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SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

JUNE 15-17, 1954

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TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 2:00 P.M. (President Henry M. Brimm, presiding)

DEVOTIONS

Dr. Theodore L. Trost
Colgate-Rochester Divinity School

Theme: - "The City Which is to Come."

GREETINGS

Dr. A. C. McGiffert, Jr.
Chicago Theological Seminary

STATEMENT OF CONFERENCE AIMS

Robert F. Beach

ATLA is now officially seven years old, if we assume that the formal beginning took place at Louisville in 1947. However, a few persons, including and especially our good colleague Dr. Elliott, would, I am sure, argue that ATLA is really more than seven years old. For we do not forget the ploughing and planting which took place in the year immediately preceding the Louisville Conference, which took constructive shape only through the very heavy and fore-sighted labors of L. R. Elliott and two or three others. (Dr. Elliott, even though there isn't time for a Texas story just now, I am going to ask you to stand ... and then I'm going to ask all persons who were present at the Louisville Conference in 1947 to stand also! Also, how many have attended each Conference, from 1947 to now?)

Some organizations don't know what to do with their Vice-Presidents! Not true of ATLA. They put him to work ... My particular responsibility as your Vice-President, has been to develop the Conference program upon which we are now embarking. It is interesting to know that approximately thirty-four persons have a direct part in the Program or its supporting features. This is something like one-fourth of the personal membership. It is most heartening to be on the planning end of an experience in which so many people are willing to say "yes". I think that those who have been in the ATLA for a long time will be pleased that newer members are coming to take their turn at program participation, and this is a trend which is heartily to be encouraged.

We have tried to plan the Conference in terms of principles which have grown out of our earlier Conferences, and in terms of our individual and group responsibilities between Conferences. Members of ATLA have not been reticent about expressing their desires at this point. If you will take up your Conference program now, I shall go over some of the principles of the structure which is worked out there.

First of all, you will notice that this is the first time we have begun in the afternoon. This is an experiment. We did not wish to coincide exactly with AATS (as you know, AATS started this morning and winds up tomorrow night). At the other end of our Conference, this plan makes possible some extended daylight tours for those who can stay. Nor did we feel that such extended tours could be introduced into the middle of the Conference, in view of the Joint Panel which already occupies the heart of Wednesday afternoon.

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Secondly, we have had criticisms of having had too much program in the past. You remember Calvin Schmitt's story of the preacher who was criticized devastatingly after a long-winded sermon, by having it pointed out to him that it wasn't a good thing to feed a starving horse an entire bag of oats at once! You will see that the evening sessions contain only one paper, rather than the traditional two.

In the third place, we have continued the series of bibliographical-historical papers begun so effectively by Dr. Scammon at Louisville (1947) and continued by Dr. Pierce at Columbus (1950), by Mr. Crismon at Rochester (1951), by Calvin Schmitt at Louisville (1950) and by Connolly Gamble at Evanston (1953).

Fourth, the Committee Reports are accounted for in the first three sessions, on the theory that we need these contributions in mind before decisions can be made as to project and committee work ahead.

Fifth, in order to meet the widely expressed need for informal sharing of a large number of miscellaneous practical concerns, two round tables have been set up, each under excellent leadership, and each based upon careful pre-Conference planning.

Sixth, if you will look at the structure of the Conference in terms of a sermon, perhaps, without too much strain, you can imagine that these remarks may add up to some kind of a text or theme; the Committee reports and informational papers are a kind of exegesis or exposition; but beyond these we need an inspirational contribution from one of our veteran (even if still youthful) members, who can lift us all by drawing upon his own rich experience. Each year we have been blessed with this essential ingredient in one form or another. This time we look forward with particular anticipation to our President's contribution on "The Librarian as Communicator."

With regard to the joint panel, may I remind you that this is the fourth joint conference with AATS. This is the first time that the program reflects a genuinely joint session, in which there is actual pre-planned participation by members of both AATS and ATLA. (At Louisville, the "joint" aspect was important, but was confined to a presentation of the Committee on Standards.) The panel of tomorrow afternoon was worked out at every step of the way with Dr. Baker and President Roberts of AATS. . . I hope that all of you will be in a mood to contribute to the discussion following the contributions of the panel participants . . . In connection with the "joint" pattern of Conferences, there is no continuing commitment to such a pattern on either side. The Executive Committee would like to have your judgment as to the future, since a decision on plans for the 1956 Conference should be based upon a careful evaluation of the possibilities and alternatives of this plan.

You will share with me, I am sure, a word of appreciation to the Reverend Theodore Trost, Librarian of Colgate-Rochester Theological Seminary, for his willingness to serve as Chaplain for the Conference, meaning in particular the leadership for the three brief worship services which begin our sessions each day.

In closing these remarks, let me say a word about aims, as distinct from program items.

As I see it, our Conferences should reflect not only our practical interests and needs, but our sense of direction: the road we are taking.

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In the sweep of years between 1947 and 1954, we should be able to single out several important facets.

For one thing, this Conference should help us to determine how far we can go in detailed methods of cooperation and communication with each other. Cooperation can be a specious notion or it can be a practical possibility. Somewhere the point is reached where too refined or ambitious an attempt brings diminishing returns. We are a cooperative association, and we are naturally inclined to share ideas and to want to help each other in practical ways. Yet we shall have to keep alert to weigh the pros and cons of the separate enterprises which come to mind in this area.

Secondly, as is hinted at by the mutual nature of tomorrow's session with AATS, our libraries have slowly come to be accepted as pertinent enterprises in the total scope of theological education. Nineteen fifty-four finds us, of course, only at a way station along this road, but substantially further along than in 1947 when we first came together. Our future progress cannot be presumed as automatic and inevitable. We must continue to press ahead, both in our group work, and in our individual institutions, to make the library program a more vital part of the life of the seminary. I believe that our administrator colleagues, whether or not our Conferences continue to meet jointly with AATS, have a right to expect continuing programs of a stimulating, scholarly and practical order.

It is our hope that this Eighth Annual Conference of ATLA will bring rich rewards in professional assistance, in intellectual stimulation and in personal fellowship.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERIODICAL INDEXING

Presented by J. Stillson Judah, Chairman

The first volume of the Index to religious periodical literature, 1949-52, which represents the cooperative work of a large number of librarians of the American Theological Library Association, has been published by this Association and is now being distributed by the American Library Association.

Besides the deep gratitude which we must express to the librarians of the twenty-two theological seminaries whose work has made this index possible, our special thanks must be given also to Dr. Raymond Morris and to Dr. Calvin Schmitt who have worked out the many details with the American Library Association for the distribution and advertising of this volume.

Out of an appropriation of \$1200.00 which was made to cover the costs of production, a total of \$1196.86 was spent.

\$281.59	Final typing of manuscript and supplies
629.00	Printing of 500 copies (250 paper bound copies)
36.27	Supplies and postage for transportation of copies to Chicago
250.00	Binding (250 cloth bound copies)
<u>\$1196.86</u>	Total cost of index

The next problems which must be solved are regarding the continuation of the index. What follows must be considered so tentatively as to be only a guide to the discussion of the problems rather than a solution.

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In order to have some basis for further discussion a questionnaire was sent to twenty-four libraries which had been most intimately concerned with the work on the index, and twenty-one replied.

Most librarians favored a second volume covering the two years 1953-1954, although some wanted a longer span of three or four years.

All but two librarians favored increasing the number of periodicals indexed, and all but one expressed willingness to continue indexing his same titles, while thirteen volunteered to index an additional total of eighteen new titles. This means that with the present commitments it would be possible to enlarge the index at least fifty per cent. Two additional librarians have volunteered to do indexing on the next volume. If seven or eight more would do likewise, we should be able to double the number of titles now indexed.

Although it would be possible to give a fairly accurate account of the number of hours spent in editorial work on the first volume, it would serve no practical end, since much of the work will not have to be repeated. Notwithstanding the fact that the next volume can be done with less labor, it would seem desirable to try to divide the editorial duties among several people. Dr. Kenneth Gapp last year submitted the following break-down which I shall include here:

"(1) An editor-in-chief to assemble the final manuscript and see it through the press; (2) a reviser and descriptive cataloguing specialist who will check the cards before they are sent to the editor-in-chief; (3) a subject heading specialist; and (4) a secretary to correspond with contributors about the index cards."

Although I would advocate a few changes in the duties as described, to make a more even distribution of labor, I feel sure that such a plan will work, if it is possible to get four people who will dedicate themselves to getting the work done--and on time.

Finally there is the problem of the cost of the next volume, which will, of course, depend on the number of periodicals indexed and the span of years covered. The Life Stream Foundation has submitted a bid to do the printing for \$4.25 a page for 500 copies, not including binding. Based on the costs of the first volume, one of similar size would now cost about \$1800.00 for cloth bound copies. Since this figure seems rather high, other bids should be received, and perhaps other methods of production examined.

In summarizing this report, these observations may be made:

- (1) All those who have done indexing on the first volume are willing to continue.
- (2) There are enough experienced indexers, who are willing to do extra work, to increase the number of periodicals indexed at least fifty per cent.

The following problems need to be decided at this meeting:

- (1) The maximum number of periodicals that can be safely financed in the new index.
- (2) The period of years to be covered.
- (3) New titles to be added in the next index.
- (4) Titles to be deleted from the next index.
- (5) The financial arrangements for the new volume.
- (6) The advisability of including the Book Review Index in the next volume.
- (7) Possible division of editorial duties.

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REVISED PROPOSALS FOR AN INDEX TO RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS

Presented by F. Wilbur Helmbold

Summary: Mr. J. Stillson Judah introduced Mr. Helmbold, who reported on his Proposals*, including the establishment of a cumulative index to religious periodicals; coverage of from 80 to 100 journals; hiring of a minimum staff of four persons; quarterly publication with an annual cumulation, and a triennial cumulation bound in cloth, choice of printing from linotype composition or offset printing; estimate of \$40,000 as an initial investment; and statistics as to work loads, operating expenses and service charges.

For action taken, see Summary of Business Sessions.

(* Full copy of this is available upon request to Miss Alice Dagan, 1670 South Eleventh Ave., Maywood, Illinois.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MICROPHOTOGRAPHY

Presented by Decherd Turner, Jr., Chairman

The activities of the Committee on Microphotography can be divided into two obvious parts: Microfilm and Microcard.

Microfilm

Our activities have centered around the microfilm editions of three important periodicals: Biblica, 1920-39; Theologische Literaturzeitung, 1876-1950; and Bibliographisches Beiblatt der Theologischen Literaturzeitung, 1921-1942.

In cooperation with the Mittelstelle für Mikrokopie, Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, a schedule of prices was worked out on a cooperative scale based on categories of 1, 5, or 10 complete orders per title. Naturally, the larger the number of orders, the cheaper for each participant. Arrangements were also made to accept partial orders for these items, with a slight surcharge to compensate for the extra handling, etc.

At the present accounting, we are in the 10-order bracket for Biblica and Bibliographisches Beiblatt der Theologischen Literaturzeitung, and in the 5-order bracket for Theologische Literaturzeitung.

Shipment and billing will be from Germany.

Microcard

In cooperation with the Microcard Foundation, Middletown, Connecticut, the beginnings of a substantial Microcard publication program has been made for ATLA.

At the direction of the Association, the Proceedings of the first four years of ATLA were published.

A significant series, "Microcard Theological Studies," has been launched with the publication of two dissertations (Clyde Manschreck's A Critical Examination

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and Appraisal of the Adiaphoristic Controversy in the Life of Philip Melancthon, and Merril Elmer Gaddis' Christian Perfectionism in America.

It would help the Committee and the Microcard Foundation if many of our members would place standing orders for the "Microcard Theological Studies" series to be received as they are published. The rate of publication is not rapid, and the more standing orders we have, the easier it is to institute additions to the series.

The Bulletins of the American Association of Theological Schools, no. 1-20, have also been published in a microcard edition.

A microcard edition of the Christian Century, 1900-1950, is now being prepared, and prices will be circulated and subscriptions accepted in the near future.

Committee on Microphotography
Newell Davis
Edward Fortney
Edward Sheppard
Decherd Turner, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Presented by H. H. Schmidt, Chairman

The work of this Committee for the year June, 1953 to June, 1954 will have to be confined primarily to its activities at the present conference. The Committee's Report has a three-fold aspect: 1) a restatement of its policy of service; 2) an indication of participants in its current presentation; 3) the graphic presentation of the Committee.

As a policy statement the Committee would remind the members of the conference that it stands ready to operate informally as a consultative service throughout the conference. To bolster the personnel of the Committee and its resource people, Dr. L. R. Elliott has kindly consented to serve as a building consultant to the conference again this year.

As stated in the Report of the Committee to the Association last year, "We shall call for the assistance of other members of the Association who have recently completed new library buildings or arrangements." The Committee has always felt that there is a vast reservoir of thinking and experience in the realm of library buildings and equipment in our Association which has not been tapped. Calling upon them for specific assignments in connection with their experience and the responsibilities of the Committee on Library Buildings and Equipment, it was felt that the various members of our Association would thus be given opportunity to contribute to this area of our profession and its problems. Wherefore this year we have asked Dr. Raymond Morris, Dr. J. Stillson Judah, and Miss Elinor C. Johnson to appear before the Association in connection with the Report of this Committee. The members of our Association just named have recently been engaged in some unusual developments in building and shelving in their respective libraries. Your Committee invited the above mentioned people to describe briefly the recent innovations in their particular library set-ups and at the same time be available to answer any questions which might shed light in these connections with some building and equipment problem currently engaging the questioners.

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As to the effort on the part of the Committee to make certain portions of its work as graphic as possible, literature bearing on the presentations of the guest members of the Committee on Buildings will be available for distribution throughout the conference. Copies of the Remington-Rand's The Pioneer, describing the compact shelving at Yale Divinity School Library, literature concerning the Ames Company Stor-Mor book drawers such as were installed at the Pacific School of Religion, and booklets from Library Building Consultants, Inc., are available to the members of the conference. It ought to be mentioned that the brochure from Library Building Consultants, whose services were engaged by Augustana Theological Seminary for its new library building, are copies of the latest revised edition as of June 15. In connection with this phase of the work of your Committee, attention is called to the displays of blueprints, plans, drawings, etc., of recently completed and newly proposed library construction projects.

Perhaps the most valuable work of this Committee is done during the year, and currently, by the members of the Association themselves in post-session groups when they share experiences pertinent to this area of the profession. The same holds true when they visit each other's libraries or confer purposely with one another about library building problems and equipment plans. It is the hope of your Committee that the ideas communicated formally and informally in connection with building and equipment will generate other ideas so that the housing and operational requirements of our seminary libraries will advance the general work of the Kingdom.

REPORT ON THE SERVICES OF LIBRARY BUILDING
CONSULTANTS, INC., FOR THE NEW LIBRARY BUILD-
ING AT AUGUSTANA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ROCK
ISLAND, ILLINOIS

Presented by Miss Elinor C. Johnson

General Procedures: Library Building Consultants and its client agree upon a chief consultant, plus one or two special advisors if deemed necessary. In the case of a special library, such special help is of great value. The consultant visits the campus and studies the library in its total relationships to students, faculty, administration, alumni, etc. Aims of the teaching program and long range planning are included.

Then, 1) a statement of program is drawn up, and 2) allocation of space requirements is made. This survey is reviewed by faculty, administration, building committee and the architect. When the general plan has been discussed and approved, the architect makes preliminary sketches. These are reviewed, criticized, and revised until final approval by faculty, administration and LBC.

How it worked for us: In March, 1952, after preliminary negotiations about a consultant and advisors for this project, the following were assigned: Mr. B. LaMar Johnson, then dean of instruction and librarian at Stephens College, as chief consultant, with Mr. Robert Beach of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and Mr. Herbert Schmidt of Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, as advisors. The two latter were especially engaged by LBC for this project.

Mr. Johnson spent two days the first part of April (1952) on our campus, surveying our total situation. Purposes and future plans of the seminary's program were also considered. Students, faculty, administration, alumni, and college administration were interviewed. Our close association with the college library on the same campus was taken into account.

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A report of this survey, together with a statement of needs as to space requirements, was incorporated into a very fine presentation, or "program", which was first submitted to a panel of consultants, including the special advisors, all of whom had opportunity to register their approval or dissent. This report was in the hands of the library building committee and faculty-administration by the last of May. This was a remarkable achievement in so short a time.

Throughout the summer (1952) and into the fall, plans were drawn and redrawn (at least four times) by the architect. Faculty, administration, building committee, and, of course, the consultants, reviewed and criticized these plans. Final approval by LBC was given in February of 1953. Bids were received and the contract let, so that actual building began in the summer of 1953.

A study of the report will show that the consultants were not always in agreement among themselves. But this was helpful especially to those on the board unfamiliar with library needs and procedures, and enabled them to see the extent of the problems by getting more than one point of view. LBC also reviewed and approved our plans for equipment.

Evaluation: A board member, who is also on the library building committee, considered this service "to be satisfactory to the fullest degree". He emphasized the important part played by the "survey of needs" which was a valuable "tool" in working with the architect.

The president of our seminary also praised the survey, because it set up a guide for corporate thinking, being itself an incorporation of the combined thinking of faculty, student body, administration, and alumni as to the needs of the community of library users. The approach was functional, so that primary consideration was given to the operational requirements, while the outer form of the building came secondarily. Finally, administration and board had at their disposal a body of technical knowledge, plus the practical experience of those who understood library procedures and needs.

THE STOR-MOR BOOK DRAWERS FOR COMPACT STORAGE

Presented by J. Stillson Judah

The Stor-Mor Book Drawers, which are manufactured by the W. R. Ames Company, 150 Hooper Street, San Francisco 7, California, are designed to double the book capacity for a given amount of space with no decrease in the width of the aisles. The exact increase is proportional to the width of the aisles between the ranges of stacks and in most cases amounts to almost 100 per cent, although in the Charles Holbrook Library of the Pacific School of Religion, where the first installation was made last year, the increase was 113 per cent.

Installations of free standing or multi-tier shelving are readily converted to this type of compact storage, because the drawers are easily attached to any of the ordinary uprights, replacing standard shelving. The great increase in capacity is due to the fact that the drawers run transversely across the aisle between any two ranges of stacks and may utilize every other range aisle in the stack area. Drawer assemblies may be purchased for one or more sections of a range at a time.

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Because the Stor-Mor Drawers are interchangeable with regular shelving so easily, they may be moved to other uprights anywhere in the stack area and adjusted to fit any sized volumes. Although installation is included in the price, it is possible for two or three inexperienced students to install as many as fifty-six drawers in less than a day's time.

The drawers of heavy steel construction run easily on ball-bearing rollers with less than three pounds' pull. It is claimed that experimental drawers have been opened and closed over 100,000 times while carrying a maximum test load without showing any wear on the bearings or tracks. The drawers are held securely in the closed position by a locking catch. Books are held in place by adjustable book supports. Each drawer is equipped with two 3 x 5 inch card holders at each end. The volumes are placed in two parallel rows running the full depth of each drawer and all titles are easily visible when the drawer is opened.

The Stor-Mor Book Drawers are finished in a durable baked enamel, giving a very neat appearance. Ranges may be enclosed with solid metal panels for additional protection of the books from dust or for greater attractiveness.

Although the cost for Stor-Mor Drawers is higher than for some other types of storage, we may sum up the following advantages:

- 1) Greater storage capacity than most types
- 2) Ease of interchange between drawers and shelves
- 3) Ease of initial installation
- 4) Ease of access to books

Although this type of storage has been manufactured and sold for only a year, drawers are now in use in the Stanford University Library and will soon be placed in the Library of the University of California, while the University of Michigan Library has already ordered over 1800 drawers, which will soon be installed.

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REPORT OF THE ATLA COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY STANDARDS

Presented by Dr. Jannette E. Newhall, Chairman

In June, 1952, the American Association of Theological Schools accepted the report of the Joint Committee on Library Standards and approved the standards there represented. In order to facilitate the work of accrediting committees, the Association asked that a special committee of Librarians prepare schedules of questions, based on the Standards Report, as guides for inspection teams. The American Theological Library Association appointed the present committee to undertake this task.

After thorough discussion, the committee came to the conclusion that two types of materials were needed, namely, checklists of library holdings in special areas, and question sheets interpreting standards of administration, equipment, and the like. It was felt that a general picture of the quality of the library could be obtained if the school were asked, shortly before the visit of the accrediting committee, to submit a report on certain of its holdings in the area of basic reference books and scholarly journals. Two checklists were prepared for this purpose, representing group judgment on the most important materials available up to December 1952. The committee recommends that these lists be revised at least once in every five years, so that libraries would be encouraged to keep up with current scholarly publication.

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To fulfil the second need, a series of questions, interpreting each of the "Standards", was drawn up. These questions are designed for use by the accrediting committee during its visit of inspection, when time should be allowed for detailed discussion with the librarian and the president or dean of the seminary. Time spent in this part of the study should result in incentives for improvement as well as in sound evaluation of the present quality of the library.

The Checklists and the Question Syllabus on Seminary Library Standards, with careful introductory statements, were submitted to AATS at its December 1953 meeting, through the chairman of their Committee on Library Standards, Dr. Walter N. Roberts. The entire document was approved by AATS, and Dr. Roberts was asked to prepare it for publication in mimeographed form and to make it available to all of the seminaries of the Association. This task he carried out with dispatch and aesthetic judgment.

The committee is well aware of the limitations inherent in the preparation of any selected list of basic library materials. Cautions regarding the use of these lists are suggested in the introductions and should be taken very seriously by all users. It is the hope of your committee that the present report may be the first of a series of increasingly significant co-operative studies of library standards in our profession.

In conclusion, the committee wishes to thank the American Association of Theological Schools and the American Theological Library Association for their support of this and other projects for the improvement of seminary libraries. It would like to express appreciation to fellow librarians who have given freely of time and counsel, and especially to Mrs. Dayton Van Deusen (the former Margaret Van Raden) and Raymond P. Morris, who met with the committee on a number of occasions.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert F. Beach
Kenneth S. Gapp
Ernest N. White

Alice M. Dagan
William J. Hand
Jannette E. Newhall,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT

Presented by Mrs. Evah Kincheloe

The Committee on Personnel and Placement has been reactivated since the June 1953 Conference. The main work of the Committee is that of recruitment and placement, although it will accept any duties assigned to it by the Executive Committee that might come within its province.

The Committee has received applications from six people desiring positions, and have on file the names of six others who applied at an earlier date. Four schools have indicated that they have job openings. One person has been placed through the auspices of the Committee.

It is the wish of the Committee that ATLA, or the Executive Committee, give a directive to the Committee as to the scope of its work. Should we actively advertise our placement service by contacting all library schools, and encouraging all theological schools to list their job openings with the Committee, or shall we

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only act as a clearing house for those who of their own initiative seek the service of the Committee?

The appended forms are suggested by the Committee as a way of facilitating record keeping:

Applicant

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Committee on Personnel and Placement

Date _____

Name:
Address:
Education:

Married:
Single:
Age:

Experience:

Type of position wanted:

Head Librarian _____
Cataloger _____
Circulation _____

Assistant Librarian _____
Reference _____

Type of position now held:

When Available:
Salary expected (confidential)

References:

Church:
Professional:
Medical:
Photo

Opening

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Committee on Personnel and Placement

Date _____

School:
Address:
Name of person to contact:

Type of job:

Head Librarian _____
Assistant Librarian _____
Circulation _____
Cataloger _____
Reference _____

Requirements

Preference: Male _____ Female _____

Salary scale:
Comments:

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Persons recommended:

Job filled by:

Date:

Respectfully submitted,

L. R. Elliott

Esther George, ex officio

Raymond P. Morris

Walter A. Roberts

Evah O. Kincheloe,
Chairman

For action taken on above Report, see Summary of Business Sessions.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERIODICAL EXCHANGE

Presented by Roscoe M. Pierson, Chairman

At the request of Mr. Raymond P. Morris at one of the concluding sessions of our meeting last year, I agreed to do what I could to revitalize our periodical exchange program. Stillson Judah had done a magnificent job as chairman of the program, but was engaged in doing the work of ten men while editing the excellent index to periodicals. I outline below what has taken place since then.

First of all a general questionnaire was sent to all institutional members of our association, plus a few libraries that have traditionally cooperated in this program though they are not members of the A.T.L.A., a total of 102 libraries. The purpose of this survey was to discover those libraries that had sound criticism to offer, to learn of changes in personnel that affected the operation of the plan, and to make additions to the list of periodical titles to be exchanged. After three different mailings we finally achieved an 80 per cent response to our queries.

Fifty-five libraries can be classed as enthusiastic about the exchange program and had constructive suggestions to make. These libraries are the bulk of those that are serving as clearing houses for the operation of the plan. Three libraries requested that they be dropped from participation in the program; several libraries that had served as clearing houses were dropped because in the opinion of the chairman, and others, they were bottlenecks to the operation of the program, no matter how honorable and good their intentions. A couple of libraries were dropped, reluctantly, simply because they never responded to our letters, and it was assumed that they were not interested. Twenty libraries that are institutional members of this organization did not respond even after three different letters--the final letter a personal one. The remainder of our libraries agree to participate in a yeomanlike fashion; many in spite of the fact that the program does consume some precious time of an already overburned staff.

As a result of our survey the list of periodicals to be exchanged was increased from 1,079 titles, including title changes, to 1,322 titles, also including title changes, a net increase of 243 titles. No titles were dropped.

In addition a plan was devised whereby denominational materials can be exchanged in a simple and direct fashion. Plans for this will be found in the current LIST OF PERIODICALS TO BE EXCHANGED.

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This list was mimeographed and distributed to all institutional members. It contains simple and direct instructions for participation in the program. For the first time all necessary information for active participation in the exchange program is in one booklet, instructions as well as the working list of periodicals to be exchanged.

It is too early to tell whether the year's work has been fruitful, but indications are that it will be. There are many libraries actively participating for the first time and the future for our program looks very bright.

Statistical Summary

Libraries serving as clearing houses.	54
Libraries indicating desire to participate but not holding titles.	25
Libraries requesting to be dropped.	3
Libraries not answering three letters	20
	<u>102</u>
Mimeographed letters sent	402
Postal cards mailed	62
Lists distributed	89

Respectfully submitted,

Gladys E. Scheer
Roscoe M. Pierson, Chairman

THE HISTORY AND LITERATURE OF METHODISM

Presented by Edward L. Fortney, Librarian
Drew University Theological Seminary

The title of this paper suggests a magnitude beyond the scope of my abilities. I am proposing as a subtitle a definition of the subject which should read: Some notes towards a bibliography on Methodism. Perhaps even this goes too far as Weley's parish was the world and I am certain we do not have the time to roam that far. But a few directions can be given for the finding of one's way through a vast field of literature that lies fallow for the hand of an expert bibliographer.

There are relatively few bibliographies on Methodism as a whole. These are now long out of date and out of print. They are immensely serviceable however for the coverage of the period to their compilation. I refer to George Osborn, Outlines of Wesleyan Bibliography; or, a Record of Methodist Literature from the Beginning. In Two Parts: The First Containing the Publications of John and Charles Wesley, Arranged in Order of Time; The Second Those of Methodist Preachers, Alphabetically Arranged, (London, 1869) and J. Alfred Sharp, A Catalogue of Manuscripts and Relics, Engravings and Photographs, Medals, Books and Pamphlets, Pottery, Medallions, Etc. Belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, Together with Some of the Principal Books, Mss., Etc., in the Possession of the United Methodist Church (London, 1921). The Osborn item needs no annotation here as the title clearly indicates the scope of the contents. Its value lies in the fact that it is the earliest of the bibliographies. The item by Sharp however is deserving of some mention. As the title indicates, this is a catalogue of a private library and not an exhaustive bibliography. However the scope of the work makes it

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invaluable for the beginner in Methodist literature. The work has not a simple alphabetical arrangement but is a series of classified lists beginning with the works of the Wesleys and covering every phase of Methodism. Any subsequent bibliography of Methodism must be erected with this one as its base.

Osborn contains no entries relating to American Methodism; Sharp has some. The best single source for American Methodism is the bibliography compiled by William Warren Sweet in his Religion on the American Frontier 1783-1840 Vol. IV The Methodists, a Collection of Source Materials (Chicago, 1946). The bibliography lists the manuscript material by its location and other works under the categories of Official Documents, Periodicals, Autobiographies and Secondary Materials. The lists of Official Documents and Periodicals make excellent check lists of titles. A book edited by F. A. Archibald, Methodism and Literature,... (Cincinnati, & N.Y., 1883) has several good chapters with annotated references to works by and about Methodists and Methodism. This, as far as I know, is the pioneer attempt at a bibliography in America. The work as a whole is an interesting and informative commentary on the subject indicated by the title.

Some record must be made of the herculean labors of one who was keenly interested in Methodist bibliography. I refer to Samuel G. Ayres who prepared three manuscript bibliographies. These are a Supplement to the work by Osborn; Works by Methodist Episcopal Authors; and Works by Methodist Authors Other than Methodist Episcopal. The works listed are almost entirely those found in the collections at Drew University and Garrett Biblical Institute. Should some young scholar come along there is for him the monumental task of compiling a bibliography beyond anything that has yet been done.

Before commencing with specific subject areas within Methodism I would like to record two bibliographies of materials antagonistic to Methodism. The pioneer work was by Curtis H. Cavender, Catalogue of works in refutation of Methodism, from its origin in 1729, to the present time ... (Phila., 1846). This is a catalogue of only 277 items. However it contains twenty items addressed to Wesley after the publication of A Calm Address to Our American Colonies. An indication that the compiler was still living in an age of acrimonious controversy is the fact that he was an Episcopalian and issued his work under the pseudonym H. C. Decanver. Much more important is the bibliography of Richard Green, Anti-Methodist Publications issued during the eighteenth century... (London, 1902). Nothing to my knowledge has been done since for the 19th century.

In the area of subject matter it is easy enough to know where to begin. One begins with the Wesleys. Fortunately there is an excellent bibliography of the writings of the two principal founders of Methodism. It is the work by Richard Green, The Works of John and Charles Wesley... (London, 1896). Not all editions of the works of the Wesleys are listed but the noteworthy ones are, with illuminating notes. The standard editions of J. Wesley's principal works still obtainable are: The Journal, ed. by Nehemiah Curnock, 8 vols.; The Letters, ed. by John Telford, 8 vols.; and, The Standard Sermons, ed. by E. H. Sugden, 2 vols. A serviceable compilation of theological statements made by Wesley has been grouped according to subject by R. W. Burtner and R. E. Chiles, A Compend of Wesley's Theology (N.Y. & Nashville, 1954).

I know of no bibliography of works about John Wesley. The number of attempts to write of his life, however, (judging by the literature at Drew) must surely equal or surpass the number of attempts on his life by the mobs enraged by his preaching. The mutilation in both cases is probably equal. From the looks of things, the work is still waiting for a definite biography of Wesley. The first

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distinctive biography was written in 1791 shortly after Wesley's death. It is John Hampson, Memoirs of the late Rev. John Wesley, A.M., with a review of his life and writings; and a history of Methodism, from its commencement in 1729 to the present time, 3 vols. (Sunderland, 1791). This is not an "official" biography as the author had left the Methodist connection prior to Wesley's death. The "official" biography appeared in 1792. This was the Life of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., including an account of the great revival of religion in Europe and America, of which he was the first and chief instrument, by Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore, (London, 1792). This work should have had three authors. Wesley had designated three men as his literary executors. One of them had a disagreement with the Conference and refused to yield what he had written from the data in his possession, apparently intending to capitalize on the copyright in his name. After Coke and Moore published their work, this third of the trio proceeded to write and publish a two-volume work, Life of Wesley... by John Whitehead (London, 1793). This subsequently went through several British and American editions.

Probably the most controversial of Wesley's biographies is the fourth to appear: Robert Southey, Life of Wesley 2 vols. (London, 1820). Methodists seem inclined to think that Southey as a churchman did not sympathize with Wesley's enthusiastic point of view. From this date until now many biographies have been written, some of specialized facets of his life. I am unable to recommend a standard biography. Perhaps one of two is as satisfactory as any: Richard Watson, Life of Wesley (London, 1831) or Luke Tyerman, Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, M.A., Founder of the Methodists, 3 vols. (London, 1870-71).

Most of the contemporary disciples of Wesley have been covered by a biography of some sort. The model biography is probably by J. W. Etheridge, Life of Adam Clarke (London, 1858). I would not want to engage in any verbalistics, but Adam Clarke has done the next-most-to-Wesley for Methodism with his A Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, 8 vols. (London, 1810-1825). For those who want to know the other early biographies, I suggest a reference to Osborn.

The preachers of the early Wesleyan movement have been enshrined by Charles Atmore, Methodist Memorial... and Appendix to Methodist Memorial... (Manchester, 1802). The best single source for biographical information on Methodist ministers is the obituaries in the Conference Minutes. There is an index to these in preparation at The Methodist Publishing House Library in Nashville.

Biographies for the period of American Methodism to 1900 are numerous. I know of no "Standard" biography of any American Methodist. The best source for the leaders is the journals or memoirs which they left behind. There is the Journals of Francis Asbury, 3 vols. This was first published in the ARMINIAN MAGAZINE in 1789 and subsequently reprinted in revised form in 1854. (This is now undergoing revision and annotation for a new printing); the Journal of Freeborn Garrettson (Phila. 1791) which is badly in need of a scholarly revision; and there are others. William Warren Sweet has given us a workable bibliography of them in his work to which reference has already been made. As a biography, that by W. P. Strickland, The Pioneer Bishop: or the life and times of Francis Asbury (N.Y. 1858) is the first and probably the best.

The Cyclopaedia of Methodism... ed. by Matthew Simpson is a fruitful source of succinct biographical material to the date of its printing (4th ed. 1881). A work which is worth a great deal of attention and publicity is Frederick DeLand Leete, Methodist Bishops, Personal notes and bibliography with quotations from unpublished writings and reminiscences (Nashville, 1948). The work is the fruit of a life devoted to the garnering of Methodist materials for a reference library. It is in

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fact a preliminary catalogue of data on, books by and about, Methodist bishops in the U.S. This book contains no such information for the Negro churches. The only work that I know which partially gives the information is The Encyclopaedia of the African Methodist Episcopal Church... compiled by Bishop Richard R. Wright 2d ed. (Phila. 1947). I do not pass by without reference to the volume on Methodists in William B. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, the value of which you all know.

Historical material considered apart from the biographical is difficult to discuss for want of any adequate bibliography. Not only do I find no complete bibliography but there is really no adequate historical work available. A work now out of print but immensely serviceable because of its lucidity and indexes is John F. Hurst, The History of Methodism, 7 vols. (N.Y., 1902-04). Three volumes are devoted to British Methodism, three to American Methodism and one to world-wide Methodism. A popular history is that by Luccock, Hutchinson and Goodloe, The Story of Methodism (N.Y. & Nashville, 1949). An even more popular presentation is a picture book by Elmer T. Clark, An Album of Methodist History (N.Y. & Nashville, 1952). One-third of this latter work is devoted to British Methodism. All I can do is to indicate some works that illuminate aspects of Methodist history. A useful collection of printed source materials for English Methodism is R. M. Cameron, The Rise of Methodism: a Source Book (N.Y., 1954). The issues of the Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society (England) contain much that is pertinent. This same Society sponsors a lecture series devoted to the origins of Methodism. Also it issues at irregular intervals a series known as Publications, each item a reprint or first printing of some source material. There is nothing similar to this organization in America, consequently no similar material is available apart from the volume by Sweet, Religion on the American Frontier.

My suggestion for a summary history of English Methodism is a trilogy by Maldwyn Edwards, John Wesley and the eighteenth century ... (1933), After Wesley (1935), and Methodism and England... 1850-1932 (1943). These cover the two hundred year period and contain workable bibliographies. For America, William Warren Sweet, Methodism in America (rev. ed. 1954) is the only available work except the older volume from the American church history series, James M. Buckley, A History of Methodists in the U.S. (N.Y. 1903). Neither of these has an adequate bibliography. Without going further into this field I suggest that the procurance of a doctoral dissertation in the area of interest will yield an excellent bibliography.

For missionary history the monumental work begun, but not yet completed, by V. C. Barclay, on the History of Methodist Missions covers both the history and the missionary activity of the Methodist churches in America. The first two volumes have appeared under the title Early American Methodism, 1769-1844 (N.Y. 1949-50). English Methodist missionary activity is popularly summarized in a handy volume by Cyril J. Davey, The March of Methodism (London, 1951).

There are fortunately authoritative works available on the ecclesiology of both branches of the church. For the Methodist Church in England (formed in 1932 by the uniting of the Wesleyan Methodist, the Primitive Methodist and the United Methodist Churches) there is H. Spencer and E. Finch, The Constitutional Practice and Discipline of the Methodist Church (London, 1951). For the Methodist Church in America (formed in 1939 by the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church) there is Nolan B. Harmon, The Organization of the Methodist Church (N.Y. & Nashville, 1948).

The official records of the Methodist churches are embodied in Conference (geographic areas) Minutes and (sometimes) Journals issued annually. The important

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statistics from these are printed in what is called General Minutes of the Annual Conferences. Every four years a General Conference is held which issues a Journal. There exists also an Ecumenical Methodist Conference, the latest meeting of which was the eighth in 1951. The Proceedings of these conferences have been published.

This paper is another one in a series envisaged and projected by Leo T. Crismon. I have indicated only some starting points and some available material on Methodism. There are some conspicuous gaps, particularly in reference to Methodist bodies other than the two major groups to which I have given attention. These Methodist groups need extensive work on their materials before there can be a corpus with which to work.

Further, I cannot follow Mr. Crismon's suggestion to indicate in the classification schemes where materials should be placed. Each cataloger's judgment on this score is about as accurate as any other. At Drew we have a fairly detailed expanded classification based on Dewey which is wholly inadequate. The Methodist Church is too fluid or perhaps elastic to permit of adequate classification.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 9:00 A.M. (President Henry M. Brimm, presiding)

DEVOTIONS

Dr. Theodore L. Trost

REPORT ON THE ATLA NEWSLETTER

Presented by Donn Michael Farris

I feel that any but a very brief report on the Newsletter would be superfluous since all of you have seen the first year's issues of it and no doubt have already formed your opinions as to what it has and has not accomplished. I would, however, like to make a few remarks about it.

Approximately 160 copies of each of three issues of the Newsletter were prepared during the course of the year and were distributed to each ATLA member and to all member libraries not represented by an individual membership. Although the editor had been instructed to publish from four to six pages an issue, the first two issues ran to eight pages each and the third issue to nine, simply because the quantity of copy available seemed to warrant the greater length.

Obviously, my greatest fear regarding the Newsletter, that is, that we would not have enough news to fill it up, was wholly unfounded. Each time an issue was put together we had more news than we could include. I want to thank all of you who cooperated by sending in news, for this, of course, is the factor which makes the Newsletter possible at all.

The only request I have to make of you beyond what you are already doing, is that you include more details when you submit news items. Frequently, I have received such meager information that the resulting story lost considerably in both interest and value relative to what could have been included if full details had been sent. My request is that you send as complete information as you can and then let me select what I need in preparing the story.

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I was given \$75.00 with which to publish the Newsletter for the first year. Expenses totaled \$55.91. There is, however, the possibility that some of the facilities and services to which we have had free access for the production of the Newsletter during this past year will have to be paid for in the future. Consequently, I am requesting that, if I continue as editor during this coming year, the Newsletter appropriation be increased to \$100.00.

Your Executive Committee has appointed an ad hoc committee to meet with me during this conference to discuss and evaluate the first year of the Newsletter and to make recommendations as to its future. That committee will report to you at the final business meeting of this conference.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING
AND CLASSIFICATION

Presented by Ruth C. Eisenhart, Chairman

The Committee on Cataloging and Classification was established in 1951/1952 to serve in an advisory capacity to theological librarians with cataloging and classification problems. The particular responsibilities of the committee members are assigned thus:

Descriptive Cataloging and Subject Headings - Miss Uhrich
Dewey Decimal Classification - Mr. Crismon
Library of Congress Classification - Miss Stouffer
Union Classification - Miss Eisenhart and Miss Uhrich.

About a year ago, by devious roads, we received a request from Mr. G. A. Lloyd of the British Standards Institution for an opinion on proposed revisions of the theology section of the Universal Decimal Classification. This request was passed on to Miss Olive Grobel who very kindly studied the proposals and reported her findings in a letter to Mr. Lloyd.

In February, Dr. Elliott suggested that the Library of Congress be asked to include Union Classification numbers on their printed cards for books in religion. The members of the committee were uniformly pessimistic about this idea. One serious difficulty is the lack of any classifier either at the Library of Congress or at any other library in the District of Columbia who would be qualified to assign authoritative Union call numbers. Moreover, most catalogers consulted are reluctant to take any step which might further delay the preparation of Library of Congress cards, preferring to translate the Library of Congress or Dewey numbers into Union numbers when needed. As an alternative, Miss Uhrich suggested that libraries using the Union Classification make more systematic use of the Union Theological Seminary Library Selected List of Recent Publications. These lists are issued quarterly and include most books of the last two years received at Union, with their Union Classification numbers. They will be mailed free-of-charge to any library interested.

If ATLA has any influence to exert on the Library of Congress, we thought that it might be more profitably spent in getting the BL-BX schedules brought up-to-date. At one time this spring, this looked quite hopeful, but latest reports indicate that the reprinting now in press will be a simple reprinting of the 1927 edition, without the additions and corrections. It has also been suggested that we give up any hope of a revised edition and prepare our own version of BL-BX in the manner of Mrs. Lynn's Alternative Classification for Catholic Books. Miss

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Stouffer will discuss these ideas with her Round Table at Chicago to get the advice of librarians actively using the Library of Congress Classification.

Recalling the Catholic proposals for cataloging rules which were discussed last year, the members of ATLA will be interested in Miss Urich's review of Father Kapsner's Manual of Cataloging Practice for Catholic Author and Title Entries (Washington, Catholic University of America Press, 1953). Her review appeared in the January issue of the Catholic Library World under the title, "Father Kapsner's New Manual" and in the April issue of College and Research Libraries under the title "Cataloging Catholic Material".

Miss Urich has been informally delegated to watch developments resulting from the Lubetsky Report, which might affect cataloging practices in religion.

Respectfully submitted,

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

The Conference divided into three Round Table groups for the discussion of problems pertinent to: the Library of Congress classification; the Union classification; and the Dewey Decimal classification. Such sessions were reported as follows:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

Summarized by Isabelle Stouffer, Chairman

We have had general discussion and exchange of views on the classification of: sociology and the church (HM31 vs. BR151.S6); the Church of South India (one suggestion: BX5750); the World Council of Churches (no concrete solution offered). The liveliest discussion was on the problem of classifying all the works of a prominent theologian, e.g. Karl Barth, in an author classification under Christian literature as opposed to classifying books on special subjects by the same prominent theologian by subject. This discussion ended with the off-hand remark that the subject was worthy of such deep consideration that it might be treated in a paper for some future ATLA conference.

Notice was made of Mr. Karl T. Jacobsen's "Library of Congress Classification Schedules for the Lutheran Church, Modified and Expanded". This is considered a good contribution toward making useful expansions of inadequate sections in the Library of Congress classification for religion.

At the request of the Classification and Cataloging Committee of the ATLA, the discussion turned to the possibility of the Association's undertaking to make an expansion or adaptation of the L. C. schedules in religion (BL-BX). Realizing that such a project is tremendous, involving years of cooperative labor in preparation, the round table agreed upon the substance of the following resolution as a preliminary to any such expansion or adaptation.

RESOLVED: 1. That the Classification and Cataloging Committee of the ATLA lay the foundation of some cooperative work on revising the Library of Congress classification for religion by soliciting from the members of the Association general and detailed criticisms of the Library of Congress BL-BX schedule.

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2. That the Classification and Cataloging Committee of the ATLA establish a center for collecting and distributing changes, adaptations, and expansions made in the Library of Congress BL-BX schedules by members of the Association.

The meeting adjourned abruptly for lack of time for further discussion.

UNION CLASSIFICATION

Summarized by Ruth Eisenhart, Chairman

Among the topics discussed were: Group work in its various manifestations; R vs. G (our hardest perennial); the distinction between WP2 and PX35; and a correction suggested by Dr. Ehlert for the headings at BF and BG23 to bring them into line with modern terminology. BF should be amended to read: Akkadian (Assyro-Babylonian) language and literature. BG23 should be: Sumerian inscriptions and Sumerian question.

Another old favorite was the question of revision of the T schedule (Religious Education). There appears to be little immediate prospect of further development of the outline presented to the Round Table by Dr. Markley in 1950. Union Theological Seminary itself is committed to the present tables and no one else would admit a willingness to undertake the necessary expansions. However, several libraries which use the Union Classification have already done something about the T schedule. It was therefore arranged that these libraries send copies of their modifications of T to Dr. Wernecke at Eden Theological Seminary. Then, libraries interested in seeing what these others have done may secure copies by writing to Dr. Wernecke.

Mr. Fortney suggested that the three round tables attack the same problems simultaneously. Of course, the three classifications do not always have the same problems, but there are enough of interest to all to make this worth considering.

Mr. Chenery was invited to tell some of his experiences in classifying the library of Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest. He has prepared an adaptation and expansion for the section on the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Miss Eisenhart asked for information about other denominational expansions. Union would be glad to publish or publicize these in its Current List of Additions and Changes. It was also suggested that the Committee on Cataloging and Classification make regular use of the ATLA Newsletter for a similar purpose, perhaps assigning part of its ten dollar annual allotment for this purpose.

DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

Summarized by Leo T. Crismon, Chairman

The Chairman explained the purpose of the Round Table and related the present discussion to work done by the committee in the past. He pointed out that of the 10 divisions in the Dewey Decimal Classification System only one (200) covered religion. Fifteen editions of the Dewey Decimal Classification have been published, and the last one (15th) can hardly be considered complete or a working volume without the use of the 14th edition. Hope was expressed that the 16th edition would be more satisfactory.

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It was pointed out in connection with the expressed difficulty of fitting a large collection of religious materials into the 200 schedules of Dewey, that perhaps all specialized collections had the same difficulty, as music, medicine, law, etc. From our experiences we were certain that a large religious collection could only with difficulty be fitted into the 200 schedules of this system. Expansions are needed at many places, such as 248, 260, etc. The use of form divisions (.01, .02, .03, .04, etc.) to alleviate this difficulty was pointed out. When the 15th edition was being prepared, members of an earlier committee of ATLA on Cataloging and Classification tried to introduce expansions, and classifications, but not much was accomplished, since the general policy of that edition seemed to be one of retraction. However, helpful expansions were added at 220.1, 254, 261, 269, 296, and perhaps at other places.

There was a discussion as to the advantages or disadvantages of making extensive adaptations or expansions in advance of the published expansions in editions of the Dewey Decimal Classification. The chairman pointed out that for large collections of denominational materials it may be necessary to expand the assigned Dewey number or to adapt some unused numbers with little inconvenience to later librarians or catalogers in that collection, and with little cause of confusion to persons who had used the Dewey system in other libraries. He expressed the conviction that there are many disadvantages to extensive adaptation and expansion through the whole system. If libraries follow the system rather closely it is easier to take advantage of the solutions of others to their problems, and, also, persons who use several different libraries can find their way around more readily. In connection with a brief discussion as to the merits of the Dewey system in comparison with other systems used by theological libraries, it was pointed out that most of our students come from colleges where Dewey is used in the library and that when they go back into local communities after they have finished their training they will be using public libraries where Dewey is used.

Further discussion related to what to do with periodicals. It was discovered that many arrange them in alphabetical order under 050, and that some scatter them through the collection by subject content under 205, 220.05, 221.05, 225.05, 230.05, 270.05, etc.

The following recommendations were agreed upon by the members of the Round Table:

1. That a committee of those using Dewey be appointed to confer with the editors of the 16th edition of Dewey Decimal Classification for the purpose of effecting further expansion and interpretation of certain areas in the 200 schedules.
2. That Miss Ruth Eisenhart consider inviting to a meeting of ATLA Mr. Theodore Muller, specialist in cataloging religious material in the Library of Congress cataloging department. The purpose in this is primarily to try to step up the cataloging of religious materials in the Library of Congress so that printed cards will be available for books more quickly.
3. That General Theological Seminary be encouraged to make available to users of the Dewey system the expansion and clarification of Dewey 200 schedules worked out by Dr. Burton Scott Easton.
4. That a project be worked out to list all the libraries using the three most popular systems of classification, Dewey, Library of Congress, Union.

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The Committee provided for in the first recommendation has been appointed as follows: Miss Olive Grobel, General Theological Seminary; Mrs. Elvire Roth Hilgert, Seventh Day Adventist Seminary; Leo T. Crismon, Chairman, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 2:15 P.M.

JOINT SESSION WITH AATS: Joint panel discussion on "THE LIBRARY IN THE LIFE OF THE SEMINARY."

INTRODUCTION TO PANEL

Mr. Robert F. Beach, Moderator
Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.

It is proper that a joint conference on "Frontiers in Theological Education" devote serious attention to one of the most rapidly changing frontiers of all, i.e., the library in the life of the seminary. Do any of us doubt that this particular frontier is changing swiftly? If so, let him compare the situation described by Raymond Morris in the 1934 survey of theological education, familiar to most of us ("The Education of American Ministers") with the summary as gathered in the figures of the AATS Standards Committee and presented at the joint Conference at Louisville in June, 1952. The record of development during two decades is striking, judged by almost any standard. As one of our very able seminary administrators has put it: "Ten years ago the weakest part of the seminary program was the library. In the last ten years more progress has been made in the library aspect of seminary work than in any other aspect. We have more books, we have better buildings, we have better facilities, we have more workers and better trained workers. We have better ideals, we have more adequate standards, we have better tools of helpfulness . . ."

Yet we are not here this afternoon to gloat over our progress, genuine and heartening as it is. We are here to seek mutual answers to basic questions relating to continuing inadequacies.

Here are some of the primary questions upon which wisdom is needed:

- (1) How are we going to make the library a more effective, functioning, educational unit?
- (2) What philosophy must underlie our efforts?
- (3) What are the proper respective roles of the administration, the faculty, the library committee, the library staff, in creating and executing such a program?
- (4) What are our most serious problems? How and why do we so often "miss the boat"?

There would probably not be much theoretical argument in this company as to the importance of having the library command a central place in the seminary program. And I use the term central in more than a narrowly academic sense, for we are concerned with the training of the whole man. And yet, I suspect that with all of the evidence of library progress, which may be easily cited, we stir uneasily when we realize how inadequately most of us do our jobs . . .

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This afternoon, then, we want to be practical and specific in sharing our opinions.

May I proceed to introduce our panel participants and indicate our procedures. The theme we already have before us: "The library in the life of the seminary." Plans for this panel have been developed by Dr. Baker and myself and we have cleared at each step of the way with members of the AATS and ATLA. So this experience is fully a mutual one. Dr. Baker has asked me to serve as moderator, and we have drafted four other participants, each a lively and informed individual, each primed to make a specific contribution in a particular area. We have included a balance between administrators and librarians, between large and small schools, between (if the far West will forgive me) different sections of the country, and finally, between (if Dr. Newhall will forgive me) men and women!

Here, then, are the participants in the panel with their respective emphases:

- (1) President Walter N. Roberts: "The library program from the point of view of the Administrator."
- (2) Dean Merrimon Cuninggim: "The library as the Faculty would like to see and have it."
- (3) Dr. Jannette Newhall: "The library program seen from the point of view of the library staff."
- (4) Professor Raymond Morris: "Orientation, indispensable element in making the library useful."

Our plan is this: each panel participant will have 8 - 10 minutes for his prepared presentation. In order to save time and keep on the track, we shall save challenges and questions until the fourth participant has concluded. Following the final presentation, each topic will be fair bait for all of us, beginning with the panel members and moving rapidly to the floor. If you care to write down questions, there are cards "in the pews"! This is your program. We are merely agents in getting it under way constructively.

THE LIBRARY FROM THE POINT OF VIEW
OF THE SEMINARY ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Walter N. Roberts, President
United Theological Seminary
Dayton, Ohio

We are trying to think together this afternoon. I would like to think with you for awhile having our thoughts to center around four basic principles of administration which, I am sure, you will recognize as being a condensed form of those seven principles given to us by the late Albert W. Beaven.

The first principle is outlining a task to be accomplished. The second, selecting the people to do the job. Third, placing the responsibility squarely on the shoulders of those selected to do the job and inspire them to achieve; and fourth, showing appreciation when the job is done.

Now, let us think for a moment about this first basic principle. What is the task to be done, to be accomplished? It would seem to me it is a four-fold task.

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In the first place we want adequate building or buildings. We want a collection of theological books and periodicals and all that goes with a good library. We want this library managed by an alert, competent, capable and able librarian and library staff, and finally and exceedingly important we want a library program.

It is this last point that I want to amplify this afternoon. How to put across the program. There must be someone or several who have the vision of it. Get others to see the vision and keep enlarging the circle of the concerned, until the whole school, the whole seminary family is in on this program to make the library an effective, functioning unit in the school.

I think we need to remember the fact that the library is not a side issue in the school. It is something of major concern, of central importance and an integral part of the whole school. As we repeatedly say, it is the teammate of the classroom. It should be the study center of the school, a place where books and scholars are brought together in the happy relationship of learning.

This program also needs to be a long-range program because a great library isn't built in a single day or a single year, or even in a few years. Great libraries are built over a long period of time by people who are concerned about them.

In the second place we must select the people to do the job, and these people must enlist others in this program. I want to emphasize here this afternoon that this is a task of the whole school. While the leadership comes from the librarian, and with the librarian, the president, the dean, the library committee, the faculty, and the whole student body, it is an undertaking for the entire seminary family, the whole seminary community. It is my conviction that there are certain people that have here a primary responsibility. The president and the dean of the school, the librarian, the chairman of the library committee, the whole library committee itself, and then emanating from those persons primarily concerned should be an enlarging circle of the concerned. So that this program becomes a program of the whole school.

Another point along this line which it would seem is a fundamental educational principle in this matter, is this basic principle that those who initiate a program are the ones to execute and judge the program. Therefore, the more people who come into this program of initiation are the very people who should also come into the program of execution and judging. So that there is created an attitude not, of asking why do they do it this way, but rather, why do we do it this way? This is our program as a school and when I say the librarian, the library staff, the president, the dean, the chairman of the library committee and the faculty, I say, too, the students are involved in this. It is a task for the entire seminary family.

The next point I would like to emphasize is that this responsibility must be placed squarely upon the shoulders of a group and this group inspired to achieve.

It seems to me, we must remember that the librarian is the head of the library. The library committee should be an advisory committee and should not take over the administrative functions of the library.

Finally, I would like to emphasize this fourth point of administration, and that is, recognition and appreciation for work well done. There is real personal satisfaction that any person has who does a job well. There is an inner compensation, an inner satisfaction and peace; but the need for more than that exists. A

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kindly word of appreciation is a tremendous force as a morale builder in the life of the school. This isn't a one-way street. This kindly word of appreciation needs to penetrate the entire school. A kindly word of appreciation to the librarian, to the assistant librarian, to the library staff, is tremendously helpful. A kindly word of appreciation on the part of the librarian to other members of the staff.

I often think of the morale that was engendered in the Royal Air Force in Britain during the war, and how those men gave themselves, and may of them gave their lives for the cause; but how much more ready they must have been when a kindly word of public appreciation was given to them by Winston Churchill when he said, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." That is a real morale builder.

Let me summarize all that I have tried to say this afternoon by emphasizing this fact, that while there are those in the school primarily responsible for the library, yet the whole school is responsible for the library. This is the task of all of us and I know of nothing that will help more to improve the situation in all of our schools than this philosophy of feeling that this is our task of making the library an effective, functioning unit in the life of the school.

THE SEMINARY LIBRARY
FROM THE FACULTY POINT OF VIEW

Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim, Dean
Perkins School of Theology

It is pleasant that the topic does not call for embarrassing introspection. The subject does not necessitate treatment of the theme, "The Faculty from (what one imagines to be) the Librarian's Point of View." One is free to pretend that the faculty are not on trial for their use or misuse of the library, and that it is only the library itself under examination. This makes for irresponsible free-wheeling such as my administrative and bibliophilic colleagues on this panel would hardly condone, but which they can do nothing about.

What then, do we of the faculty expect of the library? Let's get the obvious things out of the way first. We expect the library to perform at least two functions for us, and then a third of lesser importance if and when the staff have the time. The first of the necessary duties is, of course, the fulfilment of the role of instrument to the classroom. The library must be the partner of the curriculum, ready to meet the specific needs of all the courses we teach and all the seminars we learn from. We want our reserve shelves fully stocked ten minutes after we turn in the reading lists, and we want the library staff to set such inflexible regulations, with proper exceptions, as to prevent commuting students from taking out too many books too long, and from complaining that they can't take enough of them long enough. We want plenty of copies of those books to which we make repeated reference, and we want no squandering of library funds on multiple copies of some one title at the expense of broadening the collection. Most of all, we want the library staff so to manage the matter as to spare us completely from the queries of students as to the rules of the game. We are the doctors; the librarians are the pharmacists. It is the doctor who prescribes, but it is the pharmacist who prints the dosage on the bottle.

Here our interest, it is plain, is in the student. The library's role of partnership to the classroom is that function which underlies the primacy of the

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student in the seminary's life. Thus the library must be prepared not alone to meet the general needs of any one course but the specific needs of each of the students in that course, and of all the students in all the courses. The reserve shelf is only the beginning; the staff must also be prepared to give aid for outside reading, term papers, reports, special projects, theses and dissertations. This is a large order; it calls for imagination and initiative as well as, of course, for encyclopaedic information. Almost any library can handle the reserve shelf problem with adequacy, but those tasks which call for the staff to work closely with individual students are more difficult. For here the staff, willy-nilly, assumes at least part of the role of the teacher. This is the soundest argument of all for giving the professional librarian faculty status, faculty rank, and faculty salary - namely, that he is in truth, if he is doing his proper job, a member of the teaching corps. The librarian is not merely the teaching assistant but is the co-teacher of every course, for it is his duty to counsel, to guide, to instruct the students not merely in the uses of the book collection, but in the learning process itself.

The second necessary function puts us of the faculty, rather than the students, in the place of prime consideration. We expect the library to serve as adequate resource for our independent research and as measurable help in our scholarly endeavor. We should have no cause for omitting the names of the library staff from the appreciative prefaces of any books we write. Which means, we ought to be able to count on the staff for at least as much personal attention as the individual students receive. As much? More! Our articles and books ought to be more significant than our students' term papers and theses; thus the help we receive from the library staff should be more extensive, more intensive, and more indispensable. Considerations of size and competence of the staff will suggest practical limitations, but as to theoretical limitations of aid to the faculty members as scholars, there are none. If I really mean that, I suppose I'm suggesting that the librarian ought not to stop with collecting material or checking footnotes, but ought actually to write some of our books for us -- which probably wouldn't be a bad idea! We wouldn't produce as many bad books.

The third expectation is subsidiary to these first two only in the same sense that, if something has to give, it is this one. Even the librarian can't work all the time, and if time and energy don't allow for all three, then the two functions already mentioned come first. But this third is still important, for it is the task of serving as the seminary's intellectual errand boy for the community. Here it is that my administrator's slip is showing, for I have in mind the excellent public relations function which the library can perform by meeting as many as possible of the requests, both serious and frivolous, which come from friends and neighbors. Such service is not divorced from the academic program of the seminary, for it, like the students' searching, springs directly from the vitality and provocativeness of the faculty's intellectual life. Thus the faculty have a legitimate interest in seeing the library meet the community's needs as far as possible, for the scope and quality of the off-campus requests for aid are measures of our own effectiveness as leaders of thought, of our own success in building the intellectual reputation of the school.

Yet these, as I said, are the obvious things, the tangible things. And I think we of the faculty want something more than the smooth performance of such describable duties as aiding the students and ourselves, and if possible, the community. We expect some intangibles, some things not so easy to recognize by actual patterns of behavior which the staff may establish, but which, perhaps, are even more real, in the sense of being even more determinative of the place

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which the library holds in the institution's life. These intangibles are qualities or moods or tempers which we expect the library to foster; I shall name three of them which seem to me to be essential.

First, we want the library to take the lead in the creation of an atmosphere of earnestness. Not urgency, for growth in understanding seldom comes through haste, and a library shouldn't be even a mental race-track. Not solemnity, for pursuit of learning need not be humorless, and a library shouldn't be even an ideological morgue. Neither urgency nor solemnity but earnestness is the mood to be sought -- that study is serious business, that there is no substitute for it, that devotion to its pursuit must be the manifest spirit of the seminary. This we look to the library to provide, in unhurried, good-tempered measure. When classroom gets shoddy, seminar gets picayune, or chapel gets saccharine, the library must call us all to a high earnestness of intellectual endeavor.

Secondly, we expect the library to assume an air of subservience. Like any well-ordered service station, it must do more than furnish gas and oil. It must perform chores of self-abasement -- wipe our windshields clear, remove the grime of the dusty road, and map out journeys that lie ahead; and these it must do with an attitude of gladness and an invitation to come again. The faculty must believe that the library is their servant, not their arbiter, and equally the servant of their students, and of literally all who call upon it, as time and energy allow. This is more a matter of mood than it is of mere behavior, and when a library succeeds in creating it, that mood can grow to be part of the whole seminary's spirit.

The third desirable temper may seem, initially, the contradiction of the second, for it is the possession of a degree of confidence, a sense of excellence, so great as to inspire in the faculty a recognition of the incompleteness of their own knowledge and the insufficiency of their own studies. Put simply, it is the library that must keep us humble; it is the spirit of humility in faculty and students that the library must create. Needless to say, this attitude is not brought about by pretensions to grandeur on the part of the librarian and his staff. On the contrary, the librarian himself must first possess this sincere humility, the realization of the inadequacy of his own intellectual endeavors, before he can communicate it to his faculty colleagues. But when he does, then he may find that a sense of awe before the limitless resources of the institution under his keeping grows and spreads throughout all the members of the academic community, and that the community is immeasurably richer because of its presence.

These things, then, are what the faculty expect of the library; that it develop a program of lively aid for the students, the faculty themselves, and when possible, even the community at large; and that it foster a spirit to undergird that program, a mood of earnestness, an attitude of subservience, and a sense of humility in all who enter its doors. Thus will the library play its rightful and highly significant part in the total life of the seminary.

THE LIBRARY STAFF VIEWS THE LIBRARY PROGRAM

Dr. Jannette E. Newhall, Librarian
Boston University School of Theology

Much of humor, usually on the gentle side, surrounds the librarian. There is the story of the Harvard librarian of an earlier generation, who was seen hurrying across the Yard. A colleague inquired about his hurry and was told: "All the books

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are on the shelves except one, and I am going to fetch that." This story is countered by the remark of the long-time director of the Harvard Divinity Library that the only books preserved, when the old University library burned, were those that were out on loan! Somewhere between these extremes we find the goal of contemporary library service.

1. The purpose of the Library Program. The type of library program offered in the seminary should depend on the purpose of theological education itself. If the purpose of the seminary were to inculcate the views of its professors, only a few texts and dictionaries would be used. Certainly no library would be needed. But Mark Hopkins and his log are no longer regarded as fully ideal. Seminary students need rich contact with inspiring teachers, but they need far more. Since the aim of the seminary is to develop new generations of creative leaders for the church, the classroom and the library share in opportunities for confronting students with the great personalities and ideas of all ages and teaching them scholarly habits which will last a lifetime. Some required readings are essential, but "the library should not be allowed to become a reservoir for plagiarism" as Edward Clark has warned that it sometimes is.¹ Both faculty and library staff face the temptation of giving the student the "right" answers and the "best" books, when his greatest need may be to learn for himself the art of wise discrimination among lively options and stark contradictions. After all, seminary education is graduate education, and an important test of its ultimate significance is the degree to which it stimulates independent and critical reading and thinking. While the library exists to serve first the student, and secondarily the faculty, its service must be aimed at indicating resources and methods of research rather than conclusions. The student who does not do the actual work of tracing etymologies or building bibliographies will be handicapped in his later scholarly work. Yet he has been cheated of a part of his rightful heritage if no professor or librarian has introduced him to the exhaustive national bibliographies of Germany and France, England and America, which supplement the card catalogues of even the greatest libraries. Although the staff write no term papers or faculty books, they can also be of service in calling attention to material in current journals and in general literature that might otherwise be missed. The best library program is a co-operative undertaking of faculty, librarians, and students.

2. The Library Collections. A mere count of the number of volumes in the library gives no sure criterion of adequacy. A century ago the average seminary curriculum rested heavily upon textbooks in theology, ecclesiastical history, and in the classical languages of Biblical study. Today the sound theological library must be prepared with dictionaries and other resources to handle a score of ancient and modern languages, and to cover fields as diverse as pastoral counseling, ecumenics and rural church administration. In many areas no texts are available, and whole courses may have to depend on periodical articles and pamphlets for their library support. In this connection, it may be noted that librarians should be consulted when changes in the curriculum are contemplated, for library collections must support the teaching program.

In building the book collection, faculty co-operation is sorely needed. Our professors might be roughly divided into the timid and the omnivorous when it comes to book selection. We all know men and women who never recommend a book for fear no one will read it. And we also know those eager professors who are so convinced of the vital importance of their own departments that they would gladly spend the entire book budget on their fields. Somewhere between these extremes are the conscientious scholars who keep alert to the best in contemporary

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literature, and who also watch for basic older works which their library lacks. Of them the librarian fervently says, "May their tribe increase." Students may also play a vital part in building the library collection, and incidentally learn new appreciation of its problems and opportunities. Last spring a group of Boston University students initiated a campaign for book gifts to the library. Many library conferences ensued and much searching of publishers' announcements -- and regular book circulation increased by one-third because students were spending more time in the library.

A further important function of faculty and administration is as book-finders when estates are being settled or spring housecleaning is under way. There are still extensive collections, including important periodical sets, in private libraries of former faculty members and ministers that might well enrich our seminary libraries. Such gifts can, however, be a distinctly mixed blessing unless they are received with the understanding that only needed items must be kept by the library.

3. A Library Staff to support the Program and build the Collection. If the educational program of the library is the one we have outlined, and if the library covers the wide area indicated, it is clear that the librarian should be a scholar in his own right, broadly educated in theological studies, and possessing at least the basic library education. Too often in practice, if not in theory, our seminaries have regarded the work of the librarian as a glorified secretarial and bookkeeping job. They have not considered the kind of study necessary for the wise building of book collections, for reference guidance to students and to faculty in a dozen or more fields, or for the intelligent cataloguing of volumes in many languages and on abstruse topics.

Ideally the librarian should have the same education as the faculty, should be an adequate scholar in one subject field besides library science, and have a better than average acquaintance with general literature. But such education, and the conviction that it can best be used in the vocation of theological librarianship, must be encouraged by the attitude of administration and faculty toward the library staff. In general, administrators have been more aware of the quality of the work done in libraries than have the faculty, and more ready to give it recognition and support -- as is evidenced in pronouncements of the American Association of Theological Schools on many occasions. But there is still work to be done in the area which might be called "human relations" before the faculties of many of our schools will accept the librarian -- especially if a woman -- as an equal professional partner in the educational enterprise. But faculty status, when merited by education and performance, should not be denied, nor should it be in name only. The practice in some of our hoary institutions of naming a professor as "librarian" and employing an "assistant" to do the work should be recognized as a subterfuge.

There is controversy over the question of teaching opportunities for the librarian outside the formal orientation to the library. However, the librarian who has training in a subject field should be able to make a contribution to the curriculum, and would grow in understanding of his task as he shared in both sides of the educational process. Furthermore, actual teaching of a content course may help to change the attitude of faculty and students toward the librarians, who sometimes feel like second-class citizens. One of my faculty colleagues suggested that librarians should be subservient -- but the more common meaning of that term is "tamely subordinate, servile, obsequious," qualities which no self-respecting person could adopt. The librarian longs to be of service to all

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members of the seminary community, but with dignity and integrity, not servility.

Our libraries do far too little to support the research of our faculties and we look eagerly for resources and suggestions for fuller service to them. But at one point there is danger of real hostility between the library staff and the faculty, and that is on the thoughtless and perhaps selfish use of library books by some of the faculty. On most faculties there are a few professors who feel like one Harvard professor of my acquaintance who said, "No professor should be asked to return a book. His widow will bring it back!" But when a student assignment is due, and the librarian notes that a professor has the only available copy of the needed book, at least two of the trio are very unhappy.

Lest it seem that only the head librarian is of importance, let me add a few words about the supporting staff. Just as a seminary department has professors and instructors and student assistants, so the library has staff members with varied training and experience. If the institution is large enough, the library will have both professional staff members, with library training and at least two academic degrees, and a clerical staff, with secretarial or other equivalent training. Student assistants usually function at the clerical level. Through our Theological Library Association, we are encouraging superior people to prepare for theological librarianship. A number of outstanding candidates are now available. But library salary scales in our seminaries are still far below what public libraries are offering, and often below what young instructors in the same seminaries are receiving. If worthy staff members are to be held in the profession, obviously salaries and status should be commensurate with the tasks assigned them and the importance of their contributions to the seminaries.

1. Edward M. Clark, "How Motivate Student Use of the Library?" A.A.U.P. Bulletin, 39(1953), 412.

ORIENTATION--INDISPENSABLE ELEMENT
IN MAKING THE LIBRARY USEFUL

Prof. Raymond P. Morris, Librarian
Yale University Divinity School

When Woodrow Wilson, then the newly elected President of Princeton, addressed the Western Association of Princeton Clubs at Cleveland, he asserted that "When you settle what the chief end of life is, you have settled everything else." Perhaps this is an over-simplification of the way that the problems of life are met. It will serve to emphasize the need for knowing what is of chief importance in what one proposes to do. When we know what we want to do, many questions fall into their proper place of relative importance.

What is it that we are proposing to do in the libraries of the institutions represented here? There are many things we are trying to do. By these collections we become the conservators of culture. Libraries are, as Schopenhauer reminds us, the only sure and living memory of mankind. This memory is an important witness for the Christian faith. Such collections are necessary for research and creative work, apart from which the Christian impulse becomes sterile and falters. Also, there are aesthetic values, the values of the book collector, and so on. All of our libraries to a degree will participate in these ends.

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I suggest, however, that for most of the institutions represented here, I should say even for all of us, the word which suggests more accurately the chief end we have in mind for our libraries is not a repository, or research, or aesthetics -- it is education. Our primary interest is that the library may be an effective instrument of education. This is also the place we frequently fail. The goal which we want to keep before us to give our discussion its general orientation, and which should control the policies and actions in our libraries, is, to my mind, best suggested by the word education.

Perhaps we can define this word education to give it more concreteness in meaning. The disciplines employed in the education for the Christian ministry are largely those which, through association and rootage, have been the liberal arts or the humanities. Theological education, as is dictated both by our curricula and by the needs of our churches, tries to do two things: (1) to continue the general purpose of the liberal arts program, and (2) to give instruction for competence, skills, and needs peculiar to the Christian ministries. As to the former, John Henry Newman pretty much caught the heart of the matter when he spoke of education as "acquired illumination", as "a personal possession and an inward endowment", as something which "implies action upon our mental nature and the formation of character; it is something individual and permanent", says Newman, "and is commonly spoken of in connection with religion and virtue." (Idea of a University, p.38) It seems to me that this is an indisputable assertion of the primary place of the person -- the individual, mature and consecrated, disciplined and informed, the man of integrity, possessed of high native talent, who is a significant person. This is primary and essential for the successful vocation of the church. Theological education recognizes that there can be no substitute for the finished product, no substitute for the significant person. For we can depend upon the significant person to get on in the ministry, even though he may be lacking in skills like preaching or teaching, counseling, etc. At least we can depend upon him to recognize his inadequacies and to make compensation for them.

The second thing that professional theological education does, and I think that also this must be secondary in importance, is to give instruction for competence and skills peculiar to the profession; preaching, communication, pastoral work, counseling, educational guidance, administration, etc. The value and need for these skills, I believe is obvious.

This is, of course, an over-simplification, but it may serve to direct our thinking to the great end we have in mind so that the few things we may say concerning the place of the book in education will fall into their proper perspective.

What is the place of the book or the library in all of this? In the first place, the library is very much a part of all of it and it cannot operate successfully unless it is in reality a part of all of it. A library is not a minor institution within a larger institution. It cannot be relegated to the realm of the clerical and administrative as apart from that which is instructional and educational. Theology and its cognate disciplines are primarily literary disciplines, and their mastery can go forward only with the assistance of the printed book. The fundamental place of Scripture in our Christian tradition is too obvious for there to be need to labor this point.

Being an integral part of it all, that is, of the educational process, it is important that those charged with the responsibility of directing the policies and the development and the day by day routines of the library must themselves

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understand the high end of theological education. They must know what their institution is proposing to do. They must get this picture clearly in their minds and it must become so imbedded in their feelings and convictions that they are prompted to return to it again and again as they complete their daily round. It will cause them to put first things first in the multitude of duties associated with their job. It will bring to the forefront the proper emphasis of their task. For whether we wish it or not, it is the simple fact that the general tone and outlook of the library, the atmosphere which it creates, and the ultimate quality of its service is determined by those who are given the daily responsibility of its administration and care. This person must then be of such a stripe that the end result of his work will be a program and a product that is sharply marked by the educational needs of the school. For the library will cast a shadow or a light over the entire educational work of the school.

When we come to the place of the book in theological education, the formula we suggest is deceptively simple and obvious. If we wish to put it into a phrase, we can say that the educational end of the library is to provide the right book at the right time. This is not as easy as it may sound.

What do we mean by the right book? Obviously not just any book. The literature of the Christian tradition is enormous, it is ancient, varied and uneven, and in mass it is overwhelming. May I suggest that the crucial problem of our libraries may not be to collect even a significant percentage of this literature, and certainly not theological literature to the exclusion of supporting literature. Theology becomes distorted when studied in a vacuum. Multitudes of titles may serve only to confuse the student or to block his access to the thing desired, namely, the right book. Let us not be confused at this point. We are not debating the problem of literature and culture, the documentation of Christian traditions, or the provision for research facilities, etc. These problems are more or less common to all of us. We would only suggest in passing that a big library may not be the best library for the purpose of theological education. All of this is just another way of saying that our libraries must learn what they have not learned well, namely, that what makes a book collection important in a given situation is that by design and construction its resources are brought to bear upon the need to be met, and the most important need first of all. We should point with pride not to the size, but to the quality and pertinence of our book collections, the care and wisdom by which these have been selected, and the effectiveness by which they have been made accessible to those who wish to consult them.

A problem common to all of us is that we must compete for the time of the student. Three years of a person's life, with the heterogeneous educational background of the men going into the modern Protestant ministry, with all of the extra-curricular activities our students feel they must engage in, with the demands for field work, etc., which divides their interest, time, and energies; three years is a short time to prepare a man for the ministry. The element of time is too precious to place before our students library equipment that is mediocre and does not meet the need.

Now, we know too much about education to suggest that the book is all of it. The whole person goes to school and the whole experience is one of growth in which the book plays but a role, an important role, but not the only role. On the other hand, we need to make no apology for the place of the book in education. It is one of the most productive insights of Christian experience that the human soul grows through contemplation of that which is great and good. This is the highest utility of liberal education. This is the greatest argument for the place of the book. If we may refer to Newman once again where he says:

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Good is not only good, but reproductive of good; this is one of its attributes; nothing is excellent, beautiful, perfect, desirable for its own sake, but it overflows, and spreads the likeness of itself all around it. Good is prolific, it is not only good to the eye, but to the taste; it not only attracts us, but it communicates itself; it excites first our admiration and love, then our desire and our gratitude, and that in proportion to its intenseness and fullness in particular instances. A great good will impart great good. (p.87)

The formula suggested was to provide the right book at the right time. By the right time, we mean the time that the book is needed. In the context of learning, of study, of contemplation, of creative work, nothing is more exasperating or frustrating or destructive of getting ahead than to know that the book, or the tool, or the information you need is not at hand. It stops the creative process cold. Conversely, no book will ever be quite as useful as that which may be consulted when one is working at the peak of intensity and concentration, when momentum is at hand. In teaching or preaching or creative literary endeavor there are no substitutes for leisure, for the quiet place of study, or for the atmosphere which is created when one is surrounded by his tools and his books. These ingredients are fundamental, they are crucial. These are the surroundings in which the human spirit works to its best advantage. The problem of the institutional library is to reproduce these surroundings in so far as it is able.

We need the right book at the right time. In application this means that it is important that books and resources must be made accessible. A library is more than a collection of books; it is a collection of books which has been brought into order. Libraries do this in part through the construction of card catalogs and subject classifications. These are of utmost importance and are indispensable if we are to make the resources of the library accessible quickly to the clientele. No one who knows his business belittles this. Anyone who knows his business also knows that a person does not learn best to judge or to use books by looking at titles in a card catalog. Certainly one does not attain maturity in the use of books by relying upon the few titles which have been segregated on some professor's reserve shelf, and that is about all that some of our students learn about the use of a library or about books. One of the most observable and distressing failures in theological education, as I have been able to observe it, and I believe that this is not an unfair judgment, is that we do not teach our students how to judge and evaluate books, how to keep somewhat abreast in a field of endeavor, how to work alone without guidance and promptings and recommendations and the other "props". In this respect the product of our schools is immature. People learn much in their use or judgment of books by using them in their natural habitats, that is, with other books. Our libraries should be designed, in so far as this is possible, for the maximum ease of access to its resources.

There is one further and important observation which should be made about the library as an instrument of education. Library service, that is, good library service, the kind of library service we are after is a continuous teaching process. It is a teaching process if the personnel responsible for library operations is capable of teaching. The fact that much library service does not appear as an effective teaching process has very little bearing upon the potential of the situation. I call to your attention these simple facts; there is no other personnel in our institutions who is at once more available or likely to be present when a student needs help and direction in the use of books than is the librarian. There is no time when a student is more teachable than when he wants help. These two factors alone will suggest the educational potential in the situation. This is the

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 2:15 P.M., contd.

critical moment in the educational process. These situations filled with such potential for educational effort are the constant ingredients of library service, they are the daily work of the librarian. It is true that the "blind cannot lead the blind", but it is also true that one may lead "a mule to water but not make him drink". The indispensable ingredients for counseling or for education are a sense of need and a desire to be helped. Here is the most fruitful context of the learning process. The librarian meets the student at this fruitful context, at this crucial moment again and again. Librarians can teach if they are capable of teaching, and if they do not teach they are missing the very thing which makes their jobs exciting and most useful to their institutions. That they must be persons of stature and ability is not to be debated. That much remains to be desired in this matter we freely confess. Our purpose at this time is only to suggest the need and the possibilities which are in the situation.

QUESTIONS from the panel members, and from the floor, resulted in a discussion period, also moderated by Mr. Beach.

TEA WITH AATS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 7:30 P.M. (Mr. Elton E. Shell, presiding)

THE SEMINARY LIBRARIAN AS COMMUNICATOR

Dr. Henry M. Brimm
Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.

This paper has been omitted from the PROCEEDINGS at the request of its author.

WORKSHOP DISCUSSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

Summarized by Ernest M. White, Chairman

The increasing attention which is being given in the annual conferences to the more practical aspects of seminary library operation and administration was expressed this year in devoting a part of one evening to a discussion of mutual administrative problems. This discussion was led by a panel composed of Alice M. Dagan, Roscoe M. Pierson, Harold B. Prince, and James F. Rand, with Ernest M. White serving as chairman.

A month before the Conference, the membership of the Association was informed of the plan and was invited to submit specific questions for consideration. The response to the invitation was enthusiastic; and the questions received tended to fit themselves into the following outline:

WHAT'S BOTHERING YOU?

- A. The Great Ethical Question.
 1. Does there seem to be an increasing rate of "improper borrowing" from your library? If so, what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 7:30 P.M., contd.

B. The Library Committee.

1. What are some possibilities for constructive assistance from the Library Committee?

C. The Librarian and the Faculty.

1. How can we get more faculty cooperation in the matter of book selection, inducing them to be responsible for the general oversight of collections supporting their respective areas of instruction?
2. What is a good procedure for handling faculty book selection and faculty orders?
3. What is the extent of the library's obligation to furnish research volumes for the faculty?
4. How far should the librarian accede to the wishes of the faculty in duplicating materials for course work?

D. The Librarian and His Staff.

1. How can the quality of the library staff be improved at the present salary scales?
2. Is faculty status for the library staff desirable, and how should it be determined?
3. How much, if any, should the librarian consult with other members of the staff in maturing administrative decisions?
4. Are there any programs or suggestions for staff improvement through education?
5. What is the present status on the recruitment of qualified personnel?
6. How should the division of work be fixed in a small library when the assistant librarian also has a library degree?

E. Student Assistants.

1. What information is important when selecting student assistants, and what kinds of experience and skills are desirable?
2. Is a sliding or uniform pay scale preferable, and can a classification and pay plan be established?
3. What does the administrator owe to the student assistants in the interpretation of library principles and in reference education?
4. How much can be expected of desk assistants in the way of pick-up work, and should they be trained in a variety of processes?

F. Finances.

1. How do other librarians do their bookkeeping?
2. How are book budgets allocated by departments; who makes the decision; what margin of error is to be expected; and what becomes of unexpended funds?
3. In what form is the proposed budget made out, and how are subsequent reports on it organized?
4. What should be the general policy concerning money collected for fines?

G. Order Work.

1. What are some suggestions for expediting the whole acquisition procedure?

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 7:30 P.M., contd.

2. What has been the experience of others with reference to jobbers and U.S. book dealers, the effectiveness of the out-of-print book search, the rate of discount, and reports on orders being held?
3. Could there be a plan for pooling information concerning dealers in second-hand books, especially those in German and French which are now out-of-print?
4. Is there a successful system for keeping up with continuations on which it is impossible to place a standing order?

H. Circulation.

1. What is the most satisfactory period of circulation?
2. Should libraries circulate periodicals, bound or unbound; and, if so, for how long?
3. What is the fastest and most efficient reserve system?
4. In reserve circulation, should special consideration be given to students who live thirty or forty miles away?

I. Miscellany.

1. What statistical records are necessary?
2. What is the obligation of the library to candidates for advanced degrees? Should they expect the library to support all of their research?
3. What is a good policy with regard to keeping files of such general periodicals as the ATLANTIC MONTHLY and HARPER'S in a seminary library? If they are to be discarded, what is the best way to dispose of them?
4. How does the membership feel about the "collection" concept versus the "tool" concept as a philosophy for building library holdings?

Various panel members assumed primary responsibility for leading the discussion of various groups of questions; and further suggestions from the floor were solicited for each question. The discussion proved to be extremely active, and it seemed to be worthwhile. The limitation of time, however, did not permit a full consideration of all of the questions submitted.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 9:00 A.M. (Mr. Newell E. Davis, presiding)

DEVOTIONS

Dr. Theodore L. Trost

WORKSHOP DISCUSSION ON "COOPERATIVE PROCEDURES"

Summarized by Newell E. Davis, Chairman

The avowed purpose of the Workshop on Cooperative Procedures panel was that it would serve as a sounding board against which individual opinions would be projected and from which the ideas would rebound into the organization as a whole. The panel members hoped only that a worthwhile discussion would ensue and trusted that out of the discussion would come action.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 9:00 A.M., contd.

The five-member panel (Elizabeth Royer, Frederick L. Chenery, Donn Michael Farris, Edward L. Sheppard, and the chairman) had prepared and distributed a questionnaire prior to the conference. Of 106 questionnaires mailed out, 76 were returned in time for pre-conference tabulation, while 3 arrived too late for inclusion in the summary. The panel was indeed pleased and gratified at the response.

While we should hope to maintain our equilibrium in evaluating the results of this questionnaire, it would seem to be safe to affirm that, by and large, the organization is aware of deficiencies in our cooperative procedures and is determined that "tomorrow will be better". An index of this determination is the ready affirmative vote on the motion (at the last business session of the Conference) to set up a Committee on Cooperation of the ATLA.

In the one and a half hours of the Workshop there was a deliberate attempt to cultivate a studied informality. The discussion centered on successive topics on which each of the respective panel members was well informed. One of the chief points of discussion came on the question of regional cooperation. That there are unquestionable positive factors is undeniable. It was generally agreed that, as the organizations became "looser" and lost their original fervor, the efficacy of such groups was markedly lessened.

A derivative concept was then treated by way of a discussion of union catalogs. It was at this point that the greatest divergence of opinions appeared. The experiences of regional groups that had experimented with union catalogs were recounted and individually evaluated. Attention was again called to the National Union Catalog at the Library of Congress and it was generally thought that this might be a sufficient resource.

Evaluation and praise were forthcoming, too, as the discussion switched to the ATLA NEWSLETTER. It was the consensus that such an organ is indispensable if we are to achieve greater cooperation among theological libraries.

A fourth facet of our considerations centered about the value (or lack of same) of acquisitions lists. Numerous negative comments concerning the worth of such lists were elicited but a group of librarians agreed that they would send a copy of the next edition of their list to each of the member ATLA libraries. The members did express a desire to see a standardization of bibliographic form in these lists. Information considered to be essential was: author's full name, complete title of the book, and full imprint data giving place, publisher, and date of publication. Supplementary information would include the assigned call number and the cost of the item and source, if practicable.

An attempt had been made to arrange for a display of library guides and stall manuals. Response was light and the display was not adequate. It seemed to be the overall opinion of the group that exchange of that type of information was of marginal value.

The signposts have been erected. The Committee on Cooperation must be detailed to lead the way to increased cooperation among the members of ATLA.

APPENDIX A

BUSINESS SESSIONS

President Henry M. Brimm presided at all business sessions.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 2:00 P.M.

Appointments of following committees reported by the President:

1. Resolutions Committee
Chairman - Mr. Francis L. Bouquet
Miss Ruth A. Warnock
Miss Valbord Bestul
2. Auditing Committee
Chairman - Mr. Arthur Swann
Mr. Leo Crismon
3. Newsletter
Chairman - Miss Elizabeth Balz
Mr. Ernest White
Mr. Decherd Turner, Jr.
Mr. Donn M. Farris, ex-officio
4. Membership
Chairman - Mr. Newell Davis
Mr. Elton Shell
ATLA secretary, ex-officio
ATLA treasurer, ex-officio

New Business:

1. ATLA's relation to the survey of Theological Institutions as directed by Dr. Richard Niebuhr. Discussion. It will be supported by appointing members from our organization to work or assist in the survey.
2. Rev. F. W. Helmbold's report on proposals in the future on Religious Periodical Indexing. His report is well thought out; biggest problem is the finance. The association can offer or select a committee to work with the proposals and offer recommendations which can be reported at next year's annual session.

Adjournment.

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, A.M.

Secretary presented the names of new members received during the year and also those who were accepted during our conference session.

Miss Janet Roberts	Miss Lucile Wagner	Miss Dorothy King
Mr. George C. Monroe, Jr.	Mr. Frederick L. Chenery	Dr. M. W. Jones
Mr. Edwin C. Osburn	Mrs. Elvire Hilgert	Miss Beatrice Hersey

Associate Members:

Mr. Walter Grossman	W. R. Ames Co.	Mr. Frederick Corum
Mr. John Evans	Mr. Frank M. Vanderhoof	Mr. Otto W. Walter

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, A.M., contd.

Members who joined during the convention:

The Rev. Norman Dow	Mrs. Mary Jane Mitchell	Miss Thelma F. Hodges
Mrs. Agnes S. Roach	Miss Gertrude Tingelstad	Miss Marina E. Axeen
Mrs. John Warnick	Miss Nelle Bellamy	Mr. F. W. Helmbold
Miss Margaret T. Hills		Miss Magdalen Friesen

Mr. Alec Allenson gave the following report of his book exhibit:

"BOOK PUBLISHERS' JOINT EXHIBIT

Seventy-two letters were sent to American and British publishers in April, requesting books for exhibit at the 1954 ATLA Conference, and forty publishers responded sending us a total of well over 400 books, with a valuation of approximately \$1300.

As soon as the Publishers' lists were received, an advance listing was prepared and mailed to all member libraries. The purpose of this advance listing was to enable the librarians to check their choices of the books listed for exhibit, which would be made available at half price. Librarians also were given the option of indicating whether or not their orders should be completed from regular stock in place of half price copies already spoken for.

Twenty-one orders were received in response to the advance listing; 12 librarians indicating that their orders should be completed. The books were all sent directly to the Hammond Library by the publishers concerned and a supplementary listing was prepared of the additional titles received since the advance listing had been prepared. This supplementary list was distributed during the Conference. Practically all the books in the exhibit were ordered from the lists; just a handful being left over (at the end of the Conference) which became the property of the host library.

It was estimated that a sum not far short of \$600.00 would be received by the ATLA treasury in payment for exhibit copies selected and received by the libraries.

The valuable help and counsel of Mr. Calvin Schmitt, Mr. Arthur Swann, and Mrs. Evah Kincheloe was greatly appreciated and smoothed out many difficulties.

The organization and carrying through of this project entailed not a little work on the part of our staff, but we were happy indeed to undertake the project for the ATLA and for our many friends among the publishers who so enthusiastically responded."

Dr. Morris expressed a word of appreciation and thanks for both Mr. Allenson's book exhibit and Mr. Jay Kieffer's interest in working for the interest of ATLA's organization.

Mr. Calvin Schmitt gave the Treasurer's report:

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, A.M., contd.

TREASURER'S REPORT 1953-1954

INCOME:

Balance June 10, 1953		\$1,404.52
Institutional Membership Dues	\$420.00	
Active Membership Dues	170.00	
Associate Membership Dues	13.00	
Contribution from Sale of Books by Mr. Kieffer	10.00	
Contributions toward Periodical Index	30.00	
Sale of PROCEEDINGS	16.00	
Royalty on M.Th. Theses Publication	3.90	
Royalty on Periodical Index, to date	30.50	<u>693.40</u>
Total Income		\$2,097.92

DISBURSEMENTS:

Contributions to Periodical Index	\$ 30.00	
Publication of Periodical Index	1,196.86	
Publication of PROCEEDINGS	206.11	
Treasurer's Office Expense	20.00	
Newsletter	55.91	
Secretary's Office Expense	28.62	
Secretary's Honorarium	100.00	
Periodical Exchange Committee	60.15	
Total Disbursements		<u>1,697.65</u>
Balance on Hand June 14, 1954		<u>\$ 400.27</u>

Motion to accept the Treasurer's report.

Dr. L. R. Elliott extended a joint invitation, from President J. Howard Williams of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary and from President M. E. Sadler of Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, inviting the Association to meet in that area in 1955 or 1956. Another invitation was also indicated for 1956 from Union Theological Seminary of Richmond, Virginia, by Dr. Henry Brimm.

Dr. Elliott gives the following resolutions on what our organization can consider:

WHEREAS, a suggestion has come from the Standing Conference of Theological and Philosophical Libraries of London that an international organization of national associations of libraries of religion and philosophy be formed; and,

WHEREAS, it has been proposed that one of the first activities of such international organization be a survey of existing bibliographical sources in religion and theology;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, A.M., contd.

(1) That the American Theological Library Association looks with favor upon the suggestion of such international organization as has been proposed.

(2) That this Association is willing to share in a practicable plan for a survey of theological bibliographies.

(3) That we ask the Executive Committee to consider these proposals and work toward the realization of an organization and activities on the international level.

MOTION, and voted that we accept this offer.

The invitation for ATLA to meet at Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1955, was presented by Mr. Robert Beach for Dr. Van Dusen. Further discussion of place for next year's meeting will be referred to the Executive Committee.

Further comments on Periodical Indexing in the future were given by Mr. J. Stillson Judah as recommended by his committee;

- (1) No change in titles.
- (2) Omit book reviews.
- (3) Sale of first volume be allocated to Indexing Committee (be subject for approval of Executive Committee). Suggestion that a budget be set up for this Committee.

Voted to approve the above.

A resolution of gratitude to J. Stillson Judah was presented by Mr. Donn Michael Farris:

"I am sure that all of us here realize, as I do, that no ATLA project is accomplished single-handedly by any one member without the cooperation and assistance of his colleagues. Having made clear my awareness of this fact, I wish to move the adoption of a resolution extending the gratitude and the high commendation of the ATLA to Mr. J. Stillson Judah, who, as chairman of the Religious Periodical Index Committee, has given of his time and energy far more than an organization has a right to expect from a member, and who has brought the Index to publication not only with success but with a quality of excellence which is a credit to himself, to the American Theological Library Association, and to the profession as a whole."

Adjournment.

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, A.M.

Reports from Committees:

Cataloging and Classification of the three-ways: reported in the PROCEEDINGS.

Membership Committee: Mr. Newell Davis reported, which resulted with a MOTION - voted to follow procedure for considering members active. Notification for unpaid dues will be in Oct., Feb., and at the end of the year the membership will be voided. A statement will be sent.

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, A.M., contd.

Newsletter Committee: Reported by chairman, Miss Balz.

"The Committee on the NEWSLETTER met and drew up the following recommendations:

1. That we express our appreciation to Mr. Farris for a job well done during this first year of the NEWSLETTER's existence.
2. That the NEWSLETTER be continued for another year under the editorship of Mr. Farris.
3. That we continue the practice of giving the editor a free hand in formulating his policies.
4. That Mr. Farris be given the use of sums up to \$100.00 for the publication and mailing of the NEWSLETTER.
5. That the NEWSLETTER project be again reviewed at the end of another year by a special committee appointed to consult with the editor.

Respectfully submitted,
Donn Michael Farris
Decherd Turner
Ernest White
Elizabeth L. Balz, Ch.

MOTION to adopt report.

The President announced the raising of the price of our annual PROCEEDINGS to two dollars; that free copies be sent to library schools who request it.

The Standing Committees shall be:

Personnel
Microphotography
Periodical Indexing
Building and Equipment
Periodical Exchange
Classification and Cataloging
Membership
Helmbold Proposal.

MOTION - voted that the transactions of the Wednesday P.M. panel discussion of AATS and ATLA should be included in our PROCEEDINGS.

MOTION - voted that a Cooperative Committee be one of the standing committees and a chairman be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Arthur W. Swann presented the report of the Audit Committee:

"June 16, 1954

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

ARTHUR W. SWANN
LEO T. CRISMON."

VOTED to accept the report.

Report of Nominating Committee: (Dr. R. Morris, chairman, had to leave early and requested Mr. Saleska to announce the names of officers for ATLA for year 1954-55)

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, A.M., contd.

President - Robert Beach
Vice President - Evah Kincheloe
Secretary - Alice Dagan
Treasurer - Ernest White

Members of Executive Committee at large:
Mr. C. Gamble for years 1954-57
Mr. A. Ehlert for years 1954-57

A.L.A. Representative - Mr. Arthur Swann.

MOTION - to accept these officers - adopted.

The following resolution was VOTED:

"RESOLVED, That checks drawn on the account of this organization with the First National Bank, Louisville, Kentucky, are authorized to be signed on behalf of this organization by its officers listed below, or their successors in office, and the First National Bank be and it is hereby authorized to pay and charge to the account of this organization checks drawn on its name and signed by any one of them:

SECRETARY - ALICE M. DAGAN
TREASURER - ERNEST M. WHITE

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Bank is authorized to rely upon the afore-said resolution until receipt by it of written notice of any change or revocation thereof."

A proposed budget for the year 1954-55 was presented by Treasurer Mr. Calvin Schmitt, and was adopted:

"ATLA PROPOSED BUDGET 1954-55

President's Office		\$50.00
Vice-President's Office		50.00
Secretary's Office (Other than PROCEEDINGS)		35.00
Secretary's Honorarium		100.00
Treasurer's Expense		35.00
Committees:		
Building	\$10.00	
Cataloging and Classification	10.00	
Membership	10.00	
Microfilm	10.00	
Periodical Exchange	10.00	
Personnel	10.00	60.00
Continuation of Periodical Index		
Committee (see note)		375.00
Newsletter		100.00
A.L.A. Duss		15.00
Proceedings		200.00
		<u>\$1,020.00</u>

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, A.M., contd.

NOTE: The action of the Conference was to the effect that the proceeds from the sale of the current edition of the ATLA Periodical Index be appropriated for the work of continuing the periodical index project. The figure entered at this point is a rough estimate in order that a concrete figure might be placed in the budget."

MOTION was made and voted that the Funds be appropriated to Indexing Periodicals and included in the proposed Budget which will be included in the PROCEEDINGS.

A discussion concerning the Executive Committee being given some provision so they may be allowed to meet in the middle of the year. A motion was made and voted to allocate \$200 for traveling expenses for the executive committee members for a mid-year meeting.

The newly elected President, Mr. Robert Beach, gave brief remarks on the future of our organization.

An announcement from Mr. Jay Kieffer of his holdings on the Journal of Biblical Literature, which he has to sell.

Dr. Elliott expressed, as Dr. Morris would if he were present, that the new members have their place in this organization and are free to participate and share in this organization.

The Resolutions Committee reported by Mr. Francis Bouquet, chairman:

"RESOLUTIONS.

We, the members of the American Theological Library Association, assembled at Chicago, Illinois, have experienced together a delightful fellowship and a stimulating program. Therefore, we express our appreciation:

1. TO OUR HOSTS, President Arthur Cushman McGiffert and the Faculty of the Chicago Theological Seminary, for the hearty welcome to this campus with its exceptional facilities;
2. TO MRS. EVAH O. KINCHELOE, and her staff of helpers, for the detailed and adequate provision made for every aspect of our entertainment and comfort;
3. TO PROFESSOR THEODORE L. TROST for his leadership in worship, glimpsing for us the City of God, reminding us to prove every good, as we live and work for a better future;
4. TO MR. ALEC R. ALLENSON, TO MR. JAY KIEFFER, and to certain publishers for their cooperation in book display and services;
5. TO OUR RETIRING PRESIDENT, HENRY BRIMM, and to the other officers, with the committees of our Association, who during the past year, and here, have efficiently planned, arranged, and with the panel leadership, consummated this eighth annual Conference, now concluding. We commend them for the unusually rich experience of a joint session with the American Association of Theological Schools. We express our hope that future programs may explore further this

THIRD BUSINESS SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, A.M., contd.

channel of professional significance to all our membership. We express our appreciation to our Seminary administrators for the farseeing attitude which makes possible the attendance of our librarians at these annual conferences. We are grateful for the vision with which our Association inspires higher standards among us, and larger fields of cooperative service overseas.

Finally, we request the Secretary of our Association to express our fraternal greetings to several of our members who were unable to attend our annual meeting as is their custom.

The Committee respectfully submits this report as a resolution of our Association, and asks the discharge of this Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH A. WARNOCK
FRANCIS L. BOUQUET, Chairman."

MOTION - voted to accept the report of appreciation.

1954 Conference adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ESTHER GEORGE

Secretary

APPENDIX B

EXECUTIVE SESSIONS

PRE-EXECUTIVE MEETING, June 15, 1954, 10 A.M.

Members present: Dr. Henry Brimm, Robert Beach, Calvin Schmitt, Herbert Wernecke, Miss Elinor Johnson, Donn M. Farris, Dr. Raymond Morris, E. Royer, Evah Kincheloe and Esther George.

Prayer offered by Dr. R. Morris.

The President, Dr. Brimm, presented Mrs. Kincheloe to inform the Executive Committee of the local plans and special tours and other general information for making our conference sessions helpful and interesting. It was suggested to close our Tuesday afternoon session at 4:15 P.M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Post-Executive meeting held last year at Garrett Seminary in Evanston.

Old business was first discussed:

1. Mr. Jay Kieffer's proposal be deferred later until further knowledge has been received.

2. Mr. Alec Allenson's publishers' retail book display. Books will be sold at the end of the conference at 50 per cent. Money will be turned into ATIA treasury. The report will be given in one of the sessions by Mr. Allenson.

3. Newsletter - Having received favorable comments for the Newsletter a Committee will be appointed to study it and make recommendations. The committee appointed:

Miss Elizabeth Balz, chairman
Mr. Ernest White
Mr. Dechard Turner
Mr. Donn Farris, ex-officio.

4. ATIA'S organization - its relation to the British Theological Library Group. It was suggested that we send a word of greeting and also send them our Newsletters and the Annual Proceedings.

5. Reviewing our Standing Committees as to their continuation:

(a) Periodical Indexing. Should there be a change in committee members, or should the committee be discontinued? It was suggested that Donn Farris should offer resolutions for the fine work of all standing committees and to comment on the work of Mr. Judah's completion of the project on Periodical Indexing.

Committee on the Publishing of the Periodical Index. The report of sales will decide what advertising is necessary to promote the sales.

(b) Microphotography Committee. This project should continue.

(c) Personnel and Placement. Discussion - how it should be channeled properly. At the present time it has been through personal correspondence and the Newsletters. It will continue.

PRE-EXECUTIVE MEETING, JUNE 15, 1954, 10 A.M.

(d) Cataloging and Classification. The report of this project will be given. The Executive Committee will act as to its continuation.

BUDGET

The budget will be decided upon through the Executive Committee, approving its final form of recommendation.

Report from sales of Periodical Index. From A.L.A. the report is total of 139 (paper 133, cloth 6).

The budget is prepared by the Treasurer after the committees have reported their expenses.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Voted that a committee be selected for the purpose of reviewing the membership list annually. That three people work with the Treasurer to determine the status: (a) applicant; (b) delinquents; (c) recruitment.

The question - when should the members be dropped from the list?

The following committee was appointed: Newell Davis, chairman, Elton Shell, secretary, ex-officio, treasurer, ex-officio.

Adjournment.

ESTHER GEORGE
Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1954, SUPPER HOUR.

Present: Brimm, Beach, E. Johnson, D. Ferris, E. Royer, and E. George.

The question was raised as to the raising of the price of our Proceedings to two dollars. It was recommended by the Executive Committee that the price be raised and that complimentary copies be sent only to library schools when they request it.

Discussion of the various committees: (Conference Pro-tem, Seasonal, and Standing). They are servants of the organization and advice is given from the Executive Committee.

Adjournment.

ESTHER GEORGE
Secretary

POST-CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE MEETING, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1954, NOON.

Present: Messrs. Beach, White, Ferris, Swann, Ehlert, Brimm, Schmitt; Mrs. Kincheloe; Misses George, Royer, Dagan.

The President, Mr. Robert Beach, outlined the business to be considered and action was taken as follows:

POST-CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE MEETING, contd.

1. Mr. Alec R. Allenson's offer to conduct the Book Publishers' Co-operative Exhibit at the next annual ATLA Conference, in the same manner as he did this year, was accepted with thanks.

2. Mr. Jay Kieffer's plan to continue to accept donations of books from ATLA members and sell them for the benefit of the ATLA treasury, was accepted with thanks. It was decided that the plan should operate as it has during the past year, and that the plan be publicized in the ATLA NEWSLETTER.

3. The compiling and issuing of a membership directory was disapproved since the membership listing appears as part of the PROCEEDINGS.

4. Mr. Beach was requested to confer with Dr. Roberts as to the advisability of having future ATLA Conferences in conjunction with the AATS meetings.

5. It was the opinion of the meeting that in planning the 1955 Conference program, committee reports and summaries should be presented in the same manner as they were at the present Conference.

6. Considerable discussion ensued as to the meeting place of the 1955 Conference, invitations having already been received from Fort Worth and from New York City. The motion, regularly made, seconded, and carried, was 8 to 1 for New York (the President, Mr. Beach, abstaining from voting). Final decision is postponed until Fall, pending the receipt of further invitations.

7. Discussion of committee chairmen resulted in the following appointments:
- BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT - Herbert L. Schmidt (alternates: Swann, Gapp, Crismon); F. L. Chenery, committee member.
 - PERIODICALS EXCHANGE - Roscoe M. Pierson
 - PERSONNEL AND PLACEMENT - Calvin H. Schmitt (Mrs. Kincheloe to serve until January, 1955)
 - MICROPHOTOGRAPHY - Dechard H. Turner, Jr.
 - CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION - Ruth C. Eisenhart
 - MEMBERSHIP - Newell Davis, chairman; Elton E. Shell; secretary, ex-officio; treasurer, ex-officio
 - PERIODICAL INDEXING - Dr. Jannette E. Newhall or Dr. Raymond Morris.
 - HEMBOLD PROPOSAL - Dr. Jannette E. Newhall or Dr. Raymond Morris
 - COOPERATION - no decision

On motion, the meeting adjourned at 12:50 P.M.

Alice M. Dagan
Secretary

APPENDIX C

1953-54 MEMBERSHIP OF AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(Asterisks indicate attendance at Eighth Annual Conference)

ACTIVE MEMBERS

- *Andres, Katie - Mennonite Biblical Seminary, 4614 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.
*Axeen, Marina - Bethel Seminary, 1480 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- *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.
- *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, Mrs. Emily M. - Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster, Mi.
*Chenery, Frederick L. - Episcopal Theological Seminary, 2607 University Ave.,
Austin, Texas
- Conrad, Dorothea - Capital University, Columbus 9, Ohio
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 S. 11th Ave.,
Maywood, Ill.
- *Davis, Newell E. - Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.
DeKoster, Lester - Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- *Dow, Norman D. - Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 106 W. 27th St.,
Austin 5, Texas
- Eisenberg, Winifred W. - Drew University, Madison, N. J.
*Eisenhart, Ruth C. - Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.
- *Farris, Donn Michael - Duke Divinity School, Duke Station, Durham, N. C.
*Fortney, Edward L. - Drew University, Madison, N. J.
*Friesen, Magdalen - Mennonite Biblical Seminary, 4614 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago 15, Ill
- Gamble, Connolly - Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond 22, Va.
*Gapp, Kenneth S. - Princeton Theological Seminary, Box 111, Princeton, N. J.
*George, Esther D. - United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Blvd., Dayton 6,
Ohio
- 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 and Seminary, 1115 Ruggles St., St. Paul, Minn.
- Hays, Robert F. - Southern Methodist University, P.O. Box 692, Dallas 5, Texas
*Helmbold, F. Wilbur - Providence-Barrington Bible College, 100 State St.,
Providence 8, R. I.
- Hersey, Beatrice B. - Bloomfield Seminary, Bloomfield, N. J.

- Herrick, Adele R. - General Theological Library, 53 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.
- *Hess, Geraldine - Pacific Bible College, Box H, Azusa, Calif.
- *Highfield, Betty J. - North Park College, 3225 W. Foster Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.
- *Hilgert, Mrs. Elvire R. - Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, 6830 Laurel St., N.W., Washington 12, D. C.
- *Hodges, Thelma F. - Butler University School of Religion, 321 Berkley Rd., Indianapolis, Ind.
- *Hort, Margaret J. - Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19, Pa.
- *Hughey, 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, Mrs. K. Patricia - McGill University Divinity School, 3520 University St., Montreal, Canada
- Keith, Effie A. - Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, 2541 Ewing Ave., Evanston, Ill.
- *Kephart, John E. - Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
- *Kincheloe, Mrs. Evah - Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.
- *King, Dorothy A. - North Park Seminary, 3225 W. Foster Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.
- *Lewis, S. Madge - Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary, 1908 Addison St., Berkeley 4, Calif.
- Markley, Lucy W. - Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.
- *Mitchell, Mrs. Mary J. - Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, 6830 Laurel St., Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C.
- Monroe, George C., Jr. - American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville 7, Tenn.
- *Morris, Raymond P. - Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect St., New Haven 11, Conn.
- Mothershead, Mrs. Bertie - Texas Christian University, Fort Worth 9, Texas
- *Newhall, Jannette E. - Boston University, School of Theology, 745 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.
- *Osburn, Edwin C. - Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Box 706, Wake Forest, N. C.
- *Pierson, Roscoe M. - The College of the Bible, Lexington, Ky.
- *Prince, Harold B. - Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Ga.
- *Quiers, Mrs. Pierre R. - Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary, 100 E. 22nd St., Minneapolis 4, Minn.
- *Rend, James F. - Dallas Theological Seminary, 3909 Swiss Ave., Dallas, Texas
- *Riley, Sara R. - Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 2825 Lexington Rd., Louisville 6, Ky.
- Rist, Martin - Iliff School of Theology, 2201 S. University Blvd., Denver 10, Colo.
- *Roach, Mrs. Agnes S. - Bexley Hall, Divinity School of Kenyon College, Gambler, Ohio

- Robbins, Mrs. 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 University, Georgia
- *Saleska, Eward, J. - Concordia Theological Seminary, 801 De Mun Ave., St. Louis 5, Mo.
- Schild, Karl - Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19, Pa.
- *Schmidt, Herbert H. - Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.
- *Schultz, Susan A. - Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky.
- *Shell, Elton E. - University of Southern California, Graduate School of Theology, 3518 University Ave., Los Angeles 7, Calif.
- *Simmers, Carrie R. - Bethany Biblical Seminary, 3435 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 24, Ill.
- Skinner, Katherine - St. Meinrad's Abbey, St. Meinrad, Ind.
- Sniveley, Mary S. - Moravian College and Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, 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.
- *Tingelstad, Gertrude - Luther Theological Seminary, Como & Luther Place, St. Paul, Minn.
- *Trost, Theodore L. - Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester 20, N. Y.
- *Turner, Dechard H., Jr. - Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Box 203, Dallas 5, Texas
- *Uhrich, Helen B. - Yale Divinity School, 409 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn.
- Van Dusen, Mrs. Margaret - 3011 Nicholas St., Omaha, Nebr.
- *Wagner, Lucile - Drake University Bible College, Des Moines, Iowa
- Warnick, Mrs. John - Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University Box 203, Dallas 5, Texas
- *Warnock, Ruth A. - Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky.
- *Warren, Mrs. Majel M. - Pacific Bible College, Azusa, Calif.
- *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.
- Wilfred, Harvey O. - Phillips University, Graduate Seminary, College of the Bible, Enid, Okla.
- *Williams, Dorothea - Northwestern Schools, 50 Willow St., Minneapolis 3, Minn.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

- *Allenson, Alec R. - Blessing Book Stores, 81 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.
- Bellamy, Nelle - Episcopal Theological Seminary, Main St. & Bell Ct., Lexington, Ky.
- Corum, Frederick M. - Grosvenor Library, 238 Princeton Ave., Buffalo 14, N. Y.
- Evans, John E. - Detroit Public Library, 303 W. Buena Vista Ave., Detroit 3, Mich.

Gallichotte, V. H. - 150 Hooper St., San Francisco, Calif.
Grossman, Mrs. Meria - Simmons College, 170 Lexington Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.
Hills, Margaret T. - American Bible Society, 450 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
*Kieffer, Jay - Conestoga Book Service, P. O. Box 2311D, Pasadena 2, Calif.
*Little, Brooks B. - The Upper Room, 1908 Grand Ave., Nashville 5, Tenn.
Massey, William C. - Milwaukee Public Library, 826 N. Cass Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc.
*Primmer, Carol - Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.
Tom, Abraham - San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, Calif.
*Vanderhoof, Frank M. - University of Chicago Divinity School, Swift Hall Library,
University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.
Walter, Otto W., II. - 1205 N. Park St., Bloomington, Ill. (Illinois Wesleyan
University)
*Zook, Ruth M. - Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Andover Newton Theological School, 210 Herrick Rd., Newton Centre 59, Mass.
Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Ky.
Augustana Theological Seminary, 820 Thirty-eighth St., Rock Island, Ill.
Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Austin 21, Texas

Berkeley Baptist Divinity School, 2606 Dwight Way, Berkeley 4, Calif.
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, N. Y.
Bloomfield Seminary, Bloomfield, N. J.
Boston University School of Theology, 745 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.
Brite College of the Bible, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas
Butler University School of Religion, Indianapolis 7, Ind.

Calvin College and Seminary, Franklin St., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Candler School of Theology, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
Central Baptist Theological Seminary, Seminary Heights, Kansas City, Kans.
Chicago Lutheran Theological Seminary, 1644 S. 11th Ave., Maywood, Ill.
Chicago Theological Seminary, 5757 University Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.
Church Divinity School of the Pacific, 2451 Ridge Rd., Berkeley, Calif.
Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, 1100 S. Goodman, 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, Lancaster Ave. and City Line, Philadelphia,
Penn.

Eien Theological Seminary, 475 E. Lockwood Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
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.

Gannon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.
Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.
General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York 11, N. Y.
Gordon School of Theology and Missions, Beverly Farms, Mass.

Hanna Divinity School, Springfield, Ohio
Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.
Hood Theological Seminary, Salisbury, N. C.
Howard University School of Religion, 2441 Sixth St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Iliff School of Theology, 2201 S. University Blvd., Denver 10, Colo.

Johnson C. Smith University, School of Theology, Charlotte, N. C.

Lincoln University Theological Seminary, Lincoln University, Pa.
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 109 E. Broadway, Louisville 2, Ky.
Luther Theological Seminary, Como and Luther Place, St. Paul 8, Minn.
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa.
Lutheran Theological Seminary, 7301 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
McMaster University Divinity School, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
Missionary Research Library, 3041 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Moravian Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa.

Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis.
New Brunswick Theological Seminary, New Brunswick, N. J.
New Church Theological School, 48 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass.
New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, New Orleans 13, La.
Northern Baptist Theological Seminary, 3040 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Oberlin College Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin, Ohio

Pacific School of Religion, 1798 Scenic Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
Perkins School of Theology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas 5, Texas
Phillips University, College of the Bible, Enid, Okla.
Pittsburgh-Xenia Theological Seminary, 616 W. North Ave., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.
Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.

San Francisco Theological Seminary, 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, Tex.
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, Lancaster, Pa.

United Theological Seminary, 1810 Harvard Blvd., Dayton 10, Ohio
Union Theological Seminary, Broadway at 120th St., New York 27, N. Y.
Union Theological Seminary, 3401 Brook Rd., Richmond, Va.
University of Chicago Divinity School, 1156 E. 57th St., Chicago, 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 Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va.

Wartburg Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa
Western Theological Seminary, Holland, Mich.
Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Yale University Divinity School, New Haven 11, Conn.

ADDITIONAL ATTENDEES AT EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Allenson, Robert D - Blessing Book Stores, 81 W. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.
Baker, Josephine - Calvin Library, Franklin St., Grand Rapids 6, Mich.
Brill, Anne - Central Bible Institute, Springfield, Mo.
Cox, Edith, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.
Davidson, Nelle C. - New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, 1220 Washington Ave.,
New Orleans 13, La.
Dickinson, Don - Gaylord Bros., 816 W. State, Geneva, Ill.
Dunger, George A. - North American Baptist Seminary, 1605 S. Euclid Ave., Sioux
Falls, N. D.
Ehlert, Arnold D. - Fuller Theological Seminary, 135 N. Oakland Ave., Pasadena 1,
Calif.
Elliott, L. R. - Fleming Library, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, Fort
Worth 15, Texas
Goan, Fava E. - 1918 S. Union Ave. ?
Haden, Eric G. - Central Baptist Seminary, Kansas City 2, Kans.
Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. - McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted
St., Chicago, Ill.
Nicole, Roger - Gordon Divinity School Library, Beverly Farms, Mass.
Rand, Mrs. James F. - 3909 Swiss Ave., Dallas 4, Texas
Schmitt, Calvin H. - McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halsted St.,
Chicago 14, Ill.
Schultze, Henry - Calvin Seminary Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Sheppard, Edward J. - Swift Hall Library, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.
Sparks, C. G. - Brite College of the Bible, Fort Worth 9, Texas