Methodists and expand anything along the same lines. Miss Eisenhart was telling me that she suggests that, if you belong to a small religious group, you take the Methodist number MH and appropriate it for your group, putting the Methodists back in MM. I think that is all right, but because of the uniformity that we have within ourselves, I think that you might just as well take the number that was intended for you and go on and build it up. It will make a longer notation; but, if you have a special collection, you are going to have a long notation anyway.

As a Disciple, it seems to me that this classification is difficult sometimes for worship material of non-liturgical churches and churches that have a Congregational type policy. I think that the liturgical churches may have dominated the collection on which the classification was based at Union.

In certain places, like the Q's, a person starting this system would do well to get the B section of the Library of Congress classification and appropriate the Cutter numbers that they find in LC. Say, you put Berdyaev in QL95, then use the Cutter number B4 which you find in LC's B4238. You will find that these Cutter numbers match up very nicely and you can cue much classification directly from the LC cards.

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I started out, as a number of Southern libraries do, writing the class numbers in groups of units. For example, instead of QL30, we wrote QL with the 30 under it, then the Cutter number and then any other workmarks. In some instances, you get four and five rows of figures. It seems very simple, but I took a close poll among the shelvees in our library over a period of three or four months. In fact, my assistant, who was getting her master's degree, wrote a term paper on the survey. We found that it works better if you write the notation as Union does, and so we are changing back to the original form.

But, in general, after five years and some twenty thousand volumes on the Union System, with expansions as necessary because of modern movements, I would not care to work under any other system for a theological library. It has borne the test of time, and the test of flexibility, and, Miss Pettee, I'd like to thank you for giving us this classification.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 2:00 P.M. (President Robert F. Beach, presiding)

"TO THINK, TO WRITE, PERHAPS TO PUBLISH"

Presented by Mr. Eugene Exman, Religious Book Editor  
and Vice President of Harper & Brothers. (Following  
digest prepared by him.)

In his introduction Mr. Exman said: "For those of us who have a professional interest in books, the intellectual and spiritual importance of our work is obvious. The primacy of the printed page in preserving the best insights of the past to inform and inspire the present is self-evident. And if the true university, as Carlyle said, is a collection of books, so is the true seminary.

"And it follows that an institution of learning is as good as the collection and availability of its books. Given a good student; given a wise instructor, and librarian to guide his reading; it follows as chapter two follows chapter one that the student is being truly educated. He is learning to think.

"One generalization may be truthfully made about all the books in any one library at a given time: they have all been published. Some are old - incunabula, perhaps; some may just have come from the bindery, first printings in fresh, bright jackets. Subject perhaps to revision they are, nevertheless, fait accompli. The author and publisher of each book presumably agreed at a given time that no further corrections in manuscript or in proof should be made. What was written was printed and bound; what was written was published and sold; what was written was classified, stamped and put on a shelf ready for the reader; what was written was the product of one man's thought. The word had become flesh.

"Have you ever considered what a sacred thing a book is? Have you ever considered what a sacred trust is ours who deal intimately with the circulation of books? Is there one of us but knows of the change made in the life of another because of a good book placed in his ready hands?

"But my concern today is not with the books that have been published and have found or are finding their special fields of usefulness. My concern is with the books that are still to be published, still to be written. I want to know how they may be made better.

"If this address were a sermon and if the sermon needed a text, I should use

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the 15th verse of the 25th chapter of Matthew: 'And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every man according to his several ability ...' How perceptive that parable of the talent is! Not only does it recognize diversity of gifts but an equality in rewards as well - for work well done. All that is asked is that the investment be doubled. The one talent man was condemned not because he had only one talent, but because he gave back only what he started out with.

"How many one talent men you and I have to deal with. And let's begin with ourselves; often we, too, hold on tightly to our own one talent. We venture little and watch out often for our interests first, characteristic action of the one-talent man. What can we do to release ourselves and others to do the work of the good and faithful servant of literature?

"Whatever our work with books, whatever our responsibility for writing, I suggest that we can do two things. We can do something about the thought which is basic to books and we can do something about style, the best expression of that thought. We can perhaps be two talent men; one talent Thought and one talent Style."

In the main body of his address Mr. Exman stressed that thought, "the basic energy in human history," could be divided, in the main, between analytical or rational thought and contemplative or intuitive thought. Saying that analytical thought had largely created our modern world, he noted that some distrusted the thought which made the hydrogen bomb possible. The fault, however, is only that the "rational" is not balanced by the "contemplative."

"Pure reason can carry us only so far. To penetrate further we must quiet the mind and await the insight for which reason has prepared us. This higher thought may seem to contradict the findings of rational thought but actually what it may demand is a new structure of rational thoughts to undergird it."

Criticizing the lack of thought which characterized our society, Mr. Exman went on to say, "Thought unexpressed is a still-born child. Thought unspoken or unwritten is the one talent hid in the earth. But thought, nobly phrased, is the child grown up to call his father blessed. Thought that has found its full meaning in words of power and beauty is the gift of five talents that 'have gained beside them five talents more.'"

In discussing style, Mr. Exman asserted that style - "the dress of thought" - is dependent on native endowments, on competence gained through training and through "grace" given to the writer. One's style should be his own. "To thine ownself be true." But one should learn to be critical of his style, seeking for the more exact word, the more apposite phrase, and always working for exactitude and truthfulness. "Our self-criticism not only leads us to choose the right word, the vital phrase, the vigorous sentence, but also helps us to express our thought with charm and beauty and to adorn it with attractive figures of speech."

"Grace," he said, "is a word that has literary as well as theological significance ... And the word 'inspiration' implies a quality of givenness. That which is not us possesses us and makes of our poor efforts more than we can honestly claim as our own... In the very writing of the thought, its meaning becomes more clear; as we write, if this grace be given us, we think; and as we think, we write."

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ROUND TABLE ON LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

Summarized by Isabelle Stouffer, Chairman

The chairman recalled the resolutions adopted at the 1954 Round Table. These are, briefly: (1) that members of ATLA be solicited for general and detailed criticism of schedules BL-BX; and (2) that the Cataloging and Classification committee of ATLA establish a center for collecting and distributing changes, adaptations and expansions in the BL-BX schedules.

During the year the chairman sent to each of the users of the L.C. classification two letters requesting cooperation on these resolutions. From a mailing list of 30, 12 answers were received. One member made thoughtful comments on the philosophy of the L.C. schedules. These comments make a good beginning on the first resolution. The response to the second resolution in the form of expansions and changes was encouraging.

The expansion of BX1-9.5 by Miss Markley was noted with much gratitude. It is available in mimeographed form from Garrett Biblical Institute. Mr. Swann is anxious to have reactions to this scheme in regard to both its adequacies and its shortcomings. Specific mention was also made of Karl T. Jacobsen's Library of Congress Classification Schedules for the Lutheran Church Modified and Expanded. This is available free of charge from the Division of Higher Education, Department of Christian Education. The Evangelical Lutheran Church, 421 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota.

Our discussion then turned to individual problems of those present. Among problems considered were: the chronic problem of BR115, Christianity in relation to special subjects; the problem of spreading the base of the classification by using classes outside BL-BX as much as possible; and the necessity of relying on subject headings in the catalog to gather together materials on different aspects of a subject.

The function of the Cataloging and Classification committee to act as advisor and guide to ATLA members asking help was emphasized.

The question of further action on the 1954 resolutions was raised but no specific recommendations were offered.

An index to changes and additions to the L.C. schedules now in the hands of the chairman follows. In cases of a series of numbers only the first one is given, e.g., BL1600-1710 is listed as BL1600ff.

BL432	Primitive religion
BL1600ff	Semitic religions
BL2500ff	Religions of America
BR334	Works on Luther by topic
BR350.E71	Works on Erasmus
BR1720.P27	Papius
BS579.K4	Kings of Israel and Judah
BT34	Modernist-Fundamentalist controversy
BT297	Jesus Christ - Bibliography
BT723	Adiaphora
BT1452	Photinians
BV510ff	Hymns in foreign languages



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BV1561	Sunday school textbooks by denomination, A-Z
BV2636	Hospital missions
BV2780	Indian missions
BV2781	Indian missions by tribes, A-Z
BV4223ff	Sermon outlines
BV4400ff	Inner missions, social work by churches
BX1ff	Church unity
BX4721ff	Jansenism
BX6274ff	Baptists in Europe
BX7094ff	Chr-Chu churches
BX7501ff	Evangelical association of North America
BX7251ff	Evangelical church
BX7556ff	Evangelical United Brethren
BX7562ff	Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland
BX8001ff	Lutheran church
BX8201ff	Methodism (revision in progress)
BX8228ff	Methodism
BX8380ff	Methodist Episcopal church
BX8420ff	Methodist church (U.S.)
BX9417ff	Calvin
BX9470ff	Reformed churches in the Netherlands
BX9749	Schwenkfelders
BX9830	Unitarian history

ROUND TABLE ON THE UNION CLASSIFICATION

Summarized by Ruth Eisenhart, Chairman

The Union Round Table was fortunate in having present all the panelists from the morning session. The Round Table therefore became the "question period" for which there had been no time in the morning.

The Christian Literature class and its proper use was again a subject of discussion. Mrs. Roach has used the class liberally, including especially the works of the English divines of the period 1750-1900. "They seemed to write on everything, and their books are now more important as a study to the man himself, or the period ... it is a wonderful way to keep our 'topic' classifications clear for current material, or material still in use." Mr. Chenery said that he has adopted the policy of the Yale Divinity School, which avoids the class G because it impoverishes R. For older materials, not valuable in R, the leading divines and their works are classed in the church history numbers of the appropriate country. For example, the writings of the nineteenth century English divines are classed in LS73, rather than in LS18 (or GX58, if the library uses the G alternate). Some of us felt that this might result in a confusion of source and secondary materials which might become awkward as the library grows. The fact that the policy has long been followed at Yale does indicate that the library can grow a long time before this may happen.

Miss Eisenhart asked for solutions to the cataloging problems involved in the literature of the Entmythologisierung controversy. A suggestion which would draw this material together, either in classification or through a subject heading, would be gratefully received. Up to the present time, Union has exercised "bibliographic control" of the situation by classing the material with Bultmann and/or giving Bultmann as a subject, but it is obvious that such treatment is becoming more and more far-fetched. The Library of Congress usually gives two subjects:

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Bible. N.T. - Criticism, interpretation, etc. and Mythology. Both are too general to be useful in the seminary library. Neo-orthodoxy has been classed in JF16 at Union, but has its specific subject heading. Entmythologisierung could be classed in FG or FH if a specific and accurate subject heading were similarly available. Miss Pettee reminded us that most problems solve themselves if you give them a little time. Note from the committee meeting of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification: Miss Stouffer says that she has been using Myth in theology as a subject heading to collect the Entmythologisierung discussion.

An effort was made to encourage Mr. Osburn to develop a reformed T-schedule. Miss Pettee told us that she had followed the instructions of Dr. Coe in building that class. Later, when Dr. Coe had been succeeded by Dr. Harrison Elliott as head of the Department of Religious Education, Dr. Elliott annually rearranged the Religious Education Library at Union according to his own ideas. Temporary labels to effect this rearrangement were put on the volumes; once each year the labels were removed and the books arranged according to their actual classification for inventory. Dr. Elliott, she said, had a very able and industrious secretary who did the work.

Mr. Pierson said that his XD schedule for Retreats and Prayer Groups has worked smoothly for the extensive collection of material at the College of the Bible. This schedule has also been adopted by Biblical Seminary in New York, and (with the variant notation XD60-XD83 to avoid reclassing the present XD5) by Union.

#### ROUND TABLE ON THE DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Summarized by Leo T. Crismon, Chairman

The chairman reviewed the recommendations made by the Round Table at the 1954 Conference.

The anticipated visit of Mr. Theodore Muller, from the Library of Congress, did not materialize. There was some discussion of the problem of speeding up the cataloging of religious books at the Library of Congress. From reports made by several at the Round Table, especially by Brooks Little, there seems slight chance that there will be any improvement in the situation until there is more help at the Library of Congress.

Miss Olive Grobel, from General Theological Seminary, showed the group a mimeographed copy of Dr. Burton Scott Easton's expansion of the 200 schedules of Dewey. She said that a few copies would be available on inter-library loan. The whole group was grateful that this expansion was now more easily available.

A tentative list of theological libraries with classification systems used has been compiled. Mrs. Earle Hilgert has collected the information, and requested clarification as to the scopes of the listings. List is appended.

Most of the time of the Round Table was taken up by discussions of the forthcoming 16th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification. The chairman presented to the group the invitation extended to ATIA through Miss Ruth Eisenhart by Mr. David Judson Haykin, editor of the 16th edition, to participate in the revision of the 200 schedules. The group was very eager to make good use of the offer, and the need of collecting necessary information to serve as basis for proposals to be made was emphasized by Miss Esther George. It was finally decided that a questionnaire be sent to the libraries, members of AATS, using Dewey, to ascertain problem areas and

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possible solutions. It was hoped that the questionnaire could be sent out, answered, and returned by the first of August, so that work on this project could be started as soon as possible. A motion was presented, and passed, requesting the cooperation of all members of ATIA who receive copies of the questionnaire, in order to facilitate the work of the committee.

There was also some discussion about available expansions of the 200 schedules. Father Joaquin mentioned one worked out at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, available for 50 cents. The group also discussed the expansion prepared by Miss Clara B. Allen when she was librarian of the National Bible Institute in New York; this was published as no. 7/8 of the Fuller Library Bulletin. Dr. Easton's expansion has already been mentioned in this report. The chairman pointed out that the appearance of a multiplicity of expansions should be made known to the editorial offices of the 16th edition of Dewey to point out to the editorial staff the acute need for some reworking of the 200 schedules.

Further discussion related to the cataloging of pamphlets, "bound-withs", and similar materials. Various practices were presented: binding pamphlets on related topics together and cataloging them under a binder's title, and listing the pamphlets included in a contents note; making separate books out of two works bound together; making analytics for tracts bound together in one volume.

TENTATIVE LIST OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES  
WITH CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS USED, ETC.

Compiled by Mrs. Earle Hilgert

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>ALABAMA</u>					
Oakwood College, Huntsville	1896	Seventh-day Adventist	300	7,500	Dewey
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>					
Berkeley Baptist Divinity School (1) Berkeley	1904	American Baptist	175	29,000	Union
*California Baptist Theolog- ical Seminary, Covina			260	18,000	Dewey
Church Divinity School of the Pacific (1) Berkeley	1893	Episcopal	96	15,000	Union
Fuller Theological Seminary (2) Pasadena 1	1947	Un-denomina- tional	335	45,000	Union
La Sierra College, Arlington	1922	Seventh-day Adventist	800	40,000	Dewey
Pacific Bible College (3) Azusa	1899	Inter- denominational	163	13,156	Dewey
Pacific Bible Institute of Fresno (3) and Mennonite Brethren Biblical Seminary, Fresno	1944 (1955)	Mennonite Brethren	80	9,010	Dewey

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>CALIFORNIA, contd.</u>					
Pacific School of Religion (1) Berkeley 9	1866	Inter- denominational	135*	48,000	Union
Pacific Union College, Angwin	1909	Seventh-day Adventist	800	46,000	Dewey
Pasadena College, Pasadena 7	1904	Nazarene	850	51,000	Dewey (Union in 200's)
San Francisco Theological Sem- inary (1) San Anselmo	1871	Presbyterian U. S. A.	293	55,000	Union
Starr King School for the Min- istry (2) Berkeley 9	1904	Unitarian- Universalist		26,000	Dewey- Cutter combined
University of Southern Calif- ornia, School of Religion (1) Los Angeles 7	1885	Methodist	170	55,000	Dewey
Westmont College, Santa Barbara	1940	Inter-denom- inational	360	16,000	Dewey
Whittier College, Whittier	1901	Society of Friends	1,000	60,000	Dewey
<u>COLORADO</u>					
The Iliff School of Theology (1) Denver 10	1892	Methodist	120	40,000	Union
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>					
Berkeley Divinity School (1) New Haven	1854	Protestant Episcopal	108	40,308	Dewey, modified
Hartford Seminary Foundation (1) Hartford	1834	Congregational	220	180,000	Own
Yale University Divinity School (1) New Haven	1932	Non-sectarian	400	191,390	Union
<u>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</u>					
Howard University, School of Religion (1) Washington 1	1868	Non-denomin- ational	48*	47,839	Dewey
Seventh-day Adventist Theolog- ical Seminary (2) Washington 12	1935	Seventh-day Adventist	110	35,000	Dewey
<u>FLORIDA</u>					
Stetson University, De Land	1883	Baptist	1,753		Dewey
<u>GEORGIA</u>					
Columbia Theological Seminary (1) Decatur		Presbyterian U.S.	209	49,000	Union

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>GEORGIA, contd.</u>					
Emory University, Theology Library (1) Emory University	1914	Methodist	425	48,000	L.C.
<u>IDAHO</u>					
Northwest Nazarene College, Nampa	1913	Church of the Nazarene	650	19,000	Dewey
Ricks College, Rexburg	1888	Latter-day Saint	800	25,000	Dewey
<u>ILLINOIS</u>					
*Augustana Theological Semin- ary (1) Rock Island			253	28,400	L.C.
Aurora College, Aurora	1893	Advent Christian	300	39,000	Dewey
Bethany Biblical Seminary (1) Chicago 24	1905	Church of Brethren	235	38,000	Dewey
Carthage College, Carthage	1870	United Luth- eran ULCA	430	52,000	Dewey
Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary (1) Maywood	1891	Lutheran ULCA	101	26,350	L.C.
Chicago Theological Seminary (1) Chicago 37	1855	Congregational	110	60,327	Own
Eureka College, Eureka	1855	Disciples of Christ	200	30,000	Dewey
*Evangelical Theological Sem- inary (1) Naperville			163	19,700	Dewey
Garrett Biblical Institute (1) Evanston	1854	Methodist	425	180,000	L.C.
Greenville College, Greenville	1892	Free Methodist	450	31,000	Dewey
McCormick Theological Seminary (1) Chicago 14	1829	Presbyterian U.S.A.	350	110,000	L.C.
Meadville Theological School (1) Chicago 37	1844	Unitarian	20	66,000	L.C.
Mennonite Biblical Seminary, Chicago 15	1945	Mennonite	40	10,000	Dewey
Moody Bible Institute (3) Chicago 10	1886	Non-denom- inational	1,600	48,000	Dewey
*Northern Baptist Theological Seminary (2) Chicago 12			299	49,250	Dewey

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>ILLINOIS</u> , contd.					
Seabury-Western Theological Seminary (1) Evanston	1858	Episcopalian	100	45,000	Dewey & L.C.
University of Chicago, Divinity School (1) Chicago 37	1890	Inter-denom- inational	350	100,000	L.C. (mod- ified)
Wheaton College Graduate School of Theology, Wheaton	1937	Non-denomin- ational	106	98,000 (includ. college)	Dewey
<u>INDIANA</u>					
Butler University, School of Religion (1) Indianapolis 7	1925	Disciples of Christ	350	30,500	Dewey
Earlham College, Richmond	1847	Society of Friends	622	83,935	Dewey
Fort Wayne Bible College (3) Fort Wayne	1904	Missionary Church Assoc.	325	11,000	Dewey
Goshen College, Goshen	1894	Mennonite	629	48,000	Dewey
Huntington College, Huntington	1897	United Breth- ren in Christ	202	19,495	Dewey
Manchester College, North Manchester	1895	Church of the Brethren	812	43,499	Dewey
Marion College, Marion	1921	Wesleyan Methodist	400	24,000	Dewey
<u>IOWA</u>					
Drake University, Divinity School (2) Des Moines	1881	Disciples of Christ	60	10,000	Dewey
Wartburg Theological Seminary (1) Dubuque		Lutheran	150	33,224	Union
<u>KANSAS</u>					
Central Baptist Theological Seminary (2) Kansas City 2	1901	Baptist	300	27,000	Union
Friends University, Wichita	1898	Quaker	500	32,000	Dewey
Manhattan Bible College (3) Manhattan	1925	Disciples (Christian)		10,000	Union
<u>KENTUCKY</u>					
Asbury Theological Seminary (2) Wilmore	1923	Inter-denom- inational	200	35,000	Union
College of the Bible (1) Lexington	1865	Disciples of Christ	130	30,000	Union
Georgetown College, Georgetown	1829	Baptist	800	33,000	Dewey

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>KENTUCKY</u> , contd.					
Kentucky Christian College, Grayson	1919	Christian	106	17,500	Dewey
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro	1860	Methodist	500	25,000	Dewey
Louisville Presbyterian Theol- ogical Seminary (1) Louis- ville 2	1853	Presbyterian	150	33,000	Union
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (1) Louisville 6	1859	Southern	1,252	73,750	Dewey
<u>LOUISIANA</u>					
New Orleans Baptist Theologi- cal Seminary (1) New Orleans 22	1917	Baptist	873	40,000	Dewey
<u>MAINE</u>					
Bangor Theological Seminary (2) Bangor	1816	Congregational	87	45,000	Dewey
<u>MARYLAND</u>					
Hood College, Frederick	1893	Evangelical & Reformed	450	42,000	Dewey
Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park	1904	Seventh-day Adventist	750	43,000	Dewey
*Westminster Theological Sem- inary (1) Westminster			150	21,000	Dewey
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>					
Andover-Newton Theological School (1) Newton Centre	1807- 1825	Baptist and Congregational	200	70,000	Cutter
Atlantic Union College, South Lancaster	1882	Seventh-day Adventist	529	40,000	Dewey
*Boston University, School of Theology (1) Boston			456	35,000	Dewey
Congregational Library, Boston	1853	Congregational		195,000	Own
Eastern Nazarene College, Wollaston 70	1918	Nazarene	550	28,000	Dewey
*Episcopal Theological School (1) Cambridge			95	45,600	Union
General Theological Library, Boston 8	1860	Non-denom- inational		45,000	Dewey (modified)
Gordon Divinity School (2) Boston 15	1889	Inter-denom- inational	150	23,000	L.C.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>MASSACHUSETTS, contd.</u>					
Harvard Divinity School (1) Cambridge 38	1826	Non-sectarian	133	200,000	Cutter (modified)
New Church Theological Seminary (2) Cambridge	1866	Church of the New Jerusalem	6	20,000	Dewey
Tufts College, Medford				200,000	L.C.
<u>MICHIGAN</u>					
Calvin College and Seminary (1) Grand Rapids 6	1890	Christian Reformed	110	55,000	L.C.
Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs	1874	Seventh-day Adventist	900	50,000	Dewey
*Western Theological Seminary (1) Holland			92	26,000	Dewey
<u>MINNESOTA</u>					
Bethel College and Seminary, St. Paul	1871	Baptist General Conference	150	42,000	Dewey
Hamline University, St. Paul 4	1854	Methodist	850	70,000	L.C.
*Luther Theological Seminary (1) St. Paul 6			344	41,000	L.C.
Minnesota Bible College (3) Minneapolis	1916	Christian Church	200	7,000	Dewey
Northwestern Lutheran Theolog- ical Seminary (1) Minneapolis 4	1920	Lutheran ULCA	100	20,000	L.C.
St. Olaf College, Northfield	1874	Evangelical Lutheran	1,600	130,959	L.C.
<u>MISSOURI</u>					
Central Bible Institute, Springfield	1922	Assemblies of God	650	12,000	Dewey
Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis 5	1839	Lutheran	900	54,000	Dewey
Eden Theological Seminary (1) Webster Groves	1850	Evangelical & Reformed	160	37,000	Union & Dewey
Nazarene Theological Seminary, Kansas City	1945	Church of the Nazarene	235	23,000	Union
<u>NEBRASKA</u>					
Union College, Lincoln	1891	Seventh-day Adventist	800	55,000	Dewey



<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>					
*Bloomfield College and Seminary (2) Bloomfield				18,000	Dewey
Drew Theological Seminary (1) Madison	1867	Methodist	300	210,000	Dewey
*New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Brunswick			60	90,000	Own
Princeton Theological Seminary (1) Princeton	1812	Presbyterian	450	240,000	L.C.
Upsala College, East Orange	1893	Lutheran	1,400	48,000	Dewey
<u>NEW YORK</u>					
Alfred University, School of Theology (2) Alfred	1874	Seventh Day Baptist	12	8,000	Pacific School of Theol.
American Bible Society, New York 2	1816	Inter-denominational			Own
Biblical Seminary in New York (2) New York	1900	Non-denominational	165	32,000	Union
Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, New York 11	1917	Methodist		10,000	Dewey
Colgate Rochester Divinity School (1) Rochester	1819	Baptist	92	93,239	Fore-runner of Union
General Theological Seminary (1) New York 11	1817	Episcopal	200	115,000	Dewey
Missionary Research Library, New York 27	1914	Inter-denominational		200,000	Own
Theological School of St. Laurence University (2) Canton	1855	Universalist	25	110,000	Dewey
Union Theological Seminary (1) New York 27	1836	Inter-denominational	550	255,891	Union
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>					
Catawba College, Salisbury	1851	Evangelical & Reformed	506	44,739	Dewey
Duke University, Divinity School (1), Durham	1926	Methodist	269	73,000	Dewey
Elon College, Elon College	1889	Congregational Christian	940	44,000	Dewey

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>NORTH CAROLINA, contd.</u>					
Guilford College Guilford College	1837	Society of Friends	500	40,000	Dewey
Lenoir Rhyne College, Hickory	1891	Lutheran	840	32,527	Dewey
Johnson C. Smith University Theological Seminary (2) Charlotte 8	1934	Presbyterian		8,000	Dewey
Southeastern Baptist Theo- logical Seminary, Wake Forest	1950	Southern Baptist	372	17,000	Union
<u>OHIO</u>					
Ashland Theological Seminary, Ashland	1905	Brethren Church	15	5,000	Dewey
Bexley Hall, The Divinity School of Kenyon College (1) Gambier		Protestant Episcopal	60	26,000	Union
Cleveland Bible College (3) Cleveland 15	1892	Friends	200	8,500	Dewey
Evangelical Lutheran Theologi- cal Seminary (1) Columbus	1830	American Lutheran	200	16,000	Dewey
New Church Library, Cincinnati 6	1827	Church of the New Jerusalem		5,000	Own
*Oberlin Graduate School of Theology (1) Oberlin			135	16,000	Dewey (modified)
Otterbein College, Westerville	1847	Evangelical United Brethren	650	45,000	Dewey
United Theological Seminary (1) Dayton 6	1954 (merger)	Evangelical United Brethren	202	50,562	Dewey
Wilmington College, Wilmington	1811	Friends	550	30,000	L.C.
Wittenberg College (Hanna Div- inity School) (1) Springfield	1845	United Lutheran	100	100,000	L.C.
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>					
Phillips University, Graduate Seminary (1) Enid	1907	Disciples Christ	110	24,000	Dewey
<u>OREGON</u>					
Cascade College, Portland 11	1918	Inter-denom- inational	255	14,500	Dewey
Western Evangelical Seminary, Portland 22	1947	Inter-denom- inational	65	16,000	Union

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>					
Cedar Crest College, Allentown	1867	Evangelical & Reformed	400	31,000	Dewey
Crozer Theological Seminary (1) Chester	1867	Baptist	54	69,000	Dewey
Department of Friends' Records, Philadelphia 6		Society of Friends		1,500	
Divinity School of the Episco- pal Church in Philadelphia (2) Philadelphia	1862	Episcopalian	100	50,000	Dewey (modified)
Faith Theological Seminary, Philadelphia 17	1937	Un-denom- inational	135	17,000	Union (modified)
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster	1787	Evangelical & Reformed	1,060	136,000	Dewey
Geneva College, Beaver Falls	1848	Reformed Presbyterian	715	55,000	Dewey
Juniata College, Huntingdon	1876	Brethren	600	68,000	Dewey
Lebanon Valley College, Annville	1866	Evangelical United Brethren	516	57,077	Dewey
Lincoln University Theological Seminary (2) Lincoln University	1854	Presbyterian	22	62,464	Dewey
Lutheran Theological Seminary (1) Gettysburg	1826	Lutheran ULCA	132	66,000	L.C.
Lutheran Theological Seminary (1) Philadelphia	1864	Lutheran	230	60,288	Reed
Moravian College and Theologi- cal Seminary (1) Bethlehem	1907	Moravian	600	47,500	Dewey
Muhlenberg College, Allentown	1867	Lutheran	720	89,000	Dewey
Philadelphia Bible Institute (3) Philadelphia	1913	All denom- inations	424	16,000	Dewey
Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary (1) Pittsburgh 6	1794	United Presbyterian	214	45,000	L.C.
Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia 7	1852	Presbyterian		75,000 (100,000 mss.)	Union
Temple University School of Theology (1) Philadel- phia 22	1884	Non-denomin- ational	240	15,000	L.C.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>PENNSYLVANIA, contd.</u>					
Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church (1) Lancaster	1825	Evangelical and Reformed	104	38,000	Union
The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Philadelphia	1873	Reformed Episcopal	70	12,000	Union
Western Theological Seminary (1) Pittsburgh 12	1825	Presbyterian U.S.A.	143	60,000	Union
Westminster Theological Seminary, Philadelphia 18	1929	Presbyterian	85	27,000	Union (modified)
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>					
Providence-Barrington Bible College (3) Providence 8	1900	Inter-denom- inational	500	25,000	Dewey
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>					
Columbia Bible College (3) Columbia	1923	Inter-denom- inational	490	16,000	Dewey
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary (1) Columbia 3	1830	Lutheran ULCA	75	20,000	Union
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>					
North American Baptist Semin- ary (2) Sioux Falls	1850	Baptist	85	8,000	Dewey
Yankton College School of Theology, Yankton	1882	Congregational	50	9,000	Dewey
<u>TENNESSEE</u>					
Cumberland Presbyterian Theol- ogical Seminary (2) McKenzie	1908	Cumberland Presbyterian	45	19,000	Dewey
Johnson Bible College, Kimberlin Heights	1893	Christian	150	18,500	Dewey
Methodist Publishing House, Nashville 2	1789	Methodist		20,000	Dewey & L.C.
Religion Section, Joint Univer- sity Libraries (1)	1875	Un-denom- inational	162	53,000	L.C.
Tennessee Wesleyan College, Athens	1857	Methodist	438	17,000	Dewey
The Upper Room, Nashville		Methodist		1,200	L.C.
<u>TEXAS</u>					
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary (1) Austin 5	1879	Presbyterian U.S.	101	30,000	L.C.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>TEXAS, contd.</u>					
Brite College of the Bible (1) Fort Worth 9	1914	Disciples of Christ	124	240,000	Dewey
*Dallas Theological Seminary, Dallas			299	30,000	Union
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, Austin	1952	Protestant Episcopal	65	10,000	Union
Perkins School of Theology (1) Dallas	1915	Methodist	450	52,000	Dewey
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary (1) Fort Worth	1907	Southern Baptist	2,375	100,000	Union
<u>UTAH</u>					
Brigham Young University, Provo	1875	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	7,000	228,000	Dewey
<u>VIRGINIA</u>					
Bridgewater College, Bridge- water	1880	Church of the Brethren	475	21,000	Dewey
Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg	1917	Mennonite	657	18,909	Dewey
Union Theological Seminary (1) Richmond 27	1812	Presbyterian	204	75,360	Union
Virginia Theological Seminary (1) Alexandria	1823	Episcopal	180	40,000	L.C.
Virginian Union University (2) Richmond	1865	Baptist	973	27,173	Dewey
<u>WASHINGTON</u>					
Seattle Pacific College, Seattle 99	1891	Free Methodist	916	35,000	Dewey
Walla Walla College, College Place	1892	Seventh-Day Adventist	1,000	47,000	Dewey
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>					
West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon	1890	Methodist	577	41,059	Dewey
<u>WISCONSIN</u>					
Mission House College and Sem- inary (1) Plymouth	1862	Evangelical and Reformed	40	5,000	Union
Nashotah House (1) Nashotah	1842	Episcopal	45	25,000	Dewey

(and 10,000 in college)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Founded</u>	<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Books</u>	<u>Classifi- cation</u>
<u>CANADA</u>					
Knox College (1) Toronto, Ontario	1844	Presbyterian	60	45,000	Union (modified)
McGill University, Divinity Hall Library (1) Montreal, Quebec	1930	Non-denom- inational	70	37,000	Cutter
McMaster University (1) Hamilton, Ontario	1887	Baptist	1,008	86,230	Dewey
Pine Hill Divinity Hall (2) Halifax, Nova Scotia	1820	United Church of Canada	55	30,000	Dewey
Presbyterian College (2) Montreal, Quebec	1867	Presbyterian	56	16,200	Cutter
Queens Theological College (1) Kingston, Ontario	1840	United Church	29	30,000	Dewey
St. John's College (2) Winnipeg, Manitoba	1849	Anglican	60	5,467	Dewey
Trinity College (1) Toronto 5, Ontario	1951	Church of England	55	47,520	Dewey
Union College of British Col- umbia (2) Vancouver, British Columbia.	1927	United Church of Canada	40	14,500	Union (modified)
<u>CUBA</u>					
*Seminario Evangelico de Teologia, Matanzas, Cuba			30	7,000	Dewey

\* Items starred are taken from the results of a questionnaire sent out by Mr. Newell Davis in 1954. All other information was received directly from the institutions mentioned.

- (1) Accredited members of AATS
- (2) Associate members of AATS
- (3) Accredited members of the Accrediting Association of Bible Institutes and Bible Colleges.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 6:00 P.M.

A dinner honoring Miss Julia Pettee was held in the Commons. Miss Ruth C. Eisenhart introduced the speakers: Dr. Trost; Dr. Newhall; Dr. Elliott; Miss Ulrich; Mr. Judah; Dr. Morris. Mr. Beach presented Miss Pettee with a parchment scroll inscribed: "Presented to Julia Pettee by the officers and members of the American Theological Library Association in grateful recognition of her enduring contribution to theological librarianship on the occasion of a dinner given in her honor ..." which scroll was signed by all ATIA attendees. Miss Pettee replied, briefly, with her inimitable modesty and graciousness.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 8:15 P.M. (Mr. Norman D. Dow, Presiding)

LIBRARIES, LIBRARIANS, AND TEACHING  
IN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

Presented by Dr. Daniel D. Williams

(This is an abstract of a speech by Dr. Williams, who is Associate Director of the Survey of Theological Education in the United States and Canada. The report of the survey is in preparation, and points touched upon in the talk may be expanded in the report. This speech was not an official report of the survey.)

I. Present Status of Libraries.

The members of the survey staff are grateful for the splendid cooperation of the librarians in this study. The information requested has been readily supplied and we have been given a cordial welcome on the visits to the schools.

The result of the work of the Association of Theological Libraries is apparent in the improvement in libraries during the past few years. Standards set by the Accrediting Association have been met by an increasing number of schools. Less than twenty per cent of the seminaries surveyed report that the libraries are badly housed, and few report that the libraries are inadequate for the degree programs offered.

There is still much room for improvement. In many instances library budgets are barely adequate. While several new libraries are being built, many more report that they will need expansion for stack space and reading room in a few years. Most libraries could use more space now for periodicals and for reading room. Study carrels and browsing rooms are often needed.

Book collections are being maintained at a level which supports the general teaching program of the schools, but not many distinctive collections which will become important for future scholarship are being developed.

A good proportion of the schools have adequately trained librarians but the additional staffs are inadequate in number and training, with the result that the chief librarian often has to spend a great deal of time in general services and can give less than adequate attention to teaching possibilities and long range planning.

II. Librarians and Teaching

It is not unusual to find a school in which the librarian is more aware of the students' study habits and of their response to the teaching than are many faculty members. One of the tests of theological education is the extent to which students learn to read widely and thoughtfully. They need to develop ability to use the resources of a library in independent work on an important topic. Too much time is spent by many students on assignments which require only that they "look something up" in a specified book. Librarians ought to be frequently consulted by faculties concerning the students' reading. The usual orientation lecture on the library given to entering students is valuable; but it should be regarded as no more than the beginning of a systematic encouragement of the students' discovery of library resources.

Librarians are in a strategic teaching position in the schools. New types of

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 8:15 P.M., contd.

assignments which put responsibility on the students for independent work need to be conceived. Guidance and encouragement of the students' general reading can be given. The giving of full faculty status to the librarian would not only be a just recognition of the significance of this position but would open the way to realizing new possibilities in teaching and counselling.

### III. Future Strategy

Pressure on library budgets seems certain to increase in the future. The rising cost of books and services along with the immense number of new books being written increases the need for some over-all strategies in the individual schools and in cooperative efforts among the schools. It is difficult to see how adequate development of book collections in specialized areas can take place unless, by agreement, schools work out division of responsibility and avoid the wastefulness of duplication. Some cooperative programs in regional areas are now in effect. Librarians and boards of the theological schools should take the lead in discovering ways in which the great specialized collections for the future can be developed.

The theological library has to avoid the extremes of becoming a university library within all fields, and restricting itself so narrowly that students and faculty do not have the resources for dealing with the relation of the Christian faith with all the special sciences and disciplines. The building and maintenance of a satisfactory theological library requires not only technical competence but imagination and thorough acquaintance with the theological field.

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Presented by Newell E. Davis, Chairman

Our initial consideration was an attempt to spell out for ourselves, and to determine from the Executive Committee exactly what was to be our function as a newly organized ATLA project and/or standing committee. This was not an easy task nor was the result ultimately inflexible. Finally, we were able to arrive at something like an adequate outline of our duties:

1. Distributing a brochure to all library schools (210 of them) in the United States and Canada, to the presidents of each AATS institution (108 of them) and to all ATLA members (106 of us) explaining ATLA, listing officers, committee heads, and available publications, and directing interested persons to send letters of application to the Treasurer.

2. Ruling on category of membership to which an applicant is entitled, in those cases where the Treasurer is not sure that the qualifications meet the constitutional definition of a particular type of membership.

3. Welcoming new members, sending them a copy of the constitution and other informational matter that we might have at hand. This would include a note to the editor of the ATLA Newsletter concerning the new member. This provides three things: (a) Publicity for new members; (b) Awareness on the part of current members of the prolificity of our organization; and (c) Insertion of the new member's name on the Newsletter mailing list.

After repeated communications among the members of the committee, and after submitting rough copies of our proposed brochure to persons who had requested in-



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formation about ATIA (this, in order to test its efficacy) and getting their recommendations as to where we were explicit enough, what they understood, etc., and after consulting with available members of the association, the brochure was ready in November. It was distributed to all library schools in the U.S. and Canada, the deans of all AATS member institutions, and the constituency of ATIA. (The cost of all this to the Association was \$9.35)

To some 30-35 persons who formerly had held membership in ATIA but who had allowed their membership to lapse, the chairman scrawled script notes of interest in their contribution (financial and informational) to ATIA, and requesting them to reactivate. A sizeable number did bring their memberships up to date.

With each copy of the brochure sent to library schools went a mimeographed letter from the Committee urging the Dean to post the brochure and to enlighten his students about ATIA. The brochures that went to AATS member institutions, bore a mimeographed letter urging them to institutional membership in ATIA - if they qualified - and assuring them of the continuing interest by ATIA in the activities of AATS, and requesting that this interest be reciprocal.

In January of this year, when the AATS issued its list of new associate and fully accredited member institutions, the committee wrote to each Dean, enclosing a brochure, and "selling" ATIA institutional memberships. Three such memberships derived from this procedure out of six contacts made. A great deal of correspondence was carried on with each new appointee to a theological librarianship position as it was reported in the Newsletter, and with other persons who expressed an interest in our organization.

Of our other activities, the one that consumed most time was our attempt to establish a "procedure" of membership application and processing. Because of various delaying factors, the results of our deliberations have not been adopted by the Treasurer and Secretary as a modus operandi; but a practical procedure has been discussed and will be presented to the 1955-56 Membership Committee.

It was the Committee's decision that payment of back dues is not necessary in order to reinstate one's membership. If, however, a person wishes to bring his membership up to date in order to secure PROCEEDINGS for past years, that is his prerogative. (It happens that active membership costs \$2 and the PROCEEDINGS - until 1954 - cost \$1. Most persons, therefore, who are not interested in perpetuating the continuation of their membership, would simply buy the PROCEEDINGS outright.)

The first of two problems with which we have been concerned has to do with the date on which bills to those who do not pay their dues at Conference are to be sent. To two of the Committee, October and February seem to be too far into the year to ask for dues that are customarily paid a year in advance. To the other two members the present schedule appears to be completely adequate.

We have a 3 to 1 Committee opinion that active individual memberships (with attendant voting and office-holding privileges) are reserved for librarians or full-time library employees of graduate theological seminaries, denominational historical libraries, and/or specialized religious libraries, with this last defined to refer specifically to such a library as the Missionary Research Library. Associate individual members, therefore, would be librarians of non-graduate theological seminaries, colleges, institutes or schools, and all other persons (as the Constitution vaguely puts it) "interested in theological librarianship". The Executive Committee

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meeting in pre-conference session instructed the Membership Committee to consider that "active membership status in the Association is focused on the theological seminary of the graduate type." (The moot question as to the benefits to which they are entitled, and as to whether individual or institutional membership is the criterion for determining recipients of Association benefits, falls outside the domain of the Membership Committee.)

The 1954-55 Membership Committee recommends:

1. That a new brochure (bearing appropriate directorial information concerning 1955-56 officers and committee chairmen) be prepared and distributed to the same groups as was the 1954-55 brochure.
2. That the Conference advise the 1955-56 Committee as to its opinion concerning the most expedient billing dates for those persons who do not renew their memberships at the Conference.
3. That the 1955-56 Membership Committee consider the Membership Procedure as established by the outgoing Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Elton E. Shell	Alice M. Dagan
Ernest M. White	Newell E. Davis, Chairman

On motion of Newell E. Davis, the foregoing report was adopted as a whole, including the recommendations, and Mr. Beach thanked the chairman and committee for its spadework in the past year.

WORKSHOP ON COOPERATIVE PROCEDURES

Mr. Frederick L. Chenery, Chairman

Part I: Report of the Committee on Cooperation, presented by Mr. Frederick L. Chenery, chairman:

The Committee on Cooperation has considered several ways in which we might foster cooperation among our several libraries on such projects as require mutual cooperation for effective work. In this official report I shall summarize our study of one particular project: the preparation of a directory of seminary libraries, as we have considered it through the year. Before I do so, let me mention the second part of our work, which was the preparation of the panel discussion which is about to get under way. We hope you will reserve judgment on our official committee report until you have heard our panel. In this way you can better advise us as to the wisdom of continuing the particular project we studied, or channeling our energies in some other direction.

When our committee was established, it was suggested that we consider the possibility of preparing a directory of seminary libraries. Following our study, the committee recommends that such a directory would be of significant value, and that we should go ahead with its preparation.

We recommend that this directory be limited to the libraries of theological schools, even though much of the most significant religious material is to be found in other libraries, especially the large universities. We believe it will be nec-

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essary to set this limit on our work if it is to come to fruition. We recommend including both the institutional members of ATLA and institutions represented only by individual members.

The directory would include such information as name of the library, denominational affiliation, name and address of the librarian, size of the book collection, and annual book budget. Perhaps more important, it would include many notes telling of special collections, locations of denominational materials, and other information indicating the special resources of the library.

Such a directory would be particularly helpful in facilitating materials for interlibrary loan, especially if the notes concerning special collections and strengths of the collection were used extensively.

Should this project be adopted, the committee can refer to our voluminous correspondence for other specific suggestions.

Part II: Miss Susan Schultz and Donn Michael Farris spoke briefly of the use of accession lists, and presented the following:

A LIST OF SCHOOLS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ATLA  
(THROUGH EITHER INSTITUTION OR PERSONAL  
MEMBERSHIPS) WHICH ISSUE ACCESSION LISTS,  
- SURVEY CONDUCTED MAY, 1955 -

Name of Library	Frequency of Issue	Accessions Included	Able to Mail List upon Request
Asbury Theological Seminary	Irregularly	Selected	Yes
Augustana Theological Seminary	Quarterly	All	"
Berkeley Divinity School	Irregularly	"	"
Bethary Biblical Seminary	Quarterly	"	"
Bethel College and Seminary	"	"	"
Biblical Seminary in New York	Irregularly	Selected	"
Bloomfield College and Seminary	Weekly	"	"
Boston Univ. School of Theology	Irregularly	"	"
Brite College of the Bible	Semi-monthly	All	See note 1
Calvin College and Seminary	Weekly	"	Yes
Candler School of Theology	Irregularly	"	"
Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary	"	Selected	See note 2
Chicago Theological Seminary	Quarterly	All	Yes - 3
Church Divinity School of the Pacific	Irregularly	"	No
College of the Bible	"	Selected	"
Concordia Seminary	Monthly	All	Yes
Dallas Theological Seminary	Quarterly	"	"
Drew University	Irregularly	Selected	"
Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary	"	"	No
Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest	"	All	Yes
Evangelical Theological Seminary	Monthly	"	See note 4
Garrett Biblical Institute	Bi-monthly	"	Yes
General Theological Seminary	Monthly	"	"

<u>Name of Library</u>	<u>Frequency of Issue</u>	<u>Accessions Included</u>	<u>Able to Mail upon Request</u>
Hartford Seminary Foundation	Monthly	All	Yes
Howard University School of Religion	Irregularly	"	"
Illiff School of Theology	Monthly	"	"
Lincoln University	Quarterly	"	" - 5
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary	Irregularly	Selected	Yes
Luther Theological Seminary	Quarterly	All	"
Lutheran Theological Seminary (Gettysburg, Penna.)	"	Selected	"
Lutheran Theological Seminary (Philadelphia, Penna.)	Monthly	All	Yes - 6
McMaster University	"	"	Yes
Mennonite Biblical Seminary	Semi-annual	"	"
Missionary Research Library	Annually	Selected	"
Moravian College	Irregularly	All	"
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary	Quarterly	"	"
North Park College and Theological Seminary	Monthly	"	"
Northern Baptist Theological Seminary	Bi-monthly	Selected	"
Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary	Quarterly	All	"
Northwestern Schools	Irregularly	Selected	"
Pacific Bible College	Weekly	All	"
Pacific School of Religion	Bi-monthly	Selected	Yes - 7
Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary	Monthly & Yearly	All	See note 8
Princeton Theological Seminary	Irregularly	"	See note 9
San Francisco Theological Seminary	Quarterly	Selected	Yes
Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary	"	All	"
Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary	Bi-monthly	"	"
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	"	"	"
Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary	Monthly	"	"
Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church	Irregularly	Selected	See note 10
Union Theological Seminary (New York)	Quarterly	"	Yes
Union Theological Seminary (Richmond, Va.)	Monthly	All	Yes - 11
United Theological Seminary	Irregularly	Selected	Yes
University of Chicago Divinity School	Quarterly	"	"
University of Dubuque Seminary	Monthly	"	"
Vanderbilt University School of Religion	Quarterly	All	"
Virginia Theological Seminary	Irregularly	Selected	"
Wartburg Theological Seminary	Bi-monthly	All	"
Western Theological Seminary	Irregularly	Selected	See note 12
Wheaton College	Quarterly	All	Yes
Wittenberg College (Hanna Divinity)	Monthly	"	"
Wycliffe College	Irregularly	Selected	See note 13

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NOTES -

1. Because list includes all Texas Christian University accessions.
2. Willing to exchange with other institutions.
3. List is issued jointly with other members of the Federated Theological Faculty at the University of Chicago.
4. List includes all college accessions; librarian doubts its usefulness to ATLA libraries.
5. This is an accessions list for the entire University Library; the Seminary accessions are not listed separately.
6. Feels that a subscription system should be established which would reimburse the issuing library for at least some of the cost of preparation and mailing.
7. Will be able to send to only a small number of institutions.
8. The yearly only.
9. Librarian doubts that it is wise.
10. Available through the Bulletin.
11. Cannot fill requests from more than 25 institutions.
12. A short list appears from time to time in the seminary quarterly.
13. A partial list slightly annotated is published in a students' magazine, Cap and Gown.

REPORTING OF ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS -

Very few libraries which responded in this survey make a practice of reporting their accessions to the Library of Congress. The exceptions are noted as follows: General Theological Seminary and Princeton Theological Seminary report all of their accessions to L. C. Union Theological Seminary in New York sends an extra card to L.C. for titles from which it mimeographs a set of cards. The Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia reports accessions to the Philadelphia Union Catalog which selects and reports to L.C.

Part III: Miss Esther George reported on the acquisition of denominational materials:

It has been a concern of some members about the acquisition of denominational materials, their proper location and assurance of complete holdings as in year-books and annual reports. Through an inter-change of information we may undertake a project which would insure permanent locations with complete holdings.

Some evaluation on denominational historical societies have been received and I will report on them.

Dr. A. C. Core, secretary of Evangelical United Brethren Church Historical Society, gives the following facts which are of importance in making a complete collection of sources:

1. The awareness and need of preserving such a collection and cataloging all sources.
2. The organizing of a Denominational Historical Society. (In 1946 the merger of two denominations in Evangelical United Brethren created a new Historical Society. A comprehensive constitution and also a budget was produced and approved.)
3. The outreach is directed through the Annual Conference Historical Societies; the BULLETIN contacts members of annual conference board of Trustees, College and Seminary faculty historians of our denomination; through the General

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Church, contacts are carried on by our church periodicals, visual aids, and specific leaflets.

4. This society serves as a collection and distribution Center of Sources for our own colleges and seminaries, schools abroad and the Annual Conference Depositories.

5. The Historical Society encourages our church boards and presses to place reports and source productions in our seminaries as well as at the Historical Society.

6. A research award is offered by the Historical Society annually at each seminary for the most meritorious paper or thesis on some acceptable topic of historic significance.

7. Since this society has on its board faculty members from our two seminaries, there is a link in regard to materials available, materials acquired, production of a denominational bibliography, etc.

The Historical Society collection has greatly accelerated interest in the importance of E.U.B. Church History and its sources. It is working in closest possible cooperation with the seminaries to make certain that sources are collected, preserved, and readied for research. Our people are cooperating wonderfully well. When the depository and seminaries receive libraries and individual volumes, they are carefully screened and the overflow shows up in our seminary libraries.

Dr. Charles A. Anderson, Executive Secretary of Presbyterian Historical Society, reports on their organization of denominational collection, which was organized in 1852. Their three-fold purpose was "to collect and preserve materials, and to promote the knowledge of the history of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America."<sup>1</sup> They have a large collection of official church records and historical sketches, and thousands of books, letters and documents which are all related to their denomination but still there are various aspects of American life outside of their denominational interest which encourages scholars to visit and thus it has become a center of research.

There are many varied collections, manuscripts which number more than 100,000 the John D. Shane Collection, 1716-1860, which contains sources on the early history of Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, a large number of letters written by and to Presbyterian ministers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. There are over 5,000 items in this collection.

The Sheldon Jackson Collection, 1856-1908, who was a missionary to Minnesota during the Civil War, went to the Rocky Mountains in 1869 where many churches were started and then he went to Alaska where he was Superintendent of Education for the U.S., and introduced the reindeer from Siberia to meet the food problem for the natives. There are many letters, and scrapbooks and his private library which gives reports of his work in these two areas.

Another collection on the American Indians from missionary correspondence. There are over 14,000 letters. Many letters and interest on higher education which were arranged chronologically under each college. Collections of sermons by ministers from the Colonial period down to the present time. The total of manuscript sermons runs into several thousand, also Journals and Diaries in manuscript form of Colonial period up through the nineteenth century.

They also have large collections of published materials which include the following: 1) Early European Imprints before 1800; 2) Early American Imprints prior to 1800; 3) John Calvin Collection; 4) Collection of Early Bibles; 5) Henry C.

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McCook Collection. They also have complete minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., the printed minutes of various synods since they began printing them and a number of printed and duplicated minutes of Presbyteries together with the records of a number of local churches.

The entire collection is catalogued, following the system of Union Theological of New York. Wherein they have duplicate copies which are not rare or scarce they may be borrowed. In recent years their policy has been to cooperate with seminary libraries in sending them duplicate copies of various books and records which they have and make available a considerable amount of historical material to theological students, by giving a better opportunity for serious work by seminary students in the field of history.

(WORKSHOP was interrupted at 10:20 P.M., to be concluded Friday A.M.)

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FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 9:00 A.M. (President Beach presiding)

WORSHIP

Brooks B. Little

Theme: - "Power for Service"; Acts 1:12-14; 2:1-4.

BUILDING A BASIC MISSIONS COLLECTION  
IN A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY

Presented by R. Pierce Beaver, Director  
Missionary Research Library

See Appendix D

WORKSHOP ON COOPERATIVE PROCEDURES, contd.

Miss Susan Schultz summarized what had been said at the WORKSHOP last evening.

PART IV. Mr. Donn Michael Farris reported on bibliographical cooperation:

Another area in which it has been suggested that a cooperative approach might prove effective is that of some of our major bibliographic tools which need to be brought up to date.

Two examples should serve both to show the nature of the problem and to underline its importance. A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Christianity, compiled by S. J. Case, John T. McNeill, W. W. Sweet, Wilhelm Pauck, and Matthew Spinka, and edited by S. J. Case, was published by the University of Chicago Press in 1931. A selected bibliography covering the whole range of Christian history, this work is certainly one of the best tools we have in this field. Yet it is now a quarter of a century out of date. It was reprinted in 1951 but no revisions or additions were made at that time.

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The second work which points up our problem is New Testament Literature, An Annotated Bibliography, prepared by William N. Lyons and Merrill Parvis, and published by the University of Chicago Press in 1948. This volume continues the series of annual bibliographies published by the New Testament Club of the University of Chicago under the titles: New Testament Literature in 1940, - in 1941, and - in 1942. The 1948 volume is an exhaustive bibliography of books, articles, and book reviews published in 1943, 1944, and 1945 and of similar materials published from 1940 to 1942 which had not been included in the earlier annual bibliographies. Although it was originally planned that more volumes be published, these plans have not come to fruition; and the bibliography is now ten years out of date. In a field where research goes on at the pace at which it does in the area of New Testament studies, the seriousness of the need for supplementary volumes is obvious.

PART V: Mr. James F. Rand reported on area cooperation among librarians:

The need for a program of cooperative acquisitions among theological libraries is readily apparent. The basic problem, however, is implementation of such a program especially among libraries which are isolated geographically speaking. The current program among eight seminary libraries in Texas and Oklahoma was cited as an example of cooperative effort among libraries which are as much as 400 miles apart. Purchases of all items over \$100 are cleared with other libraries and a program of cooperative periodical buying is in the process of being inaugurated.

(At the request of the speaker, various members of ATLA presented the results of cooperative buying, or other types of cooperation, among libraries in their respective areas, including: J. Stillson Judah for the West Coast; Robert Beach and Alice Dagan for the Chicago area; Robert Beach for the New York area; and Jannette Newhall for the Boston area.)

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT

Presented by Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairman

During the year just concluded, the committee has been in communication with twelve individuals and fourteen institutions. Four persons were placed through the services of the committee. Several positions in theological libraries are now open. Our experience is too brief to suggest any ratio of supply and demand, however, it is sufficient to indicate that more opportunities are available than is usually presumed. The real problem is communication.

In view of the fact that this is the second year that this committee has been re-activated, a few observations seem appropriate. Early in the year there were more positions open than qualified personnel available. In some situations where a librarian had family responsibilities, salaries offered were inadequate to meet living costs. One consequence has been that some qualified persons have found employment in branches other than the theological library field. On the other hand, our correspondence indicates an encouraging interest in theological librarianship as the range of opportunity in this field becomes more widely known.

In terms of policy the committee sees its function as one of bringing inquiring institutions and qualified applicants in touch with one another. It serves as a clearing house for factual information rather than as an employment service.

The time-consuming work of providing multiple copies of factual data concerning



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positions open and qualified applicants is accomplished by the use of the Verifax copying method. This process is more economical and efficient than secretarial assistance. It also avoids delays caused by the slow return of credentials that have been sent forward.

The work of the committee is likely to grow slowly in the measure that its service becomes known by persons and institutions whom we have been able to assist. Comments and suggestions from members of the association will be gratefully received.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry Brinn	Evah Kincheloe
L. R. Elliott	Alice Dagan, ex off.
Calvin H. Schmitt, Chairman	

APPENDIX A

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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, FOLLOWING GENERAL MEETING HELD AT 2:00 P.M. - OPENING SESSION

1. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED:

That the ATLA go on record as endorsing in principle the two projects introduced by the World Council of Churches Study Department: the International Theological Bibliography, and the International Association of Theological Library Associations.

2. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED:

That a committee be appointed to work in accordance with the above motion, including the exploration of financial assistance.

3. The President announced the pro tem committees as follows:

- A. Nominating - Dr. L. R. Elliott, Chairman  
Kenneth S. Gapp (Harold B. Prince, alternate); Esther D. George
- B. Constitution - Arthur W. Swann, Chairman  
Olive M. Grobel; Margaret J. Hort
- C. Newsletter - Elizabeth Balz, Chairman  
George B. Ehlhardt; Niels Sonne; Don Michael Farris, ex officio
- D. Auditing - Leo T. Crismon, Chairman  
Frank M. Vanderhoof; Calvin H. Schmitt
- E. Resolutions - Emily Chandler, Chairman  
Nelle Davidson; John Goodwin

4. The President reported briefly on the Sealantic Fund, Inc.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 4:30 P.M. - SECOND SESSION

1. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED:

That the Periodical Indexing Committee be empowered to increase the list of periodicals to be indexed in the Supplement at their discretion.

2. After discussion of the proposed meeting place for the ATLA 1956 Conference, a straw vote showed: 30 ayes for attendance at Berkeley, 8 no's, and 10 indefinite.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 10:50 P.M. - CLOSING SESSION

1. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED:

That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint, or confirm the appointment of a sub-committee to cooperate with the Dewey Deciman Classification Editorial Office in the revision of the 200 schedule; and that committee members be Miss Grobel, Mrs. Hilgert, Mr. Crismon, chairman.

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2. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED:

A. That Mr. Farris be appointed editor of the Newsletter for a term of three years beginning at the present time.

B. That a standing committee be appointed annually to act as an editorial board for the Newsletter.

C. That due to increasing costs, the enlarged membership list, and plans for possible expansion of the Newsletter, Mr. Farris be given sums up to \$150.00 annually for publication and mailing.

3. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED that the following be Standing Committees:

Cataloging and Classification	Membership
Constitution	Microphotography
Cooperation	Newsletter
International Federation of	Periodical Exchange
Theological Library Associations	Periodical Indexing
Library Buildings and Equipment	Personnel and Placement
	Sealantic Fund, Inc.

4. The President outlined the work of the Sealantic Fund, Inc., and spoke of possible projects to be undertaken with its help: (a) Publications, i.e., a continuing Index; (b) Microphotograph; (c) Fellowships; (d) International bibliography; (e) Reprints.

Moved, seconded, and CARRIED:

That a committee be appointed to represent the ATIA in negotiations with SFI, the President to act as chairman and the other members to be selected by the Executive Committee.

5. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED:

That \$50.00 be included in the budget to be available for expenses of the SFI Committee in travel and negotiations with SFI.

6. VOTED to accept Treasurer's report, as follows, with thanks:

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1954-1955

Balance on hand, June 14, 1954			\$400.27
<u>RECEIPTS</u>			
Membership Dues			
Institutional	\$405.00		
Active	312.00		
Associate	<u>21.00</u>	\$738.00	
Kieffer Project		53.45	
Exhibit Books, 1954		653.16	
Sale of Proceedings		35.73	
A.L.A. Royalty			
On Theses Bibliography	15.16		
On Periodical Index	<u>1141.60</u>	<u>1156.76</u>	
			<u>2637.10</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS			\$3037.37

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DISBURSEMENTS

		FORWARD - \$3037.37
Joint Tea with A.A.T.A., 1954		\$27.50
Exhibit Books Sale, 1954		72.12
Publication of Proceedings		265.12
Newsletter		90.35
Secretary's Office Expense		39.63
Treasurer's Office Expense		25.00
Secretary's Honorarium		100.00
A.L.A. Affiliation Dues		
for 1953	\$5.90	
for 1954	<u>7.30</u>	13.20
Stationery		101.12
Membership Committee		9.35
Periodical Index Committee		11.40
Refunds		<u>9.00</u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		<u>763.79</u>
BALANCE ON HAND, JUNE 10, 1955		\$2273.58

7. 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.

Calvin H. Schmitt      Frank M. Vanderhoof  
Leo T. Crismon, Chairman

8. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED that the following be the 1955-56 budget:ATLA PROPOSED BUDGET, 1955-1956

President's Office		\$50.00
Vice-President's Office		50.00
Secretary's Office		35.00
Secretary's Honorarium		100.00
Treasurer's Office		35.00
Committees:		
Building	\$20.00	
Cataloging & Classification	20.00	
Cooperation	20.00	
Membership	20.00	
Microfilm	20.00	
Periodical Exchange	20.00	
Personnel	20.00	
Sealantic	<u>50.00</u>	190.00
Periodical Index		1500.00
Executive Committee Travel Expense		200.00
A.L.A. Dues		10.00
Newsletter		150.00
Proceedings		<u>300.00</u>
TOTAL		\$2620.00

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9. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED:

That the Membership Committee be directed to study the structure of membership dues of all types and at the next Conference bring in a proposal for a reconstructed schedule of dues.

10. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED that a letter in the form of a Resolution be sent to the Executive Committees of: The American Church History Society; the Society of Biblical Literature; The American Association of Theological Seminaries; stating that whereas the Bibliographical Guide to the History of Christianity, and New Testament Literature ... a Bibliography, have been most useful to our libraries, that, therefore, we ask that such Committees consider bringing such bibliographies up to date. (Text of letter available from Secretary, upon request)

11. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED that a letter in the form of a Resolution be sent to the Members of the Executive Committee of The American Association of Theological Seminaries, expressing the hope that the minimum standards for accreditation of libraries of AATS will be reviewed and brought up to date. (Text of letter available from Secretary, upon request)

12. Moved, seconded, and CARRIED that a letter be sent to the World Council of Churches urging the importance of the collection and preservation of archival materials. (Text of letter available from Secretary, upon request)

13. By common consent, the President expressed the Association's regret at the loss of our colleagues Andrew C. Neal and Edward J. Saleska by death.

14. VOTED to accept Mr. Alex R. Allenson's report on the Book Publishers' Joint Exhibit of 1955, with thanks. He reported that 45 publishers had donated approximately 470 titles, resulting in a sales total in excess of \$750.00.

15. The President also thanked Mr. Jay Kieffer for the continuance of his book sale program for the benefit of ATIA.

16. After discussion of the makeup of the proposed library directory to be issued by the Committee on Cooperation, it was moved, seconded, and CARRIED that the project be referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

17. Dr. Elliott presented the following slate from the Nominating Committee, moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the officers named, and took the chair for the vote; motion seconded, and CARRIED:

President	Robert F. Beach, Union Theological Seminary, New York
Vice-President	Helen B. Uhrich, Yale Divinity School
Secretary	Alice M. Dagan, Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary
Treasurer	Ernest M. White, Louisville Presbyterian Seminary
Member-at-Large:	1955-58 Term: Mrs. Pierre R. Quiers, Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary
	1954-57 unexpired term of Arnold D. Ehlert - left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

18. VOTED to adopt the following Resolutions:

RESOLVED, that we, the American Theological Library Association, convening June 15-17, 1955, express our gratitude to Dr. Frederick C. Grant, and to our

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host, President Robert F. Beach, and to his staff, for their gracious hospitality.

RESOLVED, that we acknowledge our indebtedness to Mrs. Evah Kincheloe and her program committee for planning the excellent program of the Conference.

RESOLVED, also, that we acknowledge our gratitude to Miss Constance Winchell, Mr. Eugene Ekman, and Dr. Daniel Williams for their stimulating addresses, and to those of our number, Brooks Little, Roger Nicole, and R. Pierce Beaver, who have led us in our worship and prepared papers for this meeting.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, that the association express again the deep appreciation we feel for the presence of Miss Julia Pettee. Just as her life has been a great contribution to the intellectual world, her presence has been the highlight of this Conference.

Respectfully submitted,

Nelle C. Davidson            J. H. Goodwin  
Emily M. Chandler, Chairman

Conference adjourned at 12:25 P.M. with prayer.

ALICE M. DAGAN

Secretary

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSIONS

PRE-CONFERENCE MEETING, Wednesday, June 15, 9:30 A.M.

Members present: Messrs. Beach, White, Gamble, Farris; Mrs. Kincheloe; Miss Dagan. By invitation, Dr. Elliott, Newell E. Davis.

1. The President and Vice President spoke about the Conference program, and several changes in schedule were suggested.

2. Pro-Tem Committees were appointed: (see Appendix B, First Business Session, for list.

3. Proceedings for 1955 were authorized to be in the same form as 1954's; 300 copies to be ordered.

4. After extended discussion of membership categories, it was moved and CARRIED:

That the Membership Committee be instructed to consider that "active membership status" in the Association is focused on the theological seminaries of the graduate type.

Adjourned at 12:40.

INTERIM MEETING, Thursday, June 16, 12:00 M.

Members present: Messrs. Beach, White, Gamble, Farris, Mrs. Kincheloe, Miss Dagan. By invitation, Dr. Elliott, Messrs. Schmitt and Davis.

1. New members presented by the Treasurer were accepted as follows:

Associate: Katharine S. Diehl; Frederick E. Kidder; Miss L. M. Eldredge; Jean Hager; T. Gene Hodges; Dr. Deen T. Andrews; James Rietmulder.

Active: Genevieve Kelly; Alice Wickizer; A. Marguerite Smith; Margaret A. Wright; Charlotte M. Torrey; Neil G. Smith; Mrs. Ella K. Hansen; Doralyn J. Hickey; Helen Conger; A. K. Hammer; Edgar M. Krentz.

2. Discussion of membership categories, service charges, sliding scale of dues, etc. Only decision was that there should be inclusive participation in the Periodicals Exchange with all classes of members eligible for its benefits.

Adjourned at 1:55 P.M.

INTERIM MEETING, Thursday, June 16, 10:25 P.M.

Members present: Messrs. Beach, White, Gamble, Farris; Mrs. Kincheloe; Miss Dagan.

1. Increase in membership dues was considered and it was VOTED to recommend to the Association:

That the Membership Committee be directed to study the structure of membership dues of all types and at the next Conference bring in a proposal for a reconstructed schedule of dues.

INTERIM MEETING, Thursday, June 16, 10:25 P.M., contd.

2. The 1955-56 proposed budget was reviewed and revised.

Adjourned at 11:20 P.M.

POST-CONFERENCE MEETING, Friday, June 17, 1:00 P.M.

Members present: Messrs. Beach, White, Farris, Gamble; Mmes. Kincheloe, Quiers; Misses Uhrich, Dagan. By invitation, Dr. Elliott, Mr. Bouquet.

1. New members presented by the Treasurer were accepted as follows:

Active: Elizabeth D. Norris; Marjorie M. Atkinson; Alice Murphy.

Associate: A. Stan Rescoe.

2. The Membership Committee will be directed that minimum dues should cover cost of publication (Newsletter and Proceedings) plus at least a dollar, for active and associate members; sliding scale for institutions, perhaps based on AATS dues, or on library's budget.

3. 1956 ATLA Conference planned for June 20-22, 1956, at Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California; to include a joint meeting with AATS if feasible; Dr. Roberts to urge deans to make it possible for librarians to attend.

4. Committee appointments made:

1. LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT - Arthur W. Swann, chairman.
2. CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION - Ruth C. Eisenhart, chairman.
3. CONSTITUTION - Raymond P. Morris, chairman.
4. COOPERATION - Norman D. Dow, chairman; Elizabeth Royer; Donn Michael Farris, ex officio.
5. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS - Dr. L. R. Elliott, chairman; J. Stillson Judah; George B. Ehlhardt.
6. MEMBERSHIP - Betty Jane Highfield, chairman; secretary and treasurer, ex officio.
7. MICROPHOTOGRAPHY - Decherd Turner, Jr., chairman.
8. NEWSLETTER - Elizabeth D. Balz, chairman. Donn Michael Farris, ex officio.
9. PERIODICAL EXCHANGE - Roscoe M. Pierson, chairman.
10. PERIODICAL INDEXING - Dr. Jannette R. Newhall, chairman.
11. PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT - Calvin H. Schmitt, chairman; secretary, ex officio.
12. SEALANTIC FUND, INC. - Robert F. Beach, chairman; Dr. Raymond P. Morris; Dr. Jannette R. Newhall.

5. After discussion, it was VOTED to appoint Mr. Francis Bouquet as member-at-large to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Arnold D. Ehlert, 1954-57.

6. A mid-winter Executive Committee Meeting will be held at the time and place of the AIA Conference.

Adjourned at 2:45 P.M.

ALICE M. DAGAN

Secretary



APPENDIX C

ATIA MEMBERSHIP LIST AUGUST 1, 1955

(\* - attended 1955 Conference)

ACTIVE

- \*Allen, Clara B. - Fuller Theological Seminary, 135 N. Oakwood Ave., Pasadena 1, Calif.  
Axeen, Marina - Bethel Seminary, 1480 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- \*Ballantyne, Agnes - Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.  
\*Balz, Elizabeth - Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, Capital University, Columbus 9, Ohio  
\*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.  
\*Bouquet, Francis L. - San Francisco Theological Seminary, 124 Seminary Rd., San Anselmo, Calif.  
Brimm, Henry M. - Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond 27, Va.
- \*Chandler, 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.  
\*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, La.  
\*Dow, Norman D. - Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 106 W. 27th St., Austin 5, Texas  
Dunger, Geo. 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, Cal.
- \*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
- \*Farris, Donn Michael - Duke Divinity School, Duke Station, Durham, N. C.  
Fisher, Ilo - 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.
- \*Gamble, Connolly - Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond 22, Va.  
\*Gapp, Kenneth S. - Princeton Theological Seminary, Box 111, Princeton, N. J.

ACTIVE, contd.

- 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.
- \*Hand, William J. - Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, City Line & Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia 31, Pa.
- \*Hammer, A. K. - General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York, N. Y.
- Hansen, Ella K. - Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, 100 East 22nd St., Minneapolis 4, Minn.
- \*Harrer, John A. - Congregational Library, 14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.
- Hays, Robert F. - Southern Methodist University, P.O. Box 692, Dallas 5, Texas
- \*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, 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.
- \*Rughey, Elizabeth - Methodist Publishing House, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tenn.
- \*Joaquin, Frederick C. - Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wisc.
- Johnson, Elinor C. - Augustana Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill.
- Jones, Myrddyn W. - Butler University School of Religion, 321 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis 7, Ind.
- \*Judah, J. Stillson - Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic Ave., Berkeley 9, Calif.
- Keir, K. Patricia - McGill University Divinity School, 3520 University St., Montreal, Canada
- \*Kennedy, James - Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, 19, Pa.
- Kephart, John E. - Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
- \*Kincheloe, Evah - Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.
- 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, Calif.
- McCloy, Jr., Frank D. - Western Theological Seminary, 731 Ridge Ave., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.
- \*McTaggart, John B. - Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.
- 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.
- Moreau, Jules L. - Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, 600 Haven St., Evanston 1, Ill.

ACTIVE, contd.

- \*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.
- Peterson, Mabel W. - 906 Twentieth Ave., East Moline, Ill.
- \*Pierson, Roscoe M. - The College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.
- \*Prince, Harold B. - Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.
- \*Quiers, Mrs. Pierre R. - Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, 116 E. 22nd St., Minneapolis 4, Minn.
- \*Rand, James F. - Dallas Theological Seminary, 3909 Swiss Ave., Dallas, Texas  
Reid, Miss A. Brownie - Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C. (Box 343)
- \*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.
- Roberts, Janet R. - Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Ill.  
Royer, Elizabeth - Candler School of Theology, 109 Theology Bldg., Emory U., Ga.  
Russel, Emily G. - Faith Theological Seminary, Elkins Park, Philadelphia 17, Pa.
- \*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, 2530 N. Halsted St., Chicago 14, Ill.
- \*Schultz, Susan A. - Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky.  
Schuppert, Mildred - Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Mich.  
Shell, Elton E. - University of Southern California, Graduate School of Theology, 3518 University Ave., Los Angeles 7, Calif.
- \*Sheppard, Edward L. - Hartford Seminary Foundation, 55 Elizabeth St., Hartford, Conn.
- \*Simmers, Carrie R. - Bethany Biblical Seminary, 3435 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 24, Ill.  
Skinner, Katharine - 40 Arlington St., Cambridge, Mass.
- \*Smith, Elizabeth A. - University of Dubuque Theological School, Dubuque, Iowa  
\*Smith, Neil G. - Knox College, 59 St. George St., Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada  
\*Sniveley, Mary S. - Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa.  
\*Somne, H. Niels - General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York 11, N. Y.  
\*Sparks, C. G. - Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas  
Starr, Edward C. - Crozer Theological Seminary, 202 W. 24th St., Chester, Pa.  
\*Stonesifer, Paul T. - Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa.
- \*Stouffer, Isabelle - Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
- \*Swann, Arthur W. - Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.

ACTIVE, contd.

- Teague, Grace N. - Kester Circulating Library, Joint University Libraries, Nashville, Tenn.
- Tingelstad, Gertrude - Luther Theological Seminary, Como & Luther Place, St. Paul, Minn.
- Tom, Abraham - San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, Calif.
- Torrey, Charlotte - Bangor Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine
- \*Trost, Theodore L. - Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester 20, N. Y.
- \*Turner, Jr., Dechard - Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Box 203, Dallas 5, Texas
- \*Uhrich, Helen B. - Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
- \*Vanderhoof, Frank M. - Divinity School, University of Chicago, Swift Hall Library, 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 - 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, N. Y.

ASSOCIATE

- \*Allenson, Alec R. - Blessing Book Store, 81 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.
- Andres, Katie - Bethel College Historical Library, Newton, Kansas
- \*Beaver, R. Pierce - Federated Faculty, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.
- Bellamy, Nelle - Episcopal Theological Seminary, Main St. & Bell Ct., Lexington, Ky.
- Corum, Frederick M. - 118 Conant Drive, Kenmore 23, N. Y.
- \*Davis, Newell E. - First Methodist Church, 163 Main St., Williamstown, Mass.
- Diehl, Katharine S. - 772 Baker Ave., Seguin, Texas
- Evans, John E. - Detroit Public Library, 303 W. Buena Vista Ave., Detroit 3, Mich.
- Gallichotte, V. H. - 150 Hooper St., San Francisco, Calif.
- Grossmann, Maria - 97 Waverley St., Belmont 79, Mass.
- \*Hager, Jean - Abingdon Press, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.
- Healey, Edith L. - Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
- \*Helmbold, F. Wilbur, Providence Barrington Bible College, 100 State St., Providence 8, Rhode Island
- Heis, Geraldine - Pacific Bible College, Box H, Azusa, Calif.
- \*Hills, Margaret T. - American Bible Society, 450 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
- Hodges, T. Cone - 323 Emelyn Ave., Norman, Okla.
- Kidder, Frederick E. - Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico, San German, Puerto Rico
- \*Kieffer, Jay - Conestoga Book Service, P.O. Box 2311D, Pasadena 2, Calif.
- \*Little, Brooks B. - The Upper Room, 1908 Grand Ave., Nashville 5, Tenn.
- Loizeaux, Marie D. - 45 Wilmot Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.

ASSOCIATE, contd.

- McCulloch, Mary W. - University of Chicago Divinity School, Swift Hall Library, Chicago 37, Ill.  
 Massey, William C. - Milwaukee Public Library, 1615 N. Franklin Pl., Milwaukee, Wisc.  
 Mueller, Theodore A. - Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.  
 Olson, Ivy T. - Wheaton College & Graduate School of Theology, Wheaton, Ill.  
 \*Pettee, Julia - Salisbury, Conn.  
 Primmer, Carol - Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.  
 \*Ray, Hartley - Divinity School, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.  
 \*Rescoe, A. Stan - Peabody Library School, Nashville 5, Tenn.  
 Rietmulder, James - Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.  
 Ritter, R. Vernon - Westmont College, 955 La Paz Rd., Santa Barbara, Calif.  
 Roberts, Walter N. - United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Blvd., Dayton 6, Ohio  
 Stribling, Mary M. - Box 1512, Lakeland, Fla.  
 Walter, Otto W. - Illinois Wesleyan University, 1205 N. Park St., Bloomington, Ill.  
 Warren, Majel M. - Pacific Bible College, Azusa, Calif.  
 \*Williams, Dorothea - Northwestern Schools, 50 Willow St., Minneapolis 3, Minn.  
 \*Wood, Florence - Reformed Episcopal Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Zook, Ruth M. - Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.

RETIRED MEMBERS

- Anderson, Julia - Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.  
 George, E. F. - 146 N. Loomis St., Naperville, Ill.  
 Lyons, John F. - McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted St., Chicago 14, Ill.  
 Jacobsen, Karl T. - 1485 Hythe St., St. Paul 8, Minn.  
 Smith, Marguerite - Zion Research Library, 120 Seaver St., Brookline 46, Mass.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSLIBRARY OF:

- Alfred University School of Theology, Box 742, Alfred, N. Y.  
 Andover Newton Theological School, 210 Herrick Rd., Newton Centre 59, Mass.  
 Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky.  
 Augustana Theological Seminary, 820 38th St., Rock Island, Ill.  
 Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin 21, Texas
- Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, 2606 Dwight Way, Berkeley 4, Calif.  
 Berkeley Divinity School, 38 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven 11, Conn.  
 Bethany Biblical Seminary, 3435 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 24, Ill.  
 Bexley Hall, Divinity School of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio  
 Biblical Seminary in New York, 235 E. 49th St., New York 17, N. Y.  
 Bloomfield College & Seminary, Bloomfield, N. J.  
 Boston University School of Theology, 745 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.  
 Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth 9, Texas  
 Butler University School of Religion, Indianapolis 7, Ind.
- Calvin Theological Seminary, Franklin St., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich.  
 Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Ga.  
 Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Heights, Kansas City, Kans.  
 Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, 1670 S. 11th Ave., Maywood, Ill.  
 Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS contd.

Church Divinity School of the Pacific, 2451 Ridge Rd., Berkeley, Calif.  
 Colgate Rochester Divinity School, 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester 20, N. Y.  
 The College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.  
 Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.  
 Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.  
 Cumberland Presbyterian Theological Seminary, McKenzie, Tenn.  
 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.  
 Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, 606 Rathervue Place, Austin,  
 Texas  
 Episcopal Theological School, 99 Brattle St., Cambridge 38, Mass.  
 Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, Capital University, Columbus, Ohio  
 Evangelical Theological Seminary, Naperville, Ill.

Fuller Theological Seminary, 135 N. Oakland Ave., Pasadena 1, Calif.  
 Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.  
 General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York 11, N. Y.  
 Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, Berkeley, Calif.

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 Pl., St. Paul 8, Minn.  
 Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.  
 Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Luthern Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted St., Chicago 14, Ill.  
 McMaster University Divinity School, Hamilton, Ontario, 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, La.  
 Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, 3040 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.  
 Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, 2544 N. 30th St., Milwaukee, Wisc.

Oberlin College Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio  
 Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic Ave., Berkeley 4, Calif.  
 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.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS, contd.

San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, Calif.  
 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.  
 Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Hill Station, Fort Worth,  
 Texas  
 Starr-King School for the Ministry, 2441 Le Conte Ave., Berkeley 9, Calif.

Temple University School of Theology, Broad St. and Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia  
 22, Pa.  
 Theological Seminary of the Evangelical and Reformed Church in the U.S., Lan-  
 caster, Pa.  
 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 Harvard Blvd., Dayton 6, Ohio  
 University of Chicago, Divinity School (Swift Hall Library) Chicago 37, Ill.  
 University of Dubuque Theological School, Dubuque, Iowa  
 University of Southern California School of Religion, 3518 University Ave.,  
 Los Angeles 7, Calif.

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, Ontario, Canada  
 Yale University Divinity School, New Haven 11, Conn.

ADDITIONAL ATTENDEES

Gilpin, Thelma L. - Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.  
 Griffis, Barbara. - Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th, New York, N. Y.  
 Hards, Walter G. - The Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.  
 Hays, Mrs. Persis - Bloomfield College Seminary, Bloomfield, N. J.  
 Hersey, Mrs. R. E. - Bloomfield Seminary, Bloomfield, N. J.  
 Jones, Anna - Missionary Research Library, Broadway at 120th, New York, N. Y.  
 Nida, Melvin G. - Alfred University, School of Theology, Alfred, N. Y.  
 Norton, Dorothea G. - Trinity Parish Clergy Library, 74 Trinity Pl., New York, N.Y.  
 Palmatier, Lucy M. - The Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.  
 Ream, Donald - Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Overbrook, Philadelphia 31, Pa.  
 Roberts, William M. - Columbia College Library, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
 Shetter, Claire - Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic, Berkeley, Calif.  
 Telford, Polly S. - Cathedral Library, New York, N. Y.  
 Yelton, Donald C. - Lincoln University Theological Seminary, Lincoln U., Pa.

## BUILDING A BASIC MISSIONS COLLECTION IN A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY

R. Pierce Beaver

a paper presented to the American Theological Library Association at its annual meeting, New York City, June 15-17, 1955.<sup>3</sup>

Courses in Missions have been multiplying rapidly in theological seminaries, Bible colleges, and missionary training institutes during the last five or six years. A Directory of Professors of Missions, compiled by Laura Person and recently issued by the Missionary Research Library, lists approximately two hundred teachers in the United States and Canada whose primary or secondary responsibility is in Missions. New departments or courses in several score of institutions and an enlarged emphasis on the field in others have created a heavy demand for material on the subject and have resulted in an unprecedented movement both in seminary and Bible college libraries to build up collections in Missions.

The lack of adequate textbooks results in a greater demand for a wide selection of titles for assigned reading than in many other fields. Moreover, the missionary enterprise cannot be viewed primarily from a denominational standpoint but must be regarded from a global and interdenominational perspective. Therefore, the range of literature normally needed by students in Missions courses for personal study and for research papers and theses is so broad that regional cooperation between libraries is necessary to meet the demand. Something will be said about this later in the paper. Certain basic resources are constantly needed, however, and cannot be expected to be secured by loan. This paper is an effort to list about 325 titles which ought to be in the library of any institution offering courses in Missions.

Many of the books which will be recommended are out of print, but most of them are still to be found without prolonged searching in second-hand bookstores. Many of them can be purchased at nominal prices, since the demand for them has been slight in past years. The new interest in augmenting library and personal collections, however, will soon force the prices upward.

It is very rash to attempt to make a list of 325 titles in the field of Missions and call it basic. There is bound to be disagreement on the part of some persons both with inclusions and omissions. The list does not claim to include only and all of the most important books in the field. These are books which together as a group provide the information for teachers and students most generally demanded. They are limited almost entirely to publications in English, since this is a list for American students. Few students, excepting graduate degree candidates, would use material in other languages. These titles are intended to form the foundation of a collection to which both old and current titles would be added as rapidly and as fully as possible.



Titles intended to be included in the list are given a serial number. Others mentioned are not to be regarded as forming part of the suggested basic collection.

## I. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The unavailability of missionary material is constantly being brought to the attention of the writer of this paper by the deluge of requests from students for bibliographical lists and subsequently for loans. Students are inclined to try to avoid an adequate search for research materials, but it is evident that in many cases neither the proper material nor the bibliographical tools are at their command.

Protestant missions lack bibliographical reference works of such comprehensiveness as the Bibliotheca Missionum<sup>1</sup> and the Bibliografia Missionaria,<sup>2</sup> which Roman Catholic scholars have to assist them. However, from 1912 onward, there has existed the quarterly "International Missionary Bibliography" in the International Review of Missions (see No. 9 below), which reports almost every item of value in the field of Protestant missions, many on Roman Catholic missions, and hundreds of others in related fields. It is true that it is bothersome to search quarterly numbers, but the titles are to be found, if one takes the trouble to search. Titles relating to the history of Missions published before 1912 may, in large measure, be found in the bibliographies and footnotes in each of the seven volumes of A History of the Expansion of Christianity by Kenneth Scott Latourette (see No. 184 below). The annual Selected List of Current Books and Pamphlets (annotated, beginning with 1954); the monthly Book Notes; and the numerous special bibliographies and book lists prepared by the Missionary Research Library are readily available to seminary libraries. These several sources will usually meet the need of the teacher and student, while those who are working on dissertations or highly specialized projects are always welcome to consult the card catalogues of the Day Missions Library at Yale University Divinity School and the Missionary Research Library, if they can undertake the travel involved. The existence of those two libraries make available to Americans bibliographical resources of such magnitude as are found nowhere else in the world.

## II. ATLASES, STATISTICAL SURVEYS AND DIRECTORIES

Atlases, statistical surveys, and directories - three categories often combined in one book - are the reference works most in demand from day to day. The very latest is always in constant use, but the earlier ones are frequently sought for comparative data.

Popular missionary assemblies, which began with the Union Missionary Convention in New York in 1854, reached their climax in the Ecumenical Missionary Conference of 1900, also held in New York. The turn of the century appeared to be a time for appraising the achievements of the era just ended and for looking ahead in an effort to discern the course of the future. Consequently, the committee on arrangements for the conference provided for a general statistical summary as well as for essays on many aspects of missions. A form was agreed upon and sent to all known missionary agencies. The compilation of the summary was entrusted to Dr. James S. Dennis, who was then at work on his Christian Missions and Social Progress, and this summary was included in the printed report.<sup>3</sup> There had been earlier efforts along these lines, such as the Missionary Gazetteer by Charles Williams (1828)<sup>4</sup> and Statistics of Protestant Missionary Societies (London, 1863 and 1874),<sup>5</sup> but they had been individual efforts and lacked both full comprehensiveness and ecumenical sponsorship. The Ecumenical Missionary Conference of 1900 established the precedent for complete cooperation in a total global statistical survey.

Dr. Dennis almost immediately combined information drawn from replies to the questionnaire with data gathered for his book and produced his Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions (1902). Students of Missions and interested churchmen wanted an atlas to accompany the statistics. J. Vahl, the Dean of Aarhus in Denmark, had brought out his Danish atlas in 1883-1886,<sup>6</sup> and Peter Reinhold Grundemann had published the first of his German atlases of worldwide missions in 1884,<sup>7</sup> but they did not circulate widely in Great Britain and America and were not thought to be sufficiently comprehensive. Harlan Page Beach, under the sponsorship of the Student Volunteer Movement then prepared his Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions (1901-1906), which proved to be the first of that series of combined atlas-statistics-directory volumes which culminated with the World Missionary Atlas of 1925. Separate statistical and directory volumes were prepared for the Madras Conference of 1938. A decade later the World Dominion Movement, with the cooperation of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches, began to issue the World Christian Handbook, which combines survey articles, statistical tables, and a directory.

The change of status from field "missions" to independent churches in most areas has made the preparation of a missionary atlas almost impossible. A new atlas would of necessity have to be an "atlas of the Protestant Churches," and no one seems to be prepared to undertake so complex an enterprise. Friendship Press has published this spring (1955) a wall map of the world with place names chosen for their missionary significance and with a few insets of statistical tables. The Evangelische Missionsverlag at Stuttgart published, in 1951, a very useful Religions- und Missionskarte der Erde, and a second edition is now ready for distribution.

The following titles are suggested as necessary to a basic reference section on Missions:

1. Dennis, James S. Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions. New York, Revell, 1902.
2. Beach, Harlan P. A Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions. New York, Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 1901-1906. (Vol. 1, "Geography," is now of little value, but Vol. 2, "Atlas and Statistics," is of permanent value.)
3. Dennis, James S.; Beach, Harlan P.; and Fahn, Charles H.; editors. World Atlas of Christian Missions. New York, Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, 1911. (The Statistical Atlas of Christian Missions, published by the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh in 1910 and prepared by the same editors, was more limited in scope, omits Latin America, etc., and adds nothing to the 1911 Atlas.)
4. Beach, Harlan P., and St. John, Burton, editors. World Statistics of Christian Missions. New York, Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, 1916.
5. Beach, Harlan P., and Fahn, Charles H., editors. World Missionary Atlas. New York, Institute of Social and Religious Research, 1925.
6. Parker, Joseph I., ed. Interpretative Statistical Survey of the World Mission of the Christian Church. New York, International Missionary Council, 1936.
7. Parker, Joseph I., ed. Directory of World Missions. New York, International Missionary Council, 1938. (The outstanding feature of continuing usefulness is the inclusion of the names of the periodicals of the various societies and boards, which are so difficult to find.)
8. World Christian Handbook. London, World Dominion Press, 1949-. Edition of 1949, edited by Kenneth G. Grubb and E. J. Bingle; 1952 edition, edited by E. J. Bingle and Kenneth G. Grubb. (The 1952 edition is available in the United States from Friendship Press. The earlier edition is still of value for its survey articles as well as statistics. A new edition is in preparation.)

There may be purchased with the 1952 edition an accompanying mimeographed pamphlet: Statistics of Protestant Missions - Educational and Medical Work.

Denominational reference works should be added to these general ones as the specific local situation requires. Outstanding examples of such literature are: Missionary Atlas, A Manual of the Foreign Work of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, prepared by the Foreign Department,<sup>8</sup> and Methodist Overseas Missions, 1953, edited by Barbara H. Lewis.<sup>9</sup> It is advisable also to have available some survey data on Roman Catholic missions, especially the current issue of Le Missioni Cattoliche.<sup>10</sup>

### III. SERIALS

Periodicals and reports are important sources of historical and current information but are seldom available to students in any quantity. Fundamental to any collection of missions literature is:

9. International Review of Missions, London, International Missionary Council (Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W. 1). Quarterly, since 1912. \$3.00 per yr.

The only popular interdenominational and international magazine in English is:

10. World Dominion, World Dominion Press (59, Bryanston St., Marble Arch, London, W. 1). Bi-monthly, 10 s. per yr.

Both of these publications contain a wealth of information for students of missions. Canon Max Warren's little leaflet is highly to be recommended for its thought-provoking articles:

11. CMS Newsletter. (Church Missionary Society, 6 Salisbury Square, London, E. C. 4). Monthly.

Many report that the Occasional Bulletin of the Missionary Research Library (3041 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.; 10 to 16 times per yr.; \$1.00 per calendar yr.) is very useful to them.

Current news and views about Roman Catholic Missions are to found in the only general magazine in English:

12. Worldmission. (366 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.). Quarterly, \$5.00 per yr. in the U.S.A. and Canada.

13. The Annual Report of the Division of Foreign Missions (156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.) and its predecessor, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, is a valuable reference tool and quarry for research material. The Division of Foreign Missions also publishes occasionally a small bulletin entitled:

14. Together. New York, Division of Foreign Missions (156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.). Published irregularly.

Bulletins of the area and functional committees will be mentioned later. Information about missionary organizations related to the National Association of Evangelicals is reported by:

15. E.F.M.A. News Service (Evangelical Foreign Missions Association, 311 Commercial Bank Building, 1405 G Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.). Twice per mo.

The similar organ for the non-denominational faith missions is:

16. I.F.M.A. News (International Foreign Mission Association, 1860 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y.). Ten times per yr.

Nearly all of the denominational foreign mission boards issue annual reports, which are usually available to libraries. The non-denominational societies are not as likely to issue such annual reports and rely heavily on their periodicals. Denominational missionary periodicals, on the contrary, have largely been suspended or merged with official, general denominational magazines. Notable exceptions are: Missions (American Baptist); The Commission (Southern Baptist), World Call (Disciples); World Outlook (Methodist); and Forth (Episcopal). Area magazines and newspapers and such yearbooks as continue publication will be reported under regional categories.

#### IV. OTHER REFERENCE WORKS

Few other reference works are used so widely and frequently as the report volumes of the ecumenical missionary conferences. They are full of facts and provide over-all views of the missionary enterprise at intervals. Moreover, they deal with the wider range of theory, policy, problems, and program. No library can afford to be without a single volume of any of the series. Included also should be the great "unofficial" conference of 1900.

17. Ecumenical Missionary Conference, New York, 1900, Report of. 2 vols. New York, American Tract Society, 1900.
18. World Missionary Conference (Edinburgh, 1910). 5 vols. New York, Revell, 1910.
19. International Missionary Council. Jerusalem Meeting of the International Missionary Council. 8 vols. New York, International Missionary Council, 1928.
20. International Missionary Council. The Madras Series. 7 vols. New York, International Missionary Council, 1939.
21. International Missionary Council. The World Mission of the Church. New York, International Missionary Council, 1939. (Findings and recommendations of the Madras Conference.)
22. Ranson, Charles W., ed. Renewal and Advance. London, Edinburgh House, 1946 (Whitby, 1947).
23. Goodall, Norman, ed. Missions Under the Cross. New York, Friendship Press, 1953. (Willingen, 1952.)
24. International Missionary Council and World Council of Churches. The Christian Prospect in East Asia. New York, Friendship Press, 1950. (Papers of the East Asian Christian Conference, Bangkok, 1949.)

These volumes can be very advantageously supplemented by the Minutes of the various meetings of the Ad-Interim Committee of the International Missionary Council, but they are not easily obtained.

#### V. THEORY AND PRINCIPLES OF MISSIONS

The biblical basis of the Christian mission has always been a subject of deep concern, ever since the rise of Protestant missions, but this concern has produced very little literature of real merit. The following are among the most important titles:

25. Carver, William O. The Bible a Missionary Message. New York, Revell, 1921.
26. Dillistone, Frederick W. Revelation and Evangelism. London, Lutterworth Press, 1948.
27. Glover, Robert Hall. The Bible Basis of Missions. Los Angeles, Bible House of Los Angeles, 1946. (A very influential book in conservative circles.)
28. Hasler, J. Ireland. The Message of Life. London, Carey Kingsgate Press, 1949.
29. Martin, Hugh. The Kingdom Without Frontiers. Rev. ed. New York, Friendship Press, 1946.

30. Rowley, Harold H. The Missionary Message of the Old Testament. London, Carey Press, 1945.
31. Shillito, Edward. The Way of the Witnesses. New York, Friendship Press, 1936.
32. Warren, Max A. C. The Gospel of Victory. London, SCM Press, 1955.

Much about missions and the Bible also enters into the more general treatises on the principles of missions where such issues are raised as aim, motivation, fundamental policy and strategy, and the confrontation of the non-Christian religions. The development of thought in this field should be well documented. Rufus Anderson and Henry Venn shaped the prevailing theory in America and England at the middle of the eighteenth century. Gustav Warneck provided German missions with a theoretical system. James Dennis's massive work at the turn of the century reveals the sociological concept of missions and its identification with "progress" conceived of in terms of western civilization. Robert E. Speer led American missionary thought for a third of a century and William O. Carver also represented well the American views of that period of the twentieth century. The Laymen's Inquiry report, Re-thinking Missions, and subsequent books by Hocking and Hugh Vernon White document the rise of American "left wing" theological concepts about missions, generally rejected by American missions but typifying American views to the European mind. Some of the replies to Re-thinking Missions should be acquired. Hendrik Kraemer's book, prepared for the Madras Conference, sharply challenged Hocking's position with a declaration of "biblical realism" and "discontinuity." Kraemer has a new book in press at present. Bavinck, one of whose books has been written in English, presents a conservative Dutch alternative to Kraemer. Soper well sets forth prevailing American ideas prior to World War II. Fleming's books stand between Re-thinking Missions and those of Soper. Phillips is the English counterpart of Soper. Lindsell voices the fundamentalist criticism of such views in his first book, and in his new one brings good scholarship to a general statement of principles from the conservative viewpoint. Max Warren is the most influential thinker in England today. German books are not translated, and the only recourse is to occasional magazine articles. Hoekendijk's criticism of German missions theory is likewise not available in English.

Suggested titles in this field are:

33. Allen, Geoffrey. The Theology of Missions. London, SCM Press, (1943). (Liturgical approach.)
34. Anderson, Rufus. Foreign Missions, Their Relations and Claims. New York, Scribner, 1869.
35. Bavinck, J. H. The Impact of Christianity on the Non-Christian World. Grand Rapids, Eerdmans, 1948.
36. Carver, William O. Missions in the Plan of the Ages. Nashville, Broadman Press, (1951). (Originally published in 1909; went through many editions; recently reissued.)
37. ----- Christian Missions in Today's World. New York, Harper, (1942).
38. Cook, Harold R. An Introduction to the Study of Christian Missions. Chicago, Moody Press, 1954. (Presentation from fundamentalist, faith missions' standpoint.)
39. Dennis, James S. Christian Missions and Social Progress. 3 vols. New York, Revell, 1897-1906.
40. Fleming, Daniel J. Attitudes Toward Other Faiths. New York, Association Press, 1928.
41. ----- Ways of Sharing With Other Faiths. New York, Association Press, 1929.
42. Hocking, William E. Living Religions and a World Faith. New York, Macmillan, 1940.
43. Kraemer, Hendrik. The Christian Message in a Non-Christian World. New York, Harper, 1938.
44. Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry. Re-thinking Missions. New York, Harper, 1932.
45. Lindsell, Harold. A Christian Philosophy of Missions. Wheaton, Ill., Van Kampen, (1949).

46. Lindsell, Harold. Missionary Principles and Practice. New York, Revell, 1955.
47. Newbigin, J. E. Lesslie. The Household of God. New York, Friendship Press, 1954.
48. ----- The Reunion of the Church. London, SCM Press, 1948.
49. Niles, D. T. That They May Have Life. Published in association with the Student Volunteer Movement for Christian Missions by Harper, 1951.
50. Paton, David M. Christian Missions and the Judgment of God. London, SCM Press, 1953.
51. Phillips, Godfrey E. The Gospel in the World. London, Duckworth, 1939; abridged edition, London, 1947.
52. Ranson, Charles W. That the World May Know. New York, Friendship Press, c1953s.
53. Soper, Edmund D. The Philosophy of the Christian World Mission. New York, Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1943.
54. Speer, Robert E. Christianity and the Nations. New York, Revell, 1910.
55. ----- The Finality of Jesus Christ. New York, Revell, 1933.
56. ----- Missionary Principles and Practice. New York, Revell, c1902s.
57. ----- "Re-thinking Missions" Examined. New York, Revell, ca 1933s.
58. Warren, Max A. C. The Christian Mission. London, SCM Press, c1951s.
59. ----- The Truth of Vision. London, Canterbury Press, ca 1948s.
60. White, Hugh Vernon. A Theology for Christian Missions. Chicago, Willett, Clark, 1937.

Another aspect of theory is missionary vocation, but books on this subject usually add to a discussion of principle much practical advice. Speer's pamphlet on the "call" and Brown's practical manual have long been the classics in this field and no new publications have as yet replaced them.

61. Adeney, David H. The Unchanging Commission. Chicago, Inter-Varsity Press, 1955. (Vocation in the light of the total missionary task.)
62. Brown, Arthur J. The Foreign Missionary. New York, Revell, 1950. (Latest revised edition of a book first published in 1907.)
63. Hall, Ronald O. The Missionary Artist Looks at His Job. New York, International Missionary Council, 1942.
64. Speer, Robert E. What Constitutes a Missionary Call? New York, Association Press, 1918, and numerous reprints.
65. Student Volunteer Movement. Careers in the Christian Mission. New York, Student Volunteer Movement, 1952. (A leaflet series is in progress.)
66. Webster, Douglas. What is a Missionary? London, Highway Press, 1955.

## VI. MISSIONARY METHODS

### A. Fostering the Growth of An Indigenous Church

Ever since the time of Rufus Anderson and Henry Venn the goal of the missionary enterprise has been said to be the raising up of churches which are "self-governing, self-supporting, and self-propagating." There is criticism of this formula today, but there is general acceptance of the ultimate end which it intended to achieve, namely, an indigenous church fully adjusted to its environment as a worshipping, fellowshiping, and evangelizing community. The fostering of the development of the indigenous church at present provides the chief dimension in which all aspects of

methods and program are set. There are various facets of this subject: cultural, economic, theological. The following books deal with them:

67. Allen, Roland. Missionary Methods, St. Paul's or Ours? London, Seott, 1912.
68. ----- The Spontaneous Expansion of the Church and the Causes Which Hinder It. London, World Dominion Press, 1927; reprinted, 1949. (These two books have had tremendous influence in the last five or six years.)
69. Clark, Charles Allen. The Korean Church and the Nevius Methods. New York, Revell, 1930.
70. Davis, J. Merle. New Buildings On Old Foundations. New York, International Missionary Council, 1945. (The most important book on the subject.)
71. Fleming, Daniel J. Christian Symbols In a World Community. New York, Friendship Press, c1940s.
72. ----- Each With His Own Brush. New York, Friendship Press, c1938s.
73. ----- Heritage of Beauty. New York, Friendship Press, c1937s. (Three books on indigenous Christian Art.)
74. Nida, Eugene A. Customs and Cultures. New York, Harper, 1954.
75. Ritchie, John. Indigenous Church Principles in Theory and Practice. New York, Revell, 1946.

It is desirable to supplement the specific missionary books in this category with half a dozen good titles on cultural anthropology.

#### B. Evangelism and General Church Work

Prior to fostering the growth of the indigenous church there is the most fundamental concern of the mission, evangelism, or the witnessing to the Lordship of Jesus Christ on every frontier where He is not recognized as Lord. It is through this medium that the Holy Spirit converts individuals to Christ and gathers them into the community of His body, the Church. This witness is proclaimed by word and by deed, and the whole program of the mission is ultimately evangelistic in intent. The broadcasting of the message and general church work are designated, however, as evangelism in a narrower technical sense.

There is much on this subject in the reports of the several world missionary conferences. Other notable titles are:

76. Chirgwin, Arthur M. The Bible in World Evangelism. New York, Friendship Press, c1954s.
77. Lamott, Willis C. Committed Unto Us. New York, Friendship Press, c1947s.
78. McGavran, Donald. Bridges of God. New York, Friendship Press, 1955.
79. McLeish, Alexander. Christ's Hope of the Kingdom. London, World Dominion Press, 1952.
80. Mott, John R. The Larger Evangelism. New York, Abingdon-Cokesbury, c1944s.
81. Paton, William, ed. Studies in Evangelism. London, International Missionary Council, 1938.
82. Scott, Roland W., ed. Ways of Evangelism: Some Principles and Methods of Evangelism in India. Mysore, Christian Literature Society of India for the Council on Evangelism of the National Christian Council of India, 1952.

#### C. Education

Although so large a part of the missionary force is engaged in education, there is relatively little literature on either the theory or the practice of this function

of the mission, excepting in the report volumes of the world missionary conferences. One must turn to area surveys and to biographies of educators to fill in the picture. James L. Barton's Educational Missions,<sup>11</sup> long since obsolete, has had no successor. A general survey of a society's whole educational program, like Educational Missions at Work by H. P. Thompson,<sup>12</sup> is unique. Numerous articles, however, can be found in the International Review of Missions.

83. Phillips, Godfrey E. The Transmission of the Faith. London, Lutterworth Press, 1946. (A study of the dual problem of transmitting the faith to new adult converts and to the young already within the Christian community in its historical perspective.)
84. Shaw, Mabel. God's Candlelights; An Educational Venture in Northern Rhodesia. London, Edinburgh House, 1932.

#### Area Surveys, Examples

85. Commission on Christian Higher Education in India. The Christian College in India. London, Oxford University Press, 1931.
86. Religious Education in the Chinese Church, the Report of a Deputation. Shanghai, National Committee for Christian Education in China, 1931.
87. Lorenz, Charles T. The Education of the South African Native. London, Longmans, Green, 1917. (A general survey in which the role of mission education in a British colonial area may be seen in the total context.)

#### Biographies

88. Garside, B. A. One Increasing Purpose; The Life of Henry Winters Luca. New York, Revell, c1948.
89. Paton, William. Alexander Duff, Pioneer of Missionary Education. New York, Doran, c1923.

#### Theological Education

90. Education for Service in the Christian Church in China; Report of a Survey Commission, 1935. Reprinted with a supplementary chapter. New York, Board of Founders of Nanking Theological Seminary, 1944.
91. The Anderson-Smith Report on Theological Education in Southeast Asia; The Report of a Survey Commission. New York, Board of Founders of Nanking Theological Seminary, 1952.
92. International Missionary Council. Survey of the Training of the Ministry in Africa. London and New York, International Missionary Council, 1950-1954. Pt. 1. East and West Africa by Stephen Neill. Pt. 2: Angola, Belgian Congo, French West Africa, etc., by M. S. Bates, C. G. Baŕta, Frank Michaeli, B. G. M. Sundkler.
93. Ranson, Charles W. The Christian Minister in India; His Vocation and Training. London, U.S.C.L., Lutterworth Press, 1946.

#### D. Bible Translation and Distribution

Not only an understanding of a fascinating and basic portion of the missionary enterprise but also insights into the problems of communication will be found in the following books and periodicals:

94. American Bible Society. Bible Society Record. Published monthly except June and August (450 Park Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.).
95. Chirgwin, Arthur M. A Book in His Hand, a Manual of Colportage. London, United Bible Societies, c1955.
96. Dwight, Henry Otis. Centennial History of the American Bible Society. New York, Macmillan, 1916.



97. Nida, Eugene A. Bible Translating. New York, American Bible Society, 1947.
98. ----- God's Word in Man's Language. New York, Harper, 1952.
99. North, Eric M. The Book of a Thousand Tongues. New York, Harper, 1938.
100. Sharp, Roland H. On Wings of the Word. New York, Duell, Sloan and Pearce; Boston, Little, Brown; 1955. (Journalistic, travelogue.)
101. United Bible Societies. The Bible Translator. London. Quarterly, \$.75 per yr., payable to American Bible Society.
102. Weed, Violet. Great is the Company. N.Y., Friendship Press, c1947s.

#### E. Christian Literature

103. Hewitt, Gordon. Let the People Read; A Short History of the United Society for Christian Literature. London, U.S.C.L., c1949s.
104. Urs, Ruth. The Highway of Print. New York, Friendship Press, 1946.
105. Warren, W. H. and Ruth U. Christian Literature Work in Southeast Asia. Mysore, Wesley Press, 1953.

#### F. Mass Literacy Education

106. Laubaach, Frank C. The Silent Billion Speak. New York, Friendship Press, 1945.
107. ----- Teaching the World to Read. New York, Friendship Press, 1947.
108. ----- Literacy as Evangelism. New York, Foreign Missions Conference, Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature, 1950 (pamphlet).
109. Madary, Marjorie. Each One Teach One; Frank Laubaach, Friend to Millions. New York, Longmans, Green, 1954.

#### G. Audio-Visual, Mass Communication Techniques

Audio-visual material and mass communication techniques play a part of increasing importance in evangelism and education. Student interest in such matters is high. The bulletins and releases of RAVEMCCO (Radio, Visual Education and Mass Communication Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions), 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, provide information about current developments in this field. (Watch for the report of the recent conference at Bangkok.)

110. Ebright, Donald F. The Audio-Visual Handbook for India. Mysore, Wesley Press, 1950.
111. Jones, Clarence W. Radio, the New Missionary. Chicago, Moody Press, c1946s.
112. Radio, Visual Education and Mass Communication Committee, Division of Foreign Missions, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Sight and Sound. Bi-monthly.

#### H. Health and Healing

Medical missions, along with evangelism and education, has since the rise of Protestant missions been a major branch of the program. There is an abundant body of literature, with one exception, for the doctors are prolific writers. The nurses, however, neither write about themselves nor are they written about. Although the material is extensive, the following few items give an adequate understanding of this aspect of the work:

113. Garlick, Phyllis. Man's Search for Health. London, Highway Press, 1952. (An admirable treatment of the theoretical and historical phases of the subject.)

114. Hume, Edward H. Doctors Courageous. New York, Harper, 1950.

#### Illustrative Biographies

115. Harrison, Paul W. Doctor in Arabia. New York, John Day, 1940.  
116. Hume, Edward H. Doctors East, Doctors West. New York, W. W. Norton, 1946.  
117. McCord, James B. My Patients Were Zulus. New York, Rinehart, 1951.

#### I. The Mission to Rural People

Except in Japan, where the church is comprised of urban, middle-class members, the young churches of Asia, Africa, and elsewhere are overwhelmingly rural, since agrarian populations predominate. Although there are large cities and the strongest congregations are found there, the agrarian situation presents a special concern and challenge.

118. Agricultural Missions, Inc. Rural Missions. (156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.). Quarterly.  
119. Butterfield, Kenyon L. The Christian Enterprise Among Rural People. Nashville, Cokesbury, c1933.  
120. ----- The Christian Mission in Rural India. New York, International Missionary Council, 1935.  
121. Felton, Ralph A. Hope Rises From the Land. New York, Friendship Press, 1955.  
122. ----- The Rural Church in the Far East. Calcutta, Baptist Press, 1938.  
123. ----- That Men May Plow in Hope. New York, Agricultural Missions, Inc., 1955 (25th anniversary pamphlet).  
124. cForeign Missions Conference of North America, Rural Cooperating Committee. The Christian Mission Among Rural People. New York, Foreign Missions Conference, 1946.  
125. Hatch, D. Spencer. Toward Freedom From Want From India to Mexico. Bombay, Oxford University Press, c1949.  
126. Higginbottom, Sam. The Gospel and the Plow. New York, Macmillan, 1921.  
127. ----- Sam Higginbottom, Farmer. New York, Scribner's, 1949.  
128. Price, Frank W. Rural Church in China. New York, Agricultural Missions, Inc., 1946.  
129. Wiser, William H. and Charlotte V. Behind Mud Walls. 3rd printing. New York, Agricultural Missions, Inc., 1951.

#### J. Christian Home and Family Life

130. cForeign Missions Conference. The Family and Its Christian Fulfilment. New York, Foreign Missions Conference, 1945.  
131. Highbaugh, Irma. Family Life in West China. New York, Agricultural Missions, Inc., 1946.  
132. ----- Source Book on Home and Family Life in West China. New York, Agricultural Missions, Inc., 1947.  
133. ----- , ed. The Christian Family in Changing East Asia: Report of the East Asian Christian Family Life Seminar-Conference, Manila, 1954. Manila, Philippine Federation of Christian Churches, 1955. (Available from International Missionary Council, New York.)

#### K. Missionary Cooperation

Much of the program of missions outlined above, and increasingly so with respect to major denominational missions, is carried out through cooperative agencies

and union institutions. This unity of purpose and action is a mighty evangelistic force. The publications of the several missionary associations already mentioned and the report volumes of the world missionary conferences are the best evidence of, and chief sources of information about, the cooperative work.

134. Brown, Arthur J. Unity and Missions. New York, Revell, 1915.
135. Mott, John R. Cooperation and the World Mission. New York, International Missionary Council, 1935.
136. Hogg, W. Richey. Ecumenical Foundations. New York, Harper, 1952. (Historical study of the rise of missionary cooperation and the development of the International Missionary Council.)

The relationship of missions to the Ecumenical Movement is brought out in -

137. Van Dusen, Henry P. World Christianity, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow. New York, Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1947.
138. Rouse, Ruth and Neill, Stephen, editors. A History of the Ecumenical Movement, 1517-1948. Philadelphia, Westminster Press, 1954.

## VII. SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND EMPHASES

### A. Personal Adjustment and Relations of the Missionary

Mastery of a language, appreciation of a new culture, and identification with his national colleagues are among the more important personal problems of the missionary. In addition to the titles listed under "vocation," the following illuminate these issues:

139. Calverley, Eleanor T. How to Be Healthy in Hot Climates. New York, Crowell, 1949.
140. Fleming, Daniel J. Living As Comrades. New York, Agricultural Missions, Inc., 1950.
141. ----- What Would You Do? New York, Friendship Press, 1949.
142. Nida, Eugene A. Learning a Foreign Language. New York, Committee on Missionary Personnel of the Foreign Missions Conference, 1950.

### B. Religious Liberty

143. Bates, M. Searle. Religious Liberty, An Inquiry. New York, International Missionary Council, 1945.
144. Howard, George P. Religious Liberty in Latin America? Philadelphia, Westminster Press, 1944.

### C. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance, often called "Point Four," has captured the imagination of a large number of American churchmen and drawn attention to the long record of social and economic assistance by missionaries to peoples of underdeveloped areas. Government and various private agencies regard as "technical assistance" almost the whole of the program of the missions excepting evangelism, including education, medicine, rural reconstruction, and the like. Most of the titles on the foregoing sections can then be regarded as treating technical assistance. There is, however, very little literature specifically reviewing the activities of the missions from the viewpoint of technical assistance. An important study of such activities in Latin America will be published later this year. Moreover, most of the literature on the relations of missionary activity to governmental and United Nations programs is in periodical articles or mimeographed or printed pamphlets, many of them not easily obtained. See, for example, National Council of Churches of Christ in the

U.S.A., Department of International Justice and Goodwill, The American Churches and Overseas Development Programs (1951); also, from the same source: Consultation on the Churches' Strategy in Relation to the Peoples of Underdeveloped Areas (Buck Hill Falls, April 24-26, 1951).

The Missions collection requires some background material on this general problem.

145. Barr, Stringfellow. Citizens of the World. Garden City, Doubleday, 1952.
146. Brown, William A. American Foreign Assistance. Washington, Brookings Institution, c1953.
147. Curti, Merle E. and Birr, Kendall. Prelude to Point Four; American Technical Missions Overseas, 1838-1938. Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1954.
148. Hoselitz, Berthold F., ed. The Progress of Underdeveloped Areas. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, c1952.

## VIII. THE APPROACH TO THE NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS AND IDEOLOGIES

### A. Contending Ideologies

The Christian Gospel confronts secularism, scientism, Communism, and other ideologies contending for the allegiance of men. The ultimate issues are the same everywhere regardless of geographical location, and each American library will have acquired material on the subject from the point of view of the Church in general. Such books as Carew Hunt's Theory and Practice of Communism<sup>13</sup> and Marxism, Past and Present<sup>14</sup> are equally applicable to the situation and work of the Church in the United States and in India. The "International Missionary Bibliography" regularly includes items in this category.

### B. The Ethnic Religions

The ethnic religions have ever been the key to the understanding of the cultures associated with them. Today there is a marked revival of several of them. The mission is challenged to a new approach and a unique witness to each one of them. The basic problem of the relationship of the Christian Gospel to other religions in general is included in the section on Theory above. The present concern is the specific approach and apologetic to the various religions as spiritual forces and as cultural factors.

The religions fall within the Missions category of interest, if not of classification, in the majority of our seminary libraries and usually must be acquired within the limits of the funds allocated for Missions. Therefore, there are included here a few anthologies of scriptures, some general histories, surveys, and introductions, and some titles on Christianity and the other religions. The exceedingly important works on the separate religions must be left to the further augmenting of the collection. A list of the most essential may be secured from the Missionary Research Library.

#### Anthologies and Collections of Scriptures

149. Ballou, R. O. Bible of the World. New York, Viking Press, 1939.
150. Boquet, A. C., ed. Sacred Books of the World. London, Pelican Books, c1954.
151. Lin Yutang. The Wisdom of China and India. New York, Random House, 1942.

General Histories, Surveys, Introductions

152. Braden, Charles S. World's Religions. Nashville, Cokesbury, 1939. (Brief and elementary.)
153. ----- Man's Quest for Salvation. Chicago, Willett, Clark, 1941.
154. ----- Modern Tendencies in World Religions. New York, Macmillan, 1933.
155. ----- The Scriptures of Mankind. New York, Macmillan, 1952.
156. ----- War, Communism, and World Religions. New York, Harper, 1953.
157. Boquet, A. C. Comparative Religion, A Short Outline. 3rd ed. rev. London, Pelican Books, 1950.
158. Callois, R. L'Homme et le Sacré. Paris, Leroux, 1939.
159. Clemen, Carl, ed. Die Religionen der Erde, ihr Wesen und ihre Geschichte. 2nd ed. München, 1949, English tr.: Religions of the World: Their Nature and Their History. New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1931.
160. Finegan, Jack. The Archaeology of World Religions. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1952.
161. Friess, H. L., and Schneider, H. W. Religion in Various Cultures. New York, Holt, 1932.
162. Hume, Robert E. The World's Living Religions. New York, Scribner's, 1924. (Brief and elementary.)
163. Jurji, Edward J., ed. The Great Religions of the Modern World. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1946.
164. King, Winston L. Introduction to Religion. New York, Harper, 1954.
165. Moore, George F. A History of Religions. 2 vols., rev. ed. New York, Scribner's, 1949.
166. Noss, John B. Man's Religions. New York, Macmillan, 1949.
167. Soper, Edmund D. Religions of Mankind. 3rd ed. rev. New York, Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1951.
168. Wash, Joachim. The Sociology of Religion. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1944.

Christianity and the Living Religions

169. Addison, James Thayer. The Christian Approach to the Moslem. New York, Columbia University Press, 1942.
170. Carpenter, Joseph E. Buddhism and Christianity. London, Hodder and Staughton; New York, Doren, 1923.
171. Cave, Sidney. Christianity and Some Living Religions of the East. London, Duckworth, 1929.
172. ----- Redemption, Hindu and Christian. London, Oxford University Press, 1919.
173. Dewick, Edward C. The Christian Attitude to Other Religions. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1953.
174. Farquhar, John N. The Crown of Hinduism. London, Milford, 1913.
175. Hilliard, Frederick H. Man in Eastern Religions; Truths From the East About Man in Relation to Christian Belief. London, Epworth Press, c1946.
176. Hogg, Alfred G. The Christian Message to the Hindu. London, SCM Press, 1947.
177. Jurji, Edward J. The Christian Interpretation of Religion. New York, Macmillan, 1952.
178. Levonian, Lootfy. Studies in the Relationship Between Islam and Christianity. London, Allen and Unwin, c1940s.
179. McKenzie, John. Two Religions: A Comparative Study of Some Distinctive Ideas and Ideals in Hinduism and Christianity. London, Lutterworth, c1950s.
180. Rosenkranz, Gerhard. Evangelische Religionskunde. Tübingen, Mohr, 1951.
181. Saunders, Kenneth J. The Gospel for Asia. New York, Macmillan, 1928.

182. Sweetman, J. W. Islam and Christian Theology. 3 vols. London, Lutterworth, 1945.  
183. Wilson, J. Christy. The Christian Message to Islam. New York, Revell, 1950.

## IX. HISTORY OF MISSIONS

### A. General

History of Missions or of the expansion of Christianity is a specialized branch of Church History and it is difficult to separate the more comprehensive books from the over-all field. On the whole, titles on the missionary activities of the Church before the Reformation appear more often to be considered "Church History" than "Missions," when they are classified.

The most important reference work in the field is Professor Latourette's encyclopedic work, which may advantageously be accompanied by his one-volume general history, written from a missionary perspective.

184. Latourette, Kenneth Scott. A History of the Expansion of Christianity. 7 vols. New York, Harper, 1937-1945.  
185. ----- A History of Christianity. New York, Harper, c1953.

#### For Perspective and Interpretation

186. Edman, V. R. Light in Dark Ages. Wheaton, Ill., Van Kampen, 1949.  
187. Hardy, E. R., Jr. Militant in Earth; Twenty Centuries of the Spread of Christianity. New York, Oxford University Press, 1940.  
188. Latourette, Kenneth Scott. Anno Domini; Jesus, History and God. New York, Harper, ca 1940s.  
189. ----- The Unquenchable Light. New York, Harper, ca 1940s.  
190. Mathews, Basil J. Forward Through the Ages. New York, Friendship Press, 1951. The English edition is somewhat fuller: Disciples of All Nations. London, Oxford University Press, 1951.  
191. Warren, Max A. C. The Calling of God; Four Essays in Missionary History. London, SCM Press, c1945s.

General Mission History from the Roman Catholic point of view is covered rather solidly in the first and popularly in the second of these two books:

192. Schmidlin, Josef. Catholic Mission History, translated and edited by Matthias Braun. Teohny, Ill., Mission Press, S.V.D., 1933.  
193. Roche, Aloysius. In the Track of the Gospel; An Outline of the Christian Apostolate from Pentecost to the Present. New York, P. J. Kenedy, c1953s.

### B. Early and Medieval Periods

#### Missions of the Early Church

During the stage of building a basic collection in Missions, a library should rely upon its resources in Church History, being sure that there is available:

194. Harnack, Adolph von. The Mission and Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries, edited and tr. by James Moffatt. 2nd enl. and rev. ed. New York, Putnam, 1908.

A library should also rely on its Church History section for the Medieval Period, adding, if necessary, the following:

195. Addison, James Thayer. The Medieval Missionary: A Study of the Conversion of Northern Europe. New York, International Missionary Council, 1936.
196. Pears, Allison. The Fool of Love; The Life of Ramon Lull. London, SCM Press, 1946.
197. Robinson, C. H. How the Gospel Spread Through Europe. London, S.P.C.K., 1919.
198. Robinson, G. W. The Life of St. Boniface by Willibold. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1916.
199. Talbot, C. H., ed. and tr. The Anglo-Saxon Missionaries in Germany. New York, Sheed and Ward, 1954.

#### C. The Great Era of Roman Catholic Missionary Expansion

Once again, reliance should be placed on the general Church History section, adding, if not now present, the following:

200. Brodrick, James. Saint Francis Xavier. New York, Wicklow Press, c1952s.
201. Hanke, Lewis. Bartolomé de las Casas; An Interpretation of His Life and Writings. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1951. (Hanke has written several other books on Las Casas.)
202. ----- The Spanish Struggle for Justice in the Conquest of America. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1949. (For role of missionaries.)
203. Plattner, Felix A. Jesuits Go East. Dublin, Clormore and Reynolds, c1950s.

#### D. Recent Roman Catholic Missions

##### A mere sampling:

204. Considine, John J. Across a World. New York, Longmans, Green, c1942s.
205. ----- Call for Forty Thousand. New York, Longmans, Green, c1946s.
206. Considine, Robert B. The Maryknoll Story. New York, Doubleday, 1950.
207. Farrow, John. Demien, the Leper. New York, Sheed and Ward, 1937; Pocket Book ed., Doubleday, 1954.

#### E. General Histories of Protestant Missions

There are no thoroughly satisfactory one-volume histories of the Protestant missionary enterprise, but the following are all useful:

208. Aberly, John. An Outline of Missions. Philadelphia, Muhlenberg Press, 1945.
209. Carver, William O. The Course of Christian Missions. New York, Revell, ca 1932s.
210. Glover, Robert H. The Progress of Worldwide Missions. rev. ed. New York, Doran, 1939.
211. Moore, Edward C. The Spread of Christianity in the Modern World. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1919.
212. Robinson, C. H. History of Christian Missions. New York, Scribner, 1915.
213. Sehermerhorn, W. D. The Christian Mission In the Modern World. New York, Abingdon, 1913.
214. Warneek, Gustav. Outline of a History of Protestant Missions from the Reformation to the Present Time. Third English ed., translated from eighth German ed. Edinburgh and London, Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier, 1906. (Much more important than most others in this list; a "classic" of missions history.)

MONOGRAPHS ON THE HISTORY OF MISSIONS in the various countries, along with biographies, are included in the area lists in Section XI.

#### F. Collective Biography and Biographies of Home Base Leaders

It is biography, above all, which makes the mission become alive to the student. There are many good missionary biographies, but there are many more poor ones. On the whole, missionary biography is a fascinating field for study and browsing. Collective biographies are numerous, but tend to be inferior as literature. The next four items are among the better examples. Then follow works on Mott and Paton. Biographies of the home-base leaders are few.

215. Latourette, Kenneth Scott. Those Sought a Country. New York, Harper, 1950.
216. Speer, Robert E. Some Great Leaders in the World Movement. New York, Revell, 1911.
217. ----- Studies of Missionary Leadership. New York, Revell, 1914.
218. Welch, Herbert. Men of the Outposts. New York, Abingdon, 1937.
219. Fisher, Galen M. John R. Mott, Architect of Cooperation and Unity. New York, Association Press, ca 1952.
220. Mathews, Basil J. John R. Mott, World Citizen. New York, Harper, 1934.
221. Sinclair, Margaret. William Paton. London, SCM Press, c1949.

#### X. CURRENT SURVEY

Each year in the January issue the International Review of Missions publishes a "Review of the Year," which describes missionary developments throughout every area of the world. The World Christian Handbook (see No. 8 above), beginning with its first appearance in 1949, is expected to appear at intervals of three or four years and provide increasingly comprehensive and accurate statistics. The Division of Foreign Missions offers annually an interesting and timely packet of information in:

222. Christian World Facts. New York, Published for the Division of Foreign Missions by Friendship Press (now in its 35th year).

The Whitby Conference in 1947 afforded an opportunity for appraisal at the end of World War II. Following it, there appeared a popular report:

223. Latourette, Kenneth Scott and Hogg, W. Rishay. Tomorrow Is Here. New York, Friendship Press for International Missionary Council, 1948.

About the same time, the Methodist Church published for its pastors:

224. Anderson, William K., ed. Christian World Mission. Nashville, Commission on Ministerial Training, Methodist Church, c1946.

Then, a good survey volume followed:

225. Leber, Charles T., ed. World Faith in Action. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, c1915.

E. J. Bingle's survey, prepared for the Willingen Conference in 1952, is included in Missions Under the Cross (see No. 23 above).



The international study theme for 1955-1956, "The Christian Mission In a Revolutionary World," has afforded another good opportunity for taking stock. An unusual group of good surveys of the mission and its world setting have recently been published:

226. Lemett, Willis C. Revolution in Missions. New York, Macmillan, 1954.
227. Shacklock, Floyd. This Revolutionary Faith. New York, Friendship Press, 1955.
228. Shaul, M. Richard. Encounter With Revolution. New York, Association Press, 1955 (Haddam House).
229. Thomas, M. H. and Converse, Paul E. Revolution and Redemption. New York, Friendship Press, 1955.

## XI. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

Only a few outstanding titles on the churches and missions in each geographical area can be included in this initial list. It is better in the first instance to acquire a few good books on each area than to build up one or two regions to the exclusion of others. None of the general background material is included here. That is left for the next stages of acquisition.

### A. Japan

230. Boxer, Charles R. The Christian Century in Japan. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1951.
231. Cary, Otis. History of Christianity in Japan. 2 vols. New York, Revell, c1909.
232. Christian Literature Society of Japan (Kyo Bun Kwan). The Japan Christian Yearbook. Tokyo. Issued under the auspices of the Fellowship of Christian Missionaries and the National Christian Council of Japan. (The 1953 issue is the 42nd. Available from Friendship Press.)
233. Christian Literature Society of Japan. The Japan Christian Quarterly. Tokyo. Sponsored by the Fellowship of Christian Missionaries. \$3.50 per yr.
234. Kerr, William C. Japan Begins Again. New York, Friendship Press, 1949. (Latest mission study book on Japan.)

### Biographies

235. Axling, William. Kagawa. rev. ed. New York, Harper, c1946.
236. Griffis, W. E. Verbeek of Japan. New York, Revell, c1900.
237. Kawai, Michi. My Lantern. Tokyo, Kyo Bun Kwan (Christian Literature Society), c1939.

### B. China

238. Foster, John. The Church of the T'ang Dynasty. London, S.P.C.K., c1939.
239. Latourette, Kenneth Scott. A History of Christian Missions in China. New York, Macmillan, 1929.
240. Moule, A. C. Christians in China Before 1550. London, S.P.C.K., 1930.
241. National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., Division of Foreign Missions, Far Eastern Joint Office. China Bulletin. Issued about twenty times a year. \$2.00 per yr.
242. Outerbridge, Leonard M. The Lost Churches of China. Philadelphia, Westminster Press, c1952.
243. Rowbotham, Arnold H. Missionary and Mandarin: Jesuits at the Court of China. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1942.

### Biographies

244. Broomhall, Marshall. Robert Morrison, a Master-Builder. London, SCM Press, 1924.

245. Muller, James A. Apostle to China; Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky, 1831-1906. Milwaukee, Morehouse, 1937.
246. Burke, James C. My Father in China. New York, Farrar and Rinehart, c1942.

#### C. Korea

247. Paik, Lark-June George. The History of Protestant Missions in Korea, 1832-1910. Pyeng Yang, Union Christian College Press, 1929.
248. Griffis, William E. A Modern Pioneer in Korea; The Life of Henry G. Appenzeller. New York, Revell, c1912.
249. Underwood, Horace H. Tragedy and Faith in Korea. New York, Friendship Press, c1951 (pamphlet).
250. Underwood, Lillias. Underwood of Korea. New York, Revell, c1918.

#### D. Southeast Asia

As with Korea, so with regard to Southeast Asia there is a paucity of both historical and survey material, excepting for the large number of works in Dutch and German on Indonesia. It is necessary to rely on Latourette's History of the Expansion of Christianity, as is true of most areas.

251. Higdon, E. K. From Carabao to Clipper. New York, Friendship Press, 1941 (Mission study book on Philippines).
252. Irwin, E. F. With Christ in Indo-China. Harriburg, Pa., Christian Publications, c1937.
253. McFarland, G. B., ed. Historical Sketch of Protestant Missions in Siam, 1828-1928. Bangkok, Bangkok Times Press, 1928.
254. Manikam, Rajah B. ed. Christianity and the Asian Revolution. Madras, Published by the Joint East Asia Secretariat of the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches, c1954. (Obtainable through Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.).
255. Mathews, Basil J. Unfolding Drama in Southeast Asia. New York, Friendship Press, c1944.
256. National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., Division of Foreign Missions, Far Eastern Joint Office. Bulletin and Releases of the Philippine and Southeast Asia Committees. Published irregularly.
257. Philippine Federation of Christian Churches. Philippine Christian Advance. (726 Taft Avenue, Manila.) Monthly, \$2.00 per yr.
258. Raues, Johannes, and others. The Netherlands Indies. London, World Dominion Press, 1935.

#### Biographies

259. Cartwright, Frank T. Tuan Hoover of Borneo. New York, Abingdon, c1938.
260. Warburton, Stacy R. Eastward! The Story of Adoniram Judson. New York, Round Table Press, 1937.

#### E. Pacific

261. Burton, John W. Missionary Survey of the Pacific Islands. London, World Dominion Press, 1930.
262. ----- Modern Missions in the South Pacific. London, Livingstone Press, c1949.
263. Shevill, Ian. "Pacific Conquest"; The History of 150 Years of Missionary Progress in the South Pacific. Sydney, Published by Pacific Christian Literature Society on behalf of the National Missionary Council of Australia, c1949.

#### Biographies

264. Levett, Richard. James Chalmers; His Autobiography and Letters. New York, Revell, c1904; later reprints.

265. Northcott, Cecil. John Williams Sails On. London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1939.  
266. Paton, Frank H. L. Patteson of Melanesia. London, S.P.C.K., c1930's.

#### F. India, Pakistan, Ceylon

267. Asirvatham, Eddy. Christianity in the Indian Crucible. Calcutta, Association Press, 1955. Available in the United States from the Division of Foreign Missions, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. (156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N.Y.)  
268. The Guardian; A Christian Weekly Journal of Public Affairs. (24-A, Kandappa Ashari St., Madras 7.) \$3.50 per yr.  
269. Hewat, Elizabeth G. K. Christ and Western India. Bombay, J. Kelleck, 1950.  
cSee item No. 254 above.  
270. National Christian Council of India. National Christian Council Review. Available through International Missionary Council (156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.). Monthly, \$2.00 per yr.  
271. Neill, Stephen. Under Three Flags. New York, Friendship Press, 1954.  
272. Richter, Julius. A History of Missions in India. Edinburgh and London, Oliphant, Anderson and Ferrier, c1908.  
273. Sundkler, Bengt G. M. The Church of South India; The Movement Toward Union, 1900-1947. London, Lutterworth Press, 1954.  
274. Thomas, P. Christians and Christianity in India and Pakistan. London, Allen and Unwin, 1954. Distributed in the United States by Macmillan.  
275. Ward, Marcus. The Pilgrim Church; An Account of the First Five Years in the Life of the Church of South India. London, Epworth Press, c1953.

#### Biographies

276. Davay, Cyril J. The Yellow Robe; The Story of Sadhu Sunder Singh. London, SCM Press, 1950.  
277. Graham, Carol. Azariah of Dornakal. Toronto, Macmillan, 1946.  
278. Spear, Robert E. Sir James Ewing. New York, Revell, ca 1928.  
279. Smith, George. Life of William Carey. London, Dent, c1913. (Everyman's Library).

#### G. Near East and North Africa

280. Levonian, Loofty. Studies in the Relationship Between Islam and Christianity. London, Allen and Unwin, 1940.  
281. Muslim World. Hartford Seminary Foundation (Hartford 5, Conn.). Quarterly, \$3.00 per yr.  
282. Near East Christian Council. News Bulletin of the Near East Christian Council. (American Mission Building, Cairo, Egypt.) Quarterly.  
283. Richter, Julius. A History of Protestant Missions in the Near East. New York, Revell. ca 1910.  
284. Watson, Charles R. What Is This Moslem World? New York, Friendship Press, c1937.  
285. Wyaner, Glora M. Near East Panorama. New York, Friendship Press, c1950.  
286. Zwemer, Samuel M. The Cross Above the Crescent. Grand Rapids, Zondervan, c 1941.  
287. ----- A Factual Study of the Moslem World. New York, Revell, 1946.

#### Biographies

288. Bliss, Daniel. The Reminiscences of Daniel Bliss. New York, Revell, ca 1920.

289. Padwick, Constance E. Temple Gairdner of Cairo. London, S.P.C.K., 1929.
290. Wilson, J. Christy. Apostle to Islam; A Biography of Samuel M. Zwemer. Grand Rapids, Baker Book House, 1952.

#### H. Africa South of the Sahara

291. Africa Committee, Division of Foreign Missions. Minutes and Releases. Apply to Africa Committee. Published irregularly.
292. Booth, Newell S. The Cross Over Africa. New York, Friendship Press, 1945. (Mission study book.)
293. Church Conference on African Affairs, Westerville, Ohio, 1942. Christian Action in Africa. New York, Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference, 1942.
294. Congo Protestant Council. Congo Mission News. Subscription in the U.S.A. to be sent to: United Christian Missionary Society, 222 Downey Ave., Indianapolis 7, Indiana). Quarterly, \$1.40 per yr.
295. Groves, Charles P. The Planting of Christianity in Africa. 3 vols. London, Lutterworth Press, 1948-. (Vol. I was published in 1948; vols. II and III are in press.)
296. North American Assembly on African Affairs, Springfield, Ohio, 1952. Africa Is Here. New York, Africa Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions, c1952.
297. Oliver, Roland. The Missionary Factor in East Africa. New York, Longmans, Green, 1952.
298. Ross, Emory. African Heritage. New York, Friendship Press, 1952.
299. Smith, Edwin W. African Beliefs and Christian Faith. London, Lutterworth Press, 1944.
300. Sundkler, Bengt G. M. Bantu Prophets. London, Lutterworth Press, 1948. (indigenous sects).
301. West Central Africa Regional Conference, Leopoldville, 1946. Abundant Life in Changing Africa. New York, Africa Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference, 1946.
302. Westermann, Diedrich. Africa and Christianity. London, Oxford University Press, 1937.

#### Biographies

303. Blaikie, W. G. Personal Life of David Livingstone. rev. ed. New York, Revell, 1903.
304. Seaver, George. Albert Schweitzer, the Man and His Mind, New York, Harper, 1947.
305. Smith, Edwin W. Agony of Africa. New York, Richard R. Smith, 1930.
306. ----- Life and Times of Daniel Lindley, 1801-80. New York, Library Publishers, 1952.

#### I. Latin America

Latin America is another vast area where the literature of Missions is scanty, particularly in recent years. There is relatively little besides denominational material. Mr. Constant H. Jacquet, Jr., of the Missionary Research Library staff, has prepared an extensive bibliography on all phases of Latin Americana entitled, Our Neighbors to the South.<sup>15</sup>

307. Baez-Camargo, Gonzalo and Grubb, Kenneth G. Religion in the Republic of Mexico. London, World Dominion Press, 1935.
308. Braga, Erasmo and Grubb, Kenneth G. The Republic of Brazil. London, World Dominion Press, 1932.
309. Browning, Webster; Ritchie, John; Grubb, Kenneth G. The West Coast Republics of South America. London, World Dominion Press, 1930.
310. Browning, Webster. The Evangelical Church in the River Plate Republics. London, World Dominion Press, 1928.

311. Committee on Cooperation in Latin America. Latin America News Letter. (156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.) Quarterly.
312. Davis, John Marle. The Church in Puerto Rico's Dilemma. New York, International Missionary Council, 1942;  
OR ----- The Church in the New Jamaica;  
" ----- The Cuban Church in a Sugar Economy;  
" ----- How the Church Grows in Brazil;  
" ----- The Evangelical Church in the River Plate Republics;  
" ----- The Economic Basis of the Evangelical Church in Mexico.
313. Grubb, Kenneth G. Amazon and Andes. London, Methuen, c1930s.
314. ----- The Lowland Indians of Amazonia. London, World Dominion Press, 1927.
315. ----- The Northern Republics of South America. London, World Dominion Press, 1931.
316. ----- Religion in Central America. London, World Dominion Press, 1937.
317. Howard, George P. We Americans: North and South. New York, Friendship Press, 1951.
318. Mackey, John. That Other America. New York, Friendship Press, 1935.
319. ----- The Other Spanish Christ. New York, Macmillan, 1933.
320. Millham, S. T. T., ed. Latin America; Expanding Horizons. London, Movement for World Evangelization, 1951.
321. Ryeroff, Stanley. On This Foundation: The Evangelical Witness in Latin America. New York, Friendship Press, 1942.
322. -----, ed. Indians of the High Andes. New York, Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, 1936.

### Biographies

323. Bratsher, Lewis M. The Apostle of the Amazon. Nashville, Broadman Press, 1951. (Erik A. Nelson.)
324. Cundall, Frank. The Life of Enos Nuthall. London, S.P.C.K., 1922. (Anglican Archbishop of the West Indies.)
325. Hunt, R. J. The Livingstone of South America. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1932. (W. Barbreeks Grubb.)

## XI. MISSIONARY EDUCATION

Each year Friendship Press (Joint Commission on Missionary Education) publishes study books and aids, ranging from kindergarten to adult levels, on the interdenominational study theme of the year. These are used extensively throughout the country. It is recommended that a standing order be placed with Friendship Press.

326. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y. Annual comprehensive library subscription to all titles, excepting film strips, \$15.00. (List price of current year's titles, \$70.00 - a genuine bargain!)

The denominations and societies publish material to supplement the annual theme with respect to their particular interests and concerns. Some of them, like the Southern Baptists, publish a full range of books and aids for every age group.

Two books on missionary education in general should be in the collection:

327. Harner, Nevin C. and Baker, David D. Missionary Education in Your Church. New and rev. ed. New York, Friendship Press, 1950.

328. Warburton, Stacy R. Making a Missionary Church. Philadelphia, Judson Press, ca 1924.

Add to these various good denominational books, such as Missionary Education in a Baptist Church by Dorothy A. Stevens.<sup>16</sup>

## XII. AUGMENTING THE COLLECTION

If the majority of the foregoing titles can be acquired, a library will have a good foundation for a working collection in the field of the Christian World Mission, but it will fall far short of adequacy.

Since almost every seminary has a particular denominational affiliation or interest, the next step is to acquire the essential denominational missionary literature, if it is not already there.

The second step is to fill in each area section with biographies of missionaries and nationals, since these, above all else, create interest and illumine the work of the mission.

The third stage is to begin adding the supporting or background literature on the history, culture, and current situation of the countries and regions. Simultaneously, attention should be given to acquiring the more important works on Animism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and the other religions.

Finally, an effort ought to be made to secure good histories of the major mission boards and societies, monographs on their field missions, and their annual reports and periodicals. However, most libraries can only hope for token representation in this vast area. This need can best be met by regional cooperation.

The "International Missionary Bibliography," Latourette's seven-volume work, and the lists provided by the Missionary Research Library will assist in selecting materials previously published. The first and second of these and reviews in the following regional periodicals will help in the selection of current and forthcoming titles.

The list is concluded with these periodicals, so that the collection may have some background supporting material and so that these bibliographical aids may be at hand:

329. Africa. Journal of the International Africa Institute. (St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, London, E. C. 4.) Quarterly, \$4.50 per yr.
330. Americas. Pan American Union. (Washington 6, D.C.) Monthly, \$3.00 per yr.
331. The Far Eastern Quarterly. (Far Eastern Quarterly Association, P. O. Box 2067, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.) \$6.00 per yr.
332. India Quarterly. (Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi I, India.) Rupees 10 per yr.
333. Middle East Journal. (Middle East Institute, 2002 P Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) Quarterly, \$6.00 per yr.
334. Royal Central Asian Journal. (Royal Central Asian Society, 2, Kinde St., London, W. 1.) 25 s. per yr.

\$ .50 per copy

NOTES

1. Bibliotheca Missionum. Begun by Robert Streit; continued by Johannes Dindinger. Freiburg i.B., Herder, 1916-54. Publication of the Internationales Institut für Missionswissenschaftliche Forschung. Vols. 1-20.
2. Johannes Rommerskirchen and Johannes Dindinger, compilers. Bibliografia Missionaria, 1933-, (annual). Isola del Liri, Soc. tip. A. Macioce and Pisani, 1935-. Published under the auspices of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda.
3. Ecumenical Missionary Conference, New York, 1900. Vol. II, pp. 419-434.
4. Charles Williams. Missionary Gazetteer. London, Frederick Westley and A. H. Davis, 1828.
5. Statistics of Protestant Missionary Societies. London, Nichols, 1863 and 1874.
6. J. Vahl. Forklaring til ... Missionsatlas ... udgivet af det Danske Missionselskab. Copenhagen, Christiansen, 1883-1886. 2 vols. (Vol. I: Asia, Africa; vol. II: America, Australia.)
7. Peter Reinhold Grundemann. Allgemeiner Missions-Atlas nach Originalquellen. 3 parts in 1 volume. Gotha, Parthes, 1867-1871.
8. Christian and Missionary Alliance. Missionary Atlas; A Manual of the Foreign Work of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, by Alfred C. Snead (illus. with maps, charts, and photos). Harrisburg, Pa., Christian Publications, Inc. c1950s.
9. Barbara H. Lewis, ed. Methodist Overseas Missions; Gazetteer and Statistics. New York, Division of Foreign Missions, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church, 1953.
10. Le Missioni Cattoliche. Published by the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. Rome, Consiglio Superiore della Pontificia Opera della Propagazione della Fide, 1950.
11. James L. Barton. Educational Missions. New York, Student Volunteer Movement, 1913.
12. H. P. Thompson. Educational Missions at Work. London, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1938.
13. Carew Hunt. Theory and Practice of Communism. New York, Macmillan, 1951.
14. ----- Marxism, Past and Present. New York, Macmillan, 1954.
15. Missionary Research Library, 1954. \$1.50.
16. Philadelphia, Judson Press, 1954.